EBA

APPENDIX I–V

01

2025

WHAT ARE THEY FIGHTING FOR? AN ISSUE-BASED APPROACH TO THE ANALYSIS AND RESOLUTION OF CIVIL WAR APPENDIX I–V

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What Are They Fighting For?
An issue-based approach to the analysis and resolution of civil war

Johan Brosché

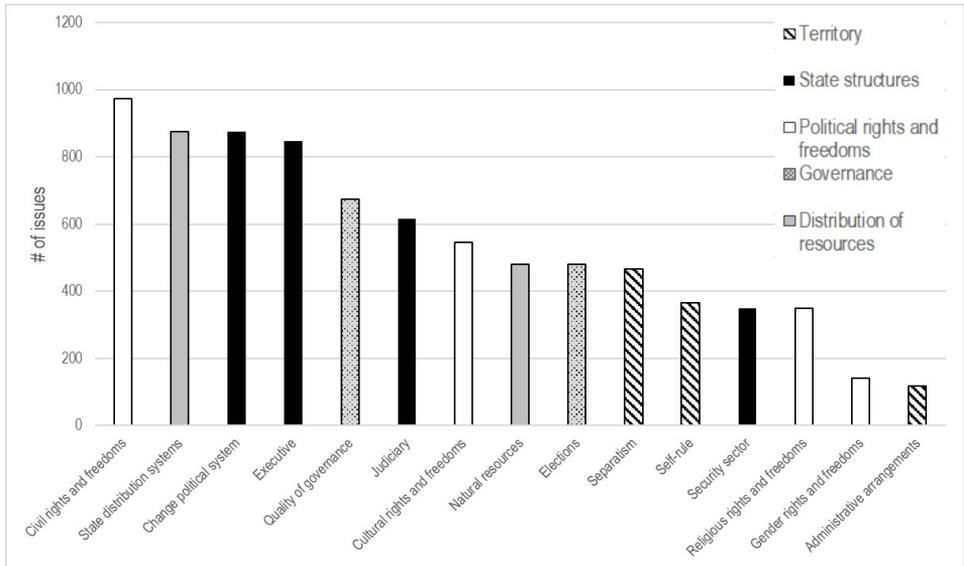Sebastian Raattamaa

Kate Lonergan

Innehållsförteckning

Appendix 1: Conflict issue around the world

Conflict goal issues

The Conflict Goals cluster includes political aspirations regarding how groups wish to organize society after a conflict has ended. CID structures these issues into five thematic areas at Tier 2. Figure 1:1 presents the 15 most common Conflict Goal Issues at Tier 3, providing a detailed breakdown of these thematic areas.

1. **Territorial demands** (11% of Conflict Goal Issues, striped bars in Figure 1:1): This area includes geographic-based adjustments of political control, such as independence or autonomy.

2. **State structures** (33%, black bars): This encompasses demands for changes in the political system, including adjustments in the executive, parliament, judiciary, security sector, and bureaucracy.

3. **Governance** (14%, speckled bars): This category covers issues like corruption, elections, and the rule of law.

4. **Political rights** (26%, white bars): This distinguishes between different forms of rights, including civil, cultural, and religious rights.

5. **Distribution of resources** (16%, grey bars): This captures demands related to changes in the economic system, land reforms, and the distribution of revenues from natural resources.

Figure 1:1. Top 15 conflict goal issues at Tier 3

Conflict dynamics issues

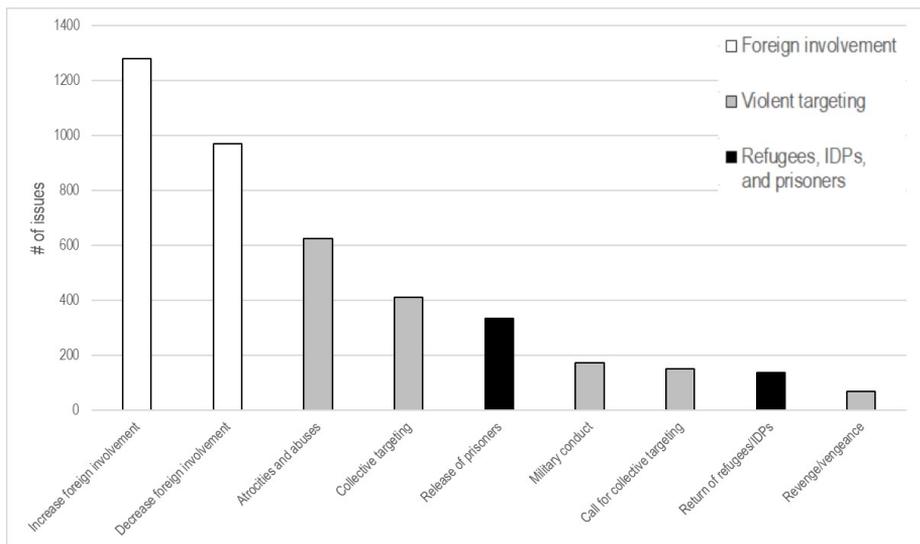The Conflict Dynamics cluster covers three thematic areas at Tier 2:

