



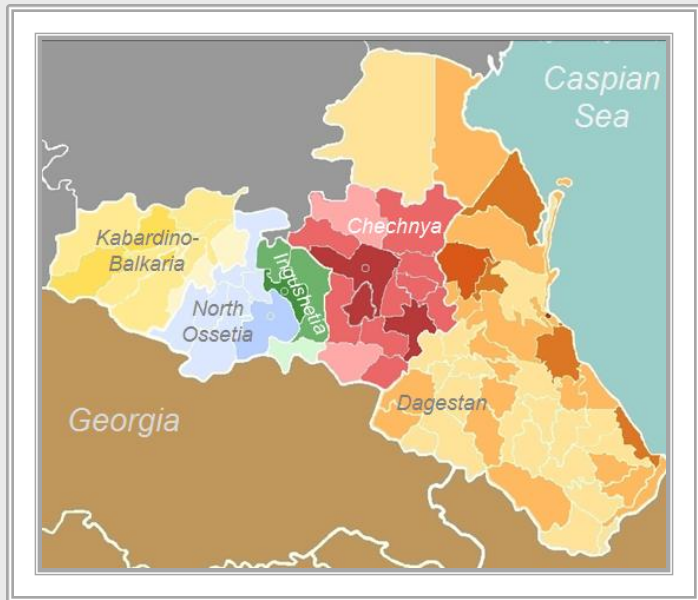
VIOLENCE IN THE NORTH CAUCASUS

Summer 2010: Not Just a Chechen Conflict

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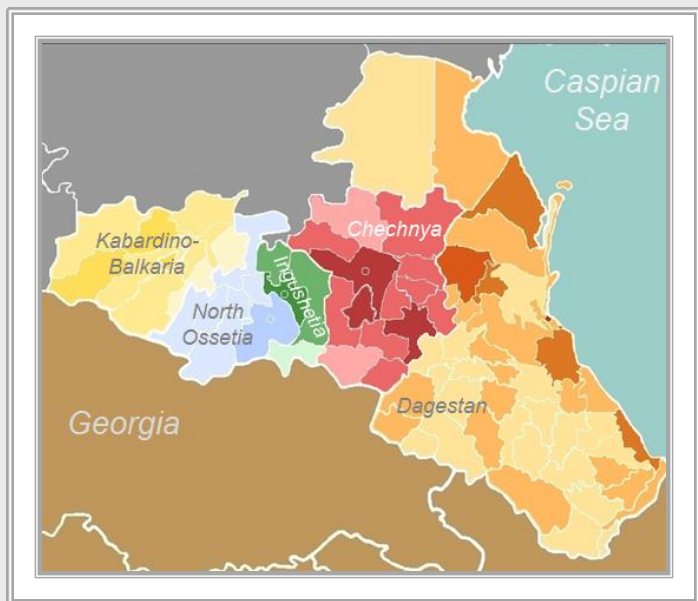
Russia & Eurasia
Program



Summer 2010: Not Just a Chechen Conflict

Since 2008, CSIS staff has tracked, on a daily basis, incidents of violence occurring in the North Caucasus. We have released seven [previous reports](#), the [last of which](#) illustrated the dramatic rise in violence in Spring 2010.

In this report, we present our data for Summer 2010 (May 1–August 31), paying particular attention to the geographic spread of the violence across the North Caucasus, most notably into Kabardino-Balkaria.



Definition of Terms

“Incidents of Violence”:

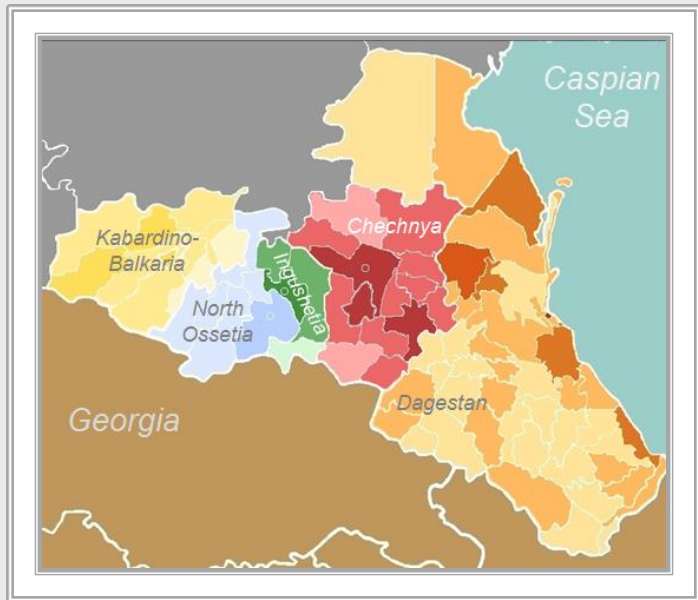
Incidents of violence include abductions of military personnel and civilians, bombings*, assassinations of key civilian and military leaders**, rebel attacks, police or military operations against suspected militants, destruction of property by militants, and the discovery of weapons.

“North Caucasus”:

The database primarily tracks incidents occurring in Chechnya, Ingushetia, Kabardino-Balkaria, North Ossetia, and Dagestan.

