
UCDP Peace Agreement Dataset Codebook

Version 19.1

Uppsala Conflict Data Program
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When using this data, please always cite:

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Introduction

This document describes the UCDP Peace Agreement Dataset, a project within the Uppsala Conflict Data Program (UCDP), at the Department of Peace and Conflict Research, Uppsala University. This version of the dataset is fully compatible with other UCDP datasets version 19.1. The dataset includes peace agreements for armed conflicts that have been active in the 1975-2018 time period.

Definition of Peace Agreement

Peace agreement

A peace agreement is a formal agreement between at least two opposing primary warring parties, which addresses the disputed 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.

Comment

All peace agreements, which concern, manage or regulate the stated incompatibility, are considered peace agreements, including peace process agreements. There are various types of peace agreements: full, partial, and peace process agreements. A full agreement is an agreement where one or several dyads agree to settle the whole incompatibility. A partial peace agreement is an agreement where one or several dyads agree to settle a part of the incompatibility. A peace process agreement is an agreement where one or several dyads agree to initiate a process that aims to settle the incompatibility.

The peace agreements are also categorised between comprehensive peace agreements which include all conflict dyads, and dyadic agreements in which at least one of the warring parties in the conflict is excluded.

Variables in the Peace Agreement Dataset

| Variable name | Content | Type |
|---------------|---|------|
| paid | Peace agreement ID, unique identifier for each peace agreement | |
| 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 | GW numbers/country codes of all locations of the conflict incompatibility |
| conflict_id | Unique conflict identifiers for each individual conflicts related to the dyads signing the peace agreement. For definition of conflict see appendix I, same in all UCDP datasets. |
| conflict_name | Name of the UCDP conflicts related to the dyads signing the peace agreement |
| dyad_id | Unique dyad identifiers for all dyads part of the peace agreement, same in all UCDP datasets. |
| dyad_name | Name of the conflict dyad creating the event. A dyad is the pair of two actors engaged in violence (in the case of one-sided violence, the perpetrator of violence and civilians). |
| actor_id | Unique actor identifiers of all actors, warring parties and IGOs, signing the peace agreement, same in all UCDP datasets. |
| actor_name | The name of all actors, warring parties and IGOs, signing the peace agreement |
| incompatibility | A general coding of the conflict issue for definition see appendix I Values: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Territory 2. Government 3. Government/Territory |
| pa_name | 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. |
| year | Year the peace agreement was concluded |
| pa_date | The date of the last signature of the peace agreement. Date |
| pa_comment | 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 | 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 | What third party/ies were involved in the peace agreement, i.e. as mediators and/or signatories. Name of the third party/ies. |
| 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. |
| 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. |

| | |
|-----------|---|
| | <p>0. The agreement did not provide for the withdrawal of foreign forces.</p> |
| mil_prov | <p>1. Any of cease, inarmy, ddr, withd 0. The agreement did not provide for the regulation of the violent behavior of the parties.</p> |
| pp | <p>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</p> |
| intgov | <p>Integration in government 1. The agreement provided for the integration of rebels into the government. 0. The agreement did not provide for the integration of rebels into the government.</p> |
| intciv | <p>Integration in Civil Service 1. The agreement provided for the integration of rebels into civil service. 0. The agreement did not provide for the integration of rebels into civil service.</p> |
| elections | <p>1. The agreement provided for elections or stipulated electoral reforms. 0. The agreement did not provide for elections or electoral reforms.</p> |
| interim | <p>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.</p> |
| nataalks | <p>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.</p> |
| shagov | <p>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.</p> |
| pol_prov | <p>Political Provisions 1. Any of the above political provisions 0. The agreement did not have any of the political provisions listed above.</p> |
| aut | <p>Autonomy</p> |

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.

logov

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.

| | |
|------------------|--|
| terr_prov | <p>Territorial provisions</p> <p>1. Any of the above territorial provisions</p> <p>0. The agreement did not have any of the territorial provisions listed above.</p> |
| amn | <p>Amnesty</p> <p>1. The agreement provided for an amnesty.</p> <p>0. The agreement did not provide for amnesty.</p> |
| pris | <p>Release of Prisoners</p> <p>1. The agreement provided for the release of prisoners.</p> <p>0. The agreement did not provide for the release of prisoners.</p> |
| recon | <p>National Reconciliation</p> <p>1. The agreement included the concept of National Reconciliation.</p> <p>0. The agreement did not include the concept of National Reconciliation.</p> |
| return | <p>Return of Refugees</p> <p>1. The agreement provided for the return of refugees.</p> <p>0. The agreement did not provide for the return of refugees.</p> |
| justice_prov | <p>1. Any of the above justice provisions</p> <p>0. The agreement did not have any of the justice provisions listed above.</p> |
| reaffirm | <p>Reaffirm earlier agreements</p> <p>1. The agreement reaffirmed earlier agreements.</p> <p>0. The agreement did not reaffirm earlier agreements.</p> |
| reaffirm comment | <p>Comment on the agreement that was reaffirmed</p> |
| outlin | <p>Outlining Peace Process</p> <p>1. The agreement outlined a negotiating agenda including negotiations on the incompatibility.</p> <p>0. The agreement did not outline a negotiating agenda including negotiations on the incompatibility</p> |
| pko | <p>Deployment of Peace Keeping Operation</p> <p>1. The agreement provided for the deployment of a peace-keeping operation.</p> <p>0. The agreement did not provide for the deployment of a peace-keeping operation.</p> |
| gender | <p>gender inclusion</p> <p>1. The agreement included any of the below provisions, constituting inclusion of women or gender.</p> <p>0. The agreement did not include any provisions on women</p> |

