



**Research Questions
& Thematic Research Guide**
NON-STATE ARMED GROUPS

[Determination of NSAG- See NSA Research Guide]

Policy

1. Has the NSAG made any policy statements on the Mine Ban Treaty, *or* has it declared a unilateral halt, *or* agreed to a bilateral halt as part of another agreement (like a ceasefire or peace accord) *or* has it signed the Geneva Call Deed of Commitment (DoC)?
 - a. *If* the NSAG has a unilateral, bilateral or other agreement, quote any specific prohibitions on use, production, transfer or stockpiling of anti-personnel mines which it contains.
 - b. *If* the NSAG is a DoC signatory, have they declared the contents of their stockpile in full and/or destroyed it.
2. Has the NSAG made any statements that are less than a commitment, or counter to a landmine ban, or refer to the weapon in any way?
3. Has the NSAG made other commitments on humanitarian or peace issues through public statements?

Production, Trade, Stockpile

4. Has the NSAG produced, or alleged to produce antipersonnel (ap) mines or mine-like explosives, such as Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs)?
 - a. If it produces IEDs, are they victim activated? Command detonated?
5. From where has the NSAG obtained antipersonnel mines? Seized during ‘operations’? From foreign sources? Clandestine Market?
 - a. If an IED *or* self producer, where does it obtain the explosives and detonators?
6. Has the NSAG provided antipersonnel mines to others?
7. Does the NSAG have a stockpile of antipersonnel mines or IEDs.
8. Does the NSAG keep a stock of components for manufacturing mine/IEDs?
9. Are you able to obtain any details on types of mines from field use *or* siezures?
10. Are there any estimates on the size of their stocks?
11. Has it destroyed any mines?
 - a. If a Geneva Call DoC signatory, has it revealed its stockpile numbers and types and scheduled or completed destruction?

[Sources of information, see NSAG Research Guide]

Use

12. Has the NSAG used antipersonnel mines or IEDs in the reporting period?
 - a. What is the supporting evidence/allegation?
13. Has the NSAG used anti-vehicle mines during the reporting period?
14. Has the NSAG used directional (claymore type) mines during the reporting period?
15. If a past user, when was the last known year they were cited as using ap or other mines?
16. Do they use anti-personnel or anti-vehicle mines as the explosive in another type of attack which is not victim activated?
17. Is the NSAG currently using IEDs?
18. What has been the humanitarian impact of NSAG mine use (in terms of victims and socio-economic impact)?
19. Do they mark their mined areas? Do they keep maps?

[Sources of information, see NSAG Research Guide]

Advocacy

20. In countries which are States Party to the MBT, and in which a NSAG is undertaking its armed actions, has the government made any determination about the applicability of Article 9 of the MBT to NSAGs activities?
21. Has the Government of the country made any other reference to landmine use by the NSAG (in the media, at a MBT meeting), or linked their own policies to halt in use?
22. How do the communities in which the NSAG is active respond to or feel about NSA activities with respect to landmines?
 - a. Have these communities ever requested the NSAG to halt use or initiated dialog with the NSAG about its use of landmines?

Victim Assistance and Mine Action

This section will apply mainly to countries with large NSAG- Colombia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Burma, but parts of it will be applicable to any country in which a NSAG is undertaking armed activities.

[Sources of information, see NSAG Research Guide]

Victim Assistance-NSAG

ALL RESEARCHERS

23. How does the NSAG deal with mine casualties to its own troops?
 - a. Please note if they have medics with their units, can they do amputations, do they use state resources clandestinely, private doctors, or the medical resources of a humanitarian agency such as the ICRC.
24. Does the NSAG keep any casualty figures of their own troops? (This is frequently a very closely held secret, however, sometimes NSAG will reveal that they do keep such information even if they are unwilling to reveal a statistic)

Only for some researchers:

25. Can the NSAG provide victim assistance on its own.
 - a. If so, through what department/unit of the NSAG?
 - i. Any statistics of services/patients?
 - b. Does the NSAG have a 'linked' NGO (*ie. A Tamil NGO White Pigeon in Sri Lanka is a NGO front for social service of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Elam*)
 - c. Does an international donor support this? (*example: Landmine casualties of the Karen National Liberation Army are transported by their medics who provide first aid to refugee camps in Thailand, where emergency medical referral services run by Aide Medical Internationale transport the victim to a hospital in Thailand and arrange surgery. Solder is listed as a refugee from the camp who stepped on a mine while 'fishing'.*)