* Includes failed detonations

** Includes unsuccessful assassination attempts

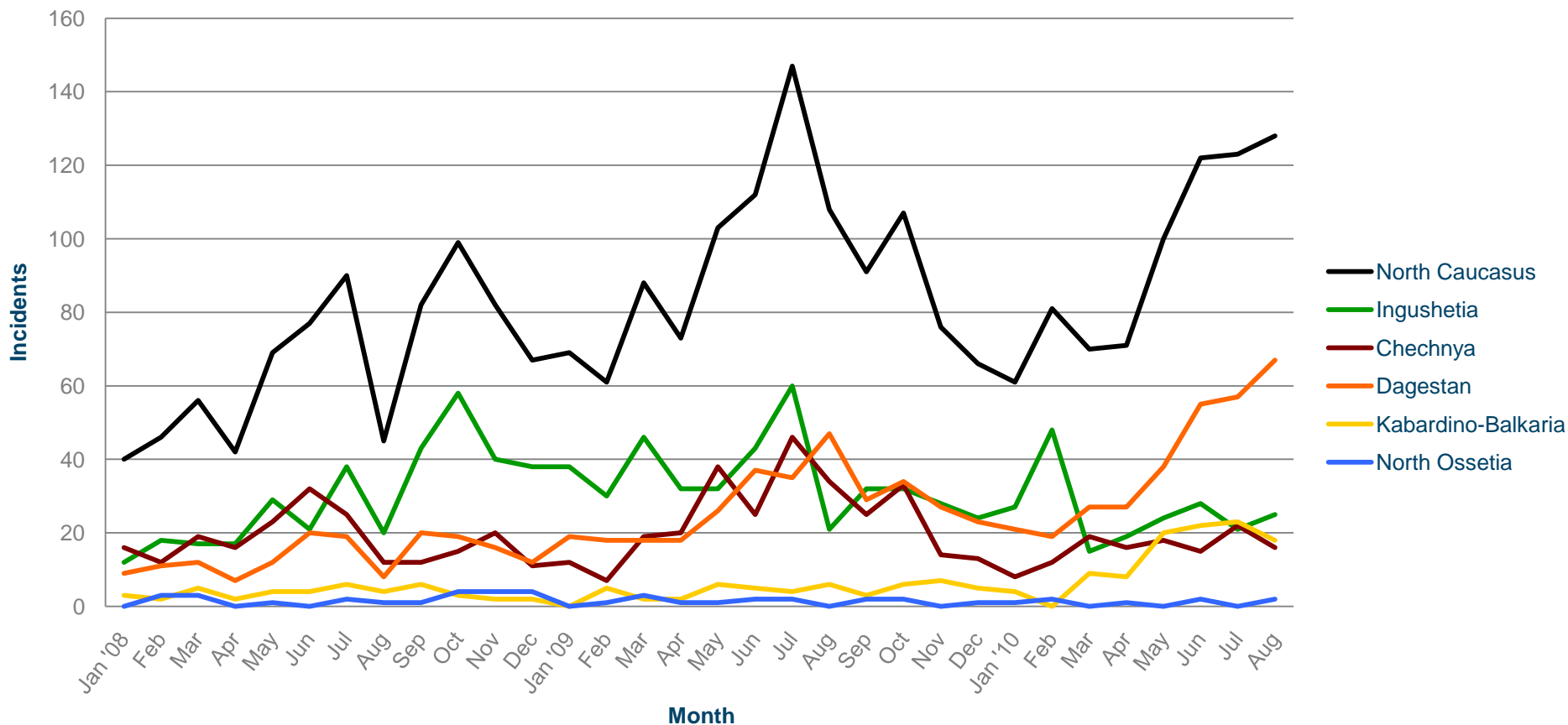


Main Findings

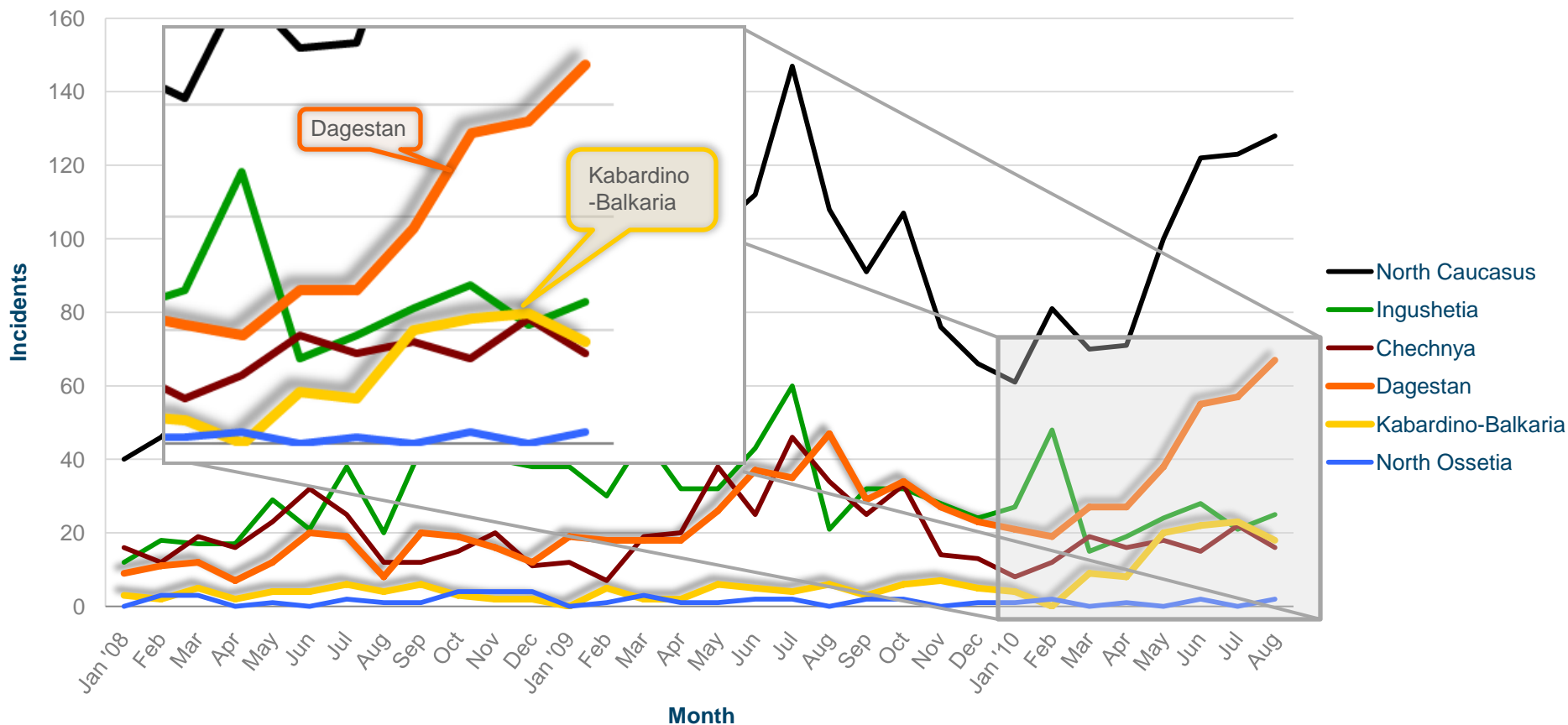
In Summer 2010:

- The North Caucasus experienced a rise in violence, on par with the alarming level witnessed in Summer 2009;
- Dagestan was unequivocally the most violent republic in the region, with more deaths due to incidents of violence (165) than Ingushetia (53) and Chechnya (86) combined;
- Kabardino-Balkaria saw a significant increase in the number of incidents of violence: 83 incidents, compared to 71 in Chechnya and 98 in Ingushetia;
- The number of suicide bombings dropped to two in the last four months compared to six in the first four months of 2010 alone.

