

Peace Agreement Dataset Codebook

Version 1.1

Uppsala Conflict Data Program
Stina Högladh

Department of Peace and Conflict Research
Uppsala University

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Uppsala Conflict Database

This dataset was created as part of the Uppsala Conflict Database when the program studied and compared the peace agreements included in the database. To be included in the dataset a peace agreement has to be signed between the warring parties active in an armed conflict 1989-2005. The Peace agreements should be signed by at least two opposing primary warring parties and concern the incompatibility: in effect solving, regulating or outlining a process for how to solve it. A fuller dataset which include variables downloaded from the database is available at <http://www.pcr.uu.se/research/ucdp/datasets/>. For more information on the general variables consult the UCDP database <http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/search.php>.

General Variables

Region

The regional variable specifies the regional location of the conflict:

1. Europe: Geographic definition, including the states in the Caucasus. (COW numbers 200–395)
2. Middle East: Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Syria, Turkey, and the states of the Arabian Peninsula (COW numbers 630–698)
3. Asia: Geographic definition, including Oceania, Australia, and New Zealand, and excluding states in the Middle East. (COW numbers 700–990)
4. Africa: Geographic definition, excluding states in the Middle East (eg. Egypt). (COW numbers 400– 625)
5. Americas: Geographic definition, including states in the Caribbean. (COW numbers 2–165)

COW

Gleditsch & Ward System Membership Table

State Number	State Name
41	Haiti
70	Mexico
90	Guatemala
92	El Salvador
100	Colombia
130	Ecuador
135	Peru
200	United Kingdom
343	Macedonia
344	Croatia
345	Yugoslavia (Serbia)
346	Bosnia-Herzegovina
359	Moldova
372	Georgia
404	Guinea-Bissau
432	Mali
433	Senegal
436	Niger
437	Cote D'Ivoire
450	Liberia
451	Sierra Leone
483	Chad
484	Congo
490	Congo, Democratic Republic of (Zaire)

500	Uganda
516	Burundi
517	Rwanda
520	Somalia
522	Djibouti
530	Ethiopia
531	Eritrea
540	Angola
541	Mozambique
581	Comoros
625	Sudan
666	Israel
700	Afghanistan
702	Tajikistan
750	India
771	Bangladesh
811	Cambodia
840	Philippines
850	Indonesia
910	Papua New Guinea

Conflict ID

From UCDP/PRIO dataset

UCDP defines conflict as: “a contested incompatibility that concerns government or territory where the use of armed force between two parties, of which at least one is the government of a state, results in at least 25 battle-related deaths.”

Name (conflict)

Name of the armed conflict.

-For intrastate conflict regarding government: Country name. I.e. Ethiopia

-For intrastate conflict regarding territory: Country name (territory that is claimed / disputed). I.e. Ethiopia (Ogaden)

-For interstate conflict: Country name – country name. I.e. Eritrea – Ethiopia

Inc - Incompatibility

Values:

Territory

Government

Government/Territory

Incompatibility concerning government and/or territory: The incompatibility, as stated by the parties, must concern government and/or territory.

Incompatibility: The stated general incompatible positions.

Incompatibility concerning government: Incompatibility concerning type of political system, the replacement of the central government, or the change of its composition.

Incompatibility concerning territory: Incompatibility concerning the status of a territory, e.g. the change of the state in control of a certain territory (interstate conflict), secession or autonomy (internal conflict).

As a country can experience several simultaneous conflicts, it is essential to differentiate between them, UCDP collects information on conflicts where the incompatibility, i.e. the general incompatible positions, concerns either government or territory or both. Note that the incompatibility expressed in terms of government or a specific territory is crude in the sense that possible underlying incompatibilities are not considered. In other words, the stated incompatibility is *what* the parties are (or claim to be) fighting over, but it says nothing about *why* the parties are fighting. However, classifying incompatibilities as stated manifestations of possible underlying incompatibilities or goals allows for the intersubjective compilation of the list of armed conflicts.

While a state can only experience one intrastate conflict over government in a given year, that same state can simultaneously be a primary party to one or more interstate conflicts over government and/or territory. In the case of intrastate territorial conflicts, multiple conflicts can be recorded over different territories in a state in a given year.

