Appendix

Working Paper : The Internationalization of Armed Intrastate Conflict: A Systematic Assesssment of the State of Research, Data, and Explanations

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Number of Supporters Providing Indirect Support

Based on the ESD data, we see a spike in the number of supporters (including non-state actors) providing indirect forms of support in 2000 and again in 2010. Only for the period from 2014 to 2017 is this picture distorted by the small number of support-intensive conflicts. The doubling of supporters from 2000 to 2013, however, reflects a more general trend towards increased external involvement in intrastate conflicts, including in the form of indirect support.

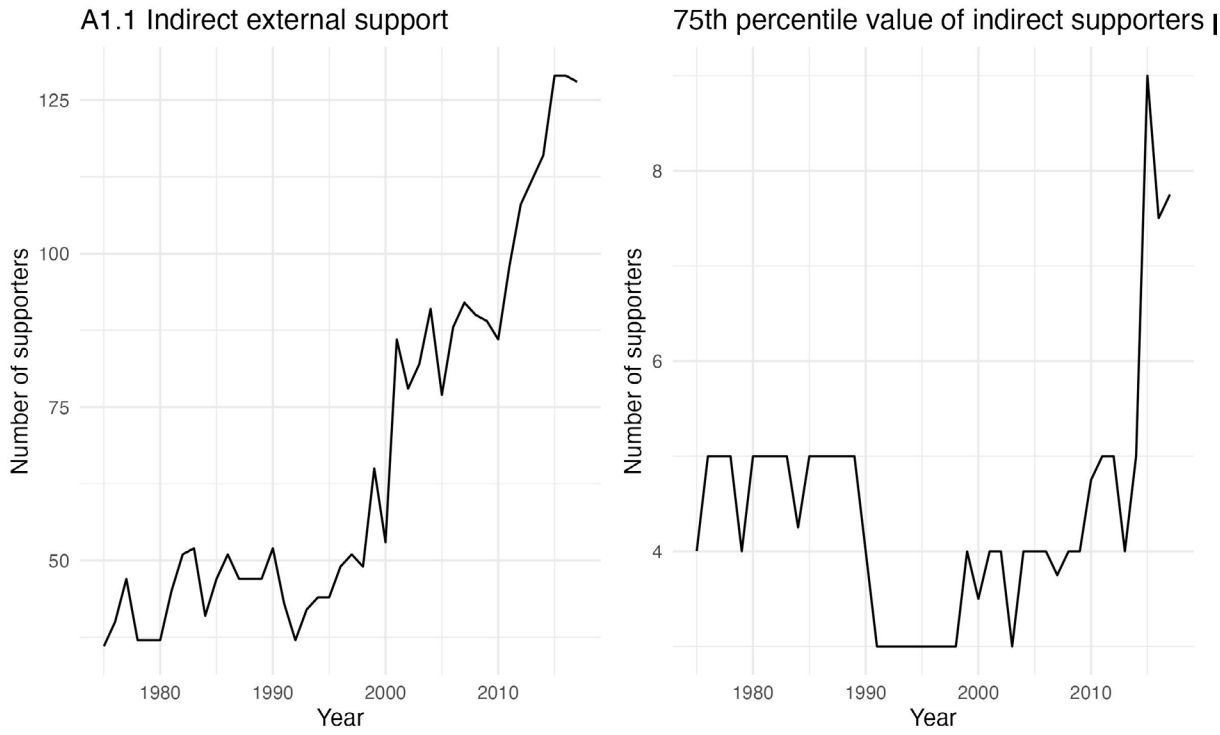

Figure A1: *Provider of indirect external support.*

Support in Form of a Coalition

The ESD data shows that, until the 2000s, in almost all internationalized intrastate conflicts, troop support was provided unilaterally. In the new millennium, however, the number of conflicts in which troop support was provided in the form of

a coalition increased steadily. After 2014, troop support in most conflicts was provided by coalitions. ESD codes external military assistance as coalition support when "three or more states formally agree to coordinate their efforts and to provide assistance to the same warring party or multiple warring parties jointly" (Meier et al. 2023, 10). This excludes support coalitions by non-state actors and by international organizations if they directly administer the support.