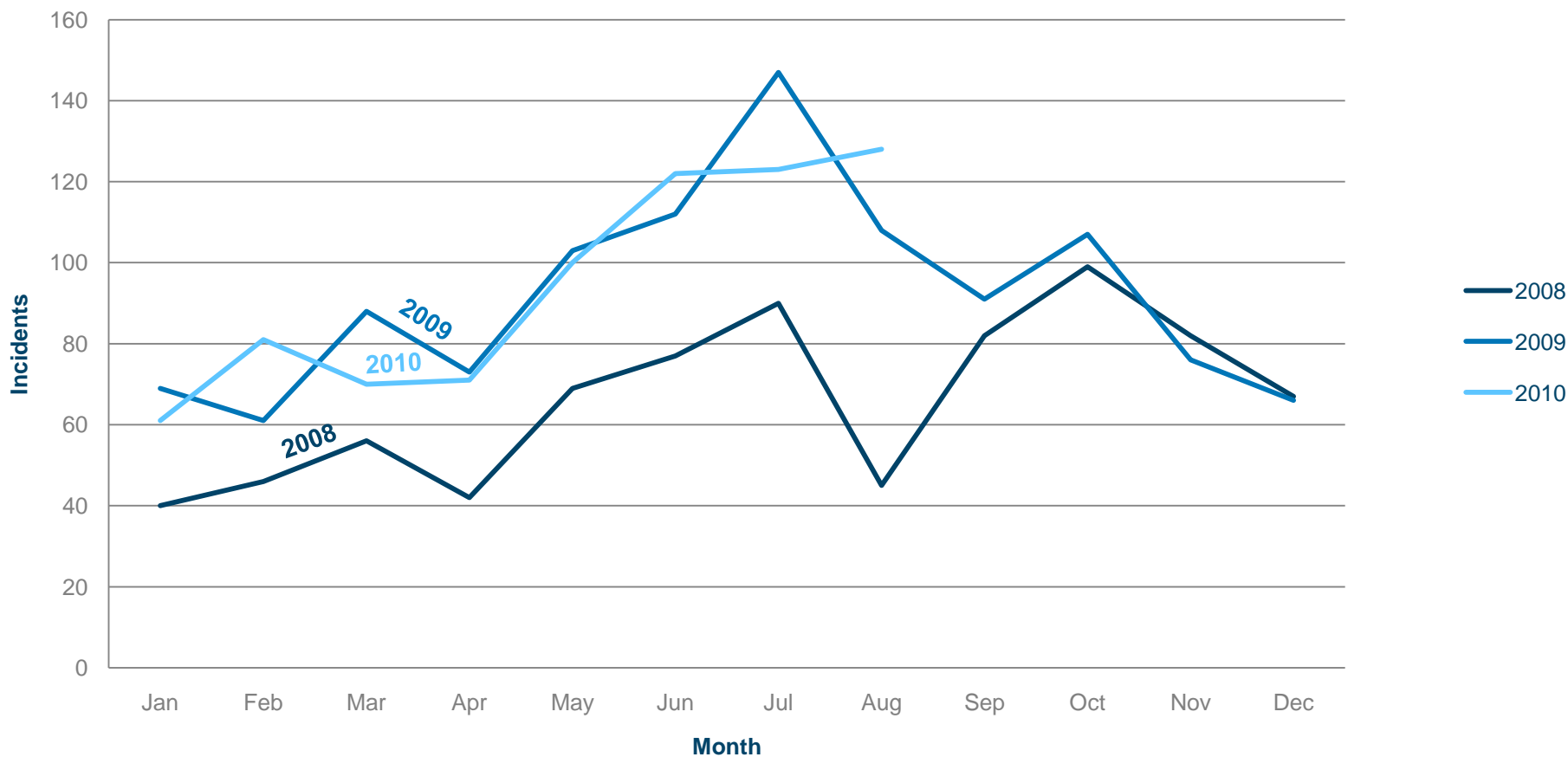
Incidents of Violence in the North Caucasus January 2008 – August 2010



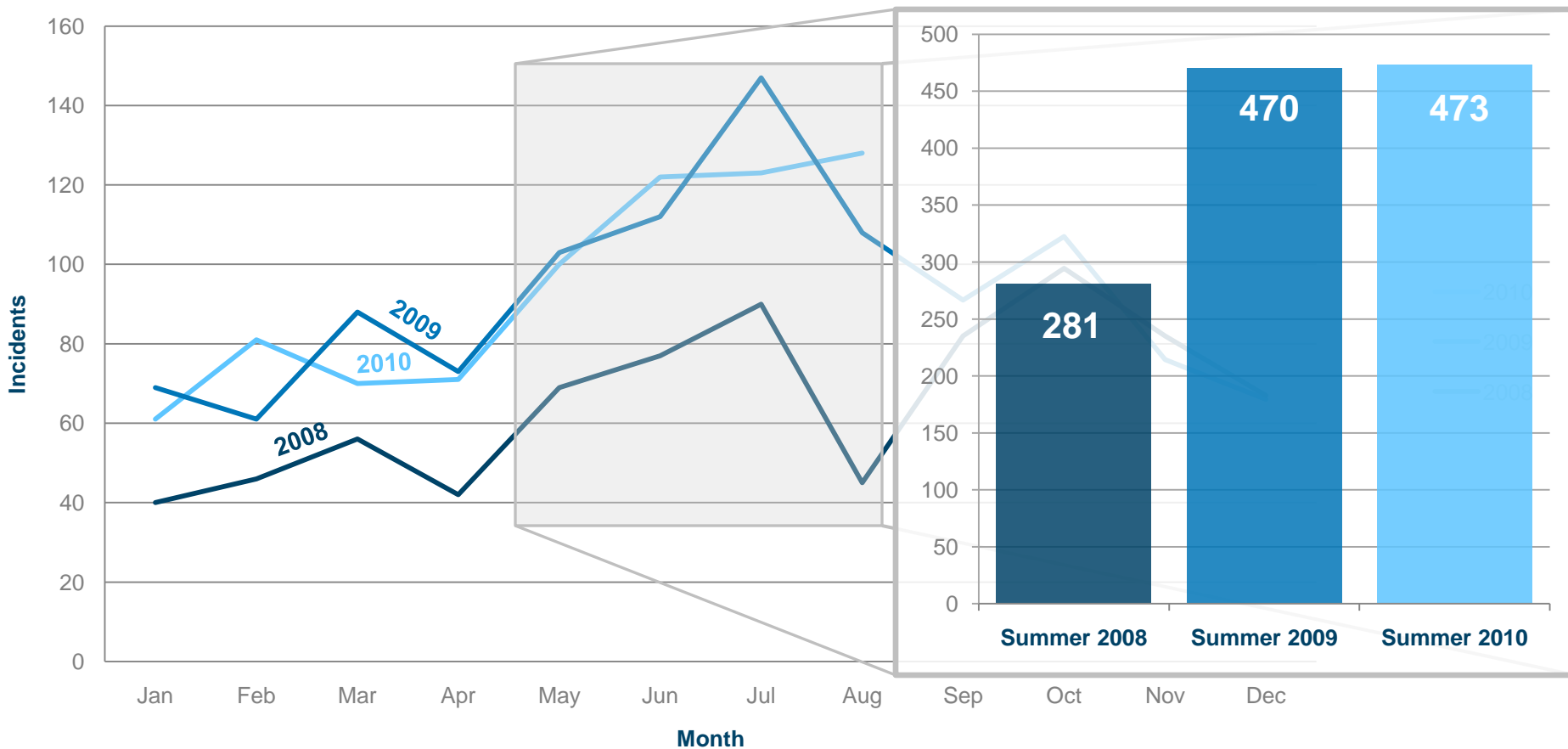
Incidents of Violence in Dagestan and Kabardino-Balkaria 2010



