

What does PA-X Include?

PA-X contains:

- over 1500 agreements in over 140 peace processes
- coding of provisions for 225 substantive categories such as power-sharing, women, and transitional justice

It enables search permutations which can disaggregate the data by country, entity, region, conflict type, and stage of agreement; and allows examination of different combinations of issues addressed.

PA-X provides full data for statistical analysis, with weighted coding for key issues based on whether the provision is rhetorical (1), or goal oriented and demonstrating intent to implement (3), with intermediate provisions that are either goal oriented or indicate clear intent to implement (2).

PA-X contains three different types of agreement:

Interstate agreements in inter-state conflict. These include, for example, agreements between Argentina and the UK restoring normal relations, or between Ecuador and Peru, or Eritrea and Ethiopia, dealing with border issues.

Intrastate agreements in intrastate conflict. These comprise the vast majority of the collection. The agreement is defined as intrastate if it includes non-state parties and is directed primarily at intrastate relations, even if signed also by state parties.

Interstate agreement relating to intrastate conflict. These are agreements signed by two or more states, but as a result of talks between parties to intrastate conflict.

The agreements are coded along more than 225 substantive categories and agreement identifiers and contextual variables (e.g. region, third parties, signatories, and similar).

The following categories with sub categories are searchable for on PA-X:

Groups: children/youth; disabled persons; elderly/age; migrant workers; racial/ethnic/national groups; religious groups; indigenous people; refugees/displaced persons; social class; other.

Gender: women, girls and gender; men and boys; sexual orientation; family.

State definition: nature of state (general); state configuration; self-determination;

referendum; state symbols; independence/secession; accession/unification; border delimitation; cross-border provisions.

Governance: political institutions (new, reformed or temporary); constitutional renewal; constitutional reform; elections; electoral commission; political parties reform; civil society; traditional/religious leaders; public administration (civil services).

Powersharing: political, territorial, economic and military.

Human rights and equality: human rights/rule of law; equality; democracy; protection measures; human rights framework; civil and political rights; socio-economic rights; national human rights institution; regional or international human rights institutions; mobility/access; detention procedures; media and communication; citizenship.

Justice sector reform: Criminal justice reform and emergency provisions; judiciary and courts; prisons and detention; traditional/religious laws.

Socio-economic reconstruction: development or socio-economic reconstruction; national economic plan; natural resources; international funds; business; taxation; banks; land reform/rights; pastoralist/nomadic rights; cultural heritage; environment; water rights.

Security sector: general; ceasefire; police; armed forces; DDR; intelligence services; rebel/opposition/para-statal forces; withdrawal of foreign forces; corruption; crime; drugs; terrorism.

Transitional justice: amnesty/pardon; courts; mechanism; prisoner release; vetting; victims; missing; reparation; reconciliation.

Implementation: UN Signatory; other international signatory; referendum for agreement; international mission/force/similar; enforcement mechanism.