Insights on 20 Years of Counterinsurgency Research Global Responses to Asymmetric Threats Project Elizabeth Radziszewski START, University of Maryland

# Irregular Warfare Responses Portal

Knowledge & Data Web Portal on Government Responses to Asymmetric Threats: 5 Pillars of IW

- Identify & integrate exisiting findings
- Access relevant research based on various dimensions
- Map & address research gaps: regular reports, pilot studies

 Improved understanding of effective responses

- Research Prioritization: Relevance & cost effectiveness
   Enhanced scholarly
- collaboration

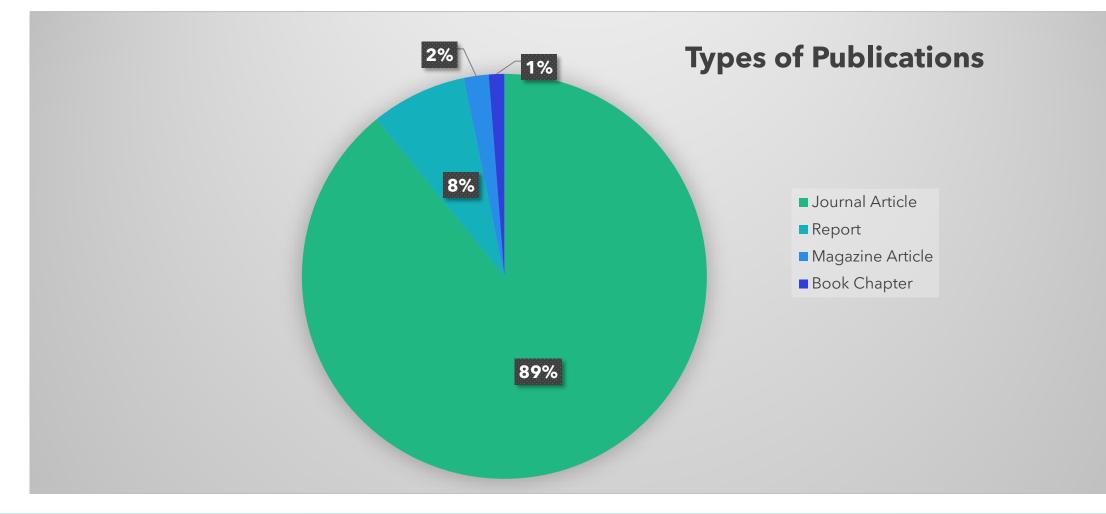
## Knowledge & Data Resource Development