Mine Action-NSAG

ALL RESEARCHERS

26. Does the NSAG have any mined areas under its control *or* are their mines in their area of 'operations'? If so, please give location with as much accuracy as is known. (*ie. Mines were heavily laid along the eastern side of the Dawana Range, especially between Shwegyn and Kyaukkyi, and near abandoned fire bases....*)
27. Has the NSAG marked ANY of its mined areas?
28. Has it provided, or allowed others to provide Mine Risk Education to areas under its control, or areas in which it operates?

[If the MRE is carried out by an international NGO with the cooperation/acceptance of the NSAG, please note that, but then use the LM MRE questions to describe the program.]

29. Does *any* clearance take place in area under the control of an NSAG, *or* within its areas of operation?
- a. Humanitarian Demining? Military Demining (by NSAG for its own military purposes)? Village Demining?
 - b. If by NSAG, where did they received the training for this. What types of tools do they use?
 - c. Have they initiated/agreed to demining efforts in cooperation with the government or inter-governmental organization?
30. Have they allowed a Level 1 Survey (L1S) to take place in areas under their control or in which they undertake operations?
31. Are they a part of a peace agreement which requires mine clearance?
- a. If so, what is the status of implementation?
- [If the demining is carried out by an international NGO with the cooperation/acceptance of the NSAG, please note that, but use the LM Mine Action questions to describe the program.]

Thematic Research Guide

Researching Non-State Armed Groups and the Landmine Ban is different than undertaking research on a State. Open records, archives or offices are, in most cases, non-existent, leaders are difficult to contact, or hidden, and policies may be secret. Skills in investigative research must be developed and employed. Available data sources will be different in every country and your sources may go in and out of existence within a single reporting cycle. This guide has been created to assist research in this difficult area. Due to differences in research situations, and the skills of our research network, this guide only generally touches on common topics and areas of concern.

Definitions

For the Landmine Monitor research, we are using the following definition for non-state armed groups (NSAG):

Any identifiable group which uses armed methods, and is not within the formal structure of a recognized state. This includes:

- 1) counter-state armed political movements, guerilla movements and rebel armed forces;
- 2) militias or civil patrols often operating under the sanction of official entities, but not within the legal state structure, and
- 3) criminal groups, among others.

Identifying an Armed Group

The group may be large, with many formal departments, a political wing and a very clear political purpose such as the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Elam in Sri Lanka, or it can be very small, essentially a guerilla unit which resides in the hills/forest/jungle. Some groups split into factions, making recognition of a 'group' more difficult.

As far as possible, identify the group by name, and if possible, list both the political organization, and the armed wing, (ie. org-Communist Party of the Philippines, armed wing- New Peoples Army). If it does not have a name, or you cannot discover one, then identify it through description, ie. '*for the past 2 years, rebels calling for a separate state of Someland have laid mines in the Nearby Hills....*'

Faction

The longer an armed group is active, the more likely it is to have factional splits, giving birth to two, or more, armed groups, who may often maintain the same name, but follow different policies. Keeping track of factions is difficult but must be done to make sense of a groups behavior and track use. Factions can usually be identified by geography or leadership. For example- R.C.D.- Goma faction (D.R. Congo).

Morphing

Keep track of armed groups which transform into something else. Usually it will be either a criminal gang or a government. A faction of the Arakan Army in Burma became bandits when their 'road tax' simply was used for their own survival rather than to carry out politically motivated armed actions. The Sudan Peoples Liberation Movement transformed into a section of the formal government under the comprehensive peace accord it signed in 2005.

Why research armed groups?

The goal of this activity is not to do research on armed groups. Our goal is to reveal who is using mines, in what way, for what reason, with what result. What kind, and where do they get them (or their explosives). Do they have a stockpile?

In rare cases, if the non-state armed group is well enough established, you may be able to document its involvement in victim assistance or mine action.

[Map on right is produced by the United Nations for understanding of political actors within a country. Such information is almost always out-of-date before it gets on paper, but can represent a useful starting point for identification. This resource was available through IRIN, the OCHA run news and information service

<http://www.irinnews.org>]

Starting your research...

