Codebook for Dataset on UN Peace Mission Mandates (UNPMM) V1.5

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I. Introduction

This dataset provides an empirical understanding of the changes in the mandates of UN Peace Missions between January 1, 1991 to December 31, 2020 (i.e., the period marking the end of the Cold War, to present day).[1] The term "UN Peace Missions" entails UN Peacekeeping Operations (PKO), Special Political Missions (SPM), as well as Special Envoy/Adviser (SE/SA) appointments.

The dataset codes the provisions in UN peace mission mandates according to the classification of *minimalist*, *moderate*, and *maximalist*.[2] Mandate provisions or tasks within the *minimalist* approach content themselves with the absence of renewed armed conflict and focus on containing the violence, thus aiming at bringing about negative peace. Mandate tasks within the *maximalist* approach see peacebuilding as addressing root causes and transforming conflicts, thus aiming at positive (and often a liberal) peace. Lastly, *moderate* mandate tasks aim at no renewed armed conflict and decent governance without specifying the precise governance model.

The peace missions in this dataset have also been assigned an overall mission classification and score that follows this same logic.[3] Missions can be classified as *Minimalist*, *Maximalist*, or *Moderate*. To derive this overall classification, we rely on a formula detailed in Section IV below. For the sake of distinction, we use *minimalist*, *moderate*, and *maximalist* beginning in lower case when speaking of mandate tasks, and *Minimalist*, *Moderate*, and *Maximalist* beginning in upper case when referring to overall mission classifications.

II. Codebook

Variable Name	Description
mission_id	Unique ID number for each mission.
mission_abbrev	Official abbreviated name for each mission, as given in the UN documentation.
mission_fullname	Full name given to mission (in English).
mission_type	PKO = Peacekeeping Operation SPM = Special Political Mission SE/SA = Special Envoy or Special Adviser appointments
mission_location	The name(s) of the country or region where the mission takes place.

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[1] Two missions are not included in our dataset. These are: the United Nations Military Liaison Team in Cambodia (UNMLT) and the United Nations Observer Mission for the Verification of the Elections in Nicaragua (ONUVEN). Information on both the establishment and mandates of these missions were not readily available from UN sources. Further, they were not found listed on the official UN sources consulted during the cross-tabulation process. As both were necessary criteria for the coding of missions in the dataset, these two missions were excluded. A full list of key sources consulted in the establishment of this dataset can be found at Section VII below.

[2] This categorisation is based on Call, C. T. and E. M. Cousens (2007). *Ending Wars and Building Peace*. Coping with Crisis - Working Paper Series. New York: International Peace Academy.

[3] The exceptions to this rule are UNFICYP and UNIFIL, both of which only have mandate changes after January 1, 1991 coded in the dataset. As such, we did not calculate an overall mission classification from their partial mandates.

gw_country	This field lists up to 5 countries with which the mission is concerned in alphabetical order by their Gleditsch/Ward (GW) ID as listed at: http://ksgleditsch.com/data/iisystem.dat. This field is limited to reflecting entities that are recognised as countries by the GW list.
gwno_1	This cell codes the first country by its GW number.
gwno_2	Where applicable, this cell codes the second country by its GW number.
gwno_3	Where applicable, this cell codes the third country by its GW number.
gwno_4	Where applicable, this cell codes the fourth country by its GW number.
gwno_5	Where applicable, this cell codes the fifth country by its GW number.
mission_regionclass	UN regional geographic classification of the mission. This follows the classification listed on the UN Security Council Report website: Country and Regional Issues : Security Council Report.
region_code	This field assigns a code to the UN regional geographic classification: 1 = Europe (GW No.: 200-399) 2 = Middle East (GW No.: 630-699) 3 = Asia (GW No.: 700-999) 4= Africa (GW No.: 400-626) 5 = Americas (GW No.: 2-199) These codes match the coding of the "region" field in the UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset (Version 20.1). Note that in the UCDP/PRIO Dataset, this field refers to the region of incompatibility.
ucdp_link	This field indicates if the mission has been linked to a conflict or conflicts in the UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset (Version 20.1). 1 = Yes 0 = No
ucdpconflict_id1	The ID numbers are listed in ascending order. This field codes the first conflict the mission is concerned with addressing.
ucdpconflict_id2	Where applicable, this field codes the second conflict the mission is concerned with addressing.
ucdpconflict_id3	Where applicable, this field codes the third conflict the mission is concerned with addressing.
ucdpconflict_id4	Where applicable, this field codes the fourth conflict the mission is concerned with addressing.

