Peace Agreement Delegate Dataset (PADD) 1.0

1990-2021

Codebook and Instruction Manual

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About the database

Please contact Elizabeth Good (elizabethgood2024@u.northwestern.edu) for dataset access. The dataset is available in CSV or Excel format. The two data versions are identical in content.

PADD_Agreement Level.csv
PADD_Delegate Level.csv
Version 1

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Peace agreement data is primarily derived from the PA-X Peace Agreements Database and Dataset V4 (Bell et al. 2021). This database may be viewed and searched at https://www.peaceagreements.org/search. Peace agreements are cross-referenced using the United Nations Peacemaker Peace Agreement Database. This database may be viewed and searched at https://peacemaker.un.org/.

Additional control data is derived from:

- The World Value Survey (https://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/)
- Afrobarometer (https://www.afrobarometer.org/online-data-analysis/)
- The United National Development Programme (https://hdr.undp.org/)
- The World Economic Forum (https://www.weforum.org/)
- The World Bank (https://www.worldbank.org/en/home)
- The United Nations Security Council (https://www.un.org/securitycouncil/content/resolutions-0)
- The New York Times archives (https://www.nytimes.com/search)

Key Definitions

The following are derived from the PA-X Peace Agreements Database and Dataset V4 (Bell et al. 2021) available at www.peaceagreements.org:

Peace agreement: "formal, publicly available document, produced after discussion with conflict protagonists and mutually agreed to by some or all of them, addressing conflict with a view to ending it" (Bell et al. 2021, 2).

Conflict's protagonists: "state actors and non-state actors who are involved in violent conflict, or their associated political representatives" (Bell et al. 2021, 2).

Conflict: "armed violence, causing more than 25 conflict-related deaths in one year" (Bell et al. 2021, 2).

Peace or transition 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" (Bell et al. 2021, 2).

Basic Information

The following are derived from the PA-X Peace Agreements Database and Dataset V4 (Bell et al, 2020) available at www.peaceagreements.org:

Variables: PADD (Agreement Level)

Con: Country or 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/Northern 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." (Bell et al. 2021, 3).

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" (Bell et al. 2021, 4).

AgtId: Agreement ID

"Unique identifying number for each of the agreements" (Bell et al. 2021, 4).

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" (Bell et al. 2021, 5).

The signing date of agreements is cross-referenced with peace agreements archived on the United Nations Peacemaker Database and electronic copies of the peace agreement. In instances of inconsistency, PADD defers to the date on the peace agreement copy.

Stage: Agreement stage

Categorized the stage of the peace process in which the agreement is signed. PA-X (Bell et al. 2021) 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.

This dataset exclusively selects on SubComp: "Framework-substantive, Comprehensive. Agreements that concern parties that are engaged in discussion and agreeing to substantive issues to resolve the conflict and appear to be set out as a comprehensive attempt to resolve the conflict" (Bell et al. 2021, 7).

StageSub: subcoding of stage

"Each of the categories in the previous variable is split into subcategories. This means that the subcategories are category-specific." (Bell et al. 2021, 8).

- 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" (Bell et al. 2021, 9).
- FrCons: "Constitution - document that operates as a comprehensive interim or final constitution in name or function" (Bell et al. 2021, 9).

Gender

The following are derived from the PA-X Peace Agreements Database and Dataset (Bell et al, 2021) available at www.peaceagreements.org:

GeWom: Women, girls, and gender

"This is a binary variable, taking the value of 1 if any of the peace agreement provisions are specifically addressing women, their inclusion, and their rights. This includes references to girls, widows, mothers, sexual violence (or forms thereof), gender violence, UNSC 1325 or CEDAW, lactating women. If no such provisions are present in the agreement, the value of the variable is 0" (Bell et al. 2021, 24).

Delegates

The below is an original contribution to data on women's representation in peace processes. While the percentage of women delegates can most commonly be determined by dividing the number of women by the total number of delegates, the percentage of women delegates is included as a distinct variable to capture agreements where specific individuals or numbers are not listed but a percentage is indicated (e.g., Zimbabwe, AgtId: 1340).

In the event an individual has multiple positions, they will be coded for the highest position of power, defined by control over agreement outcomes. For example, if an individual is both a mediator and observer, the delegate is coded as a mediator.