| | |
|-------------------------|---|
| | <p>or gender.</p> <p>For the sake of this dataset, it is accepted that a given document will refer to people generally, without specifying gender, or that it will refer to men and male subjects. For this reason, specific mention of men and boys as well as male-gendered terms such as “sons, brotherhood, policemen,” etc. or the use of male pronouns are not coded. To qualify as a gender variable, a provision may include men and boys, but must include either women, female pronouns, or reference specifically to gender.</p> |
| co_impl | <p>Commission or committee to oversee implementation</p> <p>1. The agreement provided for the establishment of a commission or committee to over-see implementation of the agreement</p> <p>0. The agreement did not provide for the establishment of a commission or committee to oversee implementation of the agreement</p> |
| active_conflict | <p>Signed in a conflict active year</p> <p>The peace agreement was signed in an active conflict year i.e. in a year with more than 25 battle-related deaths recorded by the UCDP.</p> <p>1. Yes</p> <p>0. No</p> |
| termdur | <p>Number of years since last conflict activity</p> <p>The number of inactive years between end of conflict and signature of the peace agreement</p> |
| txt | <p>Full text</p> <p>Was the agreement available in full text?</p> <p>1. Yes</p> <p>0. No</p> |
| linktofulltextagreement | |
| inclusive | <p>Comprehensive/Dyadic</p> <p>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.</p> <p>1. Comprehensive agreement</p> <p>2. Dyadic agreement</p> |
| no_dyad | <p>Number of dyads signed PA</p> <p>Number of conflict dyads active in the Uppsala Conflict Database that signed the peace agreement.</p> |
| pa_type | <p>Full/Partial/Peace Process</p> <p>1. A full agreement is an agreement where one or more dyad agrees to settle the whole incompatibility.</p> <p>2. A partial peace agreement is an agreement where one or more dyad agrees to settle a part of the incompatibility.</p> |

| | | |
|------------------------|---|------|
| | 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 | <p>Outstanding issues</p> <p>Are there outstanding issues specified in the agreement?</p> <p>0. No outstanding issue was spelled out in the agreement</p> <p>1. The agreement is part of a process that will be finalized in the last agreement.</p> <p>2. Outstanding issues were spelled out.</p> <p>3. A central issue to the incompatibility was delegated to a commission.</p> <p>4. The agreement provided for new negotiations or national talks.</p> <p>5. The agreement outlined a negotiating agenda or provisions in a future peace agreement.</p> | |
| proclD | <p>Process ID</p> <p>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.</p> | |
| frame | <p>Process/Final/Reaffirming/Follow up</p> <p>When in the peace process was the peace agreement signed?</p> <p>1. Process, the peace agreement was signed in a process and not as the final agreement in the ongoing peace process.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>3. Reaffirming/Follow up, the agreement reaffirmed a final peace agreement or was signed as a follow-up agreement to a final agreement.</p> | |
| version | The version number is a combination of a year and a number. The year refers to when the dataset is updated with new observations. If there are changes in the data between yearly up-dates, or if there are substantial changes in the structure of the dataset, the number behind the year is incremented. This dataset corresponds to all other UCDP datasets with version 19.1 | |
| dateintervalstart meta | 1975-01-01 | Date |
| dateintervalend meta | 2018-12-31 | Date |

Missing data

The missing data code is -99.

Data Collection Methods

The Peace Agreement Dataset was first created as part of the first Uppsala Conflict Data Programs Encyclopedia (ucdp.uu.se) that was released in 2004. A wide range of country specific sources was consulted when writing texts to the Conflict Encyclopedia. In 2006 the program studied and compared the peace agreements included in the Conflict Encyclopedia to better define and differentiate between different types of agreements. In this process UCDP also consulted full-text agreements provided by for example ACCORD, International Conflict Research (INCORE) and United States Institute of Peace (USIP). The Peace Agreements in the Conflict Encyclopedia has been continuously updated each year when UCDP update other conflict information.

