Regional Organisations Security Activity Dataset for Africa (ROSADA) – CODEBOOK

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The article introducing the dataset should be cited as follows:

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1. INTRODUCTION

The ROSADA universe of cases encompasses military and non-military peace and security activities by Regional Organisations (ROs) in Africa between 1997 and 2016.

The ROSADA dataset builds upon the analysis of the Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU) country reports on all African states between 1997 and 2016. Every report was checked for the activity of 69 ROs from all parts of the world. The dataset includes all 22 ROs from Africa, as well as the two very active outside actors, namely the European Union (EU) and the League of Arab States (LAS). A full list of all ROs can be found in this document.

The ROSADA dataset contains a total of 531 observations. Every activity consists of four different characteristics: In which or related to which state the activity is taking place (where?), in which year (when?), which RO is active (who?) and what the RO is doing (what?). Each line of the dataset provides the following information: Country, Year, RO, and Activity.

2. GENERAL METHODOLOGY

The following variables are included in the dataset:

Activity 1

Activity codes the peace and security instrument that is used by a RO in the same year and in or towards the same country. Activities are coded from 1 to 10:

1. Diplomatic pressure (Diplpress)
2. Economic Sanctions (Sanction)
3. Capacity building; logistical support and DDR (Capbuild)
4. Legal procedures, prosecution, justice (Legal)
5. Suspension of membership rights (SuspMR)
6. Conflict monitoring; fact-finding; supervision (Cmonitor)
7. Military & Police forces (Forces)
8. Mediation; talks; peace making (Mediation)
9. Humanitarian aid (HumAid)
10. Election observers or assistance (Election)

Please note that the number of the activity do not indicate hierarchal order of any kind.

<u>Detailed description of each activity:</u>

1. **Diplomatic pressure (Diplpress)**

   'Diplomatic pressure' is the least invasive form of RO engagement in a specific conflict situation. As ROs frequently produce critical speech acts by different institutional bodies regarding specific conflicts, the category only captures those forms of communication that a) have an institutionalized form, such as official protest notes, démarches, or b) include conditional statements (if-then). These conditional statements directly link the behavior of a conflict party to the threat of direct engagement of the RO, such as imposing sanctions, aid suspension or military action. Likewise, the recalling of ambassadors or diplomatic personnel, as well as other diplomatic measures equivalent to the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations (1963) are measured with this variable.

2. **Economic Sanctions (Sanction)**

The variable 'Economic Sanctions' combines all activities in which a RO imposes different forms of sanctions, such as an arms embargo, partly or full trade embargo, sanctions on state-owned entities; suspension of telephone, air and maritime or transport links; individual or smart sanctions, such as travel bans, freezing of assets and bank accounts. Additionally, the suspension or block of promised resources, such as budget support, military equipment or different forms of development aid are coded as sanctions. This instrument is plausibly only available for donor institutions and frequently used by the EU.

3. **Capacity building; logistical support and DDR (Capbuild)**

This variable includes several forms of third-party assistance to peace and security related issues. This assistance can be the sending of experts, equipment or funds to strengthening institutional capacities, such as rule of law, the support of conflict related projects, such as landmine clearance or projects strengthening human rights etc. The variable also includes all RO activities in which a RO contributes to disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) projects by funding, capacity building or military or non-military personnel under their command. This variable also incorporates all RO efforts to support the reform of the security sector (SSR) or military integration projects primarily by funding or assistance. This variable does not include military training missions.

4. **Legal procedures, prosecution, justice (Legal)**

This variable encompasses every RO activity that regional courts directly adjudicate in a conflict, or a RO sends officials to monitor local trials or for legal supervision of a judicial process.

5. **Suspension of membership rights (SuspMR)**

The variable 'Suspension of membership rights' counts every security related activity of a RO within its own institutional framework against a member state. This includes the suspension of specific membership rights (for instance, the right to vote, the right to gain information, the right to attend RO meetings), the cut or withholding of specific benefits (e.g. money or support from RO projects or funds) within the RO or the complete suspension of membership of a particular member state. Logically, this activity cannot be applied by ROs from outside the region (e.g. EU).

6. **Conflict monitoring; fact-finding; supervision (Cmonitor)**

The variable 'Conflict monitoring, fact-finding and supervision' addresses different forms of conflict related activities in which a RO seeks to reduce the conflict intensity by creating neutral information and avoiding disputed opinions on the subject of conflict (e.g. course of a border or reports of local skirmishes). Additionally, the variable combines multiple RO tasks that are related to different forms of supervision within a conflict setting. By this, the RO can for instance investigate the compliance with the RO or international standards, such as human rights or with a peace agreement. These activities could also be used to create pressure on conflict parties or non-compliant government actors.

7. **Military & police forces (Forces)**

The variable 'Military & police forces' includes all RO activities that are related to the use of military or police forces. These forces can, for instance, perform (robust) peacekeeping or peace enforcement tasks with or without the consent of the target state. Military training missions by armed forces are also included in this variable.

8. **Mediation; talks; peace making (Mediation)**

The variable 'Mediation' is coded if RO officials or representatives are actively engaged in peace making activities, such as peace talks or mediation between conflict parties, organize reconciliation projects or offer good offices.

9. **Humanitarian aid (HumAid)**

This variable measures if a RO directly provides or funds humanitarian aid in the context of an armed conflict. This excludes all humanitarian aid that is provided in the context of a natural disaster etc.