mission_yearest	The year the mission was established.
mission_yearend	The year the mission was closed or terminated its mandate. If the mission was still active as of December 31, 2020, this field is indicated as ACTIVE.
mission_startdate	Date the mission was established in DD/MM/YYYY format. In some cases, only the month was available. In these cases, DD is coded as 01.
mission_enddate	Date the mission was terminated in DD/MM/YYYY format. In some cases, only the month was available. In these cases, DD is listed as 01.
mission_orgs	International or regional organisations involved in the mission. UN = UN only AU-UN = African Union and UN OAS-UN = Organization of American States and UN LAS-UN = League of Arab States and UN OPCW-UN = Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons and UN
task_yearest	These rows (1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020) form the "x-axis" against which we plot the establishment of *minimalist*, *moderate*, or *maximalist* tasks. 1991 refers to the period January 1 to December 31, 1991; while 2020 refers to the period January 1 to December 31, 2020.
Minimalist Tasks	Sub-category, not a variable: tasks in this *minimalist* sub-category reflect an approach that contents itself with absence of armed conflict and focuses on bringing about the conditions for negative peace.
min01: co-ordination of donors, partners, and UN agencies	Co-ordinating the efforts of international, national, local, or regional partners, funds, organisations etc., or co-ordinating the activities of UN agencies on the ground. This task includes the mobilisation of resources for the mission. It also includes facilitating information-sharing for the delivery of aid. 1 = Yes 0 = No
min02: demilitarization	This task includes the monitoring of troop withdrawal and the flow of arms, ensuring that specific zones are free from military persons, equipment, or activities, or the disarming of armed groups or the civilian population. 1 = Yes 0 = No
min03: demining	Leading mine action, which can include implementing demining programmes and running mine awareness workshops. 1 = Yes

	0 = No
min04: elimination of chemical weapons programme	Eliminating a state's chemical weapons programme. 1 = Yes 0 = No
min05: good offices and mediation (track 1)[4]	Carrying out political diplomatic functions in support of the peace process, especially through the activities of an appointed Special Representative or Special Envoy. 1 = Yes 0 = No
min06: humanitarian assistance	Providing humanitarian assistance or supporting humanitarian assistance efforts undertaken by other entities. Tasks that fall under "humanitarian assistance" also include designing multi-dimensional programmes that include humanitarian assistance. 1 = Yes 0 = No
min07: OMR military	Observing, monitoring, or reporting on ceasefire arrangements, withdrawals, or demilitarisation. This category includes supporting verification arrangements, border control, the investigation of ceasefire violations, the containment of armed violence, and liaison efforts between all sides of the conflict. 1 = Yes 0 = No
min08: OMR police	Observing, monitoring, or reporting on the activities of the local police and ensuring best practices. This includes ensuring the neutrality of local police and advising police authorities, as well as the performance of policing tasks. 1 = Yes 0 = No
min09: refugee / IDP assistance	Assisting with the return of refugees and internally displaced persons. 1 = Yes 0 = No
min10: SALW	Monitoring the illicit flow of small arms and light weapons (SALW). "SALW" should be explicitly mentioned in the mandate for this task to be coded. 1 = Yes 0 = No
min11: secure environment for delivery of aid	Maintaining a secure environment for the delivery of aid and humanitarian assistance. 1 = Yes

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[4] Good offices and mediation often go beyond attempts to stop conflict violence by assisting the parties to find a mutual acceptable agreement on other issues, including a political transition, reconstruction, and ways of dealing with the past. Yet, we log it as a minimalist task because the overarching objective and most pressing issue remains to stop the violence.