Order ranging from the position with the greatest power to the least: Signatory > Negotiator > Mediator > Advisor > Observer.

For replication purposes of robustness checks, data where delegates are coded for their lowest position of power can be found in PADD_Agreement Level_Lowest Position.csv. For data where individuals are coded in all positions (double counting delegates who hold multiple positions), see PADD_Agreement Level_Multiple Positions.csv.

Del_N: Number of delegates
Total number of delegates involved in Track 1 peace process as indicated in the Substantive Agreement. Delegates include those who signed; are listed as delegates; are referred to within agreements; and those who endorse agreements.

NADel_N: Number of delegates with unknown gender
Total number of delegates with unknown gender. The gender of delegates is determined using name recognition software (Gender API) and manual coding. In instances where the name is androgynous and cannot be liked to a specific individual, or in instances where a position is listed but a delegate name is omitted, the delegate's gender is coded as NA.

FemDel_Bin: Women's involvement
This is a binary variable, taking the value of 1 if any of the delegates were coded as women, signifying that at least one woman was present in Track 1 negotiations. The variable takes the value of 0 if no women were known to be present, i.e., no women were referenced within the comprehensive peace agreement.

FemDel_N: Number of women delegates
Total number of known women delegates involved in the comprehensive peace agreement.

FemDel_P: Percentage of women delegates
Percentage of known women delegates out of all known delegates. Simply dividing FemDel_N by Del_N would omit cases that indicate a percentage of women present (e.g., quota systems) but do not include the names of specific women.

Sig_N: Number of signatories
Total number of signatories documented in the comprehensive peace agreement. Signatories are those who signed the agreement. Signatories include committees appointed to draft constitutions (see Iraq AgtId: 343, or Libya, AgtId: 728 for reference).

Sub-categories of signatories include:
- Signatories: signed at the beginning or end of the agreement as a formal party to the agreement.

- Annex signatories: signatories to a specific annex of the comprehensive agreement. This is most frequently present when the final comprehensive agreement is an amalgamation of previous agreements on specific topics of interest. For example, individuals may sign a military ceasefire that is included in the final agreement, but the individual does not sign the overall agreement, subsequently distinguishing them from a signatory.
- Endorsement signatories: signatories of a letter of endorsement or support. Endorsement signatories are often present in UN-led peace negotiations, given that UN officials may submit a letter of support to include in the final comprehensive agreement.
- Partial signatories: individuals whose signatures are absent from the final agreement but are in a signatory position. Partial signatories are limited to instances where a signature is missing from the agreement but other signatures are present. This does not include agreements where all signatures are missing given the likelihood that an unsigned version is publicly accessible while the original signed version is unavailable.

Sub-category data available in PADD_Delegate Level.csv.

FemSig_N: Number of women signatories
Number of known signatories identified as women using Gender-API software and manual coding.

FemSig_P: Percentage of women signatories
The percent of known women signatories out of all known signatories.

Ob_N: Number of observers
Total number of observers documented in the comprehensive peace agreement. This includes individuals listed as observers, witnesses, guarantors, and spiritual guides. Observers are also defined as individuals associated with the phrases, “in the presence of,” and “in cooperation with.”

Sub-categories of observers include:
- Partial observers: witnesses for a specific section or annex of a comprehensive agreement.

Sub-category data available in PADD_Delegate Level.csv.

FemOb_N: Number of women observers
Number of known observers identified as women using Gender-API software and manual coding.

FemOb_P: Percentage of women observers
Percentage of known women observers out of all known observers.

Neg_N: Number of negotiators
Total number of negotiators documented in the comprehensive peace agreement. Negotiators are identified as individuals referenced as negotiators for an involved party; working committee chairs and members; and spokespersons or stakeholders for a designated organization or party.

Delegates referenced in peace agreements passed by an elected assembly rather than an appointed committee (i.e., constitutions) are coded as negotiators. This is because all individuals in an elected assembly are capable of negotiation and given equal voting power, but no individual signs the final agreement or has veto power given the democratic structure (e.g., Nepal, AgtId 1361).

