

DCJ v. 1.2 dyadic 1946-2011 codebook

November 2022

Helga Malmin Binningsbø and Cyanne E. Loyle

Peace Research Institute Oslo (PRIO) & The Pennsylvania State University

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION	5
CONFLICT VARIABLES	5
Dyad ID (dyadid_v1)	5
Conflict ID (acdid)	5
Location of conflict episode (location)	5
Government side in conflict episode (sidea)	5
Government's outside state support (sidea2nd)	5
Opposition side in conflict episode (sideb)	5
Opposition side ID (sidebid)	5
Opposition's outside state support (sideb2nd)	5
Incompatibility of conflict (incomp)	5
Territory over which conflict was fought (terr)	5
Year (year)	5
Intensity of dyad year (intens)	6
Type of conflict (type)	6
Date of first fatality of conflict (startdate)	6
Date when conflict reached 25 battle deaths (startdate2)	6
Numerical identification of the government (gwnoa)	6
Numerical identification of government's state supporters (gwnoa2nd)	6
Numerical identification of the opposition (gwnob2nd)	6
Numerical identification of country (gwnoloc)	6
World region (region)	6
Version (version)	6
Dyad ID (dyad_id)	6
Name of dyad (name)	6
Conflict ID (conflict_id)	7
PROCESS DESCRIPTIVE VARIABLES	7
DCJ ID Code (dcjid)	7
Dyadic DCJ ID Code (dcjidd)	7
Process start day (_sday)	7
Process start month (_smonth)	7
Process start year (_syear)	7
Precision of process start date (_sprec)	8

Process end day (_eday).....	8
Process end month (_emonth).....	8
Process end year (_eyear)	8
Precision of process end date (_eprec).....	8
Target of process (_target).....	8
Target rank of process: Civilian (_crank).....	9
Target rank of process: Rank and File (_rrank).....	9
Target rank of process: Elite (_erank)	9
Sender of process (_sender).....	9
Scope of process (_scope).....	10
Scope of Process Count (_scount)	10
Implementation of Process (_implement).....	10
Related to another DCJ (_rDCJ).....	11
Peace Agreement (_peaceagr).....	11
Wrongdoing: wrongdoing (_wrong).....	11
Gender (_gender)	12
Sexual violence (_sexviol).....	13
PROCESS SPECIFIC VARIABLES.....	14
Trial.....	14
During-conflict trial process (trial).....	15
Trial: Start event (trial_start)	15
Trial: End event (trial_end).....	15
Trial: Location domestic (trial_domestic)	15
Trial: Involvement international (trial_intl).....	15
Trial: Venue (trial_venue).....	16
Trial: In absentia (trial_absentia).....	16
Trial: Involved execution (trial_execute).....	16
Trial: Breach of justice (trial_breach).....	16
Truth commission	16
During-conflict truth commission (truth).....	17
Truth Commission: Start event (truth_start).....	17
Truth Commission: End event (truth_end).....	17
Truth commission: International involvement (truth_intl)	17
Truth commission: Breach of justice (truth_breach)	17

Truth Commission: Report released (truth_report).....	17
Reparation.....	18
During-conflict reparations (rep).....	18
Reparations: Start Event (rep_start).....	18
Reparations: End Event (rep_end).....	18
Reparations: Property (rep_property).....	18
Reparations: Money (rep_money).....	19
Reparations: Skills training/education (rep_ed).....	19
Reparations: Community (rep_comm).....	19
Reparations: Funder of the process (rep_fund).....	19
Amnesty.....	19
During-conflict amnesty process (amnesty).....	20
Amnesty: Start Event (amnesty_start).....	20
Amnesty: End Event (amnesty_end).....	20
Amnesty: Limited (amnesty_lim).....	20
Amnesty: Unconditional (amnesty_uncon).....	21
Purge.....	21
During-conflict purge process (purge).....	21
Purge: Start Event (purge_start).....	21
Purge: End Event (purge_end).....	21
Purge: Permanence (purge_perm).....	22
Purge: Military (purge_mil).....	22
Purge: Judiciary (purge_judiciary).....	22
Purge: Civil service (purge_civil).....	22
Purge: Politicians (purge_politician).....	22
Exile.....	22
During-conflict exile process (exile).....	23
Exile: Start event (exile_start).....	23
Exile: End event (exile_end).....	23
Exile: Permanence (exile_perm).....	23
REFERENCES.....	23

INTRODUCTION

This codebook describes the variables in the During-conflict justice dataset 1946-2011 version 1.2 dyadic. This dataset is a dyadic version of the original During-conflict justice dataset (Loyle and Binningsbø (2018). The baseline dataset is the UCDP dyadic dataset version 1-2012 (Harbom, Melander & Wallensteen 2008; Themnér & Wallensteen 2012).

CONFLICT VARIABLES

Dyad ID (dyadid_v1)

The dyad identification variable from UCDP dyadic dataset (version 1-2012) (Themnér 2012)

Conflict ID (acdid)

The conflict identification variable from UCDP dyadic dataset (version 1-2012) (Themnér 2012).

Location of conflict episode (location)

Records the country where the government and/or territory is disputed. This is not necessarily the geographical location of the conflict (from UCDP dyadic dataset).

Government side in conflict episode (sidea)

Reports the government side of the dyad year (from UCDP dyadic dataset).

Government's outside state support (sidea2nd)

Reports the name of state(s) supporting side A with troops (from UCDP dyadic dataset).

Opposition side in conflict episode (sideb)

Reports the opposition side of the dyad year (from UCDP dyadic dataset).

Opposition side ID (sidebid)

Reports the unique ID of the opposition side of the dyad year (from UCDP dyadic dataset).

Opposition's outside state support (sideb2nd)

Reports the name of state(s) supporting side B with troops (from UCDP dyadic dataset).

Incompatibility of conflict (incomp)

This variable records the incompatibility of the conflict: territory (1), government (2), or territory and government (3) (from UCDP dyadic dataset).

Territory over which conflict was fought (terr)

Lists the name of the disputed territory if the conflict incompatibility is over territory (from UCDP dyadic dataset).

Year (year)

The dyad year.

Intensity of dyad year (intens)

This variable records the intensity of the dyad year. The value 1 is used for minor conflict: between 25 and 999 battle deaths in the dyad year, whereas the value 2 is used for war: at least 1000 battle-deaths in the dyad year (from UCDP dyadic dataset).

Type of conflict (type)

This variable records the type of conflict the dyad is active in: (1) Extrasystemic (between a state and a non-state actor outside of the state's own territory), (3) internal armed conflict (between a state and one or more opposition group(s)), and (4) internationalized internal conflict (between a state and one or more opposition group(s) with intervention from other states)¹ (from UCDP dyadic dataset).

Date of first fatality of conflict (startdate)

The date of the first battle-related death in the dyad (from UCDP dyadic dataset).

Date when conflict reached 25 battle deaths (startdate2)

The date when the number of battle-related deaths reached 25 (from UCDP dyadic dataset).