When starting your research, be fully familiar with the previous years *Landmine Monitor* report. If it lists an armed group as using mines, and you don't have any information about recent use in the current reporting period, let us know that, don't just leave an empty spot in the report. If possible, determine why you have no information 'signed a peace deal, went out of existence, was defeated, arms seized, whatever....'



Media survey

It is assumed you will build a news base out of media reports: newspapers, radio news transcripts, etc.¹ Your newsbase should be ordered by date, type of weapon used (ap mine, anti-vehicle mine, improvised explosive device), by geographical area, by source, etc. allowing you to easily compile results ie. 'A total of 14 soldiers and 7 civilians killed and 20 injured by ap mines within the reporting period'

Sources of informants

Besides the media, other sources you may develop for first hand information could be the security sector and non-state armed groups themselves, civil society within the area, health or other professionals working within the area, people or organizations who may be 'politically close' to the NSAG- such as political Front organizations, or even NGOs allied with the NSAG, also persons who are within the NSAGs 'constituency' and refugees.

Quoting Confidential Sources

The Landmine Monitor is an international transparency initiative, and quotes the sources for information published in the annual reports. However, some information cannot be directly attributed due to fear on the part of the informant, and the potential for them to be put in danger by attributing comments. Be aware of any restrictions which may be required in the use of information. Ask if you can attribute a comment. If not, ask if you can attribute a comment anonymously. If the later is the case, write a note that allows the reader to have faith that the informant is likely to have had access to the information attributed, ie: LM interview with Burmese military officer, place, date; or humanitarian aid worker, place, date.

Interviewing confidential informants

Interviewing confidential informants is a developed skill. Taking notes often does not put a person at ease, as they may wonder how they will be used, or fear the notes falling into the wrong hands.

¹

A software program you may find helpful in compiling your Newsbase is *Tree Pad*. *Tree Pad Lite* is a fully functional version of the program available for free from: <http://www.treepad.com> or the Thematic Research Coordinator.

One method the Thematic Coordinator uses is to ask the informant to speak off the record, and then go back and ask if a specific comment stated during the interview could be used anonymously. This method maximizes the information you can obtain, while frequently also obtaining agreement for use of a specific piece of data. Set aside time to write full notes after the interview, at a quiet place while you can still recall the interview fully. Clandestine recording is very dangerous, and if you are considering doing so, please contact the Thematic Research Coordinator first.

Identifying Use

Media reports frequently inaccurately portray an event. For many reporters, if it is on the ground and goes BOOM, it must be a landmine. You will have to determine if it really was. Consider the following:

'A bus parked in a station exploded when a mine went off killing.....'

This report details a bomb explosion, not a mine.

The bomb could have been detonated in several different ways- time bomb, command detonated, radio detonated, suicide bomb, etc. But it is a bomb, not a mine.

The following indicates the confusion found in many news reports: *"The stadium's VIP section collapsed into a jagged hole in the explosion, sending up a plume of brown smoke.....The explosive was believed to be a land mine. ... made from a 152 mm artillery shell and detonated with a wire or timer."* This, again, was a bomb, not a mine.

If a 'mine' was set off by a vehicle passing over it, and there were *many casualties* or deaths, it should be suspected that it was an anti-vehicle mine, not an anti-personnel landmine. However, determine if it was vehicle activated or command-detonated. Vehicle activated mines are inherently indiscriminate, and can be detonated by a bus of school children as easily as a military vehicle. Anti-personnel landmines can do minor damage to a vehicle when they run over them, like destroy one of the wheels, and, possibly, injure someone with some shrapnel, but it is very unlikely that an anti-personnel landmine will kill people within a vehicle, or wound large numbers of them. If possible, determine whether the explosive was set off by the vehicle itself, or whether it could have been detonated by command of a nearby combatant who saw the vehicle approaching.

In many cases, these determinations may be difficult, or impossible to determine due to the lack of detail in the news report. When the detail is lacking, report that detail is lacking.

The key elements of the explosive device for you to research are:

Activation of the explosive device: victim activated, vehicle activated or command detonated?

Type: Was it anti-personnel mine, anti-vehicle mine, booby trap, Improvised Explosive Device,

Manufacture/source: if an AP mine or an AV mine, design and country of manufacture? If an IED, where were the explosives and detonators sourced?