1. **Foreign involvement** (white bars, 60% of Conflict Dynamics Issues): This category includes demands for changes in foreign involvement, which can take various forms such as financial support, humanitarian aid, and military intervention. The CID recognizes twelve different types of involvement at Tier 4. Categories are mirrored to capture demands for both increases and decreases in foreign involvement. Thus, not only does foreign involvement affect conflict dynamics in civil wars (c.f. Meier et al. 2023), rebel groups also perceive foreign involvement as a fundamental part of the conflict.

2. **Violent targeting** (grey bars, 27%): This category captures issues related to violent conduct within armed conflict. It includes demands for protection from collective targeting, desires to target others collectively, and issues related to military conduct. For

instance, the LRA's statement about the Ugandan government's plan to annihilate the Acholi people highlights the role of collective targeting. Within this category, almost 70% of the issues concern being collectively targeted or suffering atrocities at the hands of an adversary, indicating a strong motivational role for survival and protection of one's communal group in sustaining conflict (Posen 1993; Wucherpfennig et al. 2012).

3. **Refugees, IDPs, and prisoners** (black bars, 13%): This category captures demands concerning the right of refugees and IDPs (Internally Displaced Persons) to return and the release of prisoners.

Figure 1:2 below illustrates how conflict dynamics issues are dispersed across the nine categories at Tier 3.

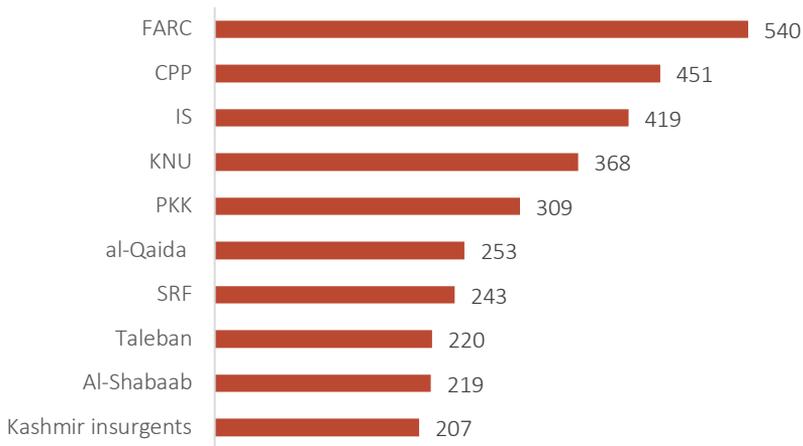**Figure 1:2. Conflict dynamics issues at Tier 3**

Conflict resolution issues

The Conflict Resolution cluster addresses issues concerning how to resolve a conflict, as well as reparations after war. This cluster is divided into two larger thematic categories (Tier 2).

1. **Negotiations, ceasefires, and peace agreements** comprises 80% of the Conflict Resolution Issues. Within this theme, prominent categories include calls for negotiations and ceasefires, demands for the implementation of peace agreements, issues related to opposing peace agreements, and DDR issues. Issues related to negotiations dominate this sphere with approximately 1200 out of 2200 coded issues. Thereafter follows issues related to liability, containing demands such as requests for amnesties, compensation for crimes committed during conflict, and prosecutions. Issues within the ceasefire and peace agreements cluster range from requesting a ceasefire to demands for the implementtation of a peace agreement.

2. **Transitional justice and liability** is the second main category and it contains 20% of the conflict resolution issues. This theme captures truth and reconciliation processes, amnesties, the recognition of wrongdoing, and issues about compensation and restitution. In comparison to the other categories, rebel groups rarely call for truth and reconciliation processes.