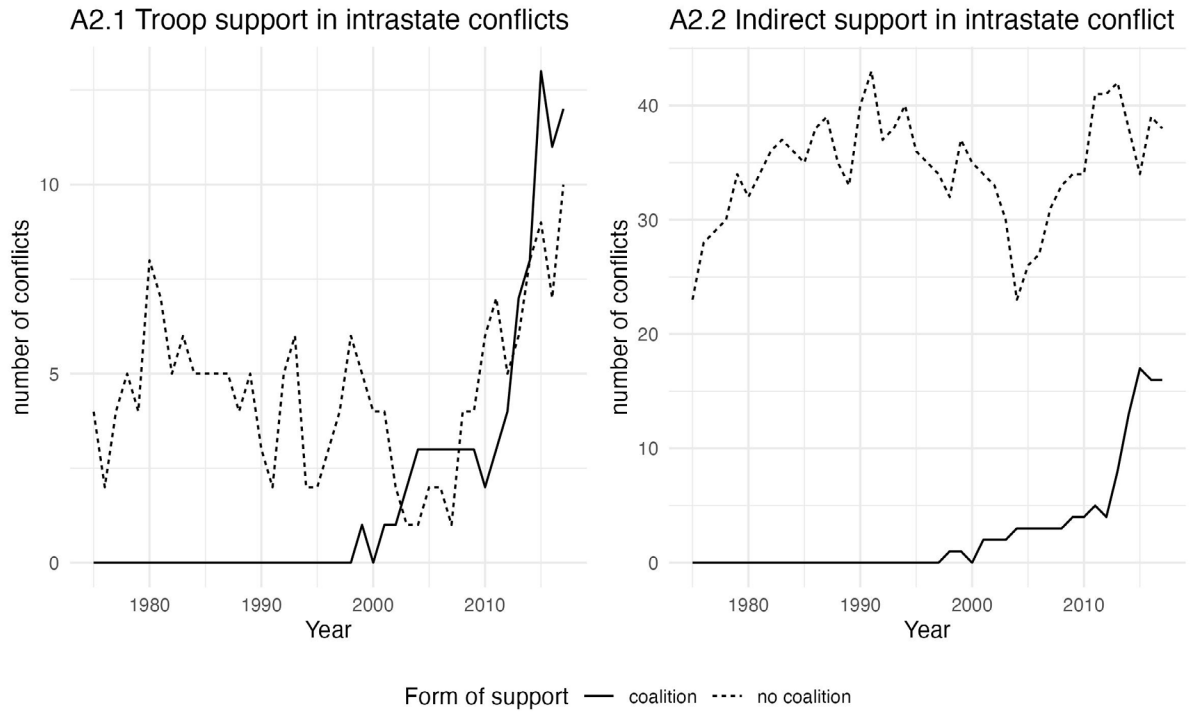

Figure A2: *Form in which support is provided.*

Table A1: Top-10 of most relevant journals (overall civil war research)[1]

Rank	Journal	Articles
1	Journal of Peace Research	424
2	Journal of Conflict Resolution	371
3	Civil Wars	222
4	Conflict Management and Peace Science	175
5	International Studies Quaterly	172
6	International Interactions	156
7	Civil War History	135
8	Small Wars and Insurgencies	121
9	Terrorism and Political Violence	113
10	Armed Forces & Society	105

[1] Most journals listed in Table A1 generally relate to the research field, either focusing on peace or conflict directly or on international relations. However, two journals in the top 10 do not fall into one of these categories. First, the journal OSTEUROPA describes itself as "interdisciplinary academic monthly on international affairs and one of the leading international journals in the field of research on Eastern Europe." A possible explanation for its inclusion in the top 10 journals publishing research on civil war could be attributed to the Yugoslav Wars. These wars encompassed a series of interconnected ethnic conflicts, struggles for independence, and insurgent movements that took place within the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia from 1991 to 2001. Second, the journal POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY, which describes itself as covering geographical dimensions of politics, is included in the list due to the genuine relevance of such geographical aspects in civil war research.

Table A2: Top-10 of corresponding author by country (general civil war research)[2]		
Rank	**Journal**	**Articles**
1	USA	7032
2	United Kingdom	2508
3	Spain	865
4	Germany	627
5	Canada	579
6	Australia	496
7	Sweden	337
8	Netherlands	305
9	Italy	276
10	Norway	276