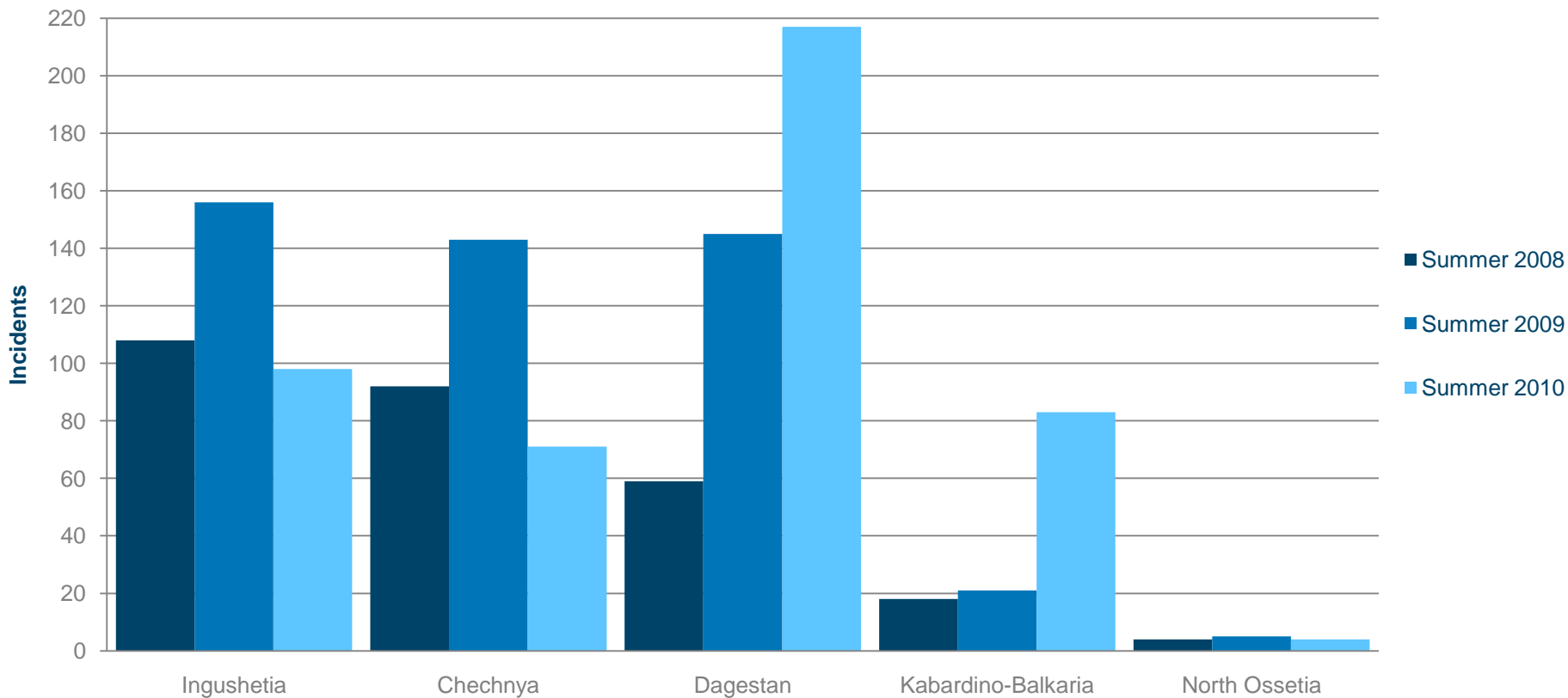
Incidents of Violence in the North Caucasus 2008, 2009, and Jan 1 – Aug 31, 2010



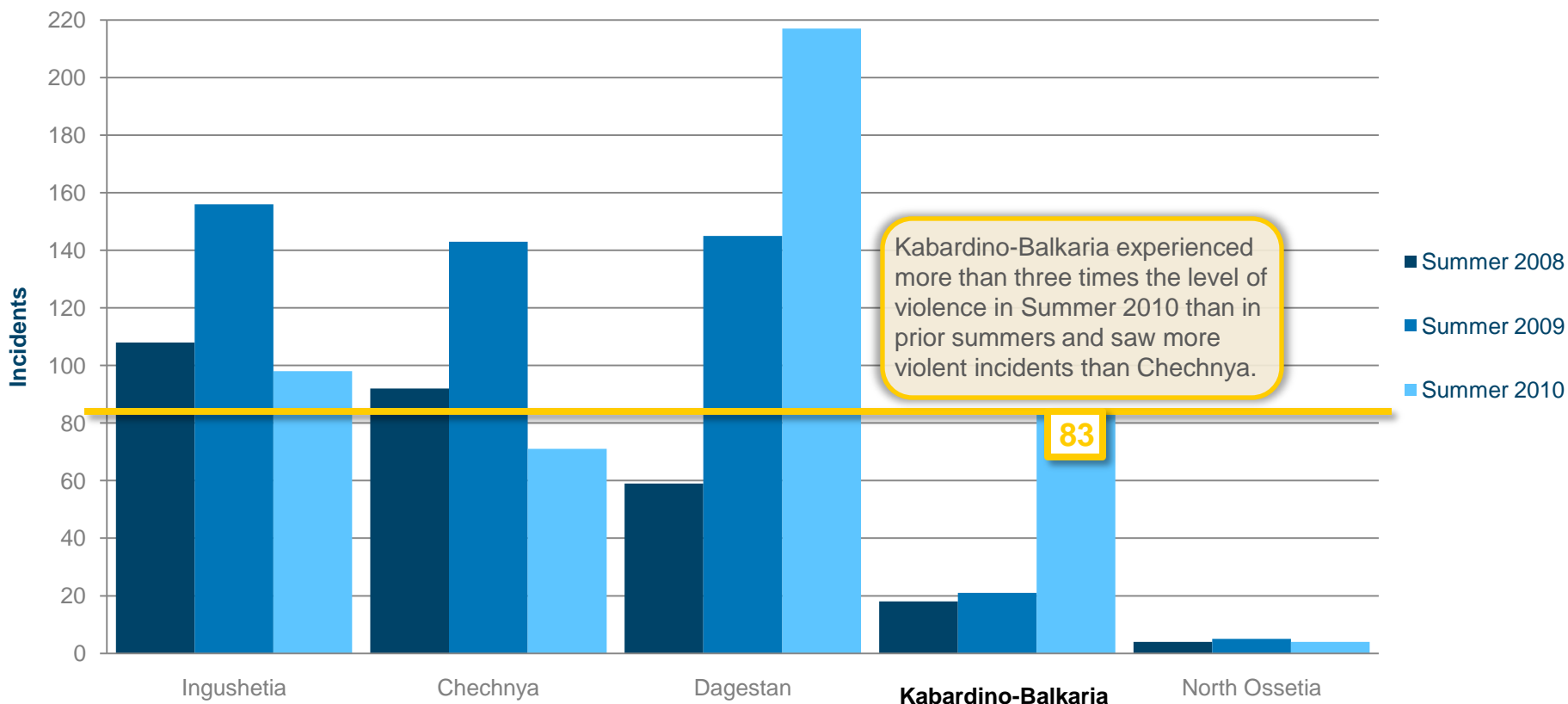
Incidents of Violence in the North Caucasus Summer (May 1 – August 31) 2008, 2009, and 2010