A closer look at the global data shows that some armed groups raise more conflict issues than others. Figure 1:3 display the ten groups with the highest number of recorded conflict issues.
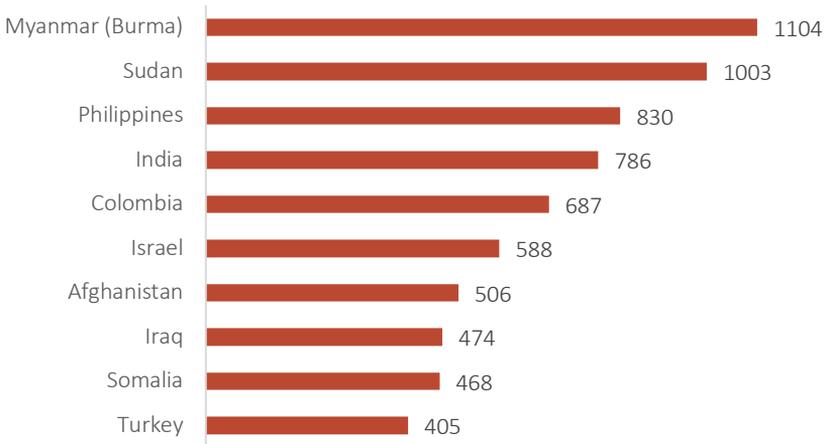
Figure 1:3. Highest number of conflict issues by armed group

Armed group	Conflict issues
FARC	540
CPP	451
IS	419
KNU	368
PKK	309
al-Qaida	253
SRF	243
Taleban	220
Al-Shabaab	219
Kashmir insurgents	207

This list highlights a wide diversity of groups from various regions of the world, each with distinct ambitions. Among the ten groups, four are Islamist organizations (IS, al-Qaida, Taliban, and al-Shabaab), while three are ethno-nationalist movements seeking independence or autonomy (the KNU-Karen National Union in Myanmar, Kashmiri insurgents, and the PKK). The remaining three groups (the SRF-Sudan Revolutionary Front, FARC, and the CPP-Communist Party of the Philippines) aim to replace the current political system – FARC and the CPP with a more socialist state, and the SRF in opposition to the marginalization of Sudan's peripheries. No single explanation accounts for which groups are associated with the most conflict issues. Notably, Islamist groups often address multiple audiences: they appeal to Muslims worldwide for recruitment and issue condemnations of Western actors (primarily the US) as part of their resistance narrative.
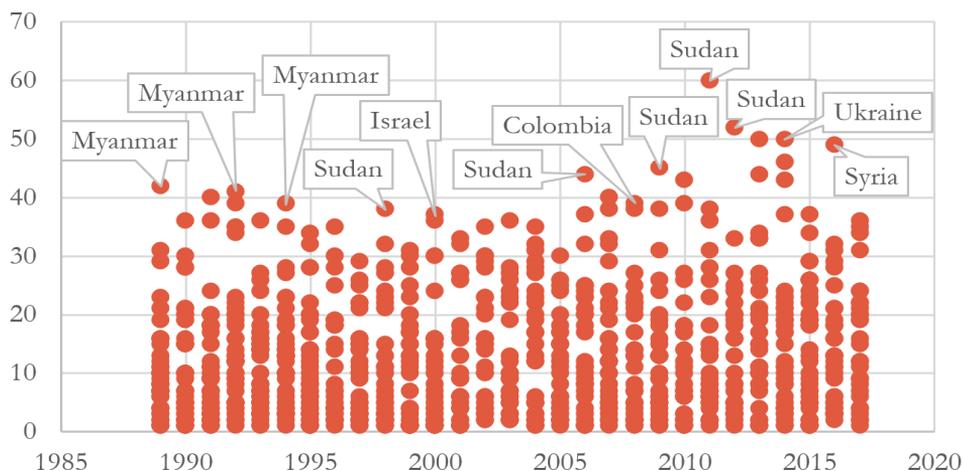
Figure 1:4 shifts focus to the country level, presenting countries with the highest number of recorded conflict issues.

Figure 1:4. Highest number of conflict issues by country

Country	Number
Myanmar (Burma)	1104
Sudan	1003
Philippines	830
India	786
Colombia	687
Israel	588
Afghanistan	506
Iraq	474
Somalia	468
Turkey	405

All the countries included on this list have experienced protracted conflicts involving multiple actors. Some, such as Myanmar and India, have faced numerous conflicts, including not only rebel groups vying for control of the government but also groups seeking independence or autonomy for specific regions (so-called territorial conflicts). In contrast, the conflicts in Afghanistan, Colombia, Somalia, and Sudan predominantly involve multiple actors fighting within the same overarching conflict. In the remaining countries (Israel, the Philippines, Turkey, and Iraq), non-state armed groups are engaged in 2–3 distinct conflicts. All of the countries in Figure 1:4 have experienced active conflict for nearly the entire period covered by the dataset (1989–2017). While in some cases, the level of violence has dipped below the 25 battle-related deaths threshold in certain years, none of these countries have seen sustained periods of peace. The combination of enduring and complex conflicts in these countries introduces more potential conflict issues.

