Codebook for the Sudan Mediation Dataset

The unit of analysis in this dataset, represented by a row of data, is based on an (third-party) actor-mediation incident dyad.

Abbreviations, Acronyms & Names

ACCORD – the African Centre for the Constructive Resolution of Disputes

ARCSS - Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan

AU – African Union

AUHIP – African Union Higher Implementation Panel

CPA – Comprehensive Peace Agreement

CTSAMVM - Ceasefire and Transitional Security Arrangements, Monitoring and Verification Mechanism

EU – European Union

ICC - International Criminal Court

ICRC - the International Committee of the Red Cross

IFC – International Finance Corporation

IGAD - Intergovernmental Authority on Development (Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Uganda, and formerly Eritrea, which is currently inactive

IMF – International Monetary Fund

IPF - IGAD’s Partner Forum

JEM – the Justice and Equality Movement

JMEC – Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Committee

NDA - National Democratic Alliance

OAU – Organisation of African Unity

PAX – Pax Christi

Quad – a group comprising Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, the United States of America, and the United Kingdom

R-ARCSS – Revitalized Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan

RJMEC – Revitalized Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Committee

RTGoNU - Revitalized Transitional Government of National Unity in South Sudan

SLM – Sudan Liberation Movement

SLM/A – Sudan Liberation Movement/Army

SLM-AW - Sudan Liberation Movement led by Abdelwahid El Nur

SLM-MM – The Sudan Liberation Movement led by Minni Minnawi

SPLM – Sudan People’s Liberation Movement (South Sudan)

SPLM/A-N (SPLM/A-North) – Sudan People’s Liberation Movement/Army-North

SPLM-IG - Sudan People’s Liberation Movement-in Government

SPLM-IO - Sudan People’s Liberation Movement-in Opposition

SPLM-N (SPLM-North) – Sudan People’s Liberation Movement-North

SPLM-N Agar - SPLM-N led by Malik Agar

SPLM-N al-Hilu - SPLM-N led by Hamdok al-Hilu or Abdel Aziz al-Hilu

SPLM-N SRF – SPLM-N of the Sudan Revolutionary Front

SPLM-United - Sudan People’s Liberation Movement-United

SRF – Sudan Revolutionary Front

SSDM/A – South Sudan Democratic Movement/Army

SSOMA – South Sudan Opposition Movements Alliance

TGoNU - Transitional Government of National Unity in South Sudan

Troika – a group comprising Norway, the United States of America, and the United Kingdom

UN – United Nations

UNAMID – United Nations–African Union Mission in Darfur

UNDP - United Nations Development Programme

UNISFA - United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei

UNITAMS - United Nations Integrated Transition Assistance Mission in Sudan

UNMISS - United Nations Mission in South Sudan

WFP – World Food Programme

Definitions of Mediation Activities:

**Good offices** refer to the facilitation of mainly consultative talks, usually without face-to-face interaction between belligerents, this includes shuttle diplomacy, convening consultative meetings, fora, workshops and summits between combatants or stakeholders, pre-negotiation talks, and informal talks.

**Mediation** refers to the holding and chairing of talks between combatants and political stakeholders. This may include offering solutions to the conflict parties and face-to-face meetings between the main conflict parties.

**Hosting** refers to when an entity, namely a state, is said to host if talks are held within its territory. States, NGOs, IGOs, or individuals are coded as hosts if they have convened and chaired the talks.

**Negotiating** refers to when third parties negotiate ways forward or draft agreements without the presence or direct input of the conflict parties. Activities are also coded as ‘negotiation’ if previous talks and consultations took place, but when the main conflict parties are not physically present or directly involved in the mediation incident. ‘Negotiation’ also refers to when third parties do not chair, host, or mediate, but participate as a party in negotiations that are led by the conflict parties.

**Manipulating** refers to third party pressure on conflict actors to conclude an agreement, implement it, or re-enter negotiations. This primarily includes threatening sanctions and other punishments, but also offering conditional incentives to the conflict parties.

**Humanitarian** refers to diplomatic efforts to address the humanitarian crisis, which are directly linked to the political peace process.

**Witness/party to an agreement** refers to whether the third party signed an agreement document pertaining to the peace process as either a direct party to the agreement or a witness.

**Other** refers to other diplomatic efforts that are not covered by the alternative categories, such as funding initiatives, logistically supporting initiatives, and providing peacemaking training. When an ‘other’ activity is indicated in the database, further details are provided in the in-database notes.

Definitions of Initiative Type

Each initiative is coded to describe whether it was a unilateral initiative undertaken by a state (indicated by ‘S’), non-governmental organisation (indicated by ‘N’), or individual (indicated by ‘N’), or a multilateral initiative with a regional scope (indicated by ‘R’), namely by one or more regional (African) organisation and/or a group of regional states and non-state actors, or multilateral and global (indicated by ‘G’), which includes the involvement of IGOs and/or a group of non-regional states in collaboration with other types of actors (regional or non-state).

S – unilateral state-led initiative

R – multilateral regional initiative or a unilateral regional organisation’s initiative

G – multilateral global initiative, or a unilateral IGO initiative

N – unilateral non-state actor initiative

On the ‘Actor-Type’ sheet, the third-party actor’s relative type to the conflict is also categorised based on whether it is a regional or global actor. This indicates how a multi-actor initiative would be coded based on the types of actors involved, namely if the initiative is regional (due to the involvement of only regional actors) or global (due to the involvement of global actors). An initiative is coded as ‘G’ (global) even if all but one of the actors involved in a multi-actor initiative are regional, with the other being global in nature.