PA-X Local Peace Agreement Database and Dataset

Codebook

About PA-X Local

PA-X Local is the first open-access database of written local peace agreements from across a global set of conflict-affected contexts. The local peace agreements included are publicly available written agreements between locally-based and other actors, which address local conflict-generating grievances only within a part of the wider conflict-affected area. PA-X Local offers a glimpse into the processes and outcomes of local peacemaking, including information on how it relates to any national peace process.

This database lists all agreements included on the main PA-X Peace Agreements Database (http://www.peaceagreements.org/search) that deal in some way with local issues, in cases of local negotiation practices that are on the margins of wider conflict, or in cases of local/communal violent conflict. Agreements are collected from 1990 to the end of 2024, with global coverage. This collection stems from the work on the main PA-X database and is not exhaustive of all local negotiation practices, since it only brings together documents which are written, formally agreed, and publicly available. Often informal and unwritten agreements are also used in these types of peace processes.

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As part of the Political Settlements Research Programme, and now as PeaceRep, we have engaged with the emerging research agenda interested in local peacemaking, and the connections between peace processes at multiple levels of politics, which laid the conceptual groundwork for this database. This work by researchers at Edinburgh Law School, at the University of Edinburgh, includes the sourcing, translating, and coding of a selection of written local peace agreements. Users are now able to explore and compare the contexts and contents of these agreements at: www.peaceagreements.org/lsearch

Using PA-X Local

PA-X Local is available at www.peaceagreements.org/lsearch

This document is used in combination with the PA-X Local data outputs and the PA-X Local search tools.

The search page allows for search by substantive categories and word searches, either in simple or complex search modes. There are also the options of downloading the search results in .pdf format and downloading the portions of the dataset that correspond to the search criteria. The dataset may be downloaded from the website in csv or Excel format. Please note that the PA-X Local data outputs only contain core descriptive variables for each agreement and the local-issues-specific variables. The PA-X Local data outputs can merge

with the outputs of the main PA-X collection, as the agreements in PA-X Local are also available in PA-X Main, and share the same Agreement ID.

PeaceRep is always eager to hear from PA-X users about how they utilise this resource in their work and how the database could be improved. We are particularly keen to hear if you think we have missed out some peace agreements, or have peace agreement texts that should potentially be included. You can reach the programme team at peacerep@ed.ac.uk

Key definitions

Peace Agreement: Formal, publicly available documents, produced after discussion with conflict protagonists and mutually agreed to by some or all of them, addressing conflict with a view to ending it.

Local Peace Agreement: A publicly available written agreement between locally-based actors which addresses local conflict-generating grievances within a part of the wider conflict-affected area.

Peace Process: A formal attempt to bring political and/or military protagonists of conflict, to some sort of mutual agreement as to how to end the conflict.

Local Peace Process: A negotiation process which has reached a written, publicly available agreement that addresses local conflict-generating grievances, within a part of the wider conflict-affected area.

Sourcing and inclusion of documents

Public availability of local peace agreements: The agreements have all been collected through local media sources and/or local contacts, indicating a level of public availability, but the database will not be exhaustive of all local agreements, given the diversity of language and patterns of reporting and local practices. Neither has a strong threshold of research been undertaken on how widely available the text was to the local users, provided that it has been accessible from a publicly available source. This in itself is a characteristic of local agreements.

Local agreement publication status: We include local agreements on the PA-X main database if they meet at least one of the following two criteria:

• There is evidence that 25 conflict-related deaths have occurred as a result of the local conflict that the agreement pertains to; and
• There is evidence of a clear nexus between the local conflict, the local agreement, and the national-level conflict that came before or after the local agreement.

So once we find a document that we would potentially classify as a local agreement we take the following steps:

• Firstly, we make a decision on the number of deaths in conflict, and check with reliable sources whether it does or does not reach the threshold of 25 conflict related deaths
• Secondly, we check whether there is a wider conflict to which this is part of the same conflict system.
• If the answer to both of these steps is 'no' then we do not include the agreement in either the PA-X Main database or PA-X Local.