Sub-categories of negotiators include:

- Lead negotiators: included if multiple negotiators and specific individuals are addressed as "chairs" or "leaders"
- Partial negotiators: agreements indicate that these individuals were replaced or attended a limited number of negotiations.

Sub-category data available in PADD_Delegate Level.csv.

FemNeg_N: Number of women negotiators
Number of known negotiators identified as women using Gender-API software and manual coding.

FemNeg_P: Percentage of women negotiators
Percentage of known women negotiators out of all known negotiators.

Med_N: Number of mediators
Total number of mediators documented in the comprehensive peace agreement. This includes individuals with the title of mediator; facilitator; chair; coordinator; conflict resolution committee member; and rapporteur. It also includes individuals associated with the phrase, "under the auspices of."

Sub-categories of mediators include:

- Lead mediators: referred to as lead mediator/chair/facilitator/etc.
- Partial mediators: agreements indicate that these individuals were replaced by another representative at some point in the process, or individuals replaced another representative at some point in the process.

Sub-category data available in PADD_Delegate Level.csv.

FemMed_N: Number of women mediators
Number of known mediators identified as women using Gender-API software and manual coding.

FemMed_P: Percentage of women mediators
Percentage of known women mediators out of all known negotiators.

Log_N: Number of support staff
Number of known individuals identified as logistic coordinators or support staff.

FemLog_N: Number of women support staff
Number of known support staff identified as women using Gender-API software and manual coding.

FemLog_P: Percentage of women support staff
Percentage of known women in supporting staff roles out of all known support staff.

Adv_N: Number of advisors
Individuals identified as an advisor for a specific party, organization, or individual (ex. presidential advisor). Advisors and negotiators fill similar roles; they advocate on behalf of a specified party. Therefore, without the title of "advisor," the individual is coded as a negotiator if the responsibility of advocating on behalf of a specified entity is inferred. This potentially undercounts advisors in comprehensive agreements.

FemAdv_N: Number of women advisors
Number of known advisors identified as women using Gender-API software and manual coding.

FemAdv_P: Percentage of women advisors
Percentage of known women advisors out of all known advisors.

WomCom_N: Number of delegates involved in women's committees
Total number of delegates involved in designated and separate women's committees. This type of involvement is frequently recognized as 1.5 Track involvement by the United Nations and the Women, Peace and Security Sector.

WomCom_P: Percentage of delegates involved in women's committees
Percentage of total delegates involved in the separate women's committee.

FemWomCom_N: Number of women delegates in women's committees
Number of known women's committee members identified as women using Gender-API software and manual coding.

FemWomCom_P: Percentage of women delegates in women's committees
Percentage of women's committee members who are women.

Unkn_N: Number of delegates with unknown positions
Number of delegates referred to within the comprehensive agreement that do not have a title or contextual identifiers to enable coders to deduce the delegate's position (signatory, negotiator, etc.).

FemUnkn_N: Number of women delegates with unknown positions
Number of delegates with unknown positions identified as women using Gender-API software and manual coding.

FemUnkn_P: Percentage of women delegates with unknown positions
Percentage of delegates with unknown positions that are women.

WomGrpRep_N: Number of delegates representing women's interest groups
The total number of known Track 1 delegates representing women's interest groups or women civil society organizations (i.e., gender experts).

WomGrpRep_P: Percentage of delegates representing women's interest groups
Percentage of total Track 1 delegates representing women's interest groups (i.e., gender experts).

FemWomGrp_P: percentage of women delegates representing women's interest groups
Percentage of women delegates that are representing women's interest groups (i.e., gender experts). This is designed to determine if women at the negotiation table are in an official capacity to represent women, or if they are present in other capacities.

Control Variables

NYT_p: New York Times publications
The number of articles in the "World" section of the New York Times archives published in the year the peace agreement was signed that reference the country of interest. Search term used: "[x country] peace." "Peace" was used instead of "Peace Process" or "Peace Agreement" because it casts a wider net given that "peace" encompasses peace process, peace agreements, peace negotiations, etc. In instances with multiple countries involved, articles must mention all country names involved, e.g., search term: "Israel, Jordan, peace."