Year (Peace Agreementsigned) - Date when peace agreement was signed:

Year Month Day

The date of the last signature of the peace agreement.

Name of peace agreement:

The official name or the name whereby it is known, if there is no official name, the peace agreement is given a temporary name consisting of the place of signature and agreement.

Full text?

Was the agreement available in full text?

1) Yes

0) No

Full/Partial/Peace Process

1) A full agreement is an agreement where one or more dyad agrees to settle the whole incompatibility.

2) A partial peace agreement is an agreement where one or more dyad agrees to settle a part of the incompatibility.

3) A peace process agreement is an agreement where one or more dyad agrees to initiate a process that aims to settle the incompatibility.

Process ID

A peace process is a formal process in which the warring parties either has decided to settle the incompatibility in a process in which one issue at the time is regulated by an agreement, or where agreements that builds on a previous peace agreement is signed.

A peace agreement is an agreement signed by at least two of the warring parties addressing the problem of the incompatibility, either by settling all or part of it, or by clearly outlining a process for how the warring parties plan to regulate the incompatibility.

Ceasefire

1) The agreement included provisions for a ceasefire or the cessation on hostilities

0) The agreement did not include provisions for a ceasefire.

Integration in army

- 1) The agreement provided for the creation of a new national army or the integration of rebels into the army.
- 0) The agreement did not provide for rebel integration into the army.

DDR

- 1) The agreement included provisions for the disarmament of the warring parties. Coded as yes even if the disarmament only concern one of the warring parties.
- 0) The agreement did not provide for any disarmament of the warring parties.

Withdrawal of foreign forces

- 1) The agreement provided of foreign forces. Foreign forces are counted both if they have been secondary warring parties in the conflict and other foreign combatants such as mercenaries.
- 0) The agreement did not provide for the withdrawal of foreign forces.

Mil_prov

- 1) Any of the above.
- 0) The agreement did not provide for the regulation of the violent behavior of the parties.

Integration in government/Civil Service

- 1) The agreement provided for the integration of rebels into the government or civil service.
- 0) The agreement did not provide for the integration of rebels into the government or civil service.

Interim government

- 1) The agreement provided for rebel integration into the interim government.
- 0) The agreement did not provide for rebel integration into interim government.

Political Party

- 1) The agreement provided for the right for the rebel group to transform into a political party
- 0) The agreement did not provide for the right for the rebel group to transform into a political party

Elections

- 1) The agreement provided for elections or stipulated electoral reforms.
- 0) The agreement did not provide for elections or electoral reforms.

Power-sharing in government

- 1) The agreement included provisions for extensive power-sharing in new government.
- 0) The agreement did not include provisions for extensive power-sharing in new government.

PKO - Deployment of Peace Keeping Operation

- 1) The agreement provided for the deployment of a peace-keeping operation.
- 0) The agreement did not provide for the deployment of a peace-keeping operation.

Autonomy

Autonomy is defined as: “An arrangement of self-government which includes control of a specific territory, the power of primary and secondary legislation, the power of executive authority and the power of fiscal matters.”??

- 1) The agreement granted the disputed region autonomy.
- 0) The agreement did not grant the disputed region autonomy.

Federalism

- 1) The agreement provided for a federal state solution.
- 0) The agreement did provide for a federal state.

Independence

- 1) The agreement granted the disputed region independence.
- 0) The agreement did not grant the disputed region independence.

Referendum

- 1) The agreement provided for the holding of a referendum on the future status of the disputed region.
- 0) The agreement did not provide for the holding of a referendum on the future status of the disputed region.

Powersharing local

- 1) The agreement granted the disputed region power-sharing in the local government.
- 0) The agreement did not grant the disputed region power-sharing in the local government.

Regional Development

- 1) The agreement granted the disputed region
- 0) The agreement did not grant the disputed region

Cultural freedoms Language in schools, or flag, anthem

- 1) The agreement provided for extended cultural freedoms.
- 0) The agreement did not provide for extended cultural freedoms.

Demarcation

- 1) The agreement provided for demarcation of the border.
- 0) The agreement did not provide for demarcation of the border.

Local government

“Local self-government includes arrangements for local self-government short of autonomy, or the exercise of power through municipal arrangements.”??

- 1) The agreement granted the disputed region local governance.
- 0) The agreement did not grant the disputed region local governance.