Due to the availability and accessibility of some peace agreement texts compared others, in some contexts there may be more peace agreements on PA-X Local relating to certain actors or areas of the conflict. This does not in any way suggest that there is a hierarchy of agreements or that we have made such an assessment of importance – PA-X Local only includes agreements that we were able to access. We encourage anyone who thinks we have missed agreements to get in touch with the programme team at peacerep@ed.ac.uk

Exclusion of oral agreements: We view local peace processes as processes that are brokered and negotiated by local/community leaders, within a particular locality, focusing on local conflictaffected grievances that may take either a written or an unwritten form. The database is a collection of the agreements which have been made publicly available in written form, and does not include records of oral agreements, as we can only be sure of the commitments made when we have a document, and because PA-X local builds on PA-X main, which is an attempt to analyse the formal publicly available commitments to peace made by actors in the conflict.

However, we understand that oral agreements are part of a fundamental expression of everyday local peacemaking for some actors, and can be just as important and powerful as written agreements, depending on the local culture. Systems of oral agreement making may be widely understood as contractually binding, either within the wider country or locale, or just mutually between the parties that commit to them. In either case, they are often underpinned by sets of local practices shaped by informal or cultural laws.

The importance of oral agreements present the PA-X database with challenges. Notably, it means that the PA-X Local data cannot be a complete 'census' of peace agreement practice as is the ambition with PA-X main. This is not something that could, in our view, be adequately addressed by trying to find and code what may or may not have been oral understandings. However, PA-X Local does still capture those agreements that were formally documented, and as there appears to be an increasing tendency to record agreements, it gives an important qualitative insight into local agreement-making practice. We will be devoting more of our research to explore the role of oral agreements in the future.

Recording local peace processes: Please be aware that the database does not currently systematically label distinct local peace processes, but mostly groups these as 'local processes'. This is because often the fragmented nature of these processes means that each one may reflect a distinct process, but sometimes in a context in which local agreement making was a 'persistent practice'. As we did not have sufficient information, and it would not have facilitated searchers, and as many local processes overlap in complex ways, we have grouped these. However, where either time lapses, or very distinct in-country geographies meant that quite different sets of local processes were at play, we have made a distinction between groups of local process.

For example, there are two local peace process records for Somalia ('Somalia/Puntland: Local Processes' and 'Somali Local Peace Processes'), aggregating a variety of geographically dispersed peace processes into one 'catchall' process. In Syria, where it would be possible and more accurate to group local processes, we have not done so, but have written a separate note (https://www.peaceagreements.org/publication/58) which indicates how we understand the different actor permutations to play out. We hope that the database facilitates better understanding of how local processes relate to each other or not, over time. We would also then aim to add more accurate records to better reflect the diverse and disaggregated nature of local peace processes. A more complete list of such records will only become available on a later version of PA-X, and will require collaboration with other projects and researchers.

Basic information

Con: Country/Entity

The country or jurisdiction in which the conflict originated; where the conflict has a territorial element, the entity to which the conflict relates. This is the case for both intrastate agreements in intrastate conflict and for interstate agreements in intrastate conflicts, i.e. 'pure' interstate agreements signed as a result of intrastate negotiations in a conflict.

For 'pure' interstate agreements, the states signing or publicly agreeing the agreement are listed.

Special cases:
- Northern Ireland intrastate agreements are always listed as 'Ireland/UK/North- ern Ireland.
- All agreements related to conflicts in Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia and Kosovo have been allocated the entity 'Yugoslavia (former)' in addition to the country names. This is in order to reflect the cross-border cooperation between other Yugoslav successor republics and self-declared autonomous republics or non-state actors within Bosnia, and the complex conflict dyads throughout Yugoslavia's collapse.

The country and entity names do not always match the official country names, for reasons related to the particular conflicts and peace processes.

Contp: Conflict type

Type of conflict the agreement is addressing:
- Government
- Territory
- Government/territory
- Inter-group
- Other

'Government' refers to ideological or political disputes, and 'Territory' to purely territorial disputes. All intrastate disputes over territory are coded 'Government/territory', as they involve an incompatibility over the territory and over the government and are sometimes resolving by dealing with just one of these issues.

