Definitions

1. Definition of a communal conflict

Communal conflict is operationally defined as corresponding to the sub-category in the UCDP Non-state Conflict Dataset\(^1\) having organizational level 3:

Organizational level 3 (informally organized groups): Groups that share a common identification along ethnic, clan, religious, national or tribal lines. These are not groups that are permanently organized for combat, but who at times organize themselves along said lines to engage in fighting. This level of organization captures aspects of what is commonly referred to as ‘communal conflicts’, in that conflict stands along lines of communal identity. Battle-related deaths are recorded according to section 3.2.a of the definition of non-state conflict. (UCDP Non-state Conflict Dataset Codebook, Version 2.5-2014)

2. Conflict management variables

Security force deployment

Security force deployment is operationally defined as cases where the government sent a contingency of military forces, paramilitary troops or special police units to the locality of conflict in reaction to the violence.

Third party involvement

Third party involvement is operationally defined as cases where the government carried out third party activities. In line with UCDP definitions, a third party is an actor that is involved in either helping the conflict actors to regulate the incompatibility/conflict issue or the level of the violence and working as an intermediary between the two. (UCDP definitions, <http://www.pcr.uu.se/research/ucdp/definitions>). Deployment of security forces to separate the parties, without any accompanied activity to mediate between them, is not included in this variable.

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\(^1\) For the definition of non-state conflict, see the UCDP Non-state Conflict Dataset Codebook, Version 2.5-2014. Available at: http://www.pcr.uu.se/research/ucdp/datasets/ucdp_non-state_conflict_dataset_
Variables in the dataset

1. **Intervention variables**

**SF_Deployment.** Dummy variable. 1 signifies that security force deployment by the government took place, 0 that it did not.

Security force deployment is operationalized as cases where the government sent a contingency of military forces, paramilitary troops or special police units to the locality of conflict in reaction to the violence (cases that were handled by the ordinary police forces are not included). In federal states, deployment of federal police is also coded in this category.

To be coded, the deployment must to take place in direct response to the fighting. Deployment of security forces normally takes place in direct connection to the violence, i.e. within days of its eruption.

If there is not a functioning state, this variable is coded as missing and the observation is excluded from the analysis (in effect, this concerns Somalia in 1997-2000 and 2003-2005, based on UCDP coding of the state-based conflict).

**Govt_3rd.** Dummy variable. 1 signifies that third party involvement by the government (other than security force deployment) took place, 0 that it did not.

Any activity in this category that takes place within the time period and/or before the beginning of a new active conflict episode is coded. Usually such activity takes place in close temporal proximity to the violent conflict episode, but this is not always the case.

If there is not a functioning state, this variable is coded as missing and the observation is excluded from the analysis (in effect, this concerns Somalia in 1997-2000 and 2003-2005, based on UCDP coding of the state-based conflict).

**Intervention.** Dummy variable. Takes the value 1 if either SF_depl or Govt_3rd or both take the value 1.

**Prev_int.** Dummy variable. 1 signifies that intervention (either form) took place previously during the time period. Conflicts active in 1989 and 1990 (4 observations) were traced back in time to 1987.

2. **Variables from the UCDP Non-State Conflict Dataset (version 2.5-2016)**

**Conflict_ID.** This variable makes it possible to follow the conflict activity between two parties over several years, regardless of possibly changes in name of the actors.

**Side_a.** The party that constitutes Side A in the conflict.

**Side_a_ID.** Unique actor identifier.

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2 For more information on these variables, see the UCDP Non-state Conflict Dataset Codebook, available at: [http://www.pcr.uu.se/research/ucdp/datasets/ucdp_non-state_conflict_dataset/]
Side_b. The party that constitutes Side B in the conflict.

Side_b_ID. Unique actor identifier.

Admin_1. The first order administrative unit in which the violence took place.

Admin_2. The second order administrative unit in which the violence took place.

Year. The year of activity.

Country. The country where the conflict took place.

CountryID. Country identifier.

Intensity_best. Best estimate of the number killed in the conflict-year.

Logintensity. The log of the UCDP best estimate (calculated based on the UCDP Non-State Dataset).

Add_CCs. Denotes the number of other active communal conflicts in the country during the same year (calculated based on the UCDP Non-State Dataset).

Priogrid_GID. An identifier that enables matching to the PRIO-GGRID Dataset. Adapted from the UCDP Georeferenced Events Dataset (UCDP-GED Version 1.5-2011). This variable is based on the location where most the violence (most of the deaths in best estimate) took place.
Searchguide for intervention variables

For each communal conflict, a search was made in the Factiva database for the period from 1 January in the first year of active conflict, until one year after the end of the period the dataset covers (i.e. last December 2011).

Search string
The search string was constructed thus (including all known alternative names of each group):

[\text{name A}] \text{ and } [\text{name B}] \text{ and (negotiat* or talks or truce or ceasefire or agreement or mediat* or reconciliation or peace or security or military or paramilitary or troop* or police* or army)}

Sources – basic search
For the basic search, the following sources were used:

- Reuters, AFP, AP, BBC Monitoring Africa, Dow Jones, Xinhua, All Africa

Further sources
In cases where no or very little material was generated through this search, it was expanded to include all sources. Furthermore, information was sought in a number of country-specific sources, such as local NGOs, case study articles, etc.