

The Conflictogramme

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1. Introduction

As we approach the 29th anniversary of Georgia's independence recovery and of the War in Abkhazia, simultaneously we have to be aware of the lack a progress in the entire peace process. Still the situation is far away from a settlement. In the near future it is not in prospect to resolve the conflict because the parties have very different visions of the future and views on what remains unsettled.

The relations between the entities and situation at the Russian controlled Administrative Boundary Line (ABL) remain tense.

The peace process goes slowly and is limited regarding the civil society's involvement. The only common ground where the parties meet together are the quarterly rounds of the Geneva International Discussions (GID).

1.1 About

This work, The Conflictogramme, is a visualisation of the Abkhaz conflict's developments from 1992 to 2008. It is composed of a couple of documents. The events in that period are branched and so dense that some structure in the course is required. As a collection of relevant data, it pictures the complex peace process. On different schemes, containing e.g. timelines, the last decades are portrayed.

During the process of shaping this paper, several aspects were identified as important. A chronology of the events regarding the peace process is necessary to comprehend the last decades and to understand the status quo with its deadlocked conflict. Due to the prevailing dispute, the work's impartiality is of major relevance. The neutrality has to be ensured. For that very reason The Conflictogramme is completely based on information of a third party (see in 2.1 Methodology).

The reason for creating The Conflictogramme is the high value of a collection of data, documents and events regarding the peace process for Civil-Society Organisations (CSOs) and students. Furthermore it contributes effectively to the enlightenment of the people.

1.2 Terminology

A conflict is a major paradigm for all fields of contemporary social studies... Its definition is a challenge for academics. The conflict is a clash between two or more parties (sides) over interests, perceptions be they real or imaginary.¹

'Frozen conflict' has lately become a widely used expression, the meaning of which has not yet been sufficiently defined or uniformly understood. 'Freezing' is a characteristic relevant to a dynamics of conflict, characterised by a high level of inertia, when whatever efforts are done, nothing is likely to change.²

A Administrative Boundary Line (ABL) is a legally documented and attributed jurisdictional boundary. It defines the rights, responsibilities, and interests on the land.³

In the complete research paper "Abkhazia" is to be understood as the Abkhazian, "South Ossetia" as Tskhinvali region and "Russia" as Russian Federation.

¹ http://www.iccn.ge/index.php?article_id=142&clang=1

² *ibid.*

³ http://geoinfo.msl.mt.gov/Home/msdi/administrative_boundaries

1.3 An overview of the conflict

The conflicts' origins date back more than a century and are genuinely complex. However, in the following lines the only history of the last decades will be described as The Conflictogramme deals with the exact period. Here the history should be mentioned only briefly, whereas the visual part should contain more details. The regained independence of Georgia on the 9th of April 1991 and the following politics opened a wave of tensions between Georgia and the Abkhaz entity. Abkhazia demanded sovereignty and declared its independence on the 23rd of July 1992. Three weeks later, employing Georgian military in Sukhumi, the War in the Abkhaz region began. It peaked in the internally displacement of approximately 250,000 persons and the Sukhumi massacre.⁴

At Georgia's request, to settle the conflict, the United Nations (UN) was consulted. In August 1993 personnel of the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia (UNOMIG) was deployed, in order to monitor the withdrawal of armed formations from Abkhazia. The deployment of the Peacekeeping Force of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) followed a year later.

With the created paper on Basic Principles for the Distribution of Competences between Tbilisi and Sukhumi the hope of progress in the future status issue was revived. But the great success failed to materialise.

In 2008 tensions increased again and the Steinmeier Plan was signed setting three phases for initiating peace. Notwithstanding the Russo-Georgian War broke out on the 7th of August 2008. The Six Point Peace Plan established a cease fire and created, inter alia, the sphere of multilateral discussions in Geneva, co-chaired by the OSCE, the EU and the UN, where representatives from Georgia, Abkhazia, South Ossetia, Russia as well as the United States meet.

The international peace missions were terminated after the war. Abkhazia's and South Ossetia's independence was recognised by Russia in the end of August 2008 strengthening their ties with bilateral treaties of military, domestic and foreign policies. Georgia however declared both territories as occupied. Neither the future status of Abkhazia nor the issue of IDPs are agreed on.