Agreements are coded as 'territorial' even beyond secessionist conflicts, where claims con-test or are related to governance of specific regions, even if secessionist or irredentist claims are not made.

Inter-group conflicts are between non-state groups; the agreements pertaining often deal with provisional revolutionary interim governments, e.g. in cases when a government is defeated militarily and the non-state groups 'divide the spoils'.

Special Cases:

- Darfur: Due to the strong territorial dimension of the conflict, all Darfur agreements have been coded as government/territory even though the conflict is not a classical secessionist dispute.
- Somalia: Most of the Somalia agreements have been coded as government/territory due to the strong federal dimension of the conflict as it has progressed. Nevertheless, due to the ideological underpinnings of the initial conflict, some of the early Somalia agreements have been coded as 'government' only.

PP_name: Peace process Name

Name of peace process.

Please be aware that the database does not currently have a record for each local peace process. For more on this see 'Additional notes' on page 3 of this codebook.

PP: Peace Process Number

The number code for the peace process. This code is in line with the main PA-X dataset, Version 3. If merging PA-X Local with data from a previous PA-X release, use the peace process number conversion table on the PA-X website.

Reg: Region

Region in which the conflict addressed by the agreement is taking place.

Regions listed: Africa (excl. MENA), Americas, Asia and Pacific, Europe and Eurasia, Middle East and North Africa, Cross-regional, Other

AgtId: Agreement ID

Unique identifying number for each of the agreements.

Agt: Agreement Name

The name of the agreement as found in the text of the agreement. Where appropriate, popular names of the agreements are included in parenthesis.

Dat: Date Signed

Listed in the dataset as YYYY-MM-DD

The date on which the agreement was signed or agreed.

Sometimes, particularly in the case of 'declarations' from meetings, the database contains a date period, e.g. 4-8 May 2015. In this case the last date is entered as the date of the agreement.

Status: Agreement Definition and Status

Character variable, describes the type of agreement.

- Multiparty signed/agreed. Agreement signed or clearly assented to by more than one group of the opposing protagonists (but not necessarily all of the opposed groups). It is irrelevant that a party later recanted, if they previously agreed to the agreement. We also count initial agreement which required further things to happen

(e.g. wider referendum etc.) as 'signed/agreed' if there is evidence that the parties had agreed to it, albeit with implementation contingent on future processes. This category includes agreements by political leaders (where these are separate from military actors) where there are clear connections and communications and relationships between political leaders and military protagonists and disputes over who really represents the divided groups. Constitutions and Constitutional Amendments which are part of the database are often included on this basis.

- Unilateral agreement. Agreement produced by 'one side' but in response to agreement with other side (e.g. as part of an 'exchange of documents' or 'informal choreography'). These also include documents produced by international actors, after talking to both sides, to reflect the 'agreement' between them, or inter-state agreements which set the frame for negotiations or pro- vide for their implementation, for example, UN Security Council Resolutions. These 'agreements' reflect agreement between the parties, even though they are not parties to the resolution.

- Status unclear. If it is unclear how much of the agreement was signed, or who agreed it, but there is some indication from surrounding documentation that it was signed/agreed, its status is coded as 'status unclear'. Where entered as status unclear, the database itself includes the reason as part of the description of the agreement. Accessing the database entries for such agreements is required for these clarifications, as they are not part of the database output.

- Agreement with Subsequent Status. A proposed agreement which has been based on talking to the parties and a 'best guess' of what they will agree to which, while not accepted by the parties as an agreement, nonetheless became the basis for subsequent developments, for example: because it formed a 'pre-negotiation exploration' which set the frame of later negotiations, or because it was later adopted as a framework for government. These are thus coded as 'agreement with subsequent status'. For these agreements, the "Stage" variable is necessarily coded as "Other", as they often look comprehensive in nature, but in fact operate as 'pre-negotiation' soundings.

NOT INCLUDED:
- Agreement clearly not signed or agreed
- Agreement signed by one side and not the other, which has no clear subsequent status

Lgt: Agreement length (pages)
Agreement length, in pages. This is taken from the pdf of the English language translation of agreement, and includes any title pages, empty pages, pages with photos, and similar.