Figure 1:5. Highest number of conflict issues (Country-Year)

In Figure 1:5, we can also see that the countries with the highest number of annual conflict issues shifts over time. The countries with the highest total number of conflict issues also tend to have the highest annual figures. However, two exceptions to this pattern are Ukraine (2014) and Syria (2016). The high number of recorded issues for Syria reflects the multitude of groups involved in its civil war.

To understand Ukraine's high number of recorded issues in 2014, it is crucial to consider the emergence of various actors that year. In late 2013, President Viktor Yanukovych's pro-Russian government moved away from closer ties with the EU, sparking protests at Maidan Square in Kyiv. Following the government's violent crackdown, demonstrators formed self-defense forces that clashed with government forces. Many conflict issues during this period stem from the demands of the Maidan movement. On February 21, 2014, Yanukovych fled to Russia, and the Maidan movement successfully ousted the government. In response to this, in early April, two new rebel groups – supported by Russia – emerged: the Donetsk People's Republic (DPR) and the Luhansk People's Republic. The main con-

flict issues for these groups were the independence of their respecttive regions and alignment with Russia.

Appendix 2

Issues in Peace Agreements (IPA) codebook
Two-tiers of issue regulation

Issue regulation occurs as the "concrete changes to societal structures or policies" (Brosché et al., 2023, p. 8) demanded by a non-state actor is stipulated for through a formal agreement with government.

At the lowest level of analysis, Tier 4 (t4) CID captures the "degree of change demanded" (Brosché & Sundberg, 2023, p. 7) and at Tier 3 (t3) it captures "the form of change requested" (Brosché & Sundberg, 2023, p. 7). Issue regulation data is therefore collected at Tier 4 and then aggregated into Tier 3.

Issues are coded as regulated if:

1. the issue was expressed at least 1-year prior to the year of agreement;
2. the agreement contains provisions for the regulation of that issue.

As it is the share of issues parties are able to regulate within a peace process that are of interest – not strength of any particular agreement – once an issue has been regulated it remains coded as regulated for as long as the agreement(s) it was regulated within remains valid (UCDP PAD's ended variable).

Tier 4

All non-original data is coded:

0. If issue is 1 and provision is 0, or as otherwise specified in Content;

1. If issue is 1 and provision is 1, or as otherwise specified in Content;

Otherwise, BLANK.

All original data shares the following text:

E.g., independence is coded if the agreement (or prior still valid agreements) declares the intent to, or stipulates for, the secession of the disputed region through decree or future referendum, or as otherwise specified by the rebel group within the specific category.

Tier 3

Aggregate of constituent t4 issues e.g. t3_separatism (1100) is coded as regulated if either t4_independence (1101) or t4_irredentism (1102) is coded as regulated.

0. If all constituent t4 issues are 0;

1. If any constituent t4 issue is 1;

Otherwise, BLANK.

Table 2.1

Name	Issue Name	CID Code	Provision Source	Provision Name	Provision Code	Content (for IPA-coded variables)
t4_share	Share of regulated issues (t4)					Percentage of regulated issues (t4) out of the full number of issues expressed.
t4_count	Number of issues (t4)					Sheer number of issues (t4) expressed.
t3_share	Share of regulated issues (t3)					Percentage of regulated issues (t3) out of the full number of issues expressed.
t3_count	Number of issues (t3)					Sheer number of issues (t3) expressed.
t3_separatism	***Separatism***	***1100***				
t4_independence	Independence	1101	UCDP PAD	Independence	ind	
t4_irredentism	Irredentism	1102	PA-X	Accession/ unification	StUni	
t3_unification	***Unification***	***1200***				
t4_unification	Unification of states	1102	PA-X	Accession/ unification	StUni	
t3_selfrule	***Self-rule***	***1300***				

Name	Issue Name	CID Code	Provision Source	Provision Name	Provision Code	Content (for IPA-coded variables)
t4_autonomy	Autonomy	1301	PA-X	Autonomy	TpsAut	
t4_federalism	Federalism	1302	PA-X	Federalism	TpsSub	
t4_confederation	Confederation/union	1303	IPA			Agreement (or prior still valid agreements) declares the intent to, or stipulates… … a confederate state (textual), or a union between the state and the disputed territory, or self-determination with the right to secession.
t3_administration	**Adjustments to administrative arrangements**	**1400**				
t4_decentralization	Decentralization	1401	PA-X	Territorial powersharing	Terps	
				Local/Municipal	TpsLoc	
t4_admindiv	Change of administrative divisions	1402	PA-X	Other	TpsOth	