10. **Election observers or assistance (Election)**

This variable encompasses all RO activity that is linked with democratic elections or referenda. This includes the sending of election observers, help with administrative personnel or infrastructure, funding of logistical assistance, election debates or other election related tasks.

Activity 2

Only applies if a RO uses two different peace and security instruments in the same year and in or towards the same country.

Activity 3

Only applies if a RO uses three different peace and security instruments in the same year and in or towards the same country.

Activity 4

Only applies if a RO uses four different peace and security instruments in the same year and in or towards the same country.

RO

The acting Regional Organization (actor) of a particular peace and security activity.

> Endnote 1 of the article: "In this study, a RO is defined as an international institution which meets the following criteria: a) has three or more member states; b) which member-states are geographically-proximate or territorially-contiguous (restricted membership); c) was established on the basis of a set of shared norms and rules provided in an international treaty signed and ratified by the original member-states; and d) has a permanent secretariat and intergovernmental decision-making body (assembly/parliament etc.) (similar: D. Panke and S. Stapel, 'Exploring overlapping regionalism', *Journal of International Relations and Development*, 21/3 (2018), 635–62; A. Jetschke, P. Theiner, C. Marggraf, and S. Münch, *Comparative Regional Organizations Project (CROP)*, (2020))".

Table 1. List of Regional Organizations in the ROSADA dataset.

RO abbreviation	RO full name	Year created	Original members	Members in 2016
AMU	Arab Maghreb Union	1989	5	5
(O)AU	African Union (formerly Organization of African Unity)	1963/ 2002	32	54
CE	Conseil de l'Entente	2011	5	5
CEMAC/CAEMC	Communauté économique et monétaire de l'Afrique centrale	1994	6	6
CEN-SAD	Community of Sahel-Saharan States	1998	6	29
CEPGL	Economic Community of the Great Lakes Countries	1976	3	3
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa	1994	23	19
EAC	East African Community	1999	5	6
EASF	East African Standby Force	2014	10	10
ECCAS/CEEAC	Economic Community of Central African States	1983	10	11
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States	1975	15	15
EU	European Union	1957	6	28
G5	G5Sahel	2014	5	5
GGC	Gulf of Guinea Commission	2001	5	7
ICGLR	International Conference on the Great Lakes Region	2006	12	12
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development	1996	6	8
IOC	Indian Ocean Commission	1984	5	5
LAS	League of Arab States	1945	7	21
LCBC	Lake Chad Basin Commission	1964	4	6
LGA	Liptako–Gourma Authority	1970	3	3
MRU	Mano River Union	1973	2	4
SACU	Southern African Customs Union	2002[1]	5	5
SADC	Southern African Development Community	1992	11	15
UEMOA/WAEMU	West African Economic and Monetary Union	1994	7	8

1 The old Southern African Customs Union was created in 1910 but without the institutional setting that is necessary to define it as RO by my definition.

Year

The year in which a particular peace and security activity took place. The dataset includes the time-period of 1997 to 2016.

Country

Short name of the target country in which or towards which country a particular peace and security activity was undertaken.

Country code

This variable offers the country-ID according to the Uppsala Conflict Data Program (UCDP) to provide interconnection to other datasets. UCDP uses a variation of Gleditsch & Ward's 2013 systematization.

Macro region

This categorical variable indicates the macro-region, according to UCDP, in which the activity took place. UCDP only codes macro-regions. African states are coded as Africa (code=4) with the exception of Egypt which is labeled into the 'Middle East' region (code=2). The macro-region variable provides interconnection to other datasets.

Region AU

This categorical variable indicates the African region in which the peace and security activity took place. ROSADA codes five regions altogether, according to the African Union regional scheme.[2] As this scheme is officially recognized and codes regions that are relatively balanced in size and number of states in each region, the AU categorization is used within the article. In addition to the five geographic regions, the AU considers the African diaspora outside Africa as its sixth region, this however, has no value for ROSADA.

1 = North; Northern Africa (Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Tunisia)[3]

2 African Union Handbook 2019, https://au.int/sites/default/files/pages/31829-file-au_handbook_2019_english.pdf (accessed 24 May 2019)., page 16.
3 Unlike the AU, according to international common law ROSADA do not considers the Sahrawi Republic as an independent state.

2 = West; Western Africa (Benin, Burkina Faso, Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Guinea, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo)

3 = East; Eastern Africa (Comoros, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Madagascar, Mauritius, Rwanda, Seychelles, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda)

4 = Central; Central Africa (Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo Republic, DR Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, São Tomé and Príncipe)

5 = South; Southern Africa (Angola, Botswana, Swaziland, Lesotho Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Zambia, Zimbabwe)

Files

For a quantitative analysis, ROSADA is provided in Stata Data File Format (.dta). In addition, an Excel version (.xlsx) which is readable without quantitative skills or software is provided. This file also includes raw data information.

Region UNSD

In addition to the AU regional scheme, ROSADA offers the country categorization in line with the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD)[4]. UNSD sub-regional codes divide Africa in five geographically equal-sized parts, so the number of states in each region varies strongly.

1 = North; Northern Africa (Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Morocco, Sudan)

2 = West; Western Africa (Benin, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo)

3 = East; Eastern Africa (Burundi, Comoros, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Rwanda, Seychelles, Somalia, South Sudan, Uganda, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe)

4 = Middle; Middle Africa (Angola, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Sao Tome and Principe)

5 = South; Southern Africa (Botswana, Swaziland, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa)

4 United Nations Statistics Division (2018): Standard country or area codes for statistical use (M49). Available at: https://unstats.un.org/unsd/methodology/m49/ (accessed 24 May 2019).