Data Notes

for

"Does Peacekeeping Keep Peace? International Interventions and the Duration of Peace after Civil War"

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Each case is a cease-fire or a spell of peace in or after a civil war that started after 1944 and ended (at least temporarily) before 1997.

Data are adapted from Doyle and Sambanis' (D&S) "International Peacebuilding" data.[1] D&S define a civil war as an armed conflict that meets the following criteria:
a) the war has caused more than 1,000 battle deaths;
b) the war represented a challenge to the sovereignty of an internationally recognized state
c) the war occurred within the recognized boundary of that state
d) involved the state as one of the principal combatants
e) the rebels were able to mount an organized military opposition to the state and to inflict significant casualties on the state.[2]

Doyle and Sambanis list 124 peace spells in civil wars. I added 8 cases of cease-fires within the wars listed by D&S, or because of failures of the peace not listed by them: Angola 1994, Cambodia 1998, Rwanda 1993, Sierra Leone 1999, Sri Lanka-Tamil 1987, Croatia 1993, Georgia-Abkhazia 1993, and Iraq 1970.

Two episodes in each of two cases are combined: Haiti because there was no resumption of the fighting in 1995, and Guatemala because there was no break in 1972.

The resulting 130 cases are included in this data set. However, the analyses published exclude ongoing wars (for which there is no peace spell) – those coded by D&S as ongoing as of the end of 1999, plus 4 cases recoded as ongoing because there was no significant break in the fighting in the year D&S list for the end of the war: Peru (1996), Algeria (1997), India-Kashmir (1994), and Indonesia-East Timor (1982).

I also drop 3 cases from the analyses: Korea and India-Pakistan in 1965 because they were interstate wars,[3] and Kenya because it involved rioting between ethnic groups rather than the state.[4]

The lines between interstate, civil, and extrasystemic wars are not always thick ones, I include two cases (Algeria 1962 and the partition of India and Pakistan in 1948), though some might exclude these.

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[1] Doyle and Sambanis 2000. See also their "Data Set Notes" available at: http://www.worldbank.org/research/conflict/papers/peacebuilding/datanotes_final.pdf.

[2] Data Set Notes, p.3. Note that this differs from Singer and Small's criterion that 1,000 battle deaths occur in any single year.

[3] Though note that I treat peace after the India-Pakistan partition of 1948 as failing in 1965 with the outbreak of the Second Kashmir War.

[4] D&S list this war as "ending" in 1993 with "continued war" as the outcome. SIPRI makes no mention of this case.

the variable **drop** (see below) distinguishes these categories so that analyses can be performed with various combinations of cases. Analyses in "Does Peacekeeping Keep Peace?" include the 115 cases in which drop < 1.

DATA MANAGEMENT VARIABLES

id = case id number

cnumb = D&S conflict number

ccode = letter country code

cname = country name

drop =.5 for questionable as civil wars: algeria1 (colonial?), India-partition (interstate?)
= 1 for dropped cases (e.g. Kenya) or observations (e.g. India-partition obs after 1965 war
= 2 for ongoing wars

cluster codes to cluster all occurrences of a conflict together
clust2 codes to cluster all conflicts in a country together[5]

firstob = 1 for first observation of each peace spell

cfdate = date of cease-fire as identified by Amitabh Dubey 2002[6]

t0 and **t1** = start and end date of observation.
Observations run consecutively from cease-fire to another war if any, or to the point of censoring. New observations mark changes in time-varying data.

Data are censored on Dec. 31 1999 with two exceptions in which peace failed during 2000: Israel/Palestine, and Sierra Leone (see below).

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[5] For example, separate conflicts within Indonesia are given different codes for **cluster** but the same code for **clust2** (following Dubey 2002). Following D&S, **clust2** also clusters all the conflicts in the former Yugoslavia together, and all those in the former Soviet Union together.

[6] Note that cease-fire dates differ in some cases from the end year listed by D&S. The variables **ds_yrbeg** and **ds_yrend** give D&S years for the start and end of the war.

faildate = start date of another war, if any.

Coded by Dubey (2002) based on entries in *Keesing's Record of World Events* with the following changes and updates:

India (partition): peace fails in 1965 with interstate war between India and Pakistan.
Indonesia Aceh 1986: peace fails with escalation of violence in May 1999.[7]
Iraq (Kurds) 1975: peace fails in May 1976.[8]
Israel (Palestine): peace fails on 28 September 2000 with start of Al Aksa Intifada.[9]
Philippines NPA, 1993: peace fails at end of 1999.[10]
Philippines-MNLF/MILF 1996: peace fails at end of 1999.[11]
Rwanda 1993: peace fails 6 April 1994 when genocide starts.
Rwanda 1994: peace resumes with the RPF victory July 18 and fails in 1998.[12]
Sierra Leone 1999: peace resumes with Lomé agreement July 7 1999 and fails 2 May 2000.[13]

failed = 1 if failure this period (i.e., t1 = faildate)

morewar = 0 if censored
= 1 if peace fails

Data stset in Stata with following command:
stset t1, id(id) failure(failed) time0(t0) origin(time t0)

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[7] Exact date unclear. See, for example Minorities at Risk chronology, www.bsos.umd.edu/cidcm/mar/idsaceh.htm, p. 10. SIPRI notes 50-200 deaths in 1999.

[8] This differs from Dubey who lists peace as lasting until 1987. See Bercovitch and Jackson 1997, pp.170-71.

[9] Faildate is Sharon's visit to the Temple Mount on 28 Sept. 2000.

[10] After several years of low level violence (less than 100 dead), the year 2000 saw over 200 deaths. SIPRI Yearbooks 1996-2001

[11] While the MNLF remained at peace, the conflict with the MILF splinter group resumed in 2000. SIPRI lists no conflict until 2000 when it records over 1000 deaths. MILF and NPA form a loose alliance in April 2000. SIPRI yearbook 2001, p.40.