Name	Issue Name	CID Code	Provision Source	Provision Name	Provision Code	Content (for IPA-coded variables)
t3_changepol	*Change political system*	*2100*				
t4_democracy	CPS: Democracy	2101	PA-X	Democracy	HrDem	≥2
t4_socialist	CPS: Socialist state	2102	IPA			... a socialist state (textual) or includes provisions for e.g., improvements in working conditions, laws, unions, or workers participation in government structures.
t4_islamic	CPS: Islamic state	2103	IPA			... an Islamic state (textual) or includes provisions for e.g., Islam as state religion, or sharia law.
t4_other	CPS: Other/undefined system	2104	IPA			.... direction of change specified by the group e.g., Christian nation, or capitalist state (textual).
t3_executive	*Executive*	*2200*				
t4_oustexe	Oust full executive	2201	UCDP PAD	Interim government	interim	

Name	Issue Name	CID Code	Provision Source	Provision Name	Provision Code	Content (for IPA-coded variables)
t4_ousthead	Oust head of the executive	2202	IPA			… for the departure of the incumbent head of the executive e.g., prime minister, or president within a certain time e.g., dismissal, or elections which they are unable to contest.
t4_reformexe	Reform executive structure	2203	IPA			… for changes to the executive structures e.g., abolishing the presidency, number of ministers, or ministerial responsibilities.
t4_shareexe	Executive power-sharing	2204	UCDP PAD	Power-sharing in government	shagov	
t4_interim	Executive power-sharing: interim	2205	UCDP PAD	Interim government	interim	
t4_oustlocal	Oust local executive	2206	IPA			… for the departure of parts of the incumbent local government e.g., reorganization whereby at least some members are dismissed.

Name	Issue Name	CID Code	Provision Source	Provision Name	Provision Code	Content (for IPA-coded variables)
t3_parliament	*Parliament*	*2300*				
t4_oustparl	Oust parliament	2301	IPA			… for the departure of the incumbent parliament e.g., reorganization whereby at least some members are dismissed.
t4_reformparl	Reform parliament	2302	IPA			… for changes to the parliamentary structures e.g., number of chambers, or number of seats.
t4_shareparl	Parliamentary power-sharing	2303	PA-X	Proportionality in the legislature	PpsOro	
t3_judiciary	*Judiciary*	*2400*				
t4_changejud	Change judicial system	2401	IPA			… principal changes to the judicial system e.g., change from common to civil law, legal principles based on Sharia, or the ten commandments.

Name	Issue Name	CID Code	Provision Source	Provision Name	Provision Code	Content (for IPA-coded variables)
t4_reformjud	Reform judicial system	2402	IPA			… structural changes to the judicial system e.g., introduction of or abolition of specific courts, appointment rules for judges, or separation of powers.
t4_constitutional	Constitutional issues	2403	PA-X	Constitutional renewal/affirmation OR Constitutional reform/making	ConRen OR Cons	≥2
t3_securitysector	**Security sector**	**2500**				
t4_military	Restructure military forces	2501	PA-X	Armed Forces	SsrArm	≥2
t4_police	Restructure police forces	2502	PA-X	Police	SsrPol	≥2
t4_paramilitary	Disband para-military forces	2503	PA-X	Rebel/opposition/Para-statal forces	SsrPsf	
t4_sharesecurity	Security sector power-sharing	2504	PA-X	Military powersharing	Mps	≥2

Name	Issue Name	CID Code	Provision Source	Provision Name	Provision Code	Content (for IPA-coded variables)
t3_bureaucratic	*Bureaucratic structure*	*2600*				
t4_bureaucratic	Bureaucratic setup	2601	PA-X	Public Administration (Civil Service)	Pubad	≥2
t3_governance	*Quality of governance*	*3100*				
t4_rulelaw	Rule of law	3101	PA-X	Human Rights/Rule of Law	HrGen	≥2
t4_laworder	Law and order	3102	PA-X	Crime/Organised crime OR Drugs	SsrCrOcr OR SsrDrugs	≥2
t4_corruption	Corruption	3103	PA-X	Corruption	Cor	
t4_foreignpolicy	Foreign policy reform	3104	IPA			… foreign relations outside of the peace process e.g., trade with neighboring states, or co-operation.
t3_elections	*Elections*	*3200*				
t4_holdelect	Hold elections	3201	PA-X	Elections	Ele	