N_characters: Agreement length (characters)
Agreement length, by number of characters in agreement text.

Stage: Agreement stage

This is a character variable that provides information on the stage of the peace pro- cess that the agreement is signed in. We have identified seven main stages of the process that agreements may be part of: pre-negotiation/process; substantive-comprehensive; substantive-partial; implementation/renegotiation; renewal; ceasefire/related; other.

- Pre: Pre-negotiation/process. Agreements that aim to get parties to the point of negotiating over the incompatibilities at the heart of the conflict. Note that these agreements can happen at any time in a process (even after a comprehensive peace agreement has been signed), if parties have moved back into 'talking about how they are going to talk'. Therefore, this characterization does not imply temporal precedence.

- SubPar: Framework-substantive, Partial. Agreements that concern parties that are engaged in discussion and agreeing to substantive issues to resolve the conflict, but only deal with some of the issues in ways that appear to contemplate future agreements to complete.

- SubComp: Framework-substantive, Comprehensive. Agreements that concern parties that are engaged in discussion and agreeing to substantive issues to re- solve the conflict and appear to be set out as a comprehensive attempt to re- solve the conflict.

- Imp: Implementation/renegotiation. Aiming to implement an earlier agreement. Note that this category does not include ceasefires.

- Ren: Renewal. These are short agreements (typically of just one page), which do nothing other than 'renew' previous commitments. Note that this category does not include ceasefire renewals which are contained in the ceasefire category (see below).

- Cea: Ceasefire/related. This category contains agreements which provide in their entirety for a ceasefire, or associated demobilisation, or an agreement that is purely providing a monitoring arrangement for, or extension, of a cease- fire.

- Other: This is a residual category, capturing all agreements that do not fit the remaining definition. The user is advised to refer to the database for examples of the agreements in this category.

StageSub: Subcoding of stage

Each of the categories in the previous variable is split into subcategories. This means that the subcategories are category-specific. Only agreements in, for example, the ceasefire category can be classified into a ceasefire subcategory.

Pre-negotiation/process subcategories:
- Proc: Process; agreement sets out a process for talking or having meetings.

- Prin: Principles; sets out principles for talks, or the main issues for talks.
- Conf: Confidence-building measure; deals with a specific issue that even if substantive is related to the object of getting people into talks (e.g. opening an air- port, holding a particular inquiry, or releasing particular prisoners)
- PreMix: Mixed; a mixture of process, principles, and/or confidence building measures.
- PreOth: Other; any other pre-negotiation or process oriented subject matters.

Framework/Substantive Subcategories

- FrAg: Comprehensive – purports or appears to be comprehensive, as laying out a broad framework for resolving the conflict (note that no agreement is entirely comprehensive, as they all leave some matters to future processes or for development); this group does not include constitutions
- FrCons: Constitution - document that operates as a comprehensive interim or final constitution in name or function.
- Iss: Core issues – deals with a core issue, e.g. human rights, or powersharing
- MultIss: Partial but multiple issues – clearly not comprehensive, but deals with a range of issues rather than one issue
- FrparOth: Other partial framework - another form of framework/substantive agreement that is not comprehensive and that does not fit in the other categories.

Implementation/renegotiation subcategories:

- ImpMod: Implementation modalities – establishes implementation modalities, e.g. mechanisms or timetables etc. for implementing commitments, or if an inter-state agreement – mechanisms for support for implementation (e.g. peacekeeping).
- ExtSub: Substantive Extending - extends agreement to new or outstanding issues, extends the agreement to incorporate any new issues that have arisen
- ExtPar: Partial Extending - extends agreement to new parties, extends past commitments to a new group
- ImpOth: Other – any other agreement that predominantly addresses implementation but does not fit into any other category

Renewal subcategories:

- Reimp: Renewal of an implementation agreement
- Repre: Renewal of a pre-negotiation agreement
- Resub: Renewal of an agreement dealing with substantive issues
- Reoth: Renewal of other type of agreement

Note that ceasefire renewals are treated as a subcategory of ceasefire agreements.