Numerical identification of the government (gwnoa)

A numerical code identifying the government side of the dyad (side a) (from Gleditsch & Ward 1999).

Numerical identification of government's state supporters (gwnoa2nd)

A numerical code identifying the country (countries) supporting the government side of the dyad (from Gleditsch & Ward 1999).

Numerical identification of the opposition (gwnob2nd)

A numerical code identifying the country (countries) supporting the opposition side of the dyad (sideb) (from Gleditsch & Ward 1999).

Numerical identification of country (gwnoloc)

A numerical code identifying the country where the conflict dyad took place (location) (from Gleditsch & Ward 1999).

World region (region)

This variable records the region in which the conflict dyad took place: (1) Europe, (2) Middle East, (3) Asia, (4) Africa, and (5) Americas (from UCDP dyadic dataset).

Version (version)

Version number of the UCDP dyadic dataset used as basis for observations.

Dyad ID (dyad_id)

The dyad identification variable from UCDP dyadic dataset (version 181) (Themnér 2018)

Name of dyad (name)

The names of the actors in the conflict dyad (Themnér 2018)

¹ Interstate armed conflicts (2) are excluded from the dataset.

Conflict ID (*conflict_id*)

The conflict identification variable from UCDP dyadic dataset (version 181) (Themnér 2018).

PROCESS DESCRIPTIVE VARIABLES

These variables will be coded for each DCJ process that is reported. For each type of process the process type is added to the variable name (e.g. *trial_sday*, *truth_sday*, *trial_target*, *truth_target*).

In order to ensure that a DCJ is directly related to the dyad of interest we only include DCJ processes where the reference sources specifically mention the name of the rebel group, rebel leader(s), dates of conflict, crimes under evaluation or some other information that makes us certain about which conflict and dyad the process relates to. Because of this we are able to separate processes related to different conflicts and dyads, and code them accordingly. We include DCJ processes addressing wrongdoings committed by side a (government), side b (opposition), *SideA2nd* (states actively supporting the government), and *SideB2nd* (states actively supporting the opposition).² The start date of a process has to be in a year of active conflict.

DCJ ID Code (*dcjid*)

This is the identification code for each DCJ process. The id code is created by combining the UCDP conflict ID (*acdid*), the year the DCJ was started, the letter code for the DCJ type (Trials= T, Truth Commission= C, Reparations= R, Amnesty= A, Purges= P, Exiles= E) and the number of the DCJ process for that year (if only one process in a given year the number is set to 1): *acdid_year_“DCJ type”_“DCJ number”*.

Dyadic DCJ ID Code (*dcjidd*)

This is the identification code for each DCJ process uniquely attached to the dyad. The id code is created by combining the UCDP dyad ID (*dyad_id*), the UCDP/PRIO conflict ID version 1-2012 (*acdid*), the year the DCJ was started, the letter code for the DCJ type (Trials= T, Truth Commission= C, Reparations= R, Amnesty= A, Purges= P, Exiles= E) and the number of the DCJ process for that year (if only one process in a given year the number is set to 1): *dyad_id_acdid_year_“DCJ type”_“DCJ number”*.

Process start day (*_sday*)

This variable codes the day a DCJ process started. If the exact date is unknown, the day is set to missing.

Process start month (*_smmonth*)

This variable codes the month the DCJ process started. If the exact month is unknown, the month is set to missing.

Process start year (*_syear*)

This variable codes the year the DCJ process started. This variable cannot have missing values.

² Variables from the UCDP/PRIO ACD.

Precision of process start date (`_sprec`)

The precision variable defines the level of precision with which we were able to code the start date of the DCJ process. The variable has three categories:

1. **High:** When the precision is coded ‘high’ we are certain that the process started on this specific date.
2. **Medium:** When precision is ‘medium’, we know the month and year the process started, but are less certain about the exact day.
3. **Low:** When precision is ‘low’ we are only certain about the year, but not when during that year the process started.³

Process end day (`_eday`)

This variable codes the day a DCJ process ended. If the exact date is unknown, the day is set to missing.

Process end month (`_emonth`)

This variable codes the month the DCJ process ended. If the exact month is unknown, the month is set to missing.

Process end year (`_eyear`)

This variable codes the year the DCJ process ended. If the exact year is unknown, the year is set to missing.

Precision of process end date (`_eprec`)

The precision variable defines the level of precision with which we were able to code the start date of the DCJ process. The variable has three categories:

1. **High:** When the precision is coded ‘high’ we are certain that the process ended on this specific date.
2. **Medium:** When precision is ‘medium’, we know the month and year the process ended, but are less certain about the exact day.
3. **Low:** When precision is ‘low’ we are only certain about the year, but not when during that year the process ended.⁴

Target of process (`_target`)

The target of the DCJ process is the group who is subject to (or targeted by) the justice process. This variable is coded based on the side A and B variables from UCDP/PRIO ACD. Side A and side B are used for members and *alleged* members of the two sides regardless of whether the target confirms or rejects association with one of the parties to the conflict. For example if a government (side a) purges an individual because of alleged membership of or support for the rebels (side b) even if the person claims no such relationship. For a truth commission, the target is coded only for those individuals considered responsible for the crimes under investigation. For exiles and purges, target is coded as the side that it is alleged to be (e.g. if a member of

³ In a few instances we code `_prec` ‘medium’ or ‘low’ even if a complete date is reported, as we are not highly certain this is the correct date.

⁴ In a few instances we code `_prec` ‘medium’ or ‘low’ even if a complete date is reported, as we are not highly certain this is the correct date.

parliament is purged for his alleged association with Side b, the target is coded as Side b). The target of a process can be the following:

1. **Side A**
2. **Side B**
3. **Both:** When a process targets both parties in the dyad, for example when a truth commission investigates wrongdoings carried out by all parties to a conflict (dyad) or if an amnesty applies to all parties of the conflict (dyad).
4. **Other:** When a process is dyad (conflict)-related, but not directed towards either of the parties in the dyad. E.g. when reparations apply to non-combatants. This coding is also used when the target is SideA2nd or SideB2nd or when the target is not a (alleged) representative of either group, for example a foreigner, but the process is still clearly dyad (conflict)-related.

Target rank of process: Civilian (*_crank*)

This variable reports the rank level of those targeted by the process. The *_crank* variable is a dummy code for civilians that is used when those targeted by a DCJ process is not a member (or alleged member) of either side A or side B. For example, reparations for non-combatants.

0. **Non-civilian:** The DCJ did not target civilians.
1. **Civilian:** The DCJ targeted civilians.

Target rank of process: Rank and File (*_rrank*)

This variable reports the rank level of those targeted by the process. The *_rrank* variable is a dummy code for rank and file members and alleged members of side A or side B that is used when the target of a process is a combatant or associated with the dyad, but not within the leadership. Rank and file are those individuals who are not in a position to make leadership or command decisions within a given organization.

0. **Non_rank and file:** The DCJ did not target rank and file.
1. **Rank and file:** The DCJ targeted rank and file.