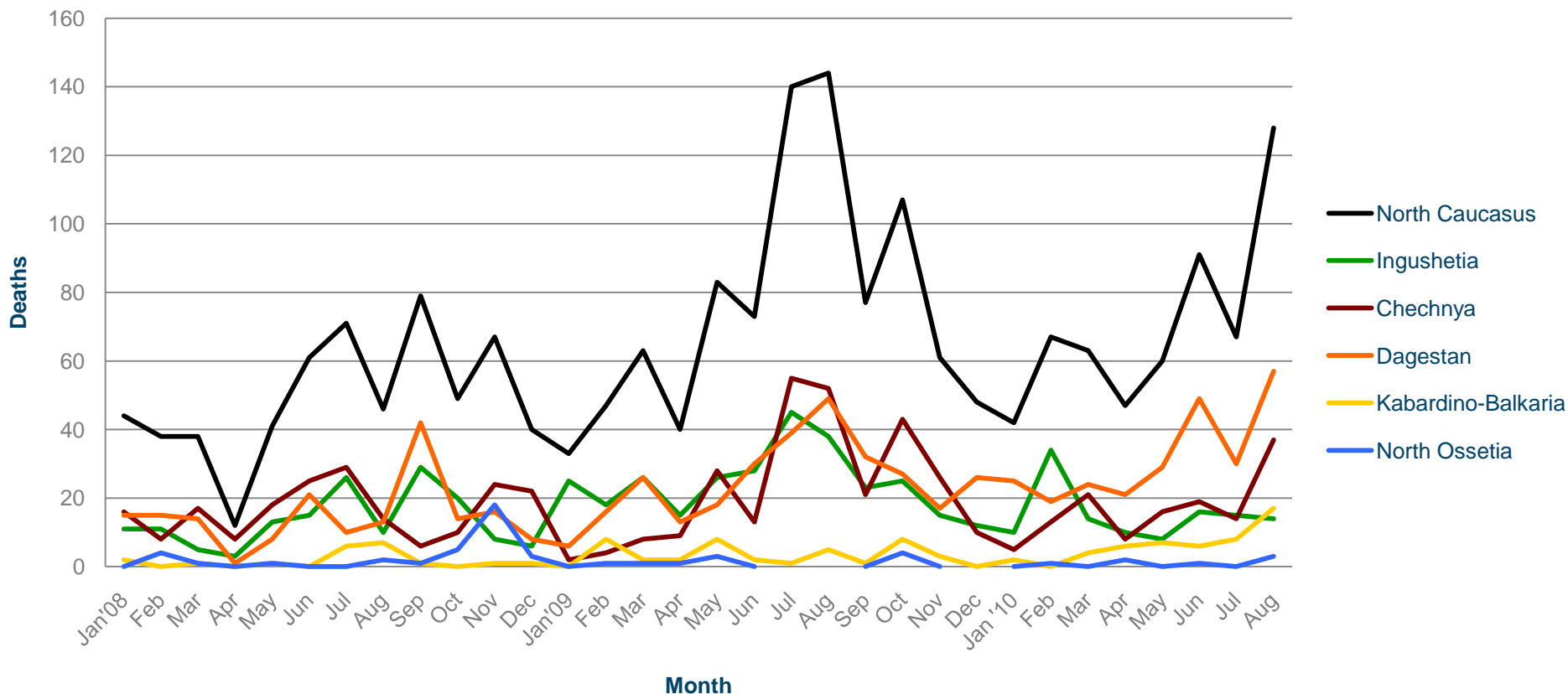
Incidents of Violence in the North Caucasus by Republic Summer (May 1 – August 31) 2008, 2009, and 2010



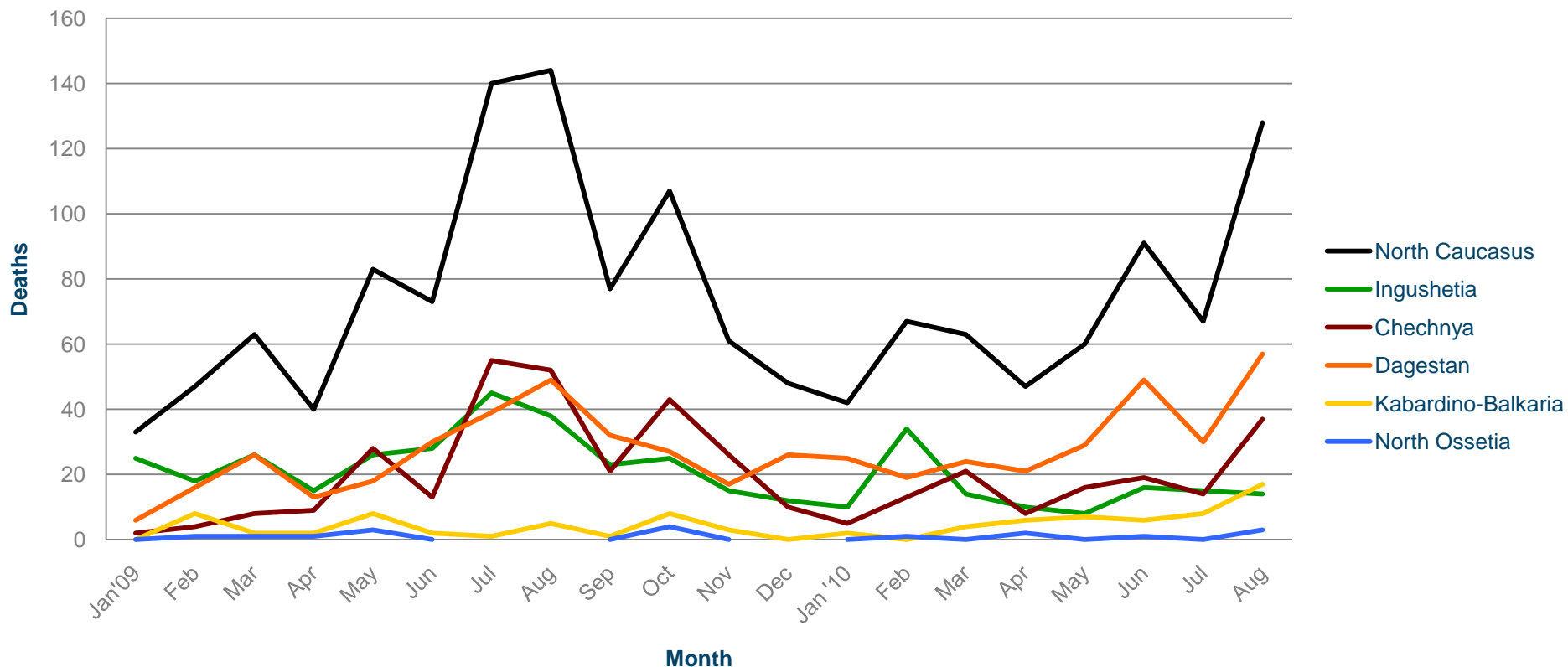
Incidents of Violence in the North Caucasus by Republic Summer (May 1 – August 31) 2008, 2009, and 2010