⁴ <https://undocs.org/S/1995/10>

1.4 The aim of The Conflictogramme

The Conflictogramme aims to play an important role within the peace process, since there is no brief document about the developments in Abkhazia of the last decades. That is why a collection of valuable information is the major purpose itself.

The Conflictogramme provides several documents and offers a quicker overview about the extensive topic of the Abkhaz peace process. As a result it makes it possible for everyone to inform themselves about this sensitive subject inherent in the Georgian history and identity. This paper is easily and quickly accessible and is able to reach a lot of people. Furthermore the brief poster, which The Conflictogramme contains, is easy to understand. The visualisation inherent in this work could help understanding the big picture and the connections between certain incidents of the conflict's evolution.

On the basis of The Conflictogramme, which is built on data provided by third parties, mainly the United Nations's, we now have a reliable collection of information concerning the Abkhaz peace process.

2. Foundation

2.1 Methodology

The Conflictogramme consist of two parts: the narrative and the visual. The former is to introduce, to clarify the work's aim and addressee and to identify the terminology.

The latter shall represent the essence and heart of this work. It portrays different elements of the frozen conflict. The selected data originate in the UN Secretaries Generals' reports regarding Abkhazia from 1992 to 2008, in which they record the multi-layered peace process. The Secretaries General mention the political process, the developments in UNOMIG's area of responsibility, the cooperation with the CIS Peacekeeping Force, human rights issues, humanitarian and rehabilitation activities as well as observations. All UN SGs' reports relating Georgia were included. Furthermore the Security Councils' Resolutions were utilised.

The picked out data were grouped to variables afterwards. These variables are the following: (a) peace agreements, (b) confidence-building measures, (c) established joint structures, (d)

occurrences regarding IDPs. Using these variables a fundamental part of The Conflictogramme was shaped.

The selection of data by using the UN documents was the only legitimate and scientific modus operandi to ensure objectivity.

2.2 Addressee

Primarily, The Conflictogramme is addressed to civil society including Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs). It is hoped that this paper is used by NGOs to work with its data, to expand the civil society's influence on the peace process and to base other studies on.

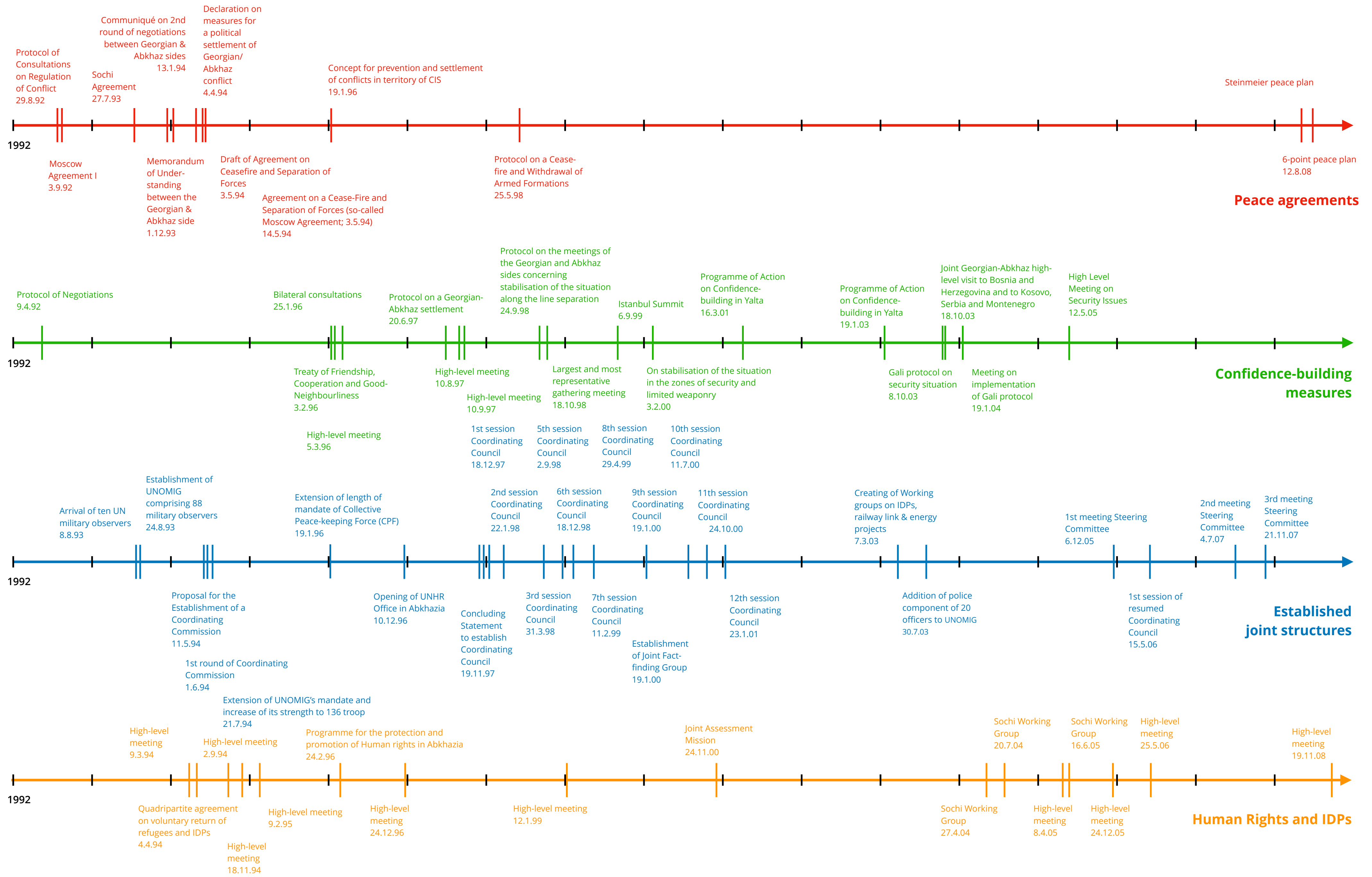
In addition it is addressed to students who search for data and a study based on unbiased information. The Conflictogramme, in particular, is useful for them because it provides basic data as well as detailed and profound researches for the period of 1992 to 2008.