Target rank of process: Elite (*_erank*)

This variable reports the rank level of those targeted by the process. The *_erank* variable is a dummy code for elite members of side A or side B that is used when the target of a process includes top leaders of a particular category or organization, such as generals, governors, or rebel leaders. Specifically, leaders are those individuals who are in a position to make leadership or command decisions within a given organization. Elite is also used for target categories such as “officers”, “police chiefs”, “supreme court”.

0. **Non-elite:** The DCJ did not target elites.
1. **Elite:** The DCJ targeted elites.

Sender of process (*_sender*)

The sender of the effort is the group who initiated the process. This variable is coded based on definitions of side A and B from UCDP/PRIO ACD at the time of the process (dyad year). For reparations, the sender is the side of the dyad who imposes (or implements) the compensation not

the funder of the compensation (see variable [rep_fund]). Predominantly the sender of a process is the government.

1. **Side A**
2. **Side B**
3. **Both:** When both Side A and Side B agree to or work together on a particular justice effort. Peace agreements are included in this category.
4. **Other:** This category is used when the above categories do not apply. For example when there is more than one sender (Side A and the international community) or when the sender is a different country from the conflict location.⁵ This coding is also used when the sender is SideA2nd or SideB2nd.
5. **International:** Refers to a DCJ process which was initiated by the international community. This relates in particular to tribunals such as the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (ICTY) or organizations such as the United Nations or the European Union.

Scope of process (_scope)

This variable captures the level of inclusivity of the effort, i.e. the scope of the targeting of the process. This is a categorical code that involves the extent of the target of the justice process. The scope coding uses the most inclusive category (i.e. if there are a few named leaders as well as all member of the rebel group the category gets coded as 2 for the rebel group members). This applies for all scope categories.

1. **Specific individual(s):** This category is used when only certain persons are named as the target of a particular justice effort. For example when a president is exiled or certain generals go on trial.⁶
2. **Named Group:** This coding is used when a particular group is targeted for a particular justice effort, for example the army, judiciary, rebels, or civil service. This also includes all people participating in the war (e.g. rebel combatants), political supporters (e.g. FARC activist) or anyone who can be categorized as part of a conflict related group. The process can be targeted at a subset of these groups.
3. **General Group/Community:** This coding is used for general groups of people. This includes an entire ethnic group or minority group, all people affected by the war, internally displaced people, and refugees.

Scope of Process Count (_scount)

This variable captures the level of inclusivity of the effort by recording the actual number of people who were targeted by the justice process. Where there is no specific information on the number of people targeted, the variable is coded as missing.

Implementation of Process (_implement)

⁵ During the internal armed conflict between the government of India and the Sikhs, quite a few conflict-related events occurred and were investigated in the Sikh community in Canada and brought to trial there. These cases fall within the “other” category for sender.

⁶ This does not have to be elite individuals.

This variable captures whether or not there is evidence that a process was successfully implemented, i.e. there is evidence that the process was actually put in place. The threshold for implementation is coded differently for each DCJ. For trials implementation is defined as trial/hearing, sentenced or punished/released on the *trial_end* variable. For truth commissions, reparations, amnesty, purges and exiles this is defined as evidence of functioning or higher (on the end date variable e.g. *truth_end*). If there is no evidence of implementation the variable is coded as missing. The variable is coded as zero if there is evidence that the process was not implemented. Non-implementation can include an amnesty that was promised or legislated, but rejected by the rebel group and therefore never put into effect.

0. **Non-implementation:** There is evidence that the process was not implemented
1. **Implementation:** There is evidence that the process was implemented

Related to another DCJ (*_rDCJ*)

This variable lists the DCJ ID codes (*dcjid*) of the processes related to the DCJ e.g. purges which result from a trial. This variable is also used when an amnesty is a renewal of a previous amnesty (or is the first amnesty in a sequence of renewing amnesties). The variable is coded for all DCJ processes that are related to each other.

Peace Agreement (*_peaceagr*)

This variable identifies whether or not a process was agreed upon or initiated as part of a peace agreement.

0. **Non-peace agreement:** DCJ was not part of a peace agreement.
1. **Peace agreement:** DCJ was included in a peace agreement.

Wrongdoing: wrongdoing (*_wrong*)

This variable describes the wrongdoing(s) that were causing the DCJ process. The variable separates between three main categories of wrongdoing(s): affiliation, specific event, and the conflict (dyad). DCJ processes where the type of wrongdoing does not fit within either of these categories are coded as 'other'. For DCJ processes where more than one category of wrongdoing may apply, the variable gets the broadest value (i.e. 'specific event' if both 'affiliation' and 'specific event', and 'the conflict' if both 'affiliation' or 'specific event' and 'the conflict').

Due to the overall coding criteria used to determine whether a DCJ process should be included in the DCJ dataset or not, all DCJ processes are related to the dyad and all targets are affiliated with either of the parties in the dyad (or are civilians affected by the conflict dyad). These relationships are, however, not what is recorded with the wrongdoing variable. Here, it is the stated justification for the DCJ process (if any) that is the basis for the coding of the variable. As an example, consider the Maoist insurgency in India (Conflict ID 29). In 1999 the chief minister of Bihar offered \$2325 to the families of each victim of a conflict-related massacre (DCJ ID 29_1999_R_1). The wrongdoing for this DCJ will be categorized as a 'specific event' since the coding text clearly describes a specific massacre. Similarly, the coding text for a trial in 2003 refers to a massacre in 2001 as the basis for the charges (Conflict ID 29_2003_T_1), this DCJ will also be categorized as 'specific event'. However, when ten Maoist rebels are sentenced in 2004 the only information in the coding text is that they were 'activists of the Peoples War Group (PWG)' (DCJ ID 29_2004_T_1), thus the wrongdoing of this DCJ will be categorized as

‘affiliation’. The compensation promised to families of rebel victims in 2008, initiated by the Maoist rebels themselves (DCJ ID 29_2008_R_1), do not relate to a specific event, but rather to the violent conflict as a whole, thus the wrongdoing of this DCJ should be categorized as ‘the conflict’.

Affiliation refers to the target’s affiliation with one of the combatant groups (side A or side B). The affiliation may not be confirmed. For example the government may purge a member of the civil service for supporting the rebels even if the specific member rejects such a relationship. Affiliation is only used when affiliation was the main reason for the DCJ. For example a rebel charged with participating in a violent attack (the wrongdoing) will not be considered as charged because of his/her affiliation, but a rebel charged only with supporting the opposition will.

Further, **specific event** is used when a particular, specific incidence is described in relation to the DCJ. For example if a particular violent attack is mentioned as the cause of a charge against an individual or group, or the reason for a reparations program (such as the examples from the Maoist conflict in India above). The category is also used when a truth commission is a commission of inquiry into a specific event.

The last category, **the conflict**, is used when no specific event is mentioned as a cause of the DCJ process, but the reason for the DCJ is described to be the conflict dyad in general. For example when an amnesty is granted to everyone who participated in the war, a tribunal is established to deal with all war crimes, and reparations are granted to those affected by the violent conflict. This category is also used for broad truth commissions mandated to investigate all wrongdoings during the conflict (within a specific time period).