Ceasefire/related sub-categories

- Ceas: ceasefire agreement, mainly or wholly providing for a ceasefire, including issues such as definitions of violations.

- Rel: Ceasefire-related - agreements that are related to ceasefires, for example, monitoring or extension arrangements
- CeaMix: Ceasefire-mixed - agreement that combines ceasefire and provisions related to or touching on broader issues of process.

Part: Parties

The parties who directly sign the agreement, often the parties to the conflict and their regional allies. This was coded in 'cut and paste' form, exactly as written in the original peace agreement.

Some agreements are not signed, for example, in a 'National Dialogue' forum, or where the 'agreement' is in fact a joint declaration. These cases are noted, and the parties are listed, for example: 'Not signed, agreement mentions the following parties as having produced it: [text from agreement]'.

Finally, some agreements just mention that the participants are a generic group, e.g. 'for the participants in the UN talks on Afghanistan'. In this case, the names and positions of the people who have actually signed the document are noted.

Constitutions are a special case: where signed, the signatories are listed; where unsigned – this is noted and the political body/bodies which passed/ratified the constitution is stated.

ThrdPart: Third Parties

Parties who sign the agreement as third parties, such as observers, guarantors, or witnesses; these can be states, international organizations, and non- governmental organizations.

The actual term used for the third party is entered in the database with a colon: and the name of the party. In other words, the name of the third party is preserved exactly as written in the original peace agreement. For example, 'Agreement witnessed by: H.E. Lt. Gen. Riek Machar Teny-Dhurgon (PHD, Vice President of Southern Sudan).'

OthAgr: Other Agreement

Names of any other agreements that the document in question mentions, as found in the text.

Loc1ISO

Indicates primary location of intrastate conflict and returns the ISO country designation. In cases of interstate conflict, indicates one of the two main locations, assigned randomly to location 1 or location 2. The fields are left empty in cases of agreements that deal with multiple locations and conflicts, such as the Great Lakes Agreements.

Loc2ISO

Only used in cases of interstate conflict, indicating one of the primary locations of intrastate conflict, and returning the ISO country designation. The two main locations are assigned randomly to location 1 or location 2.

Note on Lloc2ISO: The exception to this common usage of the variable is in cases of local agreements which deal with cross-border communities and local peace practices therein. In

these cases, the locations of both countries are noted, with random assignment of each to Location 1 or Location 2.

Loc1GWNO

Indicates primary location of intrastate conflict and returns the Gleditsch-Ward country code. In cases of interstate conflict, indicates one of the two main locations, assigned randomly to location 1 or location 2. The fields are left empty in cases of agreements that deal with multiple locations and conflicts, such as the Great Lakes Agreements.

For more on GWNO codes, see:

Gleditsch, Kristian S., and Michael D. Ward. 1999. "Interstate System Membership: A Revised List of the Independent States since 1816." *International Interactions* 25(4): 393–413.

Loc2GWNO

Only used in cases of interstate conflict, indicating one of the primary locations of interstate conflict, and returning the Gleditsch-Ward country code. The two main locations are assigned randomly to location 1 or location 2.

For more on GWNO codes, see:

Gleditsch, Kristian S., and Michael D. Ward. 1999. "Interstate System Membership: A Revised List of the Independent States since 1816." *International Interactions* 25(4): 393–413.

UcdpCon

Uppsala Conflict Data Program Conflict ID. Note that the Conflict IDs applied are from 2017 and onward, after the UCDP introduced a new system of conflict designation.

It is possible that this field is empty – this happens in cases of conflicts not registered in the UCDP conflict data.

For more information on the UCDP data and conflict codes and definition see: Pettersson, Therése, and Kristine Eck. 2018. "Organized Violence, 1989–2017." *Journal of Peace Research* 55(4): 535–47. Also see http://ucdp.uu.se/downloads/

UcdpAgr

Uppsala Conflict Data Program peace agreement ID. For more information on these data, see

Högbladh, Stina. 2011. "Peace Agreements 1975-2011 - Updating the UCDP Peace Agreement Dataset Peace in the UCDP Dataset." *States in Armed Conflict 2011: Uppsala University: Department of Peace and Conflict Research Report 99*: 39–56.