Special cases:
- "Congo" is used to search the Democratic Republic of Congo or DRC.
- "Sudan" is used for South Sudan and Sudan until 2011.
- "Darfur" is explicitly used as a search term given the strong public attention on the Darfur region.

NYT_p_past: New York Times past publications
The number of articles in the "World" section of the New York Times archives published in the year *prior* the peace agreement was signed that reference the country of interest. Search term used: "[x country] peace." "Peace" was used instead of "Peace Process" or "Peace Agreement" because it casts a wider net given that "peace" encompasses peace process, peace agreements, peace negotiations, etc. In instances with multiple countries involved, articles must mention all country names involved, e.g., search term: "Israel, Jordan, peace."

Special cases:
- "Congo" is used to search the Democratic Republic of Congo or DRC.
- "Sudan" is used for South Sudan and Sudan until 2011.
- "Darfur" is explicitly used as a search term given the strong public attention on the Darfur region.

GGGI: Global Gender Gap Index

Global Gender Gap Report is published annually by the World Economic Forum, beginning in 2006 to 2022, with the exception of 2019. The index is designed to measure gender equality, where scores of 0 indicate total inequality, while scores of 1 indicate total equality. The index calculates the gender gap between men and women in four key areas: health and survival, educational attainment, economy, participation and opportunity and political empowerment. GGGI score is recorded for the year the peace negotiation was finalized, e.g., agreements signed in 2008 will have a 2008 GGGI.

GII: Gender Inequality Index

The Gender Inequality Index is a composite metric of gender inequality issued by the United Nations Development Programme. The GII uses three dimensions to calculate inequality: reproductive health, empowerment, and the labor market. Values of 0 indicate low inequality (high equality), while values of 1 indicate high inequality (low equality).

The GII was published in 1995, 2000, 2005, 2010, and annually thereafter until 2019. GII is applied to peace agreements finalized between 1995 and 2021. Agreements issued between 1995-1999 use GII 1995 data; agreements issued between 2000-2004 use 2000 GII data; agreements issued between 2005-2009 use 2005 GII data; agreements issued between 2010 – 2019 use the GII scores published in the year the agreement was signed. Agreements signed after 2019 use 2019 data.

GDI: Gender Development Index

The Gender Development Index is published by the United Nations Development Programme to assess the position of women in society. GDI uses the same components of the Human Development Index (HDI): longevity, education, and income. Health is measured by female and male life expectancy at birth. Education is measured by female and male expected years of schooling for children and female and male mean years of education for adults ages 25 years and older. Command over economic resources is measured by female and male estimated earned income.

GDI is not exactly a measure of gender inequalities, but rather a reference to the disadvantage (or advantage) of women in the HDI components. Values closer to 1 indicate a balance between men and women (high equality), while scores closer to 0 indicate more unbalanced HDI results between men and women.

The GDI was published in 1995, 2000, 2005, 2010, and annually thereafter until 2019. Therefore, GDI is applied to peace agreements finalized between 1995 and 2021. Agreements issued between 1995-1999 use GDI 1995 data; agreements issued between 2000-2004 use 2000 GDI data; agreements issued between 2005-2009 use 2005 GDI data; agreements issued between 2010 – 2019 use the GDI scores published in the year the agreement was signed. Agreements signed after 2019 use 2019 data.

WomParl: Women in Parliament
Percentage of parliamentary seats held by women in the year the peace agreement was signed. Data is derived from the United Nations Development Program. Data is available for peace agreements finalized between 1995 and 2021.

SEdu_GG: Gender gap in secondary education
The relative educational attainment between women and men is recorded rather than overall educational attainment. This data highlights inequality rather than overall country levels of education. Data is derived from the United Nations Development Program. Data is available for peace agreements finalized between 1995 and 2021.

SEP_Fem: Secondary education pupils (% female)
The variable "Secondary education pupils" is the total number of women/girl pupils enrolled at the secondary level in public and private schools. Data is modeled by the World Bank and originates from UNESCO Institute for Statistics. Data was collected in June 2022.

TeenPreg: Teenage mothers
Percentage of women ages 15-19 who have had children or are currently pregnant. Data is issued from the World Bank and initially gathered from Demographic and Health Surveys using a weighted average. Data was collected in June 2022.