Photographic evidence

Obtain photographic evidence whenever possible. This helps determine positive identification. The ICBL has specialists it can call on to identify unknown mines, and it helps trace the source. Sources will include journalist, sometimes police or other security authorities, other NGOs, researchers for other issues on armed conflict such as small arms, cluster munitions and child soldiers, human rights activists, members of U.N. missions and sometimes ordinary people.

[Photo shows Yugoslavian made anti-personnel landmines, discovered in the possession of the RCD- Goma faction, in the Democratic Republic of Congo, in 2004, by the United Nations in DR Congo (MONUC)]



Determining the NSAGs Policies

Determine or discover whether or not the NSAG has made any public statements, or has committed itself to any type of agreement.

✦ *Unilateral statements* of policy, such as the following policy statement made by the New Peoples Army of the Philippines, and released via its website:

[The NPA is committed to uphold and carry out the Geneva Conventions and Protocols and other international humanitarian law. It is committed to implement the Comprehensive Agreement on Respect for Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law. All these stipulate that the civilian population and civilians are to be protected in the course of the armed conflict.]

[The NPA makes use of command-detonated landmines directed at legitimate military targets. The detonation takes place upon sight of the enemy vehicle or military target. This method ensures that civilians and other non-military targets are not harmed.]

✦ *Bilateral agreements or statements* are commitments, usually with penalties (such as collapse of a ceasefire), made by an NSAG and another entity, mostly a government. These can come as part of a cease-fire protocol, a comprehensive peace accord, or other bilateral agreement.

The following is a part of the text of the current ceasefire pact made between the Moro Islamic Liberation Front and the Government of the Philippines.

[Implementing Guidelines on the Security Aspect of the GRP-MILF Tripoli Agreement of Peace Article II]

Definition of Terms:

The following terms shall mean as follows:

3.1 The following are considered prohibited hostile acts:

3.1.2 Aggressive action such as attacks, raids, ambushes, landminings, and offensive military actions such as shelling, reconnoitering, and unjustified massing of troops.]

✦ *Deed of Commitment of Geneva Call.* A Geneva based NGO, has created a process whereby Non-State Armed Groups may unilaterally commit to the Deed of Commitment (DoC) which obligates the group to halt use, reveal and destroy stocks of landmines, cooperate with mine action programs, and agree to cooperate with monitoring of their fulfillment of their commitment. Full text of the DoC, and current list of signatories are at: www.genevacall.org.

Another place to find out the current policies of an armed group is from their publications. NSAGs may have websites, newspapers and journals, or radio broadcasts. However, it is becoming increasingly common for governments to attempt to block websites of opposition movements, armed or not. This can, sometimes, be circumvented by using a *anonymous browser*². A frequently used anonymous browser is Anonymizer, but there are others. Try:

[http://anon.free.anonymizer.com/http://\[Place the website of the blocked site you are trying to reach here\]](http://anon.free.anonymizer.com/http://[Place the website of the blocked site you are trying to reach here])

If you have problems with this, please consult the Thematic Research Coordinator. You should also consult with any local journalists who are known to report on the armed opposition, as they probably know how to circumvent an internet block on an NSAGs site.

Radio broadcasts by several non-state armed groups can be found at

<http://www.clandestineradio.com/intel/>

You should familiarize yourself with the public outreach documents of such a group. These could also include a public contact point, usually out of the country or at an anonymous web address, by which you *may* be able to enquire about their policies or attempt to clarify any public statements.

Identifying stocks of landmines

Landmines used in the field and removed by military or humanitarian clearance organizations, or stocks seized during counter-insurgency operations are one of the key methods of discovering if a group has stocks, and what types they have.

² [http://anon.free.anonymizer.com/http://\[Place the website of the blocked site you are trying to reach here\]](http://anon.free.anonymizer.com/http://[Place the website of the blocked site you are trying to reach here])

Frequently, government forces boast about their seizures of weapons, but news articles are vague about specific types. Discover which reporters for newspapers cover such events as police or military press statements and ask them to help you. They are usually the same reporter for a long time. Photographs of the event are very important. The photograph at right is a newspaper image which accompanied an article. The text of the article only mentioned 'weapons seized', *not* landmines. However, the photo contains some M-14 style mines among other weapons, and if only a scan of the text had been done, this evidence would have been missed. News photographers will take 10-20 pictures at such an event, but only one, if any, will be used by the newspapers editor. Find out which photographer was sent to a certain event, and ask if you can see their photos from the event. They are under no obligation to do so, but if you show a keen interest, they will frequently give you access to the photographs they have taken, however, you expect to travel to their offices, at whatever time is convenient for them, to do this. It may be very early or very late. Unlike reporters, photographers change often, and are assigned to all types of news stories, so there is little consistency in photographic coverage of news.