However, its simple structure makes it understandable for public society. It is intended to help anyone who is interested in an overview of the topic. It could even serve for foreigners who look for an introduction in the sphere of Georgian conflicts, maybe before they come visit the country itself.

3. Visual part

3.1 Timelines

TIMELINES



3.2 Enlargement of Timelines

Peace Agreements

Protocol of Consultations on the Regulation of the Conflict between Georgia and Abkhazia
29.08.1992, Sochi, RF

Original:

https://peacemaker.un.org/sites/peacemaker.un.org/files/GE_920829_ProtocolOfConsultationsOnRegulationOfTheConflict.pdf

Moscow Agreement I

03.09.1992, Moscow, RF

Original:

https://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/24523

Sochi Agreement

27.07.1993, Sochi, RF

Original:

https://peacemaker.un.org/sites/peacemaker.un.org/files/GE_930727_AbkhaziaCeasefireAndArrangementsToMonitorObservance.pdf

Memorandum of Understanding between the Georgian and Abkhaz side

01.12.1993, Geneva, CH

Original:

https://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/26875, Appendix

Communiqué on the second round of negotiations between the Georgian and Abkhaz sides

13.01.1994, Geneva, CH

Original:

https://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/1994/32, Annex

Declaration on measures for a political settlement of the Georgian/Abkhaz conflict

04.04.1994, Moscow, RF

Original:

https://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/1994/397, Annex I

Agreement on a Cease-Fire and Separation of Forces (so-called Moscow Agreement)

14.05.1994, Moscow, RF

Original:

https://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/1994/583, Annex I

Concept for prevention and settlement of conflicts in territory of CIS

19.01.1996, Moscow, RF

Original:

[https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N96/021/80/img/N9602180.pdf?](https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N96/021/80/img/N9602180.pdf?OpenElement)
[OpenElement](#), Annex I

Protocol on a Cease-fire and Withdrawal of Armed Formations

25.05.1998, Garga, GE

Original:

[https://peacemaker.un.org/sites/peacemaker.un.org/files/](https://peacemaker.un.org/sites/peacemaker.un.org/files/GE_980525_ProtocolOnCeasefireSeparationArmedFormations.pdf)
[GE_980525_ProtocolOnCeasefireSeparationArmedFormations.pdf](#)