	0 = No
Moderate Tasks	Sub-category, not a variable: Tasks in this *moderate* sub-category reflect an approach that aims at no renewed armed conflict and decent governance without specifying the governance model.
mod01: conflict assessment and early warning	Developing a system for forecasting the outbreak of armed conflict, or at a minimum, undertaking efforts to detect a potential escalation of violence at an early stage and putting in place measures to prevent it. 1 = Yes 0 = No
mod02: DDR	Supporting national institutions in disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration (DDR). Tasks that fall under "DDR" include the repatriation of foreign fighters. 1 = Yes 0 = No
mod03: electoral assistance	Providing electoral assistance for referenda or elections. This can include supervising elections, organising the process, and/or implementing voter education campaigns. 1 = Yes 0 = No
mod04: electoral security	Ensuring a secure environment for the conduct of elections. 1 = Yes 0 = No
mod05: information campaigns	Disseminating information on the UN role in the peace process or UN mission objectives and mission mandates, the importance of civil society participation, human rights, etc. 1 = Yes 0 = No
mod06: monitoring / investigating IHL/IHRL violations	Monitoring or investigating violations of international humanitarian law (IHL) or international human rights law (IHRL). 1 = Yes 0 = No
mod07: recovery, rehabilitation, and reconstruction	Supporting short-term economic recovery and rehabilitation through the reconstruction of critical infrastructure. 1 = Yes 0 = No
mod08: support to international criminal justice	Supporting international justice, especially ensuring accountability for war crimes. 1 = Yes 0 = No
mod09: POC children	Protecting children from abductions, trafficking, military recruitment and any other forms of exploitation and harm.

	1 = Yes
	0 = No
mod10: POC conflict-related sexual violence	Protecting vulnerable members of the civilian population (especially women and children) from conflict-related sexual violence, and to respond to such threats. 1 = Yes 0 = No
mod11: POC general	Preventing or responding to threats of physical violence against civilians without prejudice to the responsibility of the host government. 1 = Yes 0 = No
Maximalist Tasks	Sub-category, not a variable: Tasks in this *maximalist* sub-category reflect an approach that seeks to address root causes and that aims at building the conditions for positive (and often liberal) peace.
max01: civil society capacity building	Developing civil society capacity and fostering civil society engagement, especially by working with local organisations and rights groups on various issues. 1 = Yes 0 = No
max02: dialogue and reconciliation (local)	Fostering unity about key political issues at a local and community level. The word "local" must be used with regard to dialogue and reconciliation in order for a task to be coded under this variable. 1 = Yes 0 = No
max03: dialogue and reconciliation (national)	Fostering unity about key political issues at a national level. 1 = Yes 0 = No
max04: dialogue and reconciliation (regional)	Fostering unity about key political issues at a sub-national (=regional) level. This disaggregation is particularly important to analyse cases where conflict is localised in specific regions of the country. 1 = Yes 0 = No
max05: economic reforms	Supporting the government in long-term economic reform. 1 = Yes 0 = No
max06: good governance	Ensuring transparency, accountability and effectiveness in the management of a country's affairs at all levels, including natural resource management. 1 = Yes 0 = No

max07: human rights promotion	Upholding a human rights mandate. This includes emphasising human rights within national institutions and human rights advocacy. 1 = Yes 0 = No
max08: IB transitional state institutions	Institution building (IB) through support of the transitional authority or the interim administration. Tasks under "IB transitional state institutions" include instances where the UN takes over the state administration and acts as the transitional authority during the period between the signing of the peace agreement and the election of an official government. 1 = Yes 0 = No
max09: promotion of independent media	Promoting the establishment of an independent media. 1 = Yes 0 = No
max10: ROL judicial reform	Upholding the rule of law (ROL) through the fostering of effective, inclusive and accountable justice systems. 1 = Yes 0 = No
max11: ROL legal reform	Upholding the rule of law (ROL) through the strengthening of the state's legislative framework. 1 = Yes 0 = No
max12: ROL penal system reform	Upholding the rule of law (ROL) by supporting national prison authorities in improving prison infrastructure and enhancing the professionalism and accountability of corrections staff and systems. 1 = Yes 0 = No
max13: sexual and gender-based violence	Preventing or responding to sexual and gender-based violence generally, and not limited to sexual violence resulting from the conflict. 1 = Yes 0 = No
max14: SSR military	Supporting security sector reform (SSR) of national armed forces. 1 = Yes 0 = No
max15: SSR police	Supporting security sector reform (SSR) of the police. 1 = Yes 0 = No

