UCDP Peace Agreement Dataset Codebook Version 1.0

Uppsala Conflict Data Program
Stina Högbladh

Department of Peace and Conflict Research
Uppsala University

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. Some variables in the dataset has been downloaded from the database, www.pcr.uu.se/database, others are solely presented in this dataset. For more information on the general variables consult the Uppsala Conflict Database on www.pcr.uu.se/database and the UCDP/PRIO armed conflict dataset codebook on http://www.pcr.uu.se/publications/UCDP_pub/Codebook_v4-2006b.pdf.

General Variables

PAID
Peace agreement ID

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)

GWNO
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

CID - Conflict ID
From UCDP/PRIO dataset (http://www.pcr.uu.se/research/UCDP/our_data1.htm)

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."

CIDold - Conflict ID old
Is the conflict ID used in earlier versions of the UCDP/PRIO dataset.

Name – Conflict Name
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.

Peace agreement variables found in the Uppsala Conflict Database

pa_name - 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.

pa_date - Date when peace agreement was signed:
Year   Month Day
The date of the last signature of the peace agreement.

pa_comment - Comment on peace agreement
The comment include information on the type of agreement, some general information about the agreement, how the behavior of the parties was regulated, how the incompatibility was regulated and last if the agreement included other provisions than the above stated.

pa_sign - Signatories of peace agreement:
The warring parties (e.g. a government) and the actual persons names (e.g. a president) who signed the agreement.

c_sign - Comment on signatories of peace agreement:
The comment include where the agreement was signed, and if the agreement was signed by all warring parties (comprehensive) or only some dyads (dyadic).

pa_3rd - Third party/parties of peace agreement:
What third party/ies were involved in the peace agreement, i.e. as mediators and/or signatories. Name of the third party/ies.

c_3rd - Comment on third party/parties of peace agreement:
The third party/parties' role in the process and in the agreement is commented on. For example, was anything stipulated about the third party/parties' role in the time after peace agreement?

ended - Agreement ended:

Did the peace agreement end, i.e. did the implementation fail? The peace agreement is no longer considered fully implemented if the validity of the agreement is contested by one or more of the warring parties that signed. A peace agreement cannot, from the UCDP perspective, survive if the primary parties are no longer party to it. If a party officially withdraws from a peace agreement, it is considered to have ended.

    1) Yes
    0) No

duration - Date when peace agreement ended:

For how long did the peace agreement last? The date when a party states the agreement is annulled or the date when the violence clearly shows that the parties have left the agreement?

c_duration - Comment on agreement duration:

Comment how and why the agreement ended, e.g. what party started using violence again and/or verbally denounced the validity of the agreement. This field sometimes include information on the implementation of an ongoing agreement.

New peace agreement variables

Behavior: How was the behavior of the parties solved in the agreement?

Cease - Ceasefire
1) The agreement included provisions for a ceasefire or the cessation on hostilities
0) The agreement did not include provisions for a ceasefire.

Intarmy - 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.

Withd - 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.

Regulation of governmental incompatibility: How was the incompatibility solved in the agreement?

Pp - 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

Intgov - 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.

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

Interim - 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.

Natalks - National talks
1) The agreement provided for the holding of national talks to solve incompatibility.
0) The agreement did not provide for the holding of national talks to solve incompatibility.

Shagov - 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.

Regulation of territorial incompatibility:

Aut - 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.

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

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

Ref - 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.

Shaloc - Local Power-sharing
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.

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

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

Locgov - 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.

Other issues:

Amn - Amnesty
    1) The agreement provided for an amnesty.
    0) The agreement did not provide for amnesty.

Pris - Release of Prisoners
    1) The agreement provided for the release of prisoners.
    0) The agreement did not provide for the release of prisoners.

Recon - National Reconciliation
    1) The agreement included the concept of National Reconciliation.
    0) The agreement did not include the concept of National Reconciliation.

Reaffirm - Reaffirm earlier agreements
    1) The agreement reaffirmed earlier agreements.
    0) The agreement did not reaffirm earlier agreements.

Ref - Return of Refugees
    1) The agreement provided for the return of refugees.
    0) The agreement did not provide for the return of refugees.

Outlin - Outlining Peace Process
    1) The agreement outlined a negotiating agenda including negotiations on the incompatibility.
    0) The agreement did not outline a negotiating agenda including negotiations on the incompatibility.

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.

Co_impl - Commission or committee to oversee implementation
    1) The agreement provided for the establishment of a commission or committee to oversee implementation of the agreement
    0) The agreement did not provide for the establishment of a commission or committee to oversee implementation of the agreement

Termination Variables:

Vi05 - Violence with the same parties restarted within 5 years
    1) Yes
    0) No
    -99) Not applicable, agreement signed previous year

Vi01 - Terminated the whole conflict the following year, signed an active year
    2) Part of a peace process which ended the violence.

1) Yes
0) No
-99) Not applicable

noconf - Signed in a conflict inactive year
1) Yes
0) No

termdur - Number of years since last activity

noconf05 - Still terminated as of 2005
1) Yes
0) No
-99) Not applicable

Type of agreement Type of process

Txt - Full text
Was the agreement available in full text?
1) Yes
0) No

inclusive - Comprehensive/Dyadic
The UCDP peace agreement dataset differentiates between comprehensive peace agreements, covering all conflict dyads and dyadic agreements where at least one of the warring parties in the conflict is excluded.

1) Comprehensive agreement
2) Dyadic agreement

no_dyad - Number of dyads signed PA
Number of conflict dyads active in the Uppsala Conflict Database that signed the peace agreement.

pa_type - 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.

Out_iss - Outstanding issues
Are there outstanding issues specified in the agreement?
1) The agreement is part of a process that will be finalized in the last agreement.
2) Outstanding issues were spelled out.
3) A central issue to the incompatibility was delegated to a commission.
4) The agreement provided for new negotiations or national talks.
5) The agreement outlined a negotiating agenda or provisions in a future peace agreement.

ProcID - 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.

Frame - Process/Final/Reaffirming/Follow up
When in the peace process was the peace agreement signed?
　　1) Process, the peace agreement was signed in a process and not as the final agreement in the ongoing peace process.
　　2) Final, the agreement was signed out side a peace process as a single agreement or signed as a final agreement ending a peace process.
　　3) Reaffirming/Follow up, the agreement reaffirmed a final peace agreement or was signed as a follow-up agreement to a final agreement.