Steinmeier Peace Plan

June 2008

Original:

http://www.iccn.ge/files/steinmeier_peace_plan_2008.pdf

Six point peace plan

12.08.2008, Tbilisi, GE and Moscow, RF

Original:

http://www.iccn.ge/files/sarkozy_6point_plan_2008.pdf

Confidence-building measures

Protocol of Negotiations between the Governmental Delegations of the Republic of Georgia and Russian Federation

06.04.-09.04.1993, Sochi, RF

Original:

https://peacemaker.un.org/sites/peacemaker.un.org/files/GE%20RU_930409_ProtocolOfNegotiationsBetweenGeorgiaAndRussia.pdf

Istanbul Statement

07.06.-09.06.1999, Istanbul, TR

Original:

https://peacemaker.un.org/sites/peacemaker.un.org/files/GE_990607_Istanbul%20Statement%20of%20the%20Georgian%20and%20Abkhaz.pdf

Meeting on stabilisation of the situation in the zones of security and limited weaponry

03.02.2000, Sukhumi, GE

Original:

<https://reliefweb.int/report/georgia/protocol-sukhumi-meeting-between-georgian-and-abkhaz-sides-stabilization-situation>

Yalta Declaration of Georgian and Abkhaz Sides, Programme of Action on Confidence-building

15.03.-16.03.2001, Yalta, UA

Original:

<https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N01/293/95/pdf/N0129395.pdf?OpenElement>

Gali Meeting on Security Matters

19.01.2004, Gali, GE

Original:

https://peacemaker.un.org/sites/peacemaker.un.org/files/GE_040119_ProtocolGaliMeetingOnSecurityMatters.pdf

High Level Meeting on Security Issues

12.05.2005

Original:

https://peacemaker.un.org/sites/peacemaker.un.org/files/GE_050512_ProtocolHighLevelMeetingGaliOnSecurityIssues.pdf

Established joint structures

Proposal for the Establishment of a Coordinating Commission

11.05.1994, Moscow, RF

Original:

https://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/1994/583, Annex II

Extension of UNOMIG's mandate and increase of its strength to 136 troops

21.07.1994, New York, US

Original:

[https://undocs.org/S/RES/937\(1994\)](https://undocs.org/S/RES/937(1994)), Para. 6

Extension of length of stay and mandate of Collective Peace-keeping Force (CPF) in conflict zone, Abkhazia

19.01.1996, Moscow, RF

Original:

[https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N96/021/80/img/N9602180.pdf?](https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N96/021/80/img/N9602180.pdf?OpenElement)

[OpenElement](#), Annex III

Concluding Statement to establish Coordinating Council

19.11.97, Tbilisi, GE

Original:

https://peacemaker.un.org/sites/peacemaker.un.org/files/GE_970814_Statement%20on%20the%20meeting%20Georgian%20and%20Abkhaz%20parties.pdf

Human Rights and IDPs

Quadripartite agreement on voluntary return of refugees and IDPs

04.04.1994, Moscow RF

Original:

https://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/1994/397, Annex II

Programme for the protection and promotion of Human rights in Abkhazia

21.02.-24.02.1996, Sukhumi, GE

Original:

<https://undocs.org/S/1996/284>, Para. 21 and Annex I

3.3 UN Documents collection

UN Security Council Resolutions

09.04.1993	UN SC RES 849 (1993)
06.08.1993	UN SC RES 854 (1993)
24.08.1993	UN SC RES 858 (1993)
19.10.1993	UN SC RES 876 (1993)
04.11.1993	UN SC RES 881 (1993)
22.12.1993	UN SC RES 892 (1993)
31.01.1994	UN SC RES 896 (1994)
04.03.1994	UN SC RES 901 (1994)
25.03.1994	UN SC RES 906 (1994)
30.06.1994	UN SC RES 934 (1994)
21.07.1994	UN SC RES 937 (1994)
12.01.1995	UN SC RES 971 (1995)
12.05.1995	UN SC RES 993 (1995)
12.01.1996	UN SC RES 1036 (1995)
12.07.1996	UN SC RES 1065 (1995)
30.01.1997	UN SC RES 1096 (1997)
31.07.1997	UN SC RES 1124 (1997)
30.01.1998	UN SC RES 1150 (1998)
30.07.1998	UN SC RES 1187 (1998)
28.01.1999	UN SC RES 1225 (1999)
30.07.1999	UN SC RES 1255 (1999)
31.01.2000	UN SC RES 1287 (2000)
28.07.2000	UN SC RES 1311 (2000)
31.01.2001	UN SC RES 1338 (2001)
31.07.2001	UN SC RES 1364 (2001)
31.01.2002	UN SC RES 1393 (2002)