1. **Affiliation:** the target’s affiliation with side A or side B was the reason behind the DCJ
2. **Specific event:** the DCJ relates to a particular event(s) as the wrongdoing
3. **The conflict:** the DCJ relates to the conflict dyad in general
4. **Other:** The wrongdoing is not specified or different from the three above categories

Gender (*_gender*)

This variable codes whether there were any women mentioned on the target side of the DCJ process. It takes the value zero if no women are mentioned in the coding text *and* it is reasonable to expect there were no women amongst the DCJ targets. For example when the coding text refers to “six *men* were on trial” or “one government member, *man’s name*, was purged”. The variable is set to missing if it is not possible to verify the gender of (all) the people among the target. For example when the coding text refers to “six *rebels* were on trial” or “a general amnesty was granted to the *rebels*”. If at least one of the targeted people is a woman, the variable gets the value one.⁷

Due to language and cultural differences gender is not always possible to define based on name only. If the coding text does not refer to s/he, her/him or other words that can reveal the gender of the target *and* knowing the gender of the specific person(s) will lead to either a zero or one coding of the variable, the specific name(s) are searched online to ease gender coding. For

⁷ Please note that for truth commissions the target is those who committed the wrongdoings which are investigated, not the victims or witnesses of those crimes.

example when the coding text refers to “three rebels were on trial; man’s name, man’s name, and name” or “the government member, name, was purged”.

1. **Men:** all targeted persons were male
2. **Women:** at least one of the targeted persons was a female
9. **Missing**

Sexual violence (*_sexviol*)

This variable reports whether the DCJ process in some way relate to acts of sexual violence. Sexual violence is defined broadly and includes all six categories used in The International Criminal Court’s (ICC)⁸ definition of sexual violence as a war crime and crime against humanity: rape, sexual torture and mutilation,⁹ sexual slavery, enforced prostitution, enforced sterilization, and forced pregnancy. Following Leiby (2012), sexual humiliation and sexual coercion is also included in the definition. Examples of when sexual violence is connected to the DCJ include instances where an amnesty does not cover rape (and other types of sexual violence), a truth commission is mandated to also investigate sexual violence, reparations are given to victims of sexual violence, accusations used to justify trials, purges and exiles include acts of sexual violence. Such and similar instances get the value one. If no types of sexual violence are mentioned in relation to the DCJ process, the variable gets the value zero.

0. **No sexual violence:** there are no reports of sexual violence in relation to the DCJ
1. **Sexual violence:** at least one act of sexual violence is connected to the DCJ

The below definitions and explanations of the different types of sexual violence may assist data collection. All are taken from Leiby (2012):¹⁰

“Forced marriage can take many different forms, including when fathers or other guardians give a woman to be married without her consent or ability to refuse” (Leiby 2012: 33).

“Following the United Nations Special Rapporteur on Torture, I argue that any form of sexual violence that causes severe pain and suffering to the victim, whether physical or psychological, should be considered sexual torture. Sexual torture can, but does not always, result in permanent damage or scars that affect future sexual function. Beyond the physical pain inflicted, often the purpose of sexual torture is to attack and destroy an individual’s identity as a man/woman, sexual partner, parent, etc.” (Leiby 2012: 33).

⁸ The Rome Statute and Elements of Crimes are available here: <http://www.icc-cpi.int/NR/rdonlyres/ADD16852-AEE9-4757-ABE7-9CDC7CF02886/283503/RomeStatutEng1.pdf> and <http://www.icc-cpi.int/NR/rdonlyres/336923D8-A6AD-40EC-AD7B-45BF9DE73D56/0/ElementsOfCrimesEng.pdf> (Accessed 11 May 2015). Different types of sexual violence crimes are found at the following pages: rape and slavery (Rome: 8, Elements: 28), enforced prostitution, forced pregnancy, enforced sterilization (Rome: 9, Elements: 29), sexual violence (Rome: 10, Elements: 30).

⁹ Sexual torture and mutilation are not on the ICC’s list of war crimes and crime against humanity related to sexual violence, but both torture and mutilation in general are covered by the Rome Statute.

¹⁰ Leiby, Michelle (2012). ‘The promise and peril of primary documents: Documenting wartime sexual violence in El Salvador and Peru’ in Morten Bergsmo, Alf Butenschøn Skre and Elisabeth J. Wood, eds. *Understanding and Proving International Sex Crimes*, Beijing: Torkel Opsahl Academic EPublisher, 315–366.

“Sexual mutilation, while similar, can be distinguished from sexual torture in that it involves the removal or permanent damage and scarring of reproductive organs, and may be accompanied by sterilization” (Leiby 2012: 34).

“I define sexual humiliation as any offense of a sexual nature whose primary goal is to humiliate and debase the victim, but which does not use direct physical force and which does not result in physical injury. Examples of sexual humiliation include forcible or compulsory nudity, stripping or dancing naked in public, and mocking an individual’s genitalia” (Leiby 2012: 35).

“Sexual coercion involves the threat of sexual violence to pressure or force individuals to do something against their will, such as inform on the political activities of a neighbor or confess to committing a crime” (Leiby 2012: 35).

Search terms from the Sexual Violence and Armed Conflict data collection effort may also be helpful: Rap*; Sex*; Mutil*; Sodom*; Abus*; Castra*; Slave*; Forced; Steril*; Traffic*; Prostit*; Molest*; Breast; Genit*; Anus; Testic*; Groin (Cohen and Nordås, 2013: 21).¹¹

PROCESS SPECIFIC VARIABLES

In addition to collecting general information on all DCJ processes, we collect some variables that are specific to the individual process type (process specific variables). The sources vary substantially as to how much information is provided for each process. For some of the following variables, assumptions are unavoidable. In particular, sources will be less detailed on confirming the absence of a trait than its presence. To avoid too many missing values we allow for assumptions when the sources (coding text) are rich in detail and information about the specific DCJ process. In these instances we assume everything relevant is reported and nothing relevant left out (e.g. if the source is detailed on a trial procedure and subsequent prison sentencing, but does not mention death sentencing at all, we assume *trial_execute* can be coded as 0). If, however, the source is sparse, we leave the variables as missing (e.g. if the source only briefly mentions the rebels got an amnesty we cannot assume anything about limitation or conditionality and do not code these variables).

Trial

A trial is defined as *the formal examination of alleged wrongdoing through judicial proceedings within a legal structure*. Trials include the proceedings either within or outside of pre-existing domestic legal structures to prosecute wrongdoers according to a pre-established rule of law. In some cases, new jurisprudence is created in order to address violations. While in other cases, wrongdoers are tried according to existing laws. Trials can also include international criminal prosecutions through the International Criminal Court, international tribunals such as the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia or hybrid courts such as the Special Court for Sierra Leone. In these cases, the sender is marked accordingly.