Pettersson, T., Högbladh, S. and Öberg, M. 2019. "Organized violence, 1989–2018 and peace agreements." *Journal of Peace Research*, doi: 10.1177/0022343319856046.

Also see http://ucdp.uu.se/downloads/

PamAgr

Kroc Institute's Peace Accords Matrix agreement ID. It is possible that this field is empty – this happens in cases of agreements not part of the PAM data. The PAM focuses on

comprehensive agreements only, so the bulk of PA-X documents do not have the PAM agreement code.

For more information on PAM, see:

Joshi, Madhav, Jason Michael Quinn, and Patrick M Regan. 2015. "Annualized Implementation Data on Comprehensive Intrastate Peace Accords, 1989–2012." *Journal of Peace Research* 52(4): 551–62.
http://journals.sagepub.com/doi/10.1177/0022343314567486.

Also see https://peaceaccords.nd.edu/research

CowWar

Correlates of War: War Number. Many PA-X agreements come from peace processes in conflicts that do not meet the high battle-related deaths criterion of the Correlates of War project, so the war numbers are not provided for many of the agreements.

For more information on the Correlates of War war list, see:

Sarkees, Meredith Reid, and Frank Whelon. Wayman. 2010. *Resort to War: A Data Guide to Inter-State, Extra-State, Intra-State, and Non-State Wars, 1816-2007*. Washington D.C.: CQ Press. https://www.worldcat.org/title/resort-to-war-a-data-guide-to-inter-state-extra-state-intra-state-and-non-state-wars-1816-2007/oclc/768956479&referer=brief_results (March 30, 2018).

Also see http://cow.dss.ucdavis.edu/

Local agreement properties

PT_FSP: Process type – Formal structured process
Binary variable; takes 1 if the agreement is part of a clear formally established process, or when there is a dedicated body or procedure for supporting/mediating/agreeing local agreements, even if a non-state process; 0 otherwise.

PT_ISP: Process type – Isolated example
Binary variable; takes 1 if the agreement is an isolated case, that is neither part of broader process nor connected to a clear practice of signing agreements. The process can have a structured mechanism even if just used for one agreement.

PT_IPP: Process type – Informal but persistent practice
Binary variable; takes 1 if there is evidence of a clear culture or practice of local peace agreement-making; 0 otherwise.

PT_UTE: Process type – Unable to establish
Binary variable, takes 1 if the coder found no information on the peace process in the agreement nor in the secondary literature; 0 if any of the preceding process types is present and thus has the value of 1.

LinkNatProcess
Binary variable; takes 1 if there is a documented link to a national-level peace process, either specifically mentioned in the agreement text, or if secondary literature indicates a clear structural relationship to a national-level peace process.

Note: If an agreement is signed only by local armed groups that have vowed to fight against national institutions and are openly opposed to the resolution of the conflict at a national level, then this is coded as 0. In the case if complex or nested conflicts such as Syria, Libya and Yemen, the link to the national process can be inferred from: a) the involvement of local governance actors with a clear stance towards the wider conflict, and b) the involvement of state representatives, including supervision or mediation role. When secondary literature is used to determine, this is noted in the additional category 'Relationship to national-level peace process (articulated rationale)'.

LocaleName: Name of Locale
Character variable, listing the name of locale that the agreement refers to as the area of responsibility that the terms of the agreement cover or relate to (not the place in which the agreement was signed).

Note: If the name of locale changed between the date of signing and the date of coding, the original name is used followed by the new name in parenthesis. Example: Titograd (Podgorica). If the name of the locale is contested, and referred to differently by different parties or communities, both names are listed alphabetically. Example: Gornji Vakuf/Uskoplje.

LocaleNat: Nature of Locale

Character variable, noting one of four types:

- Region: Sub-state region or area larger than a city (including borderland areas or inter-city arrangements).
- City: Metropolitan settlement, including small cities and towns.
- Smaller: Area smaller than a city, such as a neighbourhood, street, or specific checkpoint.
- Other: Any locale that is not covered by the other options, for example maritime areas.

LatDec: Latitude

Latitude, in decimal format.