UNSCR: United Nations Security Council Resolutions
Total number of Security Council resolutions issued in the year the agreement was signed. For agreements with two countries, resolutions are only counted if they reference both countries.

Press_UNSC: United Nations Security Council press statements
Total number of statements made to the press by the president of the UN Security Council regarding the country of interest in the year the agreement was signed. All references to the country or countries are included. Documentation began in 2001.

NAP: National Action Plans
Binary variable taking the value of 0 if the country has not adopted a 1325 (UNSCR) National Action Plan at the time of signing the peace agreement and taking the value of 1 if a country has adopted a 1352 (UNSCR) National Action Plan. NA indicates the peace agreement pre-dates the UN Women Peace and Security National Action Plan mission in 2005.

JobEql_Cmb: Right to employment
Survey responses to the statement, "Men should have more right to a job than women." A variation of this question is asked by both the World Values Survey and Afrobarometer. Data from both sources is combined under this variable to mitigate missing data. In instances where both the World Values Survey and Afrobarometer collected survey data for the same country in the same year, researchers average the two scores.

Survey responses are compiled into a weighted average using the following coding:
- Strongly agree – 5

- Agree – 4
- Neither agree nor disagree; don't know – 3
- Disagree – 2
- Strongly disagree – 1

LeadPol_Cmb: Leadership

Survey responses to the statement, "Men make better political leaders than women do." A variation of this question is asked by both the World Values Survey and Afrobarometer. Data from both sources is combined under this variable to mitigate missing data. In instances where both the World Values Survey and Afrobarometer collected survey data for the same country in the same year, researchers average the two scores.

Survey responses are compiled into a weighted average using the following coding:

- Strongly agree – 5
- Agree – 4
- Neither agree nor disagree; don't know – 3
- Disagree – 2
- Strongly disagree – 1

PolInt_Cmb: Women's interest in politics

Survey responses to the question, "How interested would you say you are in politics/public affairs?" Only women's responses are recorded by segregating data by gender. A variation of this question is asked by both the World Values Survey and Afrobarometer. Data from both sources is combined under this variable to mitigate missing data. In instances where both the World Values Survey and Afrobarometer collected survey data for the same country in the same year, researchers average the two scores.

Survey responses are compiled into a weighted average using the following coding:

- Very interested – 5
- Somewhat interested – 4
- Don't know - 3
- Not very interested - 2
- Not at all interested – 1

ImUN: UN signatory

"Binary variable, takes the value of 1 if the peace agreement includes any signature, in whatever capacity, of any UN official, or official of UN organizations (or in the case of unsigned declarations the UN is clearly one of the declaring parties). If no such signatures appear in the agreement, the value on this variable is 0." (Bell et al. 2021, 70).

ImOth: Other international signatory

"Binary variable, takes the value of 1 if the peace agreement includes any signature, in whatever capacity, of any other international actor, state representative, or representative of an international organisation (e.g., AU). This may include 'non-state' actors, for example Sant'Egidio community. If no such signatures appear in the agreement, the value on this variable is 0" (Bell et al. 2021, 70).

ImPK: International mission/force/similar

"Binary variable, takes the value of 1 if the peace agreement includes any provision to deploy peacekeepers or other international teams with a similar function. If no such provisions appear in the agreement, the value on this variable is 0" (Bell et al. 2021, 70).

ImE: Enforcement mechanism

"Binary variable, takes the value of 1 if the peace agreement includes any mechanism by which the agreement specifically provides for its own enforcement as a whole (for example, review committee, referral to an international body). This is about whether 71 an agreement deals with its own failure. If no such provisions appear in the agreement, the value on this variable is 0" (Bell et al. 2021, 70-71).

SVAC: Sexual Violence in Armed Conflict Data Project

Peace processes data captured by PA-X (Bell et al. 2021) and conflict data captured by SVAC (Cohen, Nordås, and Nagel 2021), are linked through UCDP/PRIO Conflict ID (starting with version 17.1 of UCDP data, as indicated by SVAC). Using conflict ID rather than year allows the final dataset to capture the prevalence of sexual violence used throughout the conflict, rather than just in the year the agreement was signed.

Agreements without a UCDP/PRIO Conflict ID (n=18) are excluded. These agreements are constitutions and therefore, may not align with sexual violence data captured for a specific conflict.