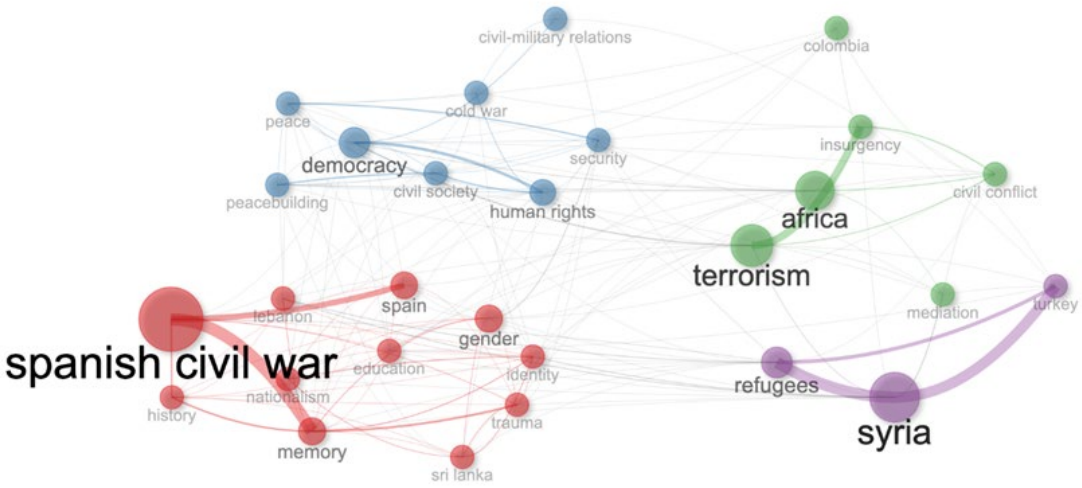

Figure A3: *Keyword Co-occurence network (Full Sample)*[3]

[2] Table A2 shows the geographical representation of civil war researchers, focusing on the country of residence of the corresponding authors of the articles in our sample. As shown in Table 3, Anglo-American and Western scholars dominate the list. Scholars based in the US and the UK account for fourtysix percent of the articles in our sample.

[3] In this figure, we explore whether a research trend on internationalized intrastate conflict can be identified by looking at the co-occurrence of keywords. Therefore, we constructed a network visualization depicting the co-occurrence of keywords using the Fruchterman-Reingold algorithm. The resulting network plot, reported in Figure A1, displays the top 30 most frequently occurring keywords in our sample. The size of the nodes represents the frequency with which a keyword appeared in the sample. The number of co-occurrence of keywords is illustrated by the width of the lines, linking the nodes. For the purpose of identifying clusters within the network, a clustering analysis was carried out utilizing the Walktrap algorithm (Campbell et al., 2014). As the figure shows, the network consists of four clusters, which depict different domains of civil war research. Cluster 1, described by the red nodes, most generally captures historic examples and thematize subjects like memory, identity, and gender. Cluster 2, described by the blue nodes, captures research on the democratic civil peace (e.g., Hegre et al. 2001). The green nodes depict cluster 3, which represents research on terrorism and intrastate conflict with a relation to Africa. Finally, cluster 4, the purple nodes, deals with the Syrian civil war. However, none of the clusters directly captures research on internationalized intrastate conflict.

Table A2: Top-10 of corresponding author by country (Specific Sample)[4]		
Rank	**Journal**	**Articles**
1	USA	508
2	United Kingdom	193
3	Germany	67
4	China	56
5	Canada	50
6	Australia	34
7	Sweden	34
8	Netherlands	30
9	Spain	30
10	Italy	28