For the purposes of this dataset we include references to trials, including sentences and convictions. To be included in the dataset, however, we must have information that a trial

¹¹ Cohen, Dara Kay and Ragnhild Nordås (2013). ‘Sexual Violence in Armed Conflict (SVAC) Dataset Codebook and User Instruction Guide, version 1.0’, <http://www.sexualviolencedata.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/01/SVAC-coding-manual-10-25-13.pdf> (Accessed 11 May 2015).

actually took place. Arrests without any information of a trial following are not included. We include trials where the defendant was tried in absentia, acquitted or later amnestied. We also include trial processes which are at odds with commonly conceived legal standards such as show trials or secret trials, however, when there are clear breaches of justice this is accounted for in a separate variable (see *trial_breach* below).

During-conflict trial process (trial)

Reports whether the dyad year had a trial process or not.

0. **No trial:** There were no trials in the dyad year
1. **Trial:** A trial was initiated in the dyad year

Trial: Start event (trial_start)

This variable records the type of event which was used to code the start date of the process. The start event coded is the first event on record.

1. **Detainment**
2. **Arrest**
3. **Indictment**
4. **Trial/ Hearing**
5. **Sentencing**
6. **Punishment/Release**

Trial: End event (trial_end)

This variable records the type of event which was used to code the end date of a process. The end event coded is the last event on record. If there are no reports of a trial/hearing, sentencing or punishment/release, the case is not considered to have ended and is recorded as missing.

1. **Trial/ Hearing**
2. **Sentencing**
3. **Punishment/Release**

Trial: Location domestic (trial_domestic)

Records whether the trial was held domestically or not. Domestic trials generally take place in the country of the conflict, however in extrasystemic conflicts the process could be either in the location of the conflict or the home country.

0. **Non-domestic:** The trial was not held domestically (it was held internationally)
1. **Domestic:** The trial was held domestically

Trial: Involvement international (trial_intl)

Reports whether the trial included international actors such as lawyers and judges and international financial and/or logistical support. This includes trials which took place in a different country than the conflict location.

0. **Non-international:** The trial did not involve international actors
1. **International:** The trial involved international actors

Trial: Venue (trial_venue)

This variable records the venue applied to the trial process.¹²

1. **Domestic law court:** Includes universal jurisdiction, religious courts
2. **Military court:** Includes court martial, courts controlled by side b
3. **International court:** ICC, ICJ
4. **Ad hoc conflict-specific court:** Tribunal

Trial: In absentia (trial_absentia)

Records trials where the target was tried in absentia.

0. **Non-absentia:** None of the targets of a trial was tried *in absentia*
1. **In absentia:** At least one of the targets of a trial was tried *in absentia*

Trial: Involved execution (trial_execute)

Coded if the trial included or was accompanied by the execution or ordered execution of the trial target. This category covers death sentences following legal processes and summary executions. Execution is coded as 0 unless there is specific evidence of at least one death sentence or execution. Trials where an execution was ordered, but there is specific evidence that it was never carried out or was later commuted are included with the relevant documentation listed in the coding text.¹³

0. **No execution:** None of the targets of a trial was executed
1. **Execution:** At least one of the targets of a trial was executed

Trial: Breach of justice (trial_breach)

Some trial processes are run with weak legal standards and present evidence of summary or show trials. We code these trials as being a breach of justice. This variable identifies the presence of a deliberate breach of justice in the process or weak legal standards (e.g. summary trials on the night of a coup). The variable is coded conservatively. A breach of justice is coded only when there is specific reference to summary or show trials in the sources. Cases of “quick” legal processes are not included.

0. **Non-breach:** The trial did not experience a breach of justice
1. **Breach:** The trial experienced a breach of justice

Truth commission

Truth commissions are defined as *officially-sanctioned, temporary investigative bodies that focus on a pattern of abuse over a particular period of time* (Hayner, 2001: 14). This includes formal truth commissions as well as formal investigations and commissions of inquiry. For example, commissions of inquiry into specific conflict dyad events such as a massacre or events in a specific region within a specific time frame. While the number of truth commissions globally is increasing, such commissions are often mandated to investigate broad legacies of abuse and

¹² If the trial is initiated by another state (either supporting side A (SideA2nd) or side B (SideB2nd) or neutral), the venue is coded as domestic court.

¹³ Both cases with missing information and cases where the topic is not specifically addressed are coded as 0.

violence. In line with our coding scheme, the DCJ dataset includes only truth commissions that were implemented specifically to address the actions of a given conflict dyad.

During-conflict truth commission (truth)

Records whether the dyad year has a truth commission or not.

0. **No TC:** There was no truth commission in the dyad year
1. **TC:** A truth commission was initiated in the dyad year

Truth Commission: Start event (truth_start)

This variable identifies the type of event which was used to code the start date of the process. The start event coded is the first event on record.

1. **Initiate:** E.g. legislation passed, presidential decree, agreement
2. **Establishment:** Offices set up, staff hired, judges named
3. **Functioning:** Hearings held
4. **Ending:** Report released, commission office closed down
5. **Effectuate:** recommendations were implemented

Truth Commission: End event (truth_end)

This variable codes the type of event which was used to code the end date of the process. The end event coded is the last event on record.

3. **Ending:** report released, process closed down
4. **Effectuate:** Recommendations were implemented

Truth commission: International involvement (truth_intl)

Records if a truth commission is initiated, supported, and/or implemented with international assistance.

0. **Non-international:** The truth commission did not involve international actors
1. **International:** The truth commission involved international actors

Truth commission: Breach of justice (truth_breach)

Identifies the presence of a deliberate breach of justice in the truth commission process or an intentional failure to fully implement the truth commission. For example, if the final report was written but never released, or the process was called for but there is no evidence that it was publically implemented. This variable is coded conservatively. A breach of justice is coded only when there is specific reference to the truth commission being improperly implemented. Cases of poorly funded or poorly implemented commissions are not included in this coding.

0. **Non-breach:** The truth commission did not experience a breach of justice
1. **Breach:** The truth commission experienced a breach of justice

Truth Commission: Report released (truth_report)

Identifies whether or not a truth commission report was publicly released as an outcome of the justice process. If there is no evidence of a report being released, publically or not, the variable is

coded as missing. This does not necessarily denote a breach of justice, but rather could be the result of poor funding or lack of public or political support.

0. **No release:** The report was not publicly released
1. **Release:** The report was publicly released

Reparation

Reparations are defined as *compensation given by the state to an individual or group who was harmed in some way during the conflict dyad*. Often reparations are called for through peace agreements and other types of agreements between the parties to the conflict; however, reparations can also be unilaterally implemented by one party to compensate only one side of the conflict. The DCJ dataset includes only material compensation, either in the form of money, property, skills training and education, or compensations to war-affected communities as a whole.¹⁴ The dataset does not include foreign aid or emergency relief as during conflict reparations as these are not considered to be systematic policies for addressing the legacy of the conflict.

During-conflict reparations (rep)

Records whether the dyad year saw reparations or not:

0. **No reparations:** There were no reparations in the dyad year
1. **Reparations:** Reparations were provided in the dyad year

Reparations: Start Event (rep_start)

This variable identifies the type of event which was used to code the start date of the process. The start event coded is the first event on record.