Final SVAC averaged scores are averaged across all conflict years up until the year the agreement was signed, excluding -99 values. For example, Guatemala's UCDP score (233) ranges from 1989 until 2000. PADD only accounts for sexual violence documented between 1989 and 1996 given that the comprehensive peace agreement was signed in 1996.

SVAC determines the prevalence of sexual violence using three sources: US State Department annual reports (state_prev), Amnesty International annual and special reports (ai_prev), and Human Rights Watch annual and special reports (hrw_prev). SVAC measures the prevalence of sexual violence using an ordinal scale, adapted from Cohen (2010; 2016) and discussed in Cohen and Nordås (2014). SVAC primarily uses qualitative description and cannot be used as a means to estimate the number of victims.

The following is copied from the SVAC 3.0 Coding Manual:

"Prevalence = 3 (Massive) Sexual violence is likely related to the conflict, and:

- Sexual violence was described as "systematic" or "massive" or "innumerable"
- Actor used sexual violence as a "means of intimidation," "instrument of control and punishment," "weapon," "tactic to terrorize the population," "terror tactic," "tool of war," on a "massive scale"

Note: Absent these or similar terms, a count of 1000 or more reports of sexual violence indicates a prevalence code of 3.

Prevalence = 2 (Numerous) Sexual violence is likely related to the conflict, but did not meet the requirements for a 3 coding, and:

- Sexual violence was described as "widespread," "common," "commonplace," "extensive," "frequent," "often," "persistent," "recurring," a "pattern," a "common pattern," or a "spree"
- Sexual violence occurred "commonly," "frequently," "in large numbers," "periodically," "regularly," "routinely," "widely," or on a "number of occasions;" there were "many" or "numerous instances"

Note: Absent these or similar terms, a count of 25-999 reports of sexual violence indicates a prevalence code of 2.

Prevalence = 1 (Isolated) Sexual violence is likely related to the conflict, but did not meet the requirements for a 2 or 3 coding, and:

- There were "reports," "isolated reports," or "there continued to be reports" of occurrences of sexual violence

Note: Absent these or similar terms, a count of less than 25 reports of sexual violence indicates a prevalence code of 1.

Prevalence = 0 (None) Report issued, but no mention of rape or other sexual violence related to the conflict

Note: For example, a coder finds a report covering a country in a given year but within the report there is no mention of rape or other sexual violence related to the conflict.

Prevalence = -99 (BOTH No Report AND No Information) No report found and no data available from subsequent years, and consequentially no data. This code should be used as infrequently as possible.

Note: For example, if a coder finds no HRW or AI annual report and no special report for a conflict-actor-year, this is given a code -99" (Cohen, Nordås, and Nagel 2021, 9-10).

state_prev_avg: US State Department average SVAC score

US State Department annual reports annual data averaged over the years of conflict.

ai_prev_avg: Amnesty International average SVAC score

Amnesty International annual and special reports annual data averaged over the years of conflict.

hrw_prev_avg: Human Rights Watch average SVAC score

Human Rights Watch annual and special reports annual data averaged over the years of conflict.

GDI_lag1: GDI year prior

The Gender Development Index is published by the United Nations Development Programme to assess the position of women in society. GDI uses the same components of the Human Development Index (HDI): longevity, education, and income. Values closer to 1 indicate a balance between men and women (high equality), while scores closer to 0 indicate more unbalanced HDI results between men and women.

The GDI was published in 1995, 2000, 2005, 2010, and annually thereafter until 2019. GDI_lag1 refers to the GDI value the year after the agreement was signed. Therefore GDI_lag1 is applied to peace agreements finalized between 1994-and 2020.

GDI_lag5: GDI 5 years prior

The Gender Development Index is published by the United Nations Development Programme to assess the position of women in society. GDI uses the same components of the Human Development Index (HDI): longevity, education, and income. Values closer to 1 indicate a balance between men and women (high equality), while scores closer to 0 indicate more unbalanced HDI results between men and women.

The GDI was published in 1995, 2000, 2005, 2010, and annually thereafter until 2019. GDI_lag5 refers to the GDI value five years after the agreement was signed. Therefore GDI_lag5 is applied to peace agreements finalized between 1990 and 2016.