max16: support to permanent state administration	Supporting permanent state institutions. This includes extension of state authority throughout the territory of a country as well as strengthening its democratic institutions and constitutional reform. 1 = Yes 0 = No
max17: transitional justice	Promoting and supporting transitional justice, which includes enabling access to justice via an effective and accessible judicial system in situations where crimes and human rights violations cannot be dealt with solely through national authorities. 1 = Yes 0 = No
max18: women's rights and participation	Promoting women's rights with an emphasis on the participation of women in the peace process and ensuing institutions. 1 = Yes 0 = No
ocat_all	Sub-category, not a variable: Data in this sub-category concerns overarching mandate tasks that relate to the character of the mission and can influence multiple mandate tasks within a given mission.
ocat01: use of force	Mission is authorised by the Security Council to use force if acting in self-defence or in defence of the mandate. There should be reference to Chapter VII, and language in the relevant UNSC resolution that the mission is authorised to use all necessary means to enforce or implement its mandate. 1 = Yes 0 = No
mission_class	Overall classification of mission as Minimalist, Moderate or Maximalist. The overall classification score of a mission is calculated according to the formula outlined in Section IV. Minimalist: $0 > \text{score} \leq 1.0$ Moderate: $1.0 > \text{score} \leq 2.0$ Maximalist: $2.0 < \text{score} \leq 3.0$ Note that UNFICYP (Cyprus) and UNIFIL (Lebanon) are not assigned overall mission classification scores. See Footnote 3.
version	Data version. In this case, 1.5.

III.   Notes on missions

For more detailed notes on each mission, please download the UNPMM-UI codebook.

IV. Coding of mandate by year established: Exceptions

In certain cases, a mission's mandate might be outlined in an official document that *pre*-dates the mission's official establishment. For example, BNUB's mandate was stipulated in S/RES/1959 (2010), but the mission was established in 2011. UNIOGBIS's mandate was stipulated in S/RES/1876 (2009), but the mission was established in 2010. UNOCA's mandate was outlined in S/2009/697 (2009), but the mission was established in 2011. In such instances, the mandate will be coded in the year the mission was established. A similar logic follows in the case of UNMIH which differs slightly from the preceding examples. Though its mandate was outlined in S/RES/867 (1993) *and the mission was established in the same resolution*, the mission was not implemented due to the non-cooperation of Haitian authorities. UNMIH's mandate was revised in S/RES/940 (1994) and the mission deployed in 1994; thus, UNMIH's mandate is coded in 1994. In cases where a mission's mandate is first outlined in an official document that *post*-dates the mission's official establishment, we would check to see if there is evidence of a match in the mandate from the point of the mission's establishment. Where no such evidence can be found, we code the mandate in the year the official document outlining it appeared. This is the case for both UNPOS, whose mandate was outlined in S/RES/1863 (2009), though the mission was established in 1995; and UNAMI, whose mandate was outlined in S/RES/1546 (2004), though the mission was established in 2003. In both cases, the missions' mandates are coded in the year their mandates are officially outlined.

V. UCDP conflict ID coding rationale

In coding the UCDP conflict ID field for the missions, we followed three general rules:

First, we coded the UCDP IDs in a manner sensitive to conflict onset. If a peace mission ran from 2015 to 2020, and the first UCDP-logged episode of a relevant conflict occurred in 2017, it would be coded no earlier than 2017 (i.e., it would not be coded from 2015). This is to enable the better matching of mandate task establishment to conflict onset, should this prove a relevant avenue of analysis for a user of the dataset. However, if the first UCDP-logged episode of a relevant conflict occurred before the mission's establishment, the conflict is simply coded throughout the mission's lifetime. For example, in the case of MONUSCO in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), the Katanga conflict (265) is coded from the point of the mission's start date in 2010 though the most relevant episode of the conflict occurred in 2013, as the first UCDP-logged episode of the conflict occurred in 1961.