1. **Initiated:** E.g. legislation passed, presidential decree, agreement
2. **Establishment:** Office set up, staff hired
3. **Functioning:** Funds or resources distributed

Reparations: End Event (rep_end)

This variable identifies the type of event which was used to code the end date of the process. The end event coded is the last event on record.

1. **Functioning:** Funds or resources distributed

Reparations: Property (rep_property)

Recorded if reparation provisions cover the provision or return of property or compensation for lost property during the conflict. Property reparations include both material properties, such as seeds, tools, etc., and land.

0. **Non-property:** The reparation did not involve return or granting of property
1. **Property:** The reparation involved return or granting of property

¹⁴ This excludes reparations such as changes in history books, days of remembrance, memorial monuments, etc.

Reparations: Money (rep_money)

Records provisions for monetary reparations. Such compensations can include support to war widows or other types of monetary reparations such as financial resettlement support for returning refugees or former combatants.

0. **Non-monetary:** The reparation did not involve monetary compensation
1. **Monetary:** The reparation involved monetary compensation

Reparations: Skills training/education (rep_ed)

Records provisions for skills training, education and/or employment assistance. Such compensation can include school fees, tuition or programs to teach individuals (e.g. victims or rebels) job and life skills, and assistance in finding jobs.

0. **No skills/education:** The reparations did not involve skills training/education
1. **Skills/education:** The reparation involved skills training/education

Reparations: Community (rep_comm)

Whereas monetary, property and skills and education reparations are granted to individuals and/or groups of individuals, reparations can also be given to certain areas and communities. This type of reparation includes rebuilding of conflict-affected areas, hospitals, schools, and other types of infrastructure. Investments initiated to address conflict issues are also covered by this reparation category.

0. **Non-community:** The reparation did not involve community goods
1. **Community:** The reparation involved community goods

Reparations: Funder of the process (rep_fund)

Sometimes the party which pays for reparations is different from the sender of the process.

1. **Side A**
2. **Side B**
3. **Both**
4. **Other:** For example a single country that is neither Side A nor Side B.
5. **International:** International organizations are included in this category such as the UN or NATO.

Amnesty

Amnesty processes are defined as *a promise (or in some cases formal legislation) on the part of the ruling party to not prosecute or punish violators*. Often such amnesties are given to all parties to a conflict, commonly as part of a peace agreement, like the amnesty provisions in the 1999 Lomé agreement in Sierra Leone. Amnesties can also be one-sided, as a concession from the government to the opposition, or from the government to members of its own army. The DCJ dataset also includes amnesties or pardons that are granted to people who are incarcerated or who have already been sentenced in a trial. Sometimes people are awarded amnesties at a later stage than the initial amnesty offer. If this is because the amnesty was renewed by new legislation or a new peace agreement, the amnesty is coded as a separate DCJ (each amnesty is linked through the related DCJ coding [_rDCJ]). If there is no reported renewal process the later amnesties are considered additional evidence the original amnesty is functioning and no new DCJ is coded.

During-conflict amnesty process (amnesty)

Records whether or not an amnesty was given in the dyad year.

0. **No Amnesty:** There were no amnesties in the dyad year
1. **Amnesty:** An amnesty was initiated in the dyad year

Amnesty: Start Event (amnesty_start)

This variable identifies the type of event which was used to code the start date of the process. The start event coded is the first event on record. Amnesties rejected by rebel groups are not evidence of a functioning process, just that the amnesty was promised.

1. **Promised:** E.g. planned, promised, considered¹⁵
2. **Initiated:** E.g. legislation passed, government approved/offered, presidential decree, agreement
3. **Establishment:** Office set up, staff hired
4. **Functioning:** People are awarded amnesty

Amnesty: End Event (amnesty_end)

This variable identifies the type of event that was used to code the end date of the process. The end event coded is the last event on record. The end event, and end event date, for amnesty refers to the functioning of the process itself not the time window for reporting in order to receive amnesty or the time limit for included crimes. Thus the end date for an amnesty can be in a later year than when it started.

1. **Functioning:** People are awarded amnesty

Amnesty: Limited (amnesty_lim)

Identifies amnesties which were limited to certain types of actions, crimes, wrongdoers, or period of time in which certain crimes are committed. In other words, this variable refers to different categories of targets who may or may not be eligible for amnesty e.g. amnesty could be limited to those who did not commit violence against civilians, or to those who were not in leadership positions in the rebel group.

Source text such as “all those who took up arms” confirms that the amnesty is conflict-related, but does not mean that the amnesty is limited (to those who took up arms). In quite a few cases general amnesties are given to lesser participants while leaders and/or those who carried out grave violations must face trials. Both general and blanketed amnesties are considered to be “not limited”. An amnesty is limited in time if it only covers actions within a certain time period (e.g. during the summer uprising), it is *not* considered limited in time if the limitation regards when during a year the amnesty can be applied for.

0. **Not limited:** The amnesty was not limited
1. **Limited:** The amnesty applied to only certain crimes, people, and/or time

¹⁵ This category is also used if information about a *rejected* amnesty is the only information available.

Amnesty: Unconditional (amnesty_uncon)

Identifies amnesties which were given without condition and granted for all activities. Amnesties are considered to be unconditional if they are labeled as such (e.g. an unconditional offer of amnesty) or if there are no conditions or restrictions put on the amnesty offer. In other words, it is not necessary for the target to do anything in order to receive amnesty (e.g. no oath of allegiance or political participation is required).

This variable refers solely to the conditions put on the targets in order to receive amnesty. It is therefore possible to have an unconditional amnesty that is limited to a certain group (for example, all rank and file members can be granted an unconditional amnesty but leaders of the rebel group will be tried).

0. **Not unconditional:** The amnesty was not unconditional
1. **Unconditional:** The amnesty was unconditional

Purge

In the DCJ dataset we define purges as *the act of removing politicians, members of the armed forces or judiciary, or other members of society for their (alleged) collaboration with or participation in a conflict dyad and limiting their influence accordingly*.¹⁶ Purging can include excommunication particularly during an ethno-religious conflict as this a common way of removing individuals from participating in a given group, in this case a religious community. A purge can also target an entire organization, such as the disbandment of the army. Purges are used by the government against known members or supporters of the opposition group, however, the government may also purge people who are not necessarily connected with the rebel group, but who are accused of illicit activities (associated with the conflict) as a justification for their removal. The scope of the purge could be as widespread as an entire organization or the removal of a single individual as long as motivation for action is related to the given conflict dyad. Side b (the opposition) also uses purges to remove threats from within the organization.

During-conflict purge process (purge)

Records whether there was a purge in the dyad year or not.

0. **No Purge:** There was no purge in the dyad year
1. **Purge:** A purge was initiated in the dyad year

Purge: Start Event (purge_start)

This variable identifies the type of event which was used to code the start date of the process. The start event coded is the first event on record.