All other variables are found in the PA-X codebook Version 4:
https://www.peaceagreements.org/files/PA-X%20codebook%20Version4.pdf

Variables: PADD (Delegate Level)

Variables unique to the delegate-level dataset are indicated below. Variables not listed below are found above under Variables: PADD (Agreement Level).

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 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." (Bell et al. 2021, 10).

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)'" (Bell et al. 2021, 10).

Pos_Smp: Simple position

Categorization of the delegate's position based on a generalized hierarchy of Track 1 positions:

- Sig: Signatory: signed at the beginning or end of the agreement as a formal party to the agreement. Includes committees appointed to draft constitutions (Iraq, AgtId: 343; Libya, AgtId: 728).
- Neg: Negotiator: Negotiators are identified as individuals referenced as negotiators for an involved party; working committee chairs and members; and spokespersons or stakeholders for a designated organization or party. Delegates referenced in peace agreements passed by an elected assembly rather than an appointed committee (i.e., constitutions) are coded as negotiators. This is because all individuals in an elected assembly are capable of negotiation and given equal voting power, but no individual signs the final agreement or has veto power given the democratic structure (e.g., Nepal, AgtId 1361).
- Med: Mediator: individuals listed as: mediator; facilitator; chair; coordinator; conflict resolution committee; rapporteur; or associated with the term, "under the auspices of"
- Adv: Advisor: individuals listed as advisors to the process, signatories, negotiators, or mediators.
- Ob: Observer: individuals listed as observers; witnesses; guarantors; spiritual guides; and individuals associated with the terms, "in the presence of," and "in cooperation with."
- Log: logistical staff: individuals identified as logistical coordinators.
- WomCom: Women's delegation member: individuals identified as part of a separate delegation for women. Relevant for two peace agreements: Somalia, AgtId: 1859 and Nigeria, AgtId: 1921.
- Unknown: Unknown: Individual listed without an identifiable position.

In the event an individual has multiple positions, they will be coded for the highest position of power, defined by control over agreement outcomes. For example, if an individual is both a mediator and observer, the delegate is coded as a mediator. Order ranging from the position with the greatest power to the least: Signatory > Negotiator > Mediator > Advisor > Observer.

Pos_Dtl: Detailed position

Offers a more detailed level of categorization for the delegate's Track 1 position.

- Sig: Signatories signed at the beginning or end of the agreement as a formal party to the agreement.
    - Annex Sig: Annex signatories: signatories to a specific annex of the comprehensive agreement. This is most frequently present when the final comprehensive agreement is an amalgamation of previous agreements on specific topics of interest. For example, individuals may sign a military ceasefire that is included in the final agreement, but the individual does not sign the overall agreement, subsequently distinguishing them from a signatory.
    - Endo Sig: Endorsement signatories: signatories to a letter of endorsement or support. Endorsement signatories are often present in UN-led peace negotiations,

given that UN officials may submit a letter of support to include in the final comprehensive agreement.
    - Sig Part: Partial signatories: individuals whose signatures are absent from the final agreement but are in a signatory position. Partial signatories are limited to instances where a signature is missing from the agreement but other signatures are present. This does not include agreements where all signatures are missing given the likelihood that an unsigned version is publicly accessible while the original signed version is unavailable.
- Neg: Negotiators: those referenced as a negotiator for an involved party.
    - Lead Neg: Lead negotiators: included if multiple negotiators and specific individuals are addressed as "chairs" or "leaders"
    - Neg Part: Partial negotiators: agreements indicate that these individuals were replaced or attended a limited number of negotiations.
- Med: Mediators: individuals with the title of mediator; facilitator; chair; coordinator; conflict resolution committee member; and rapporteur. It also includes individuals associated with the phrase, "under the auspices of."
    - Med Part: Partial mediators: agreements indicate that these individuals were replaced by another representative at some point in the process, or individuals replaced another representative at some point in the process.
    - Lead Med: Lead mediator: referred to as lead mediator/chair/facilitator/etc.
- Adv: Advisors: individuals listed as advisors to the process, signatories, negotiators, or mediators.
    - Adv Part: Partial Advisors: briefed or advised for a specific session.
- Ob: Observers: observers documented in the comprehensive peace agreement. This includes individuals listed as observers, witnesses, guarantors, and spiritual guides. Observers are also defined as individuals associated with the phrases, "in the presence of," and "in cooperation with."
    - Ob Part: Partial observers: witnesses for a specific section or annex of a comprehensive agreement.
- Spk: Spokespersons: individuals designated as speaking on behalf of a group, organization, or issue.
- Log: Logistical staff: individuals identified as logistical coordinators.
- Unknown: Unknown: Individual listed without an identifiable position.