Second, our coding of UCDP IDs does not take into account the 'end' of a conflict. If a peace mission ran from 2015 to 2020, and the last UCDP-logged episode of a relevant conflict occurred in 2018, the ID would still be coded in the 2019 and 2020 row for that mission. It is reasoned that the 'end' of a conflict is often a highly debated issue. As such, the assessment of a conflict being 'over' (or not) based on its last UCDP-logged conflict episode was not taken into account during the coding process. A further reason for this decision is that many of the missions (especially SPMs and SE/SAs) coded in this dataset endure well past, or are deployed years after, the last UCDP-logged conflict episode of the relevant conflict(s). Yet, they apply clearly to a specific conflict, or specific conflicts. In such cases, the relevant conflict IDs are

logged for the whole duration of the mission. Examples of such missions include UNPOB and UNOMB in Bougainville.

Third and finally, the decision to not code UCDP conflict ID(s) are taken under any of the following circumstances:

(i) The mission is dedicated to a highly specific issue that does not directly pertain to a UCDP conflict. Examples include: the UN Secretary-General's Personal Envoy for the name dispute between Greece and the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYRoM), UNOAU (African Union), CICIG (Guatemala), the International Commission of Inquiry in Guinea, the UN Secretary-General's Personal Representative on the border controversy between Guyana and Venezuela, UNIIIC (Lebanon), and the UN Commission of Inquiry in Pakistan;[5]

(ii) The mission has a regional mandate that does not reference a specific conflict, or specific conflicts. Examples include: UNOCA in Central Africa and UNRCCA in Central Asia;[6]

(iii) The mission has a preventive mandate which does not apply to a specific conflict, or specific conflicts. Examples include: UNPREDEP in the Republic of North Macedonia; or

(iv) The mission was deployed to unstable contexts that do not meet the UCDP criteria of a conflict.[7] Examples include: MINURCA in the Central African Republic (CAR), which was precipitated in the wake of three successive mutinies within the CAR Armed Forces in 1996. These mutinies did not meet the UCDP/PRIO criteria for state-based armed conflict.

The UCDP ID coding rationale for several missions apart from those discussed in the preceding paragraph deserves further elucidation, which is provided for in table below.

Mission ID	Notes on coding of UCDP ID
MONUA, UNOA and UNMA (Angola)	The Cabinda conflict (387) is not coded as no reference to it could be found within these missions' mandates.
UNASOG (Aouzou Strip)	The relevant conflict episode in the UCDP dataset started and ended in 1987, though this mission was deployed in 1994. At that point, diplomatic relations had been established between the Republic of Chad and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and

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[5] Exceptions to this rule are UNSCOM in Iraq and the OCPW-UN Joint Mission in Syria, which addressed specific issues but were clearly established in relation to specific conflicts.

[6] Note that OSEGL (Great Lakes Region) and UNOWAS (West Africa) are also regional, but specific conflicts are mentioned in relation to these missions' mandates.

[7] In order to be a conflict episode to be considered an instance of state-based armed conflict and thus logged in the UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset, there needs to be a use of armed force and a minimum of 25 battle-related deaths per year and per dyad, among other criteria.