Name	Issue Name	CID Code	Provision Source	Provision Name	Provision Code	Content (for IPA-coded variables)
t4_opposeelect	Opposition to elections	3202	IPA			… cancellation of elections.
t4_reformelect	Electoral reform	3203	PA-X	Electoral Commission	ElecComm	
t4_fraudelect	Electoral fraud	3204	PA-X	Electoral Commission	ElecComm	
t3_civilrights	***Civil rights and freedoms***	***4100***				
t4_civilrights	Civil rights	4101	PA-X	Civil and political rights	HrCp	
t4_resrictcivil	Restriction on civil rights	4102	IPA			… restrictions on civil rights e.g., disenfranchisement, or on other political participation.
t4_citizenship	Citizenship reforms	4103	PA-X	Citizenship	HrCit	
t4_humanrights	Human rights	4104	PA-X	NHRI (National Human Rights Institution) OR Human Rights Framework	HrNi OR HrFra	≥2

Name	Issue Name	CID Code	Provision Source	Provision Name	Provision Code	Content (for IPA-coded variables)
t4_freedomexpress	Freedom of expression	4105	PA-X	Freedom of speech	CprFspe	
t4_freedomassoc	Freedom of association	4106	PA-X	Freedom of association	CprFass	
t4_freedommove	Freedom of movement	4107	PA-X	Freedom of movement	CprFmov	
t4_politicalparty	Recognition as a political party	4108	UCDP PAD	Political party	pp	
t4_restrictexpress	Restrictions on freedom of expression	4109	IPA			… restriction on freedom of expression.
t3_religiousrights	***Religious rights and freedoms***	**4200**				
t4_religiousrights	Religious rights	4201	PA-X	Religious groups	GRe	
t4_restrictreligious	Restrictions on religious rights	4202	IPA			… restrictions on religious rights e.g., public expression of faith, or forced/prohibited conversion.

Name	Issue Name	CID Code	Provision Source	Provision Name	Provision Code	Content (for IPA-coded variables)
t4_edureligious	Education system: increase religion	4205	IPA			… increase of religious teachings in schools e.g., religion as a subject, or religious texts as a core throughout.
t4_blasphemy	Blasphemy	4206	IPA			… banning of acts with reference to the act being disrespectful, distasteful, insulting etc. to a specific religion.
t3_culturalrights	***Cultural rights and freedoms***	***4300***				
t4_cultrights	Cultural rights	4301	UCDP PAD OR PA-X	Cultural freedoms Language in schools, or flag, anthem OR Indigenous people	cul OR GInd	

Name	Issue Name	CID Code	Provision Source	Provision Name	Provision Code	Content (for IPA-coded variables)
t4_restrictcult	Restrictions on cultural rights	4302	IPA			… restrictions on cultural rights e.g., cultural expressions, or histories.
t4_language	Language rights	4303	IPA			… language rights e.g., teaching in schools, or recognition of a language as an official language or minority language.
t4_educult	Education system: culture	4304	IPA			… increase of cultural elements in schools e.g., as a subject, histories, or school language.
t4_protectcult	Protection of cultural heritage	4305	PA-X	Cultural Heritage: Tangible	LaCHTa	
t4_destructcult	Destruction of cultural heritage	4306	IPA			… demolition of physical cultural heritage sites or structures e.g., statues, or monasteries.
t3_genderrights	**Gender rights and freedoms**	**4400**				

13

Name	Issue Name	CID Code	Provision Source	Provision Name	Provision Code	Content (for IPA-coded variables)
t4_genderrights	Gender rights	4401	PA-X	Women, girls and gender OR Men and Boys	GeWom OR GeMe	
t4_restrictgender	Restriction of gender rights	4402	IPA			… restrictions on gender expressions or on freedoms of persons with reference to their gender.
t3_laborrights	**Labor rights and freedoms**	**4500**				
t4_laborrights	Labor rights	4501	IPA			… rights of workers to e.g., unionize, health and safety regulations, or working hours limits.
t3_childrensrights	**Children's rights and freedoms**	**4600**				
t4_childrensrights	Children's rights	4601	PA-X	Children/Youth	GCh	≥2
t3_referendum	**Referendum**	**4700**				
t4_referendum	Referendum	4701	PA-X	Referendum	StRef	
t3_statedistribution	**State distribution systems**	**5100**				