1. **Promised/Threatened**
2. **Initiated:** E.g. legislation passed, presidential decree, agreement
3. **Functioning:** People are purged

Purge: End Event (purge_end)

This variable identifies the type of event which was used to code the end date of the process. The end event coded is the last event on record.

¹⁶ The “breach of justice” variable is not included because arguable all of these processes are politically motivated and extrajudicial.

1. **Functioning:** People are purged

Purge: Permanence (purge_perm)

This variable records whether the purge from office was temporary or permanent.

0. **Non-permanent:** The purge was not permanent (temporary)
1. **Permanent:** The purge was permanent

Purge: Military (purge_mil)

Indicates whether or not the purge targeted members of the military. The coding of military purges includes removal of people in the army, police¹⁷, security sector, national and/or presidential guard.

0. **Non-military:** The purge was not targeted at the military
1. **Military:** The purge was targeted at the military

Purge: Judiciary (purge_judiciary)

Indicates whether or not the purge targeted members of the judiciary.

0. **Non-judiciary:** The purge was not targeted at the judiciary
1. **Judiciary:** The purge was targeted at the judiciary

Purge: Civil service (purge_civil)

Indicates whether or not the purge targeted members of the civil service. This includes university employees, teachers, and people working in the civil administration.

0. **Not civil service:** The purge was not targeted at the civil service
1. **Civil service:** The purge was targeted at the civil service

Purge: Politicians (purge_politician)

Indicates whether or not the purge targeted politicians. This includes political representatives in decision-making bodies (e.g. parliament, government) and political leadership of ministries and departments.

0. **No politicians:** The purge was not targeted at a political representative
1. **Politicians:** The purge was targeted at a political representative

Exile

Exile is defined as *a period of forced absence from one's home country*. Exiles are initiated both by the government and the opposition group, allowing a wrongdoer the opportunity to live out the remainder of his or her life undisturbed, but outside of the home country. As such, exiles provide

¹⁷ Police are considered military as they are permitted to use force during the conflict.

an opportunity for the parties in the dyad to reduce the influence of opposition by removing them from the country.¹⁸ This category does not include forced relocation within a given country.

During-conflict exile process (exile)

Records whether there were any exiles or not in the conflict year.

- 0. No exile:** There were no exiles in the dyad year
- 1. Exile:** There was an exile in the dyad year

Exile: Start event (exile_start)

This variable identifies the type of event which was used to code the start date of the process. The start event coded is the first event on record.

- 1. Promised/Threatened**
- 2. Initiated:** E.g. legislation passed, presidential decree
- 3. Functioning:** People are exiled

Exile: End event (exile_end)

This variable identifies the type of event which was used to code the end date of the process. The end event coded is the last event on record.

- 1. Functioning:** People are exiled

Exile: Permanence (exile_perm)

This variable records whether the exile from the home country was temporary or permanent.

- 0. Non-permanent:** The exile was not permanent (temporary)
- 1. Permanent:** The exile was permanent

REFERENCES

- Harbom, Lotta, Erik Melander & Peter Wallensteen (2008) Dyadic Dimensions of Armed Conflict, 1946-2007. *Journal of Peace Research* 45(5): 697–710.
- Loyle, Cyanne E. & Binningsbø, Helga Malmin (2018). Justice during Armed Conflict: A New Dataset on Government and Rebel Strategies. *Journal of Conflict Resolution*, 62(2), 442–466.
- Themnér, Lotta (2012) UCDP dyadic dataset codebook, version 1-2012 (<https://ucdp.uu.se/downloads/old/dyadic/ucdp-dyadic-1-2012.pdf>).
- Themnér, Lotta (2018) UCDP dyadic dataset codebook, version 18.1 (<https://ucdp.uu.se/downloads/dyadic/ucdp-dyadic-181.pdf>)
- Themnér, Lotta & Peter Wallensteen (2012). Armed Conflicts, 1946–2011. *Journal of Peace Research*, 49(4), 565–575.

¹⁸ The “breach of justice” variable is not included for exile because we assume all these processes to be politically motivated in some way. We acknowledge that it may be possible for exile to be included as a punishment within a country’s formal legal system, however barring research into each country’s specific legal codes we make the assumption that exiles are politically motivated and could all, by some definitions, be considered a breach of justice.

APPENDIX 1: SEARCH WORDS FOR EACH TYPE OF DCJ

Trials

(trial* OR prosecut* OR arrest* OR convict* OR sentenc* OR court-martial OR tribunal* OR detention* OR detain* OR indict* OR verdict*) AND (“Name of rebel group” OR “Abbreviation of rebel group”) AND (“Side A) AND NOT (“house arrest” OR “cardiac arrest” OR Prosecutor OR “personal conviction” OR “trial period” OR “sentence as received” OR “sentence as heard” OR “mid-sentence” OR “trial balloon” OR sentence indistinct)

Truth Commissions

("Truth Commission" OR "reconciliation committee" OR "reconciliation commission" OR "Commission of Inquiry" OR "Justice Commission") AND (“Name of rebel group” OR “Abbreviation of rebel group”) AND (“Side A)

Reparations

(reparation* OR compensat* OR restitut*) AND (“Name of rebel group” OR “Abbreviation of rebel group”) AND (“Side A) AND NOT (compensatory AND “compensation insurance”)

Amnesty

(amnest* OR pardon* OR immun*) AND (“Name of rebel group” OR “Abbreviation of rebel group”) AND (“Side A) AND NOT (Immunization” OR Immunology OR Immunized OR “Amnesty International” OR “Diplomatic Immunity”)

Purges

(purge* OR lustrat* OR "Forced Removal" OR vetting OR disband*) AND (“Name of rebel group” OR “Abbreviation of rebel group”) AND (“Side A)

Exiles

(exile* OR expulsion* OR deport*) AND (“Name of rebel group” OR “Abbreviation of rebel group”) AND (“Side A) AND NOT (“parliament-in-exile” OR “government-in-exile” OR “parliament in exile” OR “government in exile” OR “self-exile”)

APPENDIX 2: LIST OF VARIABLES

variable name	variable label
dyadid v1	Dyad identification UCDP dyadic v1-2012
acdid	Conflict identification UCDP dyadic v1-2012
location	Location of conflict dyad (country)
sidea	Side A of conflict dyad (government)
sidea2nd	States supporting side A
sideb	Side B of conflict dyad (insurgent)
sidebid	Side B identification UCDP dyadic v1-2012
sideb2nd	States supporting side B
incomp	Incompatibility of the dyad
terr	Territory over which conflict was fought
year	YEAR
intens	Intensity of conflict
type	Type of conflict
startdate	Date of first fatality of conflict dyad
startdate2	Date when fatality reached 25 in conflict dyad
gwnoa	Gleditsch & Ward country identification of Side A
gwnoa2nd	Gleditsch & Ward country identification of states supporting
gwnob2nd	Gleditsch & Ward country identification of states supporting
gwnoloc	Gleditsch & Ward country identification of location
region	World region
version	Version of UCDP dyadic dataset
dyad_id	Dyad identification UCDP dyadic v181
name	Name of conflict dyad
conflict_id	Conflict identification UCDP dyadic v181
dcjid	DCJ ID code
dcjidd	DCJ dyadic code
trial	During-conflict trial process
trial_sday	Trial process start day
trial_smonth	Trial process start month
trial_syear	Trial process start year
trial_sprec	Precision of trial process start date
trial_eday	Trial process end day
trial_emonth	Trial process end month
trial_eyear	Trial process end year
trial_eprec	Precision of trial process end date
trial_target	Target of trial
trial_crank	Target rank of trial: Civilian
trial_rrank	Target rank of trial: Rand and file
trial_erank	Target rank of trial: Elite
trial_sender	Sender of trial
trial_scope	Scope of trial
trial_scount	Scope count of trial
trial_implement	Implementation of trial
trial_rDCJ	Trial related to another DCJ
trial_wrong	Trial: wrongdoing