Victim Assistance & Mine Action

In only a few cases will the non-state armed group be big enough, control enough territory and serve a population to the point that you will need to research their capacity to provide victim assistance or undertake mine action. For example, the Karen National Union (KNU), an armed opposition movement in Burma, has a Health & Welfare Division which undertakes various health related activities for persons living within their jurisdiction in Burma. This includes the running of clinics, a field hospital, a prosthetics and surgical program.

Currently, no non-state armed group is believed to supply health care without the assistance of an external donor. If the external donor is an international NGO, it may be able to provide data on assistance, if such data is not available from the non-state entity themselves. This data should be documented in accordance to questions in the *Landmine Monitor Research Guide for Victim Assistance*. Returning to the above example, the amount of the budget of the KNU's Health & Welfare Division which is actually paid out of the KNU's own funds, has not been possible to determine, because the KNU publishes no budget or income figures. For most armed groups, these are closely held secrets. Armed groups which publish financial statements are rare, but do exist. The armed insurgency in Manipur State of India has published taxation rates, income and expenditure data.

Researcher Security

Your security is of utmost importance, and should be the primary consideration in determining whether or not to pursue some research. The Landmine Monitor **does not** encourage you to meet one-on-one with armed groups, or visit mined areas, due to security risk. In addition to personal risk, in some countries, any contact with armed groups may be legally prohibited. Non-state armed groups also take extreme security precautions, as they are, literally, hunted by states. However, you are the best judge of what is safe in your environment. If you chose to meet an armed group, it is assumed you understand the risk you are taking. You will be required to accept the conditions for the meeting which the armed group imposes. Should you do so, ensure that someone you trust knows the details of where you are going and when you will return. Ensure that this person has the contact information for the Landmine Monitor and the capacity to contact us instantly, should you not return at the expected time. Never hesitate to consult the Thematic Research Coordinator about this issue.

Securing your records

It is important to keep secure and records or data you may gather, which you or others would consider sensitive.

Soft data: A wide variety of free, but reliable computer programs exists which can keep your data safe from seizure. Most of these programs work by creating hidden or encrypted directories on your computer, which you open with a password, and then use to can then safely store data: documents, digital photos, recordings. When the directory is not opened with your password, it is inaccessible or invisible.

Two computer programs for encryption of your research data that the Thematic Research Coordinator can recommend are: *PGP Disk* and *TrueCrypt*³. Operation of encryption programs requires some new computer skills, slightly more complex than are required for email or using a word processor. However, the security value they provide for you are worth the small amount of time you will need to learn how to operate or setup these programs. A larger set of programs to provide NGOs with a secure computer environment is available from the Tactical Technology Collective.⁴

Hard copies: Printed or other sensitive materials should be kept in a safe, safe deposit box. Preferably at a different location from you home or office, the 2 places likely to be searched by authorities should they believe you have contravened a law in your research, or are just seeking your data for themselves.

Secure Email/Webmail


Email as normally read or sent through the internet, either through an offline reader on your computer (such as Eudora or Outlook) or through most webmail systems (such as Yahoo, Hotmail) are insecure. The transport of whatever you type is in ASCII text, which can be intercepted and read. Avoid sending sensitive data over the internet.

For communication of information with the Thematic Research Coordinator or Landmine Monitor, the ICBL has installed a secure mail server for those researchers who have an @icbl.org email address. You must login via the following address: <https://mail.icbl.org> , note that this is different

³ PGP DISK: <http://www.pgpi.org/cgi/download.cgi?filename=PGPfreeware602i.exe>


TRUE CRYPT: <http://www.truecrypt.org/downloads.php>

⁴ NGO-in-a-Box Security Edition: <http://security.ngoinabox.org/html/en/index.html>

than ordinary web addresses, in the **s** on the **https**, which redirects your request to use webmail, to the secure server. Once the access page appears, before you enter your user name and password, you will see a small lock icon  closed on your browser. From that point onward, anything you type is secure from interception. However, this does not stop someone from reading over your shoulder, nor does it protect any material you may download and store elsewhere.⁵