Name	Issue Name	CID Code	Provision Source	Provision Name	Provision Code	Content (for IPA-coded variables)
t4_changeecon	Change economic system	5101	IPA			… large scale changes in how resources are allocated, produced, owned, consumed, or specification of a named economic model e.g., Islamic economics, socialism, or capitalism.
t4_reformecon	Economic reforms	5102	PA-X OR UCDP PAD	Development or socio-economic reconstruction OR National economic plan OR Business OR Taxation OR Central bank OR Regional Development	Dev OR NEC OR Bus OR Tax OR CenBan OR regdev	
t4_public	Public services	5103	PA-X	Health OR Education	SerHeal OR SerEdu	

Name	Issue Name	CID Code	Provision Source	Provision Name	Provision Code	Content (for IPA-coded variables)
t4_basic	Basic needs	5104	PA-X	Shelter/housing OR Humanitarian assistance	SerShel OR DevHum	
t3_naturalresources	**Natural resources**	**5200**				
t4_land	Land reforms	5201	PA-X	Land reform, transfer, and management OR Property return, restitution, and dispute mechanisms	LaRefMan OR LaRefRet	
t4_water	Water resources	5202	PA-X	Water or riparian (river) rights/access	Wat	
t4_resourcerev	Revenues from natural resources	5203	IPA			… redistribution of natural resource revenues e.g., reinvestment scheme, nationalization, or profit share.

Name	Issue Name	CID Code	Provision Source	Provision Name	Provision Code	Content (for IPA-coded variables)
t4_protectenvi	Protection of natural resources/the environment	5204	PA-X	Environment	LaEn	
t4_climate	Climate change	5205	IPA			… actions to be taken with reference to climate change.
t3_decreaseforeign	**Decrease foreign involvement**	**6200**				
t4_removeforces	DFI: Withdrawal of military intervention/foreign forces	6201	UCDP PAD	Withdrawal of foreign forces	withd	
t3_revenege	**Revenge/vengeance**	**7500**				
t4_revenege	Revenge/vengeance	7501	IPA			… actions to be taken with reference to a need for revenge/vengeance.
t3_return	**Return of refugees/IDPs**	**8100**				
t4_return	Return of refugees/IDPs	8101	UCDP PAD	Return of Refugees	return	

Name	Issue Name	CID Code	Provision Source	Provision Name	Provision Code	Content (for IPA-coded variables)
t4_nonrefoul	Non-refoulement of refugees/IDPs	8102	PA-X	Refugees/displaced persons: Substantive	GRefSubs	
t3_prisoners	**Release of prisoners**	**8200**				
t4_prisoners	Release of prisoners	8201	UCDP PAD	Release of Prisoners	pris	
t3_negotiations	**Negotiations**	**9100**				
t4_nationaldia	National dialogue	9104	UCDP PAD	National talks	natalks	
t3_peace	**Peace agreement**	**9300**				
t4_ddr	DDR issues	9304	PA-X	DDR	SsrDdr	
t3_truthrecon	**Truth and reconciliation processes**	**10100**				
t4_truthrecon	Call for truth and reconciliation processes	10101	PA-X	Mechanism	TjMech	
t3_liability	**Liability**	**10200**				

Name	Issue Name	CID Code	Provision Source	Provision Name	Provision Code	Content (for IPA-coded variables)
t4_accountability	Accountability/prosecution/investigation	10201	PA-X	Transitional Justice: National Courts OR Transitional Justice: International Courts	TjJaNc OR TjJaIc	
t4_amnesties	Amnesties	10202	UCDP PAD	Amnesty	amn	
t4_recognitionwrong	Recognition of wrongdoing	10203	PA-X	symbolic reparations	TjRSym	
t4_compensation	Compensation/restoration	10204	PA-X	Material reparations (includes compensation)	TjRMa	

Appendix 3

The following table shows the conflict issues coded in UCDP CID which are excluded from the IPA dataset. These issues are excluded for 3 reasons: (1) because they require actions out of the power of the dyadic signatories (government and non-state actor) to the agreement, typically relating to foreign involvement; (2) because they lack a clear direction of change; or (3) because they temporally precede the signing of a peace agreement.

Table 3.1: UCDP CID issues excluded from IPA

Tier 3 issue	Tier 4 issues	Reason for exclusion
6.1 Increase foreign involvement (IFI)	6.1.1 IFI: Military intervention/foreign forces	1. Requires third-party action
	6.1.2 IFI: Military support	
	6.1.3 IFI: Political support	
	6.1.4 IFI: Financial support	
	6.1.5 IFI: International monitoring	
	6.1.6 IFI: Support from diasporas/foreign fighters	
	6.1.7 IFI: Sanctions	
	6.1.8 IFI: Humanitarian aid	
	6.1.9 IFI: International investigation/court/ tribunal	
	6.1.10 IFI: Foreign mediator	
	6.1.11 IFI: Recognition	
	6.1.12 IFI: Use of foreign influence	
6.2 Decrease foreign involvement (DFI)	6.2.2 DFI: Withdrawal of military support	1. Requires third-party action