trial_gender	Trial: gender of target
trial_sexviol	Trial: sexual violence mentioned with DCJ
trial_peaceagr	Trial in connection with peace agreement
trial_start	Trial: Start event
trial_end	Trial: End event
trial_domestic	Trial: Domestic location
trial_intl	Trial: International involvement
trial_venue	Trial: Venue
trial_absentia	Trial: In absentia
trial_execute	Trial: Involved execution
trial_breach	Trial: Breach of justice
truth	During-conflict truth commission
truth_sday	Truth commission start day
truth_smonth	Truth commission start month
truth_syear	Truth commission start year
truth_sprec	Precision of truth commission start date
truth_eday	Truth commission end day
truth_emonth	Truth commission end month
truth_eyear	Truth commission end year
truth_eprec	Precision of truth commission end date
truth_target	Target of truth commission
truth_crank	Target rank of truth commission: Civilian
truth_rrank	Target rank of truth commission: Rand and file
truth_erank	Target rank of truth commission: Elite
truth_sender	Sender of truth commission
truth_scope	Scope of truth commission
truth_scount	Scope count of truth commission
truth_implement	Implementation of truth commission
truth_rDCJ	Truth commission related to another DCJ
truth_wrong	Truth commission: wrongdoing
truth_gender	Truth commission: gender of target
truth_sexviol	Truth commission: sexual violence mentioned with DCJ
truth_peaceagr	Truth commission in connection with peace agreement
truth_start	Truth commission: Start event
truth_end	Truth commission: End event
truth_report	Truth commission: Report released
truth_intl	Truth commission: International involvement
truth_breach	Truth commission: Breach of justice
rep	During-conflict reparations
rep_sday	Reparations start day
rep_smonth	Reparations start month
rep_syear	Reparations start year
rep_sprec	Precision of reparations start date
rep_eday	Reparations end day
rep_emonth	Reparations end month
rep_eyear	Reparations end year
rep_eprec	Precision of reparations end date
rep_target	Target of reparations
rep_crank	Target rank of reparations: Civilian

rep_rrank	Target rank of reparations: Rand and file
rep_erank	Target rank of reparations: Elite
rep_sender	Sender of reparations
rep_scope	Scope of reparations
rep_scount	Scope count of reparations
rep_implement	Implementation of reparations
rep_rDCJ	Reparations related to another DCJ
rep_wrong	Reparation: wrongdoing
rep_gender	Reparation: gender of target
rep_sexviol	Reparation: sexual violence mentioned with DCJ
rep_peaceagr	Reparations in connection with peace agreement
rep_start	Reparations: Start event
rep_end	Reparations: End event
rep_property	Reparations: Property
rep_money	Reparations: Money
rep_ed	Reparations: Skills training/Education
rep_comm	Reparations: Community
rep_fund	Reparations: Funder of the process
amnesty	During-conflict amnesty process
amnesty_sday	Amnesty start day
amnesty_smonth	Amnesty start month
amnesty_syear	Amnesty start year
amnesty_sprec	Precision of amnesty start date
amnesty_eday	Amnesty end day
amnesty_emonth	Amnesty end month
amnesty_eyear	Amnesty end year
amnesty_eprec	Precision of amnesty end date
amnesty_target	Target of amnesty
amnesty_crank	Target rank of amnesty: Civilian
amnesty_rrank	Target rank of amnesty: Rank and file
amnesty_erank	Target rank of amnesty: Elite
amnesty_sender	Sender of amnesty
amnesty_scope	Scope of amnesty
amnesty_scount	Scope count of amnesty
amnesty_imple~t	Implementation of amnesty
amnesty_rDCJ	Amnesty related to another DCJ
amnesty_wrong	Amnesty: wrongdoing
amnesty_gender	Amnesty: gender of target
amnesty_sexviol	Amnesty: sexual violence mentioned with DCJ
amnesty_peace~r	Amnesty in connection with peace agreement
amnesty_start	Amnesty: Start event
amnesty_end	Amnesty: End event
amnesty_lim	Amnesty: Limited
amnesty_uncon	Amnesty: Unconditional
purge	During-conflict purge process
purge_sday	Purge start day
purge_smonth	Purge start month
purge_syear	Purge start year
purge_sprec	Precision of Purge start date

purge_eday	Purge end day
purge_emonth	Purge end month
purge_eyear	Purge end year
purge_eprec	Precision of purge end date
purge_target	Target of purge
purge_crank	Target rank of purge: Civilian
purge_rrank	Target rank of purge: Rank and file
purge_erank	Target rank of purge: Elite
purge_sender	Sender of purge
purge_scope	Scope of purge
purge_scount	Scope count of purge
purge_implement	Implementation of purge
purge_rDCJ	Purge related to another DCJ
purge_wrong	Purge: wrongdoing
purge_gender	Purge: gender of target
purge_sexviol	Purge: sexual violence mentioned with DCJ
purge_peaceagr	Purge in connection with peace agreement
purge_start	Purge: Start event
purge_end	Purge: End event
purge_perm	Purge: Permanent
purge_mil	Purge: Military
purge_judiciary	Purge: Judiciary
purge_civil	Purge: Civil Service
purge_political	Purge: Politicians
exile	During-conflict exile process
exile_sday	Exile start day
exile_smonth	Exile start month
exile_syear	Exile start year
exile_sprec	Precision of exile start date
exile_eday	Exile end day
exile_emonth	Exile end month
exile_eyear	Exile end year
exile_eprec	Precision of exile end date
exile_target	Target of exile
exile_crank	Target rank of exile: Civilian
exile_rrank	Target rank of exile: Rank and file
exile_erank	Target rank of exile: Elite
exile_sender	Sender of exile
exile_scope	Scope of exile
exile_scount	Scope count of exile
exile_implement	Implementation of exile
exile_rDCJ	Exile related to another DCJ
exile_wrong	Exile: wrongdoing
exile_gender	Exile: gender of target
exile_sexviol	Exile: sexual violence mentioned with DCJ
exile_peaceagr	Exile in connection with peace agreement
exile_start	Exile: Start event
exile_end	Exile: End event
exile_perm	Exile: Permanent