29.07.2002	UN SC RES 1427 (2002)
30.01.2003	UN SC RES 1462 (2003)
30.07.2003	UN SC RES 1494 (2003)
30.01.2004	UN SC RES 1524 (2004)
29.07.2004	UN SC RES 1554 (2004)
28.01.2005	UN SC RES 1582 (2005)
29.07.2005	UN SC RES 1615 (2005)
31.01.2006	UN SC RES 1656 (2006)
31.03.2006	UN SC RES 1666 (2006)
13.10.2006	UN SC RES 1716 (2006)
13.04.2007	UN SC RES 1752 (2007)
15.10.2007	UN SC RES 1781 (2007)
15.04.2008	UN SC RES 1808 (2008)
09.10.2008	UN SC RES 1839 (2008)
13.02.2009	UN SC RES 1866 (2009)

UN General Assembly Resolutions

16.06.1994	A/RES/48/256
02.02.1995	A/RES/49/231
28.07.1995	A/RES/49/231 B
09.08.1996	A/RES/50/237
09.07.1997	A/RES/51/236
30.07.1998	A/RES/52/242
03.08.1999	A/RES/53/232
21.07.2000	A/RES/54/271
24.07.2001	A/RES/55/267
24.07.2002	A/RES/56/503
24.07.2003	A/RES/57/333
21.07.2004	A/RES/58/303
25.08.2005	A/RES/59/304
08.08.2006	A/RES/60/273
15.08.2007	A/RES/61/283
29.05.2008	A/RES/62/249 Status of IDPs
23.07.2008	A/RES/62/260
04.08.2009	A/RES/63/293
30.09.2009	A/RES/63/307 Status of IDPs
15.03.2010	A/RES/64/234
13.10.2010	A/RES/64/296
25.08.2011	A/RES/65/287 Status of IDPs
30.08.2011	A/RES/65/299
12.07.2012	A/RES/66/283
13.07.2012	A/RES/66/272
19.07.2013	A/RES/67/274
23.08.2013	A/RES/67/268 Status of IDPs

3.4 Statistic of Venues

Almaty, KZ: 1

Athens, GR: 1

Bonn, DE: 1

Budapest, HU: 1

Gali, GE: 2

Garga, GE: 1

Geneva, CH: 16

Helsinki, FI: 1

Istanbul, TU: 2

Lisbon, PO: 1

Moscow, RF: 20

New York, USA: 41(UN SC RES) + 1

Paris, FR: 1

Rome, IT: 1

Sochi, RF: 6

Sukhumi, GE: 13

Tbilisi, GE: 15

Yalta, UA: 1

Zugdidi, GE: 1

3.5 Maps

Source: UN Secretary General Report from 03.05.1994 (S_1994_529_E)



S/1994/529
English
Page 10

Source: UN Secretary General Report from 03.02.2009 (S_2009_69_E)



4. About the author

My name is Emil Jung, I am the editor of The Conflictogramme and I am a German volunteer working at ICCN in Georgia for one year. I am part of the German volunteer service programme "weltwärts" and I am send by Bread for the World, a german relief organisation. After a long period of reading and learning about the South Caucasian conflicts at the beginning of my work at ICCN I decided to dedicate my voluntary service to a visualisation of the Abkhaz conflict. I was inspired by George Khutsishvili's, the founder of ICCN, work entitled "Culturegram of Georgia". Khutsishvili published six versions of it, in which he describes Georgia's culture in a brief yet remarkably detailed way. Comparable to the Culturegram I intended to write a similar work related to Georgia's conflicts and its history. I had the feeling that this work is needed and that I was capable of doing so.

5. Abbreviation

ABL	Administrative Boundary Line
CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States
EU	European Union
GID	Geneva International Discussions
ICCN	International Center on Conflict and Negotiation
IDP	Internally Displaced Persons
OSCE	Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe
UN	United Nations
UN SC	United Nations Security Council
UN SG	United Nations Secretary General
UNOMIG	United Nations Observer Mission In Georgia