Identifies a specific geographic location that best reflects the locale, i.e. the area of responsibility that the agreement covers or relates to. In most cases, this geographic location reflects the centre of gravity of the conflict addressed by the agreement. When unable to determine the centre of gravity of the conflict, coders chose the geographic centre of the locale. If the agreement deals with relationships between two geographic communities, including a boundary dispute or a delimitation issue, a central point on the boundary was chosen to avoid picking an arbitrary geographic centre between the areas that agreement parties (claim to) represent. When no other options were available, the coders chose the largest town/settlement in the locale. In rare instances, when armed groups act and negotiate on behalf of regionally based, but scattered groups, no longitude nor latitude were entered, and were marked with 999 for missing data.

LongDec: Longitude

Longitude, in decimal format. See 'Latitude', above, for more details.

Participant Type

Character variable, listing the types of actors that are parties to the agreement. Please note that this includes all participants and does not distinguish between parties who directly sign the agreement (often conflict parties), and parties who sign the agreement as third parties, such as observers and mediators. The distinction between parties and third parties is already captured in the 'Basic information' section at the start of this codebook.

CentState: Participant – Central state actor

Binary variable; takes the value of 1 if any of the present negotiation/agreement participants is a central state actor, i.e. national-level, individual or a group of persons affiliated with the state. Whether or not they are directly ordered by the central government to participate in the peace process is irrelevant.

For example: Members of government, section(s) of state security forces (armed forces, police, and gendarmerie), and representatives of the national legislature. The value is 0 when no such actor is present in that role.

RegState: Participant – Regional state actor

Binary variable; takes the value of 1 if any of the present negotiation/agreement participants is a regional individual or a group of persons affiliated with state whose role goes beyond the locale of the agreement to a unit of administration. They have been included whether or not they are directly ordered by the central government to participate in the peace process.

For example: federal state/regional/or province representatives such as state governors, ministers, or legislators, e.g. from Jubaland state within Somalia, regional section(s) of state security forces. The value is 0 when no such actor is present in that role.

LocState: Participant – Local state actor

Binary variable; takes the value of 1 if any of the present negotiation/agreement participants is a local state actor, i.e. in situ, individual or a group of persons with a local government position or affiliation. Whether or not they are directly ordered by the central government or local government to participate in the peace process is irrelevant.

For example: Mayor, county representatives, local section(s) of state security forces. The value is 0 when no such actor is present in that role.

LocArmedGr: Participant – Local armed group actor

Binary variable; takes the value of 1 if any of the present negotiation/agreement participants is a formally or informally organised armed group. This includes local armed proxy forces funded by third party countries as well as distinct local branches of larger international organisations or networks.

For example: Rebel groups, militia, self-defence group, separatists, extremists, local terrorist cells, including affiliates or sub-groups of wider domestic or international groups e.g. Al Qaeda Arabian Peninsula or Cobra Faction of SPLA. The value is 0 when no such actor is present in that role.

ReDomEld: Participant – Domestic religious organisation/leader or other elder

Binary variable; takes the value of 1 if any of the present negotiation/agreement participants is a representative of a country-based domestic religious organisation, its leader, or other elder.

For example: churches, tribal chief, clan leader, sheikh. The value is 0 when no such actor is present in that role.

LocComSoc: Participant – Local community/civilian group(s)/civil society organisations

Binary variable; takes the value of 1 if any of the present negotiation/agreement participants is representative of a group of civilians (formally or informally organised) that is based in the locale of the agreement.

For example: Representatives of local communities, professional groups (e.g. pastoralists, agriculturalists), youth groups. The value is 0 when no such actor is present in that role.

IntActor: Participant – International or transnational actor

Binary variable; takes the value of 1 if any of the present negotiation/agreement participants is an individual or a formally or informally organised group from a third country or international organisation. These may be armed or unarmed.

For example: Section(s) of third-country state security forces, foreign rebel groups, border communities from a third country (unless it is a cross-border agreement in which case these are the parties), or international organisations (inter-state or civil society). The value is 0 when no such actor is present in that role.