Pos_Vbtm: Position verbatim

Records the position of delegates as listed within the peace agreement. Indicates a further subclassification of individuals' roles, e.g., distinguishes between witnesses and guarantors. Highlights conceptualizations made by researchers for added transparency.

Name: Name of delegate

The individual names of delegates as written on agreements. In the event of inconsistencies between PA-X coding (Bell et al. 2021) and publicly available electronic copies of peace agreements, PADD defers to delegates on electronic versions. Instances in which PA-X infers or "presumes" signatories are removed. However, when no names are included in the document but PA-X lists individual signatories, PADD coding defers to individuals identified by PA-X to

minimize NA values. In instances where there are multiple agreement copies containing inconsistencies, the copy demarcated as “original” will take precedent.

Cmb_Name: Combined name
First and middle names of delegates.

Given_Name: Given name
First Name. Hyphenated names are kept together, i.e., not separated into first and middle names.

Middle_Name: Middle name
Middle name. Recorded when a delegate has multiple given names. Aliases are used as middle names when available and no given name exists.

Family_Name: Family name
Last name(s). Determining last name is culturally sensitive based on the country of the peace agreement, e.g., individuals with names of Spanish origin often have two last names. Cultural understanding is particularly relevant for Arabic naming structures where individuals inherit a parent’s given name as their family name. Therefore, a woman may have multiple last names that are traditional male-given names (ex. Jane John James).

Title
As indicated in the agreement below delegates’ names.

Affiliation
Organization, country, or group the individual is representing or affiliated with.

cmb_ga_gender_given: Software generated gender for combined name
Gender API software assigned gender for delegate using the combined name variable. Delegates are coded as male, female, or NA.

cmb_ga_accuracy_given: Software generated confidence score for combined name
Gender API software confidence score for the assigned gender of a delegate using the combined name variable.

cmb_ga_samples_given: Samples supporting software gendered gender for combined name
Number of samples used by Gender API software to determine gender of combined name variable.

gvn_ga_gender: Software generated gender for given name
Gender API software assigned gender for delegate using the given name variable. Delegates are coded as male, female, or NA.

gvn_ga_accuracy: Software generated confidence score for given name
Gender API software confidence score for the assigned gender of a delegate using the given name variable.

gvn_ga_samples: Samples supporting software gendered gender for given name
Number of samples used by Gender API software to determine gender of given name variable.

mid_ga_gender: Software generated gender for middle name
Gender API software assigned gender for delegate using the middle name variable. Delegates are coded as male, female, or NA.

mid_ga_accuracy: Software generated confidence score for middle name
Gender API software confidence score for the assigned gender of a delegate using the middle name variable.

mid_ga_samples: Samples supporting software gendered gender for middle name
Number of samples used by Gender API software to determine gender of middle name variable.

FemTrack1: Women involved in Track 1 negotiations
Binary measure for women's involvement in Track 1 negotiations. 1 indicates that the delegate is a woman involved in Track 1 negotiations. 0 indicates the delegate is identified as a man. NA indicates the gender identity of the delegate is unknown.

This value is determined by Gender API coding if the software has a confidence score greater than 75 *and* if combined, given, and middle names are identified as the same gender. If Gender API's confidence score is below 75, or if there are any inconsistencies between the gender identified based on combined, given, or middle names, the delegate is hand-coded using Facebook, Twitter, LinkedIn, employee profiles, and news reports. In the event a name remains androgynous after manual coding, FemTrack1 is determined by the Gender API software findings, even if the confidence score is below 75. In the event a manual check and the Gender API software are inconclusive, the individual is coded as "NA."