For the 2019 update a number of extra sources were consulted

Factiva, two search strings were used

(peace accord or peace agreement or ceasefire or cease fire or cease-fire and government and (country name))

((“peace accord” or “peace agreement” or “peace treaty”) and (country name))

Language of Peace and UN Peacemaker Database

PA-X Peace Agreement Database

INCORE University of Ulster Transitional Justice Institute

Other sources

- a. http://www.adh-geneve.ch/RULAC/Peace_treaties.php?id_state=1
- b. <https://www.constituteproject.org/>
- c. <http://www.un.org/en/documents/index.html>
- d. <http://escolapau.uab.cat/index.php?lang=en>
- e. <https://peaceaccords.nd.edu/>
- f. <https://www.usip.org/issue-areas/peace-processes>
- g. <http://www.c-r.org/accord>
- h. <http://www.publicinternationallawandpolicygroup.org/>
- i. <http://avalon.law.yale.edu/>
- j. <http://gis.nacse.org/tfdd/treaties.php>
- k. <http://www.fides.org/it> (Ugandas agreements)
- l. <http://www.mmpeacemonitor.org/research/ceasefire-documents>
- m. <http://colombiapace.org/>
- n. <http://www.systemicpeace.org/mission.html>

References

Gleditsch, Kristian S. Skrede & Michael D. Ward (2013) System membership case description list.

Gleditsch, Nils Petter; Peter Wallensteen, Mikael Eriksson, Margareta Sollenberg & Håvard Strand (2002) Armed Conflict 1946–2001: A New Dataset. *Journal of Peace Research* 39(5): 615–637

Harbom, Lotta, Stina Högladh and Peter Wallensteen (2006) Armed Conflict and Peace Agreements. *Journal of Peace Research* 43(5)

Appendix I

Definition of Armed Conflict:

The Uppsala Conflict Data Program (UCDP) defines an armed conflict as a contested incompatibility that concerns government and/or territory over which the use of armed force between two parties, of which at least one is the government of a state, has resulted in at least 25 battle-related deaths in one calendar year.

The separate elements of this definition are defined as follows.

- (a) Incompatibility that concerns government and/or territory. The incompatibility must concern government and/or territory and it refers to the stated generally incompatible positions of the parties. An incompatibility that concerns government refers to the type of political system, the replacement of the central government or the change of the composition of the current government. An incompatibility that concerns territory refers to the status of a territory, for example, the change of the state in control of a certain territory (interstate conflict), secession or autonomy (intrastate conflict).
- (b) Use of armed force. This refers to the use of arms by the military forces of the parties resulting in at least 25 deaths in a year. Arms are defined as any material means of combat, for example, manufactured weapons as well as sticks, stones, fire, water, and so on.
- (c) Party. This refers to the government of a state or an opposition organization or alliance of opposition organizations. The government of a state is the party controlling the capital of a state. An opposition organization is any non-governmental group which has announced a name for the group and its political goals and has used armed force to achieve them.
- (d) State. A state is an internationally recognized sovereign government controlling a specified territory or an internationally non-recognized government controlling a specific territory which is not disputed by an internationally recognized sovereign government, which previously controlled the same territory.

Definition of Incompatibility:

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.

Appendix 2: Version name convention

In 2017, the version name convention was changed, giving all UCDP datasets the same version number across the board. This was done so that users more easily can see which UCDP dataset corresponds with which.

This codebook corresponds to Version 19.1 of the UCDP Peace Agreement Dataset. We recommend that whenever this dataset is used, the version number should be cited. The version number is a combination of a year and a number. The year refers to when the dataset is updated with new observations. If there are changes in the data between yearly updates, or if there are substantial changes in the structure of the dataset, the number behind the year is incremented.

Appendix 3: Gleditsch & Ward System Membership Table

| State Number | State Name |
|--------------|---------------------------------------|
| 41 | Haiti |
| 70 | Mexico |
| 90 | Guatemala |
| 92 | El Salvador |
| 93 | Nicaragua |
| 100 | Colombia |
| 130 | Ecuador |
| 135 | Peru |
| 200 | United Kingdom |
| 343 | Macedonia |
| 344 | Croatia |
| 345 | Yugoslavia (Serbia) |
| 346 | Bosnia-Herzegovina |
| 359 | Moldova |
| 369 | Ukraine |
| 372 | Georgia |
| 404 | Guinea-Bissau |
| 432 | Mali |
| 433 | Senegal |
| 435 | Mauritania |
| 436 | Niger |
| 437 | Cote D'Ivoire |
| 450 | Liberia |
| 451 | Sierra Leone |
| 471 | Cameroon |
| 475 | Nigeria |
| 482 | Central African Republic |
| 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 |
| 552 | Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) |
| 560 | South Africa |
| 581 | Comoros |
| 620 | Libya |
| 625 | Sudan |
| 626 | South Sudan |
| 630 | Iran |

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|-----|------------------|
| 645 | Iraq |
| 666 | Israel |
| 678 | North Yemen |
| 680 | South Yemen |
| 700 | Afghanistan |
| 702 | Tajikistan |
| 750 | India |
| 770 | Pakistan |
| 771 | Bangladesh |
| 790 | Nepal |
| 811 | Cambodia |
| 840 | Philippines |
| 850 | Indonesia |
| 910 | Papua New Guinea |