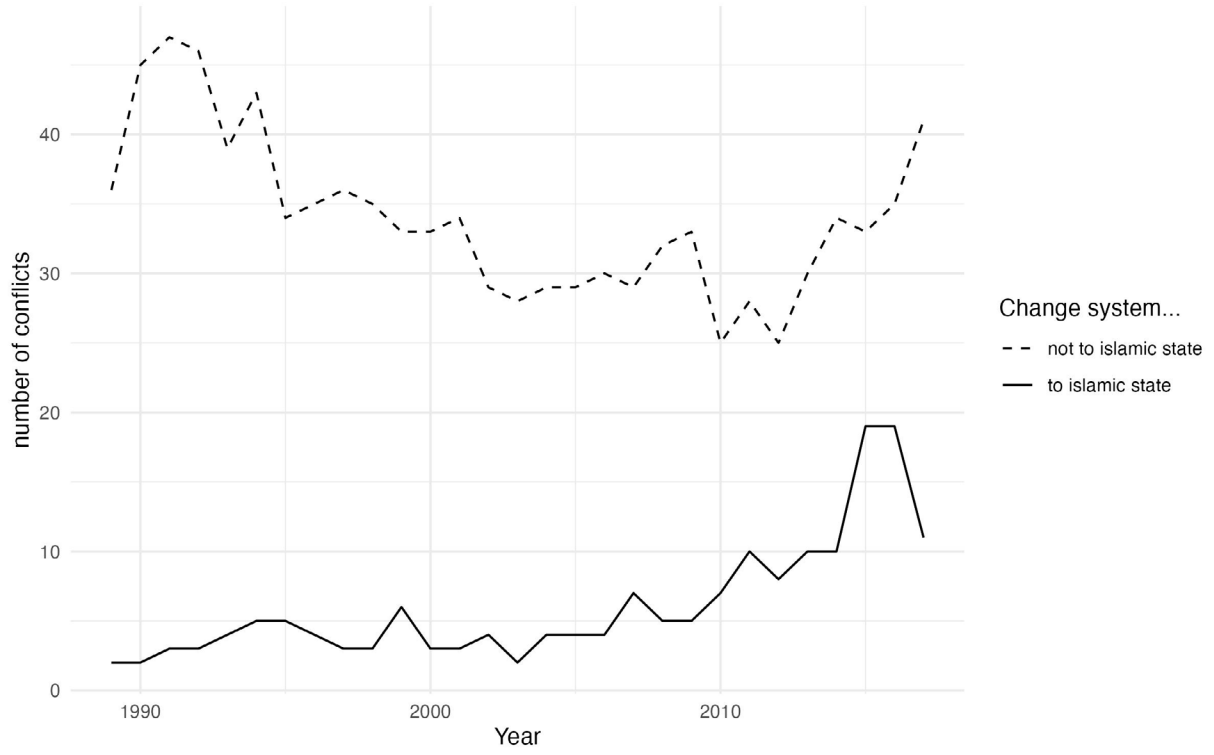

Figure A4: *Intrastate conflicts with actors attempting to change the political system.*

[4] Results for the country of residence of the corresponding authors of the articles in our specific sample (Table A3) mimic those reported for the general sample on civil war research (Table A2). Again, there is clear dominance of corresponding authors from the US and the Western countries more broadly.

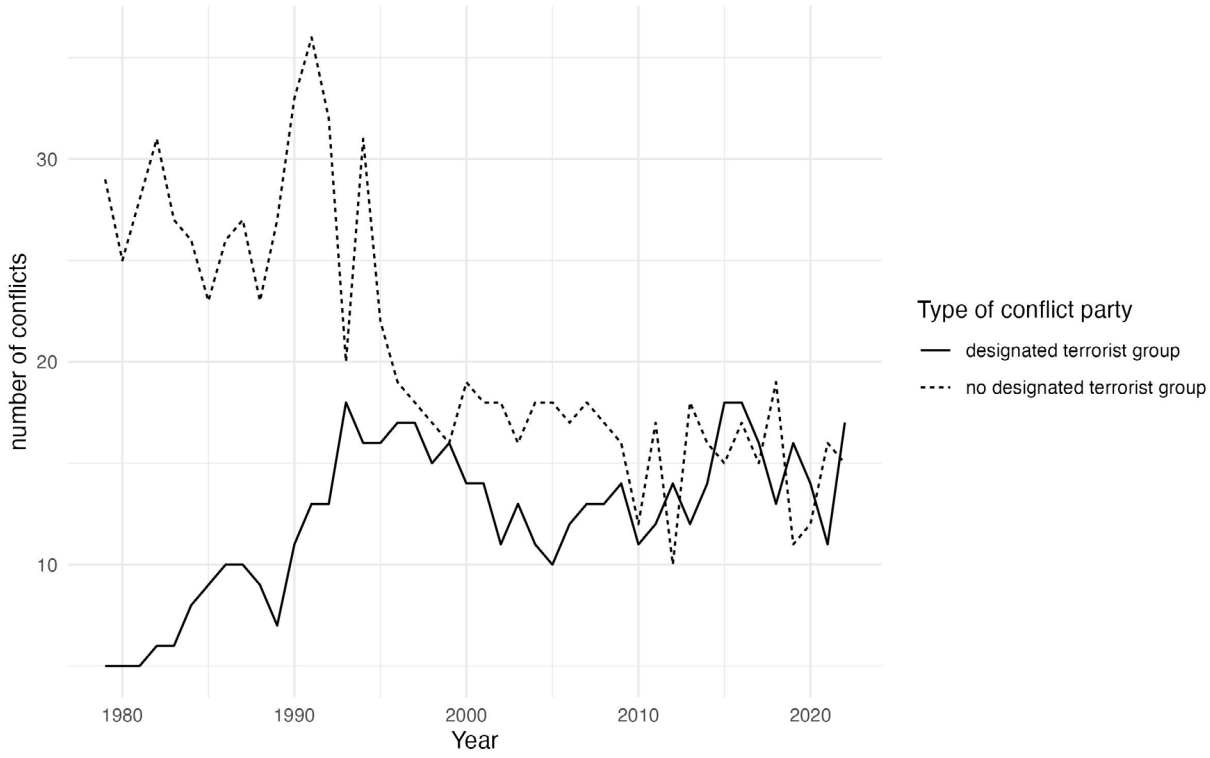

Figure A5: *Types of non-state conflict parties in intrastate conflicts from 1979–2022.*