You may also use encrypted email, however this requires the person with whom you are communicating also to use the same encrypted mail system. Many NGOs use PGP for this purpose. If you wish to use this, download the program and follow the instructions from the PGP Disk URL below. The Thematic Coordinator uses PGP and can send his public key to researchers on request. No further guidance on using PGP is offered here, but there are many sites on the internet which can help you.⁶

Security at Internet 'Café's'

When reading your mail at a public internet access point, you should **!ALWAYS!** use the **LOGOUT** command for your webmail. IF you do not use this, and another person sits at the terminal after you leave, they can use the browsers  (back) command, and go back- *into your mail account*. As an added security precaution, clear the cache on the browser before you leave, which otherwise keeps a record of the sites you visited for the next user to see. In Microsoft's Internet Explorer, this is done by the following commands : TOOLS menu > then chose INTERNET OPTIONS > on GENERAL tab > click button titled CLEAR HISTORY, and you are done. Process is similar in other browsers.

Openness and Confidentiality Principles

While the ICBL and the Landmine Monitor are open about our movements goals and purpose, conversations we have with people about these issues should be considered confidential unless you have their express permission to make it public, and it does not endanger anyone by being public. Being open about our own activities maintains public trust and keeping informant conversations confidential maintains trust in our integrity. The details in this section on security are for maintaining professional confidentiality, not perpetrating secrecy.

Further information on, or copies of any of the computer programs in this article can be obtained from the Thematic Research Coordinator.

⁵ A free webmail service which uses https is hushmail: <http://www.hushmail.com/> | also check <http://www.thefreecountry.com/security/encryptedemail.shtml>

⁶ A 'how to' primer on email encryption: <http://www.eff.org/Privacy/Crypto/emailencryption/>

A few internet information sources on Non-State Armed Groups

Relief Web is a internet portal under the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN OCHA), created to serve international development and relief efforts. It frequently contain useful information for research on Non-State armed groups, as they form a part of the political environment in which development and relief activities take place, and for which these agencies must prepare. <http://www.reliefweb.int>

Separatist, Independence, and Decentralization Movements

Gateway to political documents, especially constitutions and websites, of some non-state armed movements. Much of this site is historical, but it also links to current movements. Non-governmental site dedicated to understanding constitutional forms of government. http://www.constitution.org/cs_separ.htm

Non-governmental site of clandestine radio information, contains links to some radio services of Non-State Armed movements. <http://www.clandestineradio.com/intel/>

There are a variety of state run sites, or state-sponsored academic sites which provide some level of information on Non-State Armed Groups. For groups in South Asia, some can be found in a site called the South Asian Terrorism Portal. Note the bias in the name. These sites have an opposing bias to sites run by Non-State groups themselves (ie. The Peoples Heros vs. the Terrorists). Both sides will give you a part of the picture but it is filtered by the bias of the site and its purpose. Be aware of this.

The Armed Groups Project- operates out of the University of British Columbia in Canada <http://www.armedgroups.org/home.htm>

Human Security Gateway- Canadian Research and Information Database funded by Foreign Affairs Canada <http://www.humansecuritygateway.info/search?getTopicNodes=TopicBranch.2003-11-13.4043> (associated with previous site)

Terrorism & Security- the Foreign & Commonwealth Office of the United Kingdom <http://www.fco.gov.uk/servlet/Front?pagename=OpenMarket/Xcelerate/ShowPage&c=Page&cid=1007029394239>

Regional Sites
Africa

IRINnews.org is a site also run by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN OCHA), but is focused on the needs of agencies working in Africa. It collates information from regional sources. <http://www.irinnews.org/>

Asia (predominantly south asia)

Institute for Peace & Conflict Studies Terrorism and Armed Groups Database. New Delhi based, India state bias. http://www.ipcs.org/Terrorism_armedGroup.jsp

South Asia Terrorism Portal, Institute for Conflict Management, New Delhi based, India state bias. <http://www.satp.org/>

There are many, many specialist sites which are country specific and not mentioned here. However, if you find one you believe deserves notice, please send it to the thematic coordinator: yeshua@icbl.org

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