	dispute over the ownership of the Aouzou Strip had been referred to the International Court of Justice (ICJ).
ONUCA (Central America)	ONUCA's mandate related generally to the Cold War conflicts in the Central American region. The three 'main' conflicts in El Salvador, Guatemala, and Nicaragua are coded in the dataset. Other potentially relevant conflicts are: 225, 255, and 306.
OSEGL (Great Lakes Region)	283 is coded as the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework for the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and the region explicitly references the conflict in eastern DRC. The conflict between the government of the DRC and the Bundu dia Kongo (BDK) is not coded.
UNSCOM (Iraq)	371 was coded as the resolution establishing the mission refers specifically to the aftermath of the Gulf War.
UNDOF (Iraq)	UNDOF's mandate pertains specifically to the tensions between Israel and Syria. Hence, only 302 is coded.
UNMOGIP (Jammu and Kashmir)	The Kashmir insurgency (264) is not coded as UNMOGIP's mandate is directly aimed at the monitoring of the ceasefire between India and Pakistan.
UNSMIL (Libya)	13694 is coded, as part of UNSMIL's mandate concerns the provision of assistance to efforts led by the Government of National Accord to stabilize post-conflict zones, including those liberated from ISIL.
Special Envoy (Myanmar)	The other relevant conflicts from the UCDP/PRIO dataset are: 231, 253, 264, 439, 440, and 11475.
Special Envoy (Syria)	299 is coded as the Special Envoy's mandate specifically references the March 2011 protests.
OCPW-UN Joint Mission (Syria)	299 is coded, as in spite of being a mission targeted at a specific issue, its mandate directly pertains to the civil war in Syria.
UNOWAS (West Africa)	This mission had a general regional mandate. However, the Cameroon-Nigeria dispute is referenced specifically in its mandate, hence 405 is coded.

VI.   Gleditsch/Ward numbers coding rationale

In coding the GW ID and number fields for the missions, wherever possible, we included the GW IDs and numbers for the location or headquarters of the mission, the location of the relevant conflict(s), and/or the main conflict parties involved.[8] The GW numbers are listed in ascending order, and are *not* sensitive to conflict onset.

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[8] The main conflict parties are those coded as "side_a" or "side_b" in the UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset (Version 20.1). We do not code the GW numbers of countries logged as "side_a_2nd" and "side_b_2nd" in the aforementioned dataset.

Several missions merited special treatment in regard to the coding of their GW numbers and IDs. These are described in the table below:

Mission ID	Notes on coding of GW ID and number fields
UNRCCA (Central Asia)	All the countries encompassed by this mission are coded, namely: Turkmenistan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, and Kazakhstan. The mission has offices in all five countries, though it is headquartered in Ashgabat, Turkmenistan.
ONUCA (Central America)	All the countries encompassed by this mission are coded, namely: Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica. The mission was headquartered in Tegucigalpa, Honduras.
UNRGID (Georgia)	Switzerland is coded, as significantly, this mission is hosted in Geneva, Switzerland.
OSEGL (Great Lakes Region)	All the countries encompassed by this mission are coded, namely: DRC, Burundi, and Rwanda.
UNOWAS (West Africa/Sahel)	Senegal is coded as this is the mission's headquarters. Cameroon and Nigeria are *not* coded, though the mission references UCDP conflict 405.

VII. Mission classification formula

A formula is used to determine the classification of a mission as *Minimalist*, *Moderate*, or *Maximalist*. Each *minimalist*, *moderate*, and *maximalist* task is assigned a weight of 1, 2, and 3 respectively. The weighted sum total is then divided by the total number of tasks assigned for the mission, resulting in a score between 1.0 and 3.0.

$$\text{Overall Mission Classification Score} = \frac{(\text{No. of } \textit{minimalist} \text{ tasks} * 1) + (\text{No. of } \textit{moderate} \text{ tasks} * 2) + (\text{No. of } \textit{maximalist} \text{ tasks} * 3)}{\text{Total no. of mission tasks}}$$

The classification criteria is as follows:

Score	Overall Mission Classification
0 > score ≤ 1.0	*Minimalist*
1.0 > score ≤ 2.0	*Moderate*
2.0 < score ≤ 3.0	*Maximalist*

Each mission is assigned just one overall mission classification which does not change over time and is based on all the mandate tasks established during the mission's lifespan, taken in aggregate. Though the formula is designed such that one task from a higher category tips a mission into a higher category, there are some exceptions to the rule. Notably in the case of

UNOSOM II (Somalia) and UNMIH (Haiti), the missions are classified as Moderate even though the missions contain maximalist tasks.

VIII. Key data sources

- https://peacekeeping.un.org/en
- https://peacekeeping.un.org/en/list-of-past-peacekeeping-operations
- https://dppa.un.org/en/past-missions
- https://www.un.org/securitycouncil/file/122688
- https://www.unmissions.org
- https://www.securitycouncilreport.org
- https://undocs.org