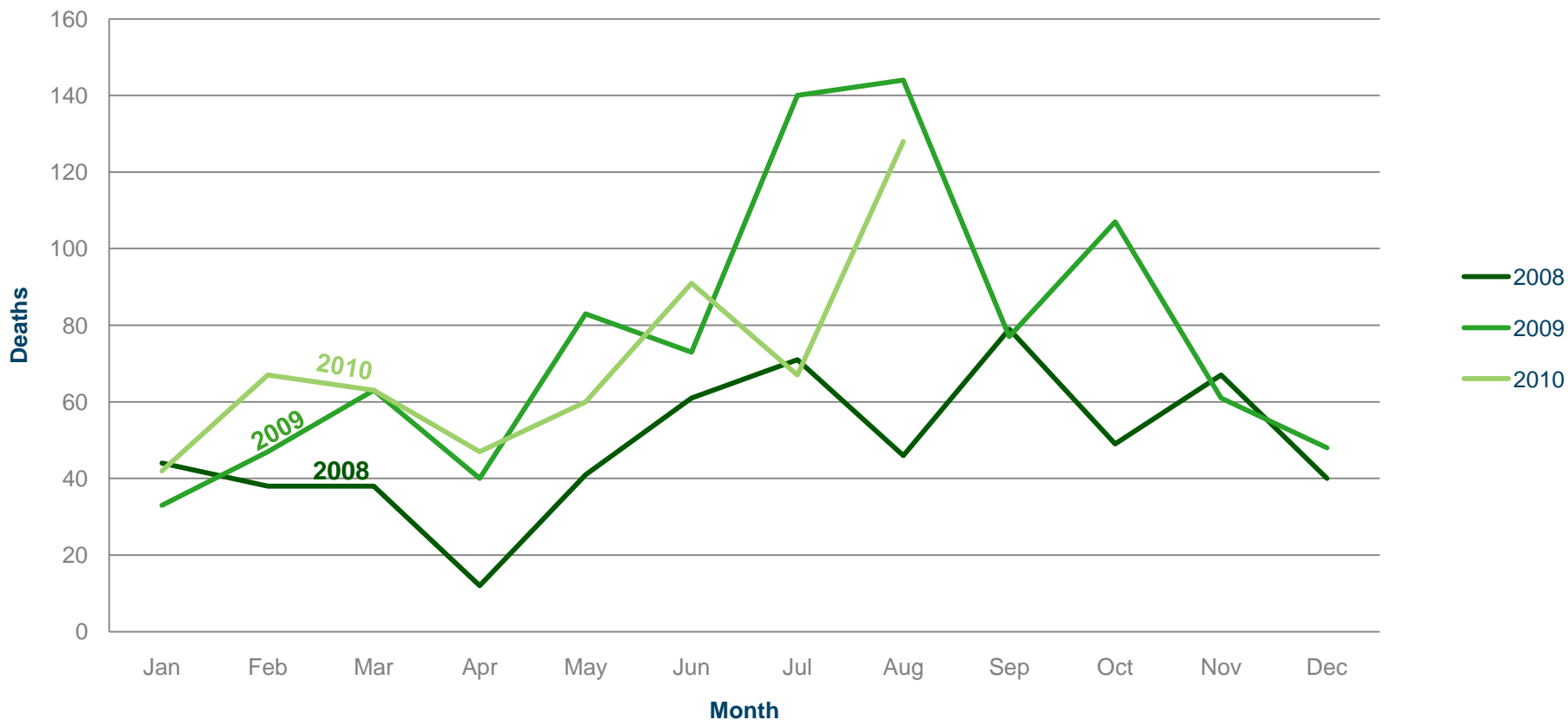
Deaths due to Incidents of Violence in the North Caucasus January 2008 – August 2010



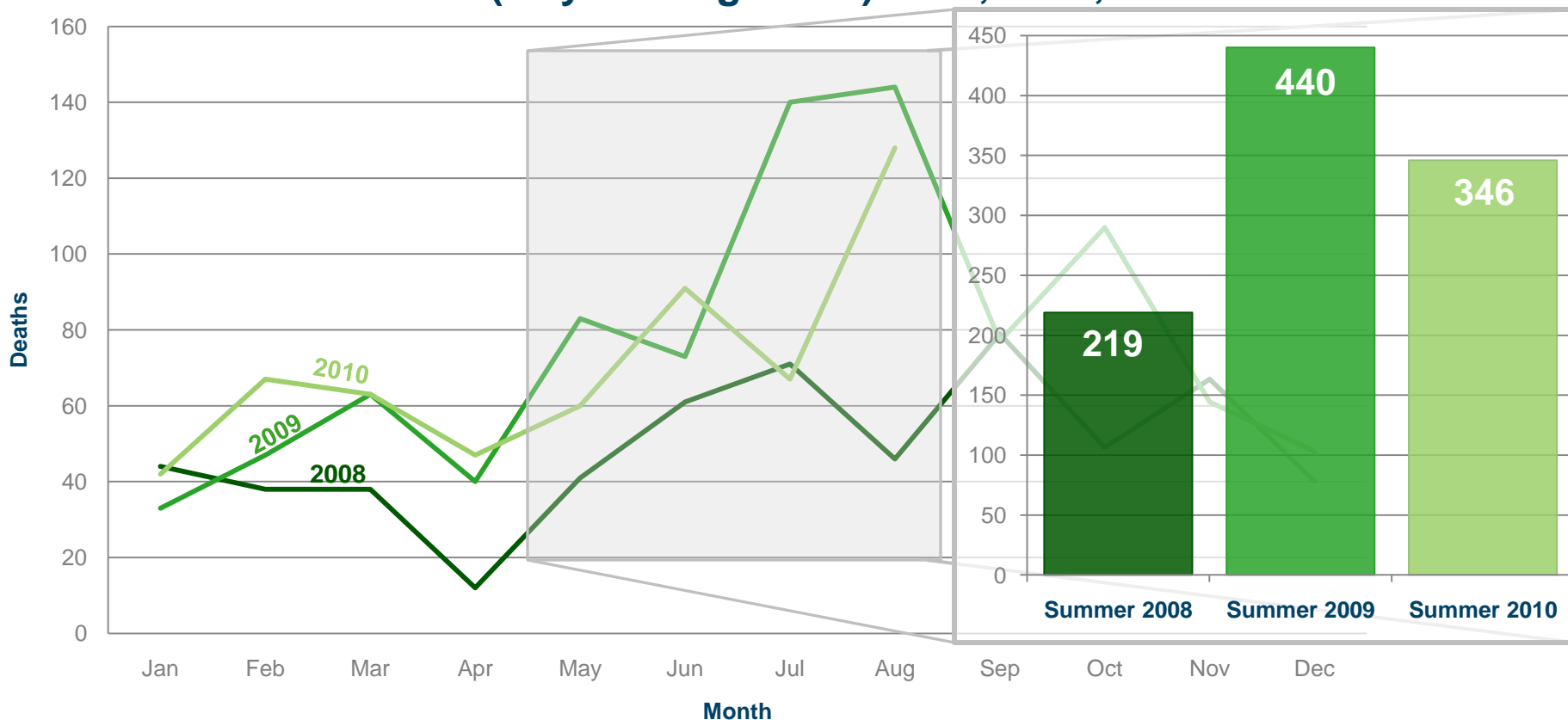
Deaths due to Incidents of Violence in the North Caucasus January 2009 – August 2010