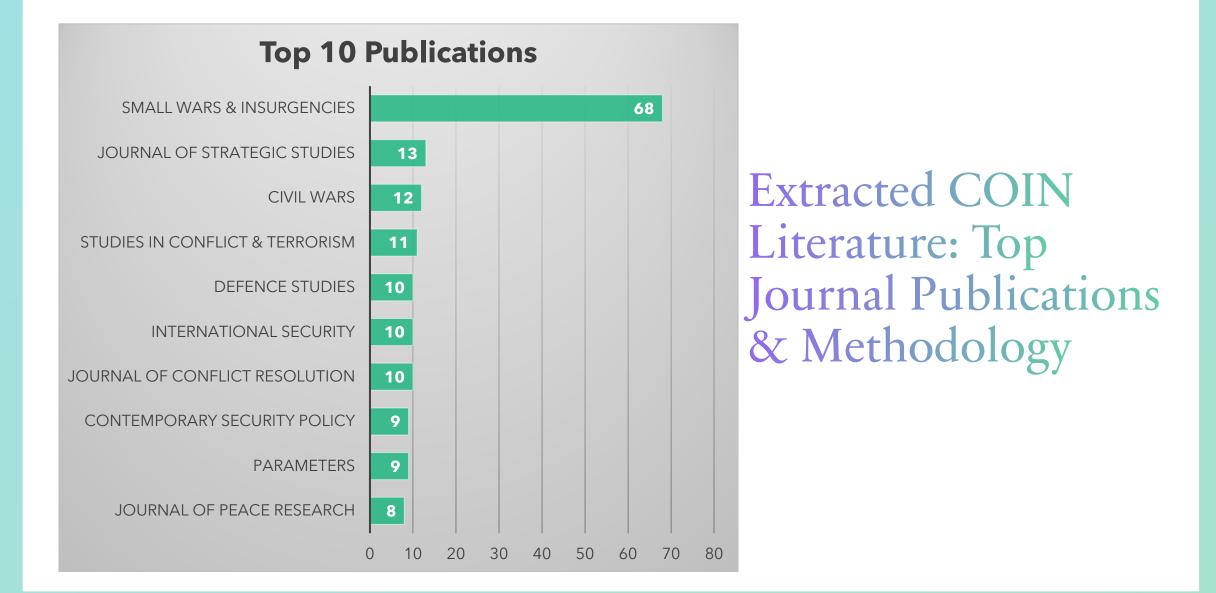


## Type of Data Coded



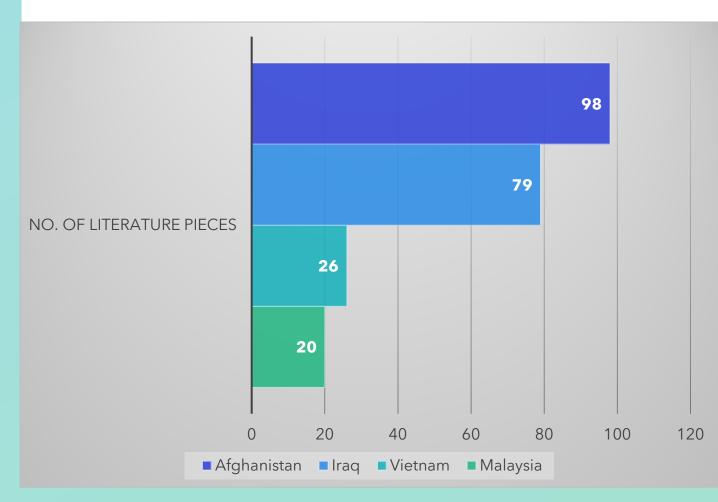
## Extracted COIN Literature: Over 400 Pieces





# Geographic Focus

### Limited Geographic Scope



### Research Gap

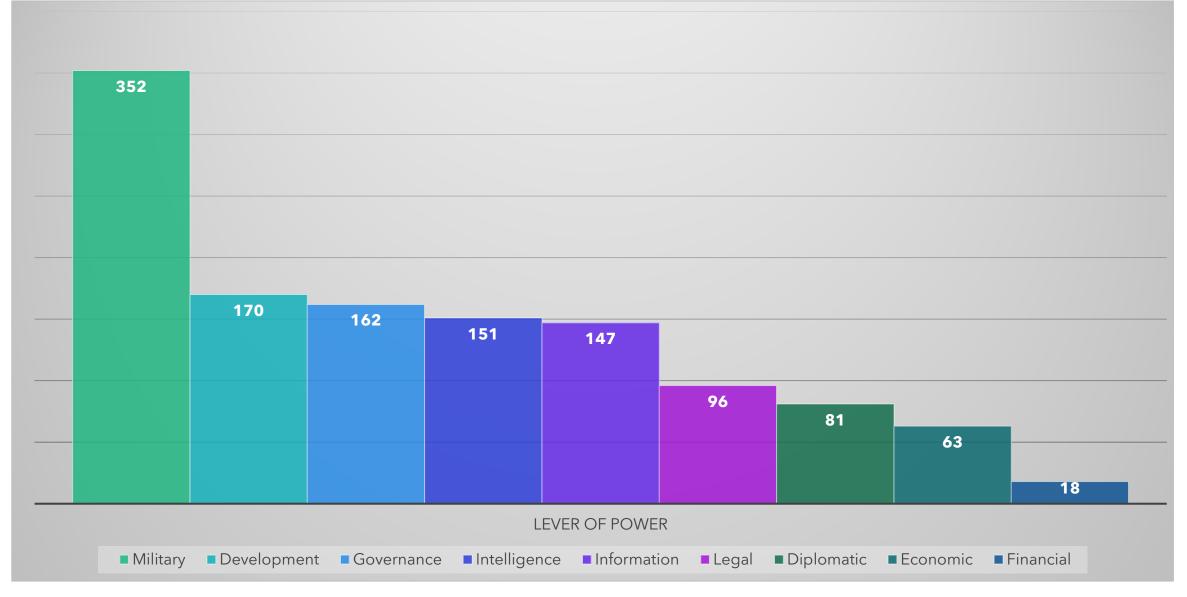
- Dominant focus on
  Western efforts (U.S & U.K)
- Need to expand to non-Western approaches
- Global analysis: limited
  (~20% of all pieces' focus)