Tier 3 issue	Tier 4 issues	Reason for exclusion
	6.2.3 DFI: Withdrawal of political support	
	6.2.4 DFI: Withdrawal of financial support	
	6.2.5 DFI: Withdrawal of international monitoring	
	6.2.6 DFI: Withdrawal of sanctions	
	6.2.7 DFI: Removal of foreign mediator/ facilitator	
	6.2.8 DFI: Removal of foreigners	
	6.2.8 DFI: Removal of foreigners	
	6.2.9 DFI: Removal of foreign influence	
	6.2.10 DFI: Withdrawal of humanitarian aid	
7.1 Atrocities and abuses	7.1.1 Atrocities and abuses	2. Unclear direction of change
7.2 Collective targeting	7.2.1 Collective targeting: ethnic	2. Unclear direction of change
	7.2.2 Collective targeting: political	
	7.2.3 Collective targeting: religious	
	7.2.4 Collective targeting: other group	
7.3 Call for collective targeting	7.3.1 Call for collective targeting: ethnic	2. Unclear direction of change
	7.3.2 Call for collective targeting: political	
	7.3.3 Call for collective targeting: religious	

Tier 3 issue	Tier 4 issues	Reason for exclusion
	7.3.4 Call for collective targeting: other group	
7.4 Military conduct	7.4.1 Military conduct	2. Unclear direction of change
9.1 Negotiations	9.1.1 Call for negotiations 9.1.2 Opposition to negotiations 9.1.3 Structure of negotiations	3. Precede agreement
9.2 Ceasefires	9.2.1 Call for ceasefire 9.2.2 Call for implementation/ abiding to ceasefire	3. Precede agreement
9.3 Peace agreement	9.3.1 Peace agreement implementation 9.3.2 Opposition to peace agreement	3. Precede agreement

Appendix 4

The following table shows the share (shown as decimal and percent) of each Tier 3 issue regulated in a dyadic peace agreement included in the IPA data. In addition, it shows the number of dyadic agreements in which the non-state actor raised the issue, and the number of dyadic agreements in which the raised issue is regulated. The count of regulated issues divided by the count of raised issues equals the share. Lastly, the table shows a count of dyadic agreements in which the rebel group never raised the issue.

Table 4.1: Share of Tier 3 issues regulated in a peace agreement

Issue	Share	Share (%)	Count of regulated issues	Count of raised issues	Never raised issue
Referendum	0.6939	69.39	34	49	243
Gender rights and freedoms	0.6806	68.06	49	72	220
Return of refugees/IDPs	0.6699	66.99	69	103	189
Security sector	0.6489	64.89	85	131	161
Civil rights and freedoms	0.6273	62.73	138	220	72
Religious rights and freedoms	0.5960	59.60	59	99	193
DDR	0.5932	59.32	35	59	233
Self-rule	0.5882	58.82	50	85	207
Judiciary	0.5449	54.49	97	178	114
State distribution systems	0.5364	53.64	81	151	141

Issue	Share	Share (%)	Count of regulated issues	Count of raised issues	Never raised issue
Labor rights and freedoms	0.5345	53.45	31	58	234
Cultural rights and freedoms	0.5238	52.38	77	147	145
Natural resources	0.5106	51.06	72	141	151
Change political system	0.4633	46.33	101	218	74
Executive	0.4537	45.37	93	205	87
Release of prisoners	0.4409	44.09	41	93	199
Truth and reconciliation processes	0.4375	43.75	14	32	260
Bureaucratic structure	0.4324	43.24	16	37	255
Governance	0.4311	43.11	72	167	125
Elections	0.3636	36.36	60	165	127
Parliament	0.3421	34.21	26	76	216
Liability	0.3279	32.79	60	183	109
Administrative adjustments	0.3182	31.82	21	66	226
Withdraw foreign troops	0.2857	28.57	30	105	187
Children's rights and freedoms	0.2400	24.00	6	25	267
National dialogue	0.1522	15.22	14	92	200
Revenge/vengeance	0.0000	0.00	0	10	282

Issue	Share	Share (%)	Count of regulated issues	Count of raised issues	Never raised issue
Separatism	0.0000	0.00	0	74	218
Unification	0.0000	0.00	0	5	287

Appendix 5

The following figure shows the share of conflict issues regulated in peace agreements in the IPA dataset, disaggregated by geographic region.

Figure 5:1 Tier 3 issue