### Peace operations

1. **