OthActor: Participant – Other or unknown type of actor

Binary variable; takes the value of 1 if the characteristics of any one of the present participants are unknown, or when a participant does not fit any of the groups listed in the paragraphs above. The value is 0 when no such actor is present in that role.

Mediator

Character variable, listing the mediator, facilitator, convenor of the talks that produced the agreement, if mentioned – including an organisation if it is an organisation that convened the talks - or someone in a similar role. If there is there is no information listed in the agreement, but other research with secondary literature indicates who the mediator or similar was, this is noted.

For full definitions of types of mediator see Participant Type in this codebook.

MedCentState: Mediator – Central state actor

Binary variable; takes the value of 1 if the present mediator/facilitator/convenor/similar is a central state actor. The value is 0 when no such actor is present in that role.

MedRegState: Mediator – Regional state actor

Binary variable; takes the value of 1 if the present mediator/facilitator/convenor/similar is a regional state actor. The value is 0 when no such actor is present in that role.

MedLocState: Mediator – Local state actor

Binary variable; takes the value of 1 if the present mediator/facilitator/convenor/similar is a local state actor. The value is 0 when no such actor is present in that role.

MedLocArmed: Mediator – Local armed group actor

Binary variable; takes the value of 1 if the present mediator/facilitator/convenor/similar is a representative of a local armed group. The value is 0 when no such actor is present in that role.

MedReDomEld: Mediator – Domestic religious organisation/leader or other elder

Binary variable; takes the value of 1 if the present mediator/facilitator/convenor/similar is a representative of a domestic religious organisation, its leader, or other elder. The value is 0 when no such actor is present in that role.

MedLocCivSoc: Mediator – Local community/civilian group(s)/civil society organisations

Binary variable; takes the value of 1 if the present mediator/facilitator/convenor/similar is a representative of the local community, civilian groups, or civil society organizations. The value is 0 when no such actor is present in that role.

MedIntActor: Mediator – International or transnational actor

Binary variable; takes the value of 1 if the present mediator/facilitator/convenor/similar is an international or transnational actor. The value is 0 when no such actor is present in that role.

MedOtherUnclear: Mediator – Other or unknown type of actor

Binary variable; takes the value of 1 if the characteristics of the present mediator/facilitator/convenor/similar are unknown, or when the actor does not fit any of the groups listed in the paragraphs above. The value is 0 when no such actor is present in that role.

Local agreement issues

RitPray: Ritual or Prayer

Binary variable; takes the value of 1 if the agreement document contains any references to ritual, religion, and prayer, including scripture (Quranic, from the Hadith, Biblical) and invocations of God. If no such references are present in the agreement, the value on this variable is 0.

Grieve: Grievances

Binary variable; takes the value of 1 if the agreement document lists any grievances that are being addressed in the community and/or how those grievances are being addressed. If no such references are present in the agreement, the value on this variable is 0.

Example: Page 4, Grievances of SPLA-IO Yei River State, 1. Country-wide insecurity which is a sign of total breakdown of security 2. Ongoing uncalled for targeted killings of our brothers/sisters/mothers and fathers 3. Failure of the Judicial system leading to rise in cases of land grabbing and malpractice 4. Deliberate promotion of hate speech, tribalism, nepotism, partisan politics and lack of space for political opposition by the government 5. Continuous appointment of unpopular politicians in our region leading to a calculated misguidance, hence a failure to govern the populace

Cattle: Cattle rustling/banditry

Binary variable; takes the value of 1 if the agreement document contains any references to cattle rustling / banditry / theft of livestock, even if covered in the grievance list. If no such references are present in the agreement, the value on this variable is 0.

Please note that references to Land reform/rights and Pastoralist/nomadism rights are already captured in the main PA-X coding.

Cover: Removal of Social Cover

Binary variable; takes the value of 1 if the agreement document contains any references to the handover of wanted persons or the lifting of societal in-group protection (may be based on informal honour codes) of wanted persons from include formal state justice/security actors (police, security services, courts) and informal non-state justice actors (militias, revolutionary courts, shariah boards). Removal of social cover also refers to organisations committing to discipline their own (e.g. military or police). If no such references are present in the agreement, the value on this variable is 0.

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