Colonial ties as an explanation

We combined the ESD with data derived from the Colonial Dates Dataset (Becker 2019) which lists all territories colonized by European powers, namely Belgium, Britain, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal, and Spain. The trends depicted in Figure A4 do not suggest that the increase in internationalized conflicts is primarily due to conflicts in which there was a colonial relationship between the intervener and the intervening country. While the share of internationalized conflicts with a colonial past has increased slightly over the years, it cannot explain the rapid internationalization of recent years.

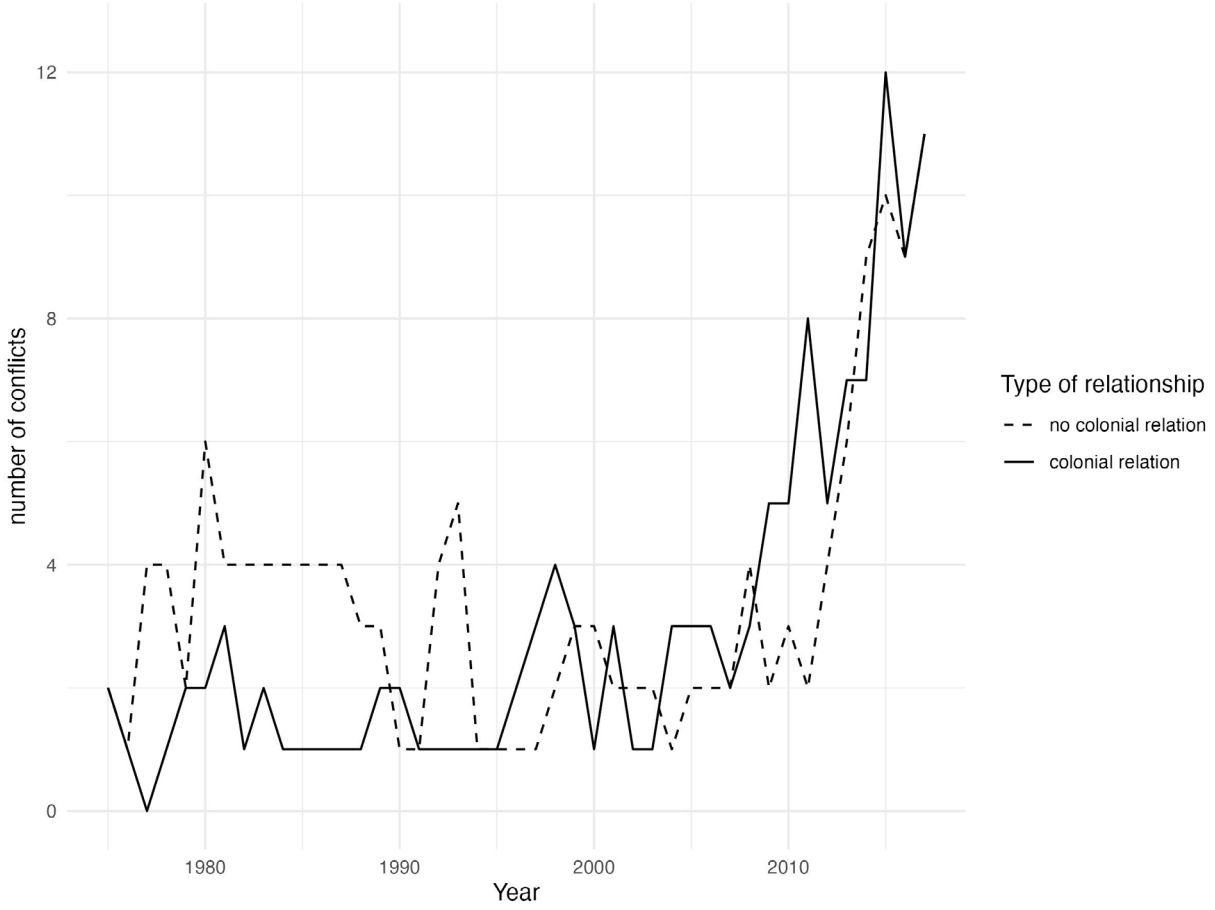

Figure A6: *Colonial relationship between intervening and conflict country in internationalized intrastate conflicts.*

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