[12] Fighting is recorded in *Keesing's* as early as January, so I use Jan 1 in lieu of a more precise date. Thanks to Megan Gilroy for research assistance on this case. See also Bercovitch and Jackson 1997, pp.252-53.

[13] Lomé accords fail in May 2000 when RUF attacks UNAMSIL positions, triggering British intervention. Note that agreements reached in November 2000 and May 2001 (Abuja I and II) have since restored peace. [See Sierra Leone case study for more information.]

PEACEKEEPING VARIABLES
are from D&S, converted to time-varying data by Dubey.
See below for changes to specific cases:

time-varying:

pk = 1 if any peacekeeping mission present that period

unpk = 1 if UN peacekeeping mission present that period

nonunpk = 1 if non-UN peacekeeping mission present that period

pkop peacekeeping mission type
= 0 none
= 2 observer mission
= 3 traditional pk
= 4 multidimensional pk
= 5 enforcement mission

chapter Chapter VI vs. Chapter VII missions
= 0 no peacekeeping (pkop = 0)
= 1 Chapter VI consent-based pk (pkop > 0 and < 5)
= 2 Chapter VII enforcement mission (pkop = 5)

time-constant:

pkC = 1 if any peacekeeping mission present at any time during peace spell

unpkC = 1 if UN peacekeeping mission present at any time during peace spell

nonunpkC = 1 if non-UN peacekeeping mission present at any time during peace spell

pkopC peacekeeping mission type, constant
= 0 none
= 2 observer mission
= 3 traditional pk
= 4 multidimensional pk
= 5 enforcement mission

if **pkop** varies over time, **pkopC** codes the highest-level mission present during the peace spell.

chapterC Chapter VI vs. Chapter VII missions, constant
= 0 no peacekeeping (pkopC = 0)
= 1 Chapter VI consent-based pk (pkopC > 0 and < 5)
= 2 Chapter VII enforcement mission (pkopC = 5)

Note the following changes in UN peacekeeping coding (many from Gilligan and Stedman 2001):

Greece: coded 0 – UNSCOB there to monitor arms flows across the northern border not to keep peace in civil war, (Gilligan & Stedman).
Dominican Republic: UN peacekeeping coded as 0 – no real UN operation, only 2 observers attached to DR army, but non-UN peacekeeping coded 3 because OAS sent a force, albeit one dominated by the US and not exactly impartial. (Gilligan & Stedman).
Chad 1994 coded 0 – UN observers monitored Libyan withdrawal from Aozou, not civil war, (Gilligan & Stedman).
Cambodia 1998 coded 0 – UNTAC was gone by September 1993.
Central Africa coded 4 – MINURCA was multidimensional.
Haiti 1994 time-constant coded 4 – once Haiti observations merged, highest mission value is 4.
Liberia 1993 coded 0 – questionable, because of UNOMIL, but it didn't deploy until after this peace failed (though an advance team seems to have been sent).
Sierra Leone 1999 coded 5 – UNAMSIL given chapter VII mandate in Feb 2000.
Yemen 1970 coded 0 – UNYOM monitored Egyptian incursions (Gilligan & Stedman).
Croatia 1994 coded 4 – judgement call whether UNCRO was multidimensional, I follow Dubey.
Croatia 1995 coded 4 – questionable because UNTAES was an administration, which D&S include in criteria for coding as "enforcement" but this was closer to a multidimensional pk mission.

OTHER VARIABLES

pcw = 1 if post-Cold War case (cfdate after 1 jan 1989)

victory = 1 if war ends in victory for one side (either government or rebels)

treaty = 1 if war ends with signing of a peace treaty

These variables are from the D&S variable "outcome2." Inclusion of both of them allows comparison with the default category "informal truce." Coded as missing for cases of ongoing war.

Note these changes from D&S coding:

Angola 1994 coded as treaty – Lusaka Protocol Nov. 20 1994.
Iraq Kurds 1970 coded as treaty – "15 article peace plan" armistice and autonomy.[14]
Iraq Kurds 1975 coded as government victory, because rebellion quelled, though Iraq and Kurds sign an agreement giving the Kurds limited autonomy. (Bercovitch and Jackson 1997).
Iraq Kurds 1991 coded as victory for rebels, following D&S (though they date it differently).

[14] Thanks to Megan Gilroy for case research. See also Bercovitch and Jackson 1997, p. 137

Sri Lanka 1987 coded as treaty between India and Sri Lanka, which failed with India and LTTE fighting.
Cambodia 1998 left as settlement – though could arguably be truce since restoration of peace accompanied by a cease-fire that maybe wasn't a full-fledged settlement.
Rwanda 1993 coded as treaty – Arusha Accords.
Rwanda 1994 coded as victory for RPF rebels.
Sierra Leone 1999 coded as treaty – Lomé Peace Agreement 7 July 1999.
Croatia 1994 coded as truce. Parties reached a cease-fire, but not clear how formal.
Georgia-Abkhazia both cases coded as truce.

The following variables are all from D&S:

wartype ethnic war
0 = ideological / revolutionary / other
1 = ethnic / religious / identity conflict

logdead cost of war
= natural log of battle deaths

wardur = duration of war in months[15]

faction = 1 if war involved 3 or more factions

develop development proxy
= per capita electricity consumption (kwh per capita)[16]

exp = primary commodity exports as percent of GDP

garm = size of government's army (in thousands of troops)

gurrlag5 prewar democracy
= average Polity score over 5 years before the war

[15] Changed for Rwanda when war divided into two cases.

[16] Some values imputed by D&S.

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