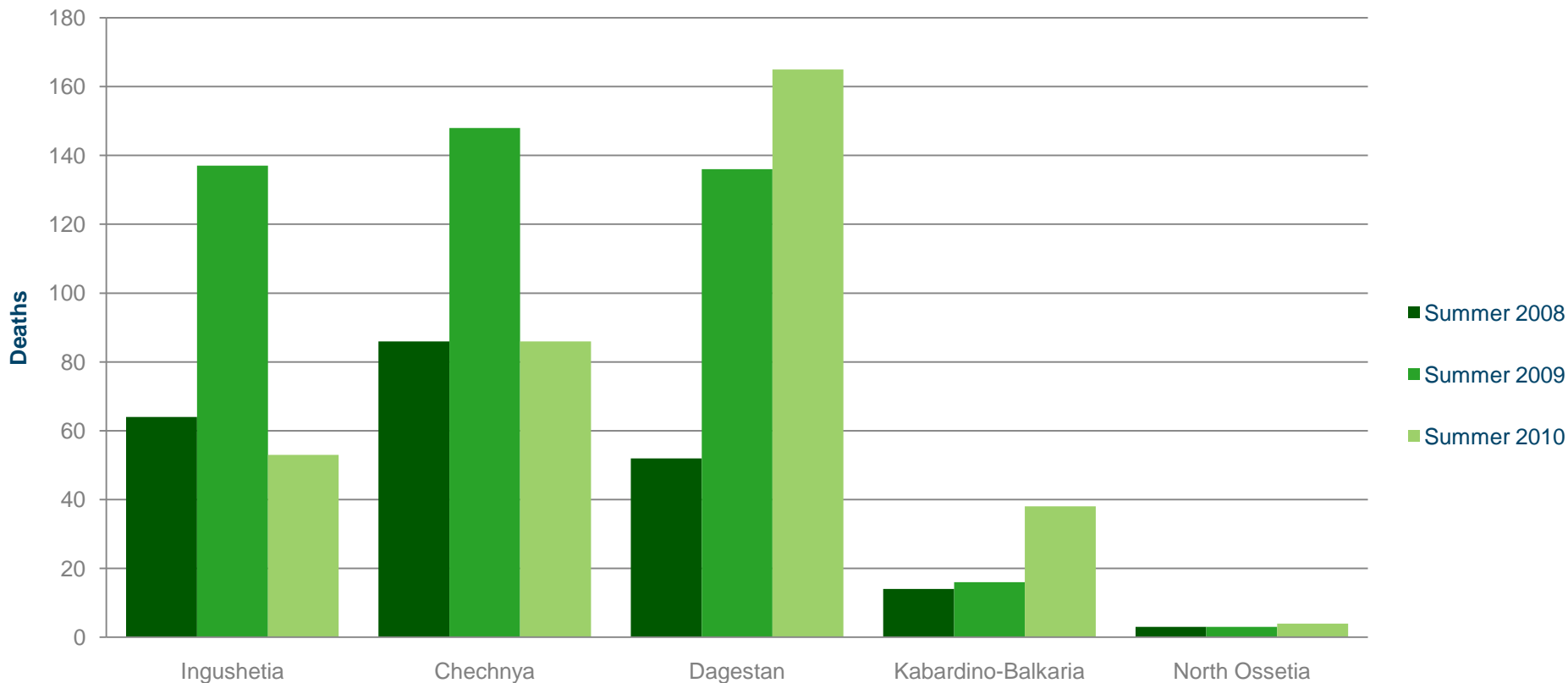
Deaths due to Incidents of Violence in the North Caucasus 2008, 2009, and Jan 1 – Aug 31, 2010



Deaths due to Incidents of Violence in the North Caucasus Summer (May 1 – August 31) 2008, 2009, and 2010



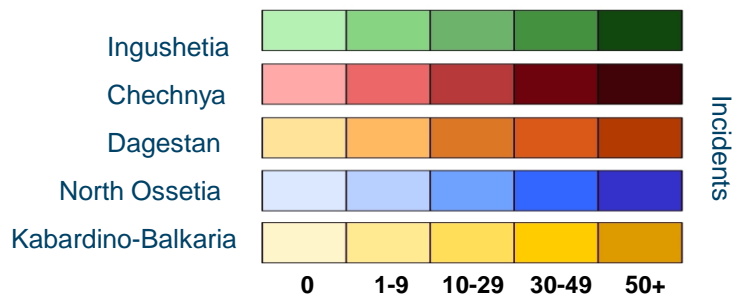
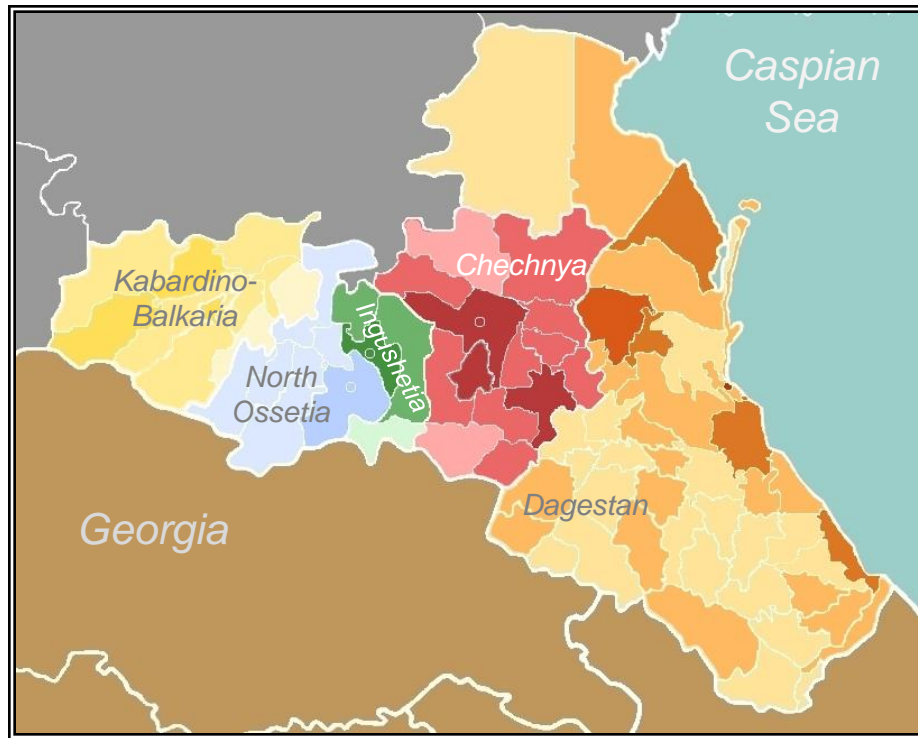
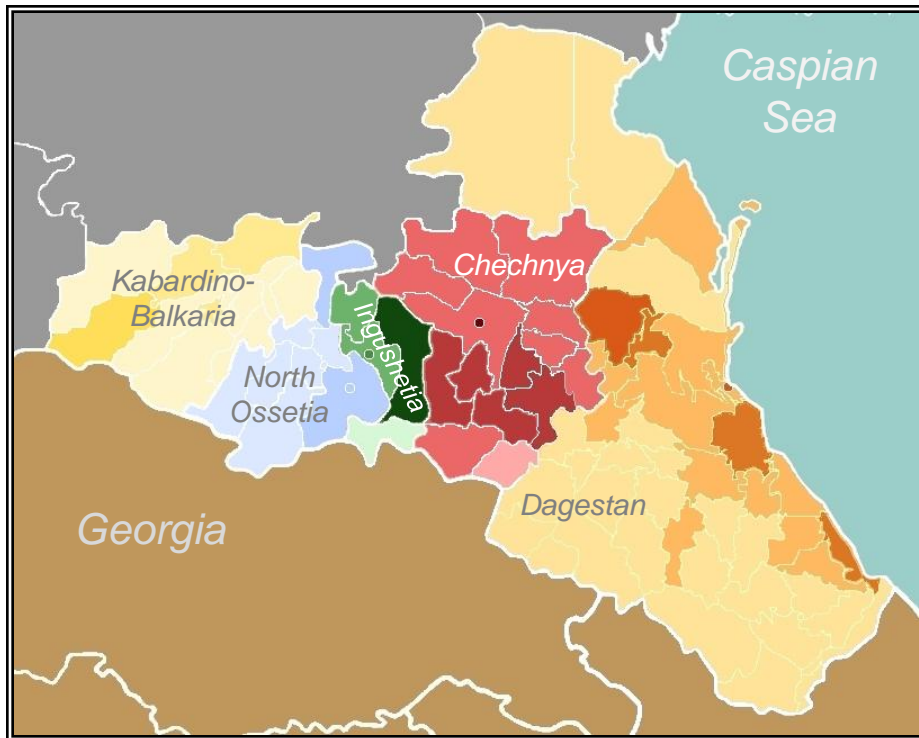
Deaths due to Incidents of Violence in the North Caucasus by Republic Summer (May 1 – August 31) 2008, 2009, and 2010