# Capturing Effectiveness of COIN

Most widely analyzed/explored dependent variables

- Level of violence
- Number of attacks
- Duration of conflict/insurgency
- Outcome (Victory)

### Lever of State Power

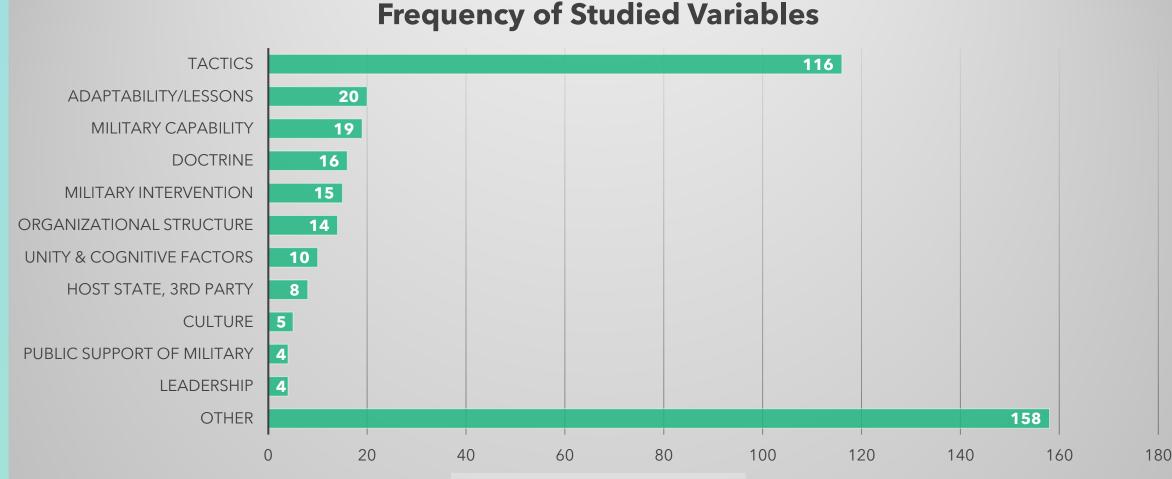


# Lever of Power

Research Gaps:

- Need to focus on understudied sources of state power (economic, diplomatic, legal and financial)
- Need to study combination of different sources of power

### Military Aspect of COIN: What Influences Outcomes-Independent Variables in Empirical Studies



Frequency of Studied Variables

# Most Frequent Tactics: Assessment

- 1. Use of armed non-state actors (20)
- 2. Indiscriminate/repressive use of force (17)
- 3. Forced population resettlement (9)
- 4. Military presence (8)
- 5. Use of special forces (7)
- 6. Security to the population (7)

60% effective 29% effective 67% effective 78% effective 71% effective 71% effective

# **Research** Gap Address understudied tactics 1. Sequencing and balancing of tactics 2. Maritime tactics 3. Bombing campaigns 4. Role of females in COIN

## Methodology

1. Need for large data analysis