Incidents of Violence in the North Caucasus by District

Summer 2009

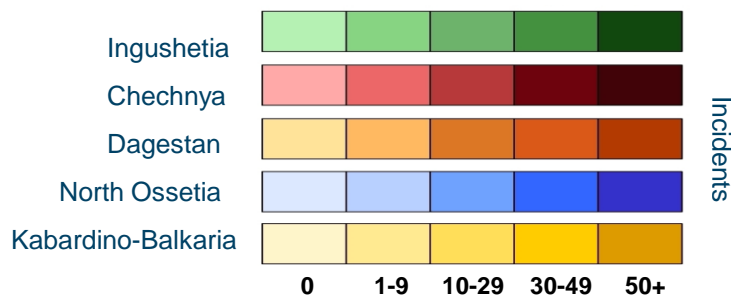
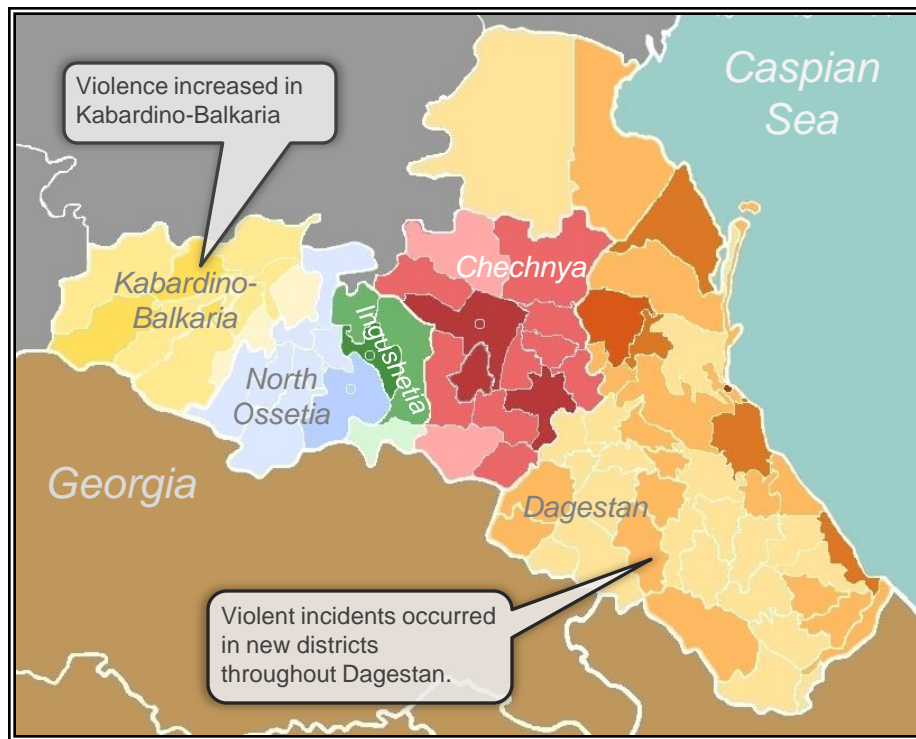
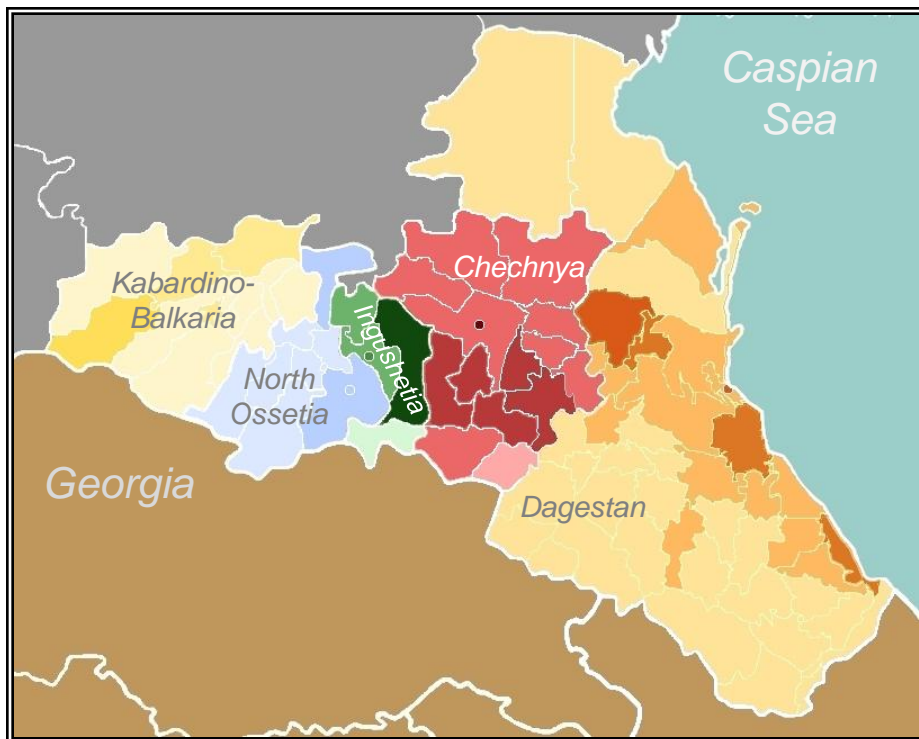
Summer 2010



Incidents of Violence in the North Caucasus by District

Summer 2009

Summer 2010



Sources

Main:

- Caucasian Knot (<http://kavkaz-uzel.ru/>)
- Ria Novosti (<http://www.rian.ru/>)

Additional:

- ITAR-TASS (<http://www.itar-tass.com/eng/>)
- North Caucasus Weekly, The Jamestown Foundation (<http://www.jamestown.org/programs/ncw/>)
- RFE/RL (<http://www.rferl.org/>)
- The Moscow Times (<http://www.themoscowtimes.com/index.htm>)
- The New York Times (<http://www.nytimes.com>)

Further Reading:

For recommendations on ways in which the international community can address issues facing the North Caucasus, see [“49 Steps To Improve Human Rights and Security in the North Caucasus,”](#) a 2007 report by the CSIS Human Rights and Security Initiative and the Robert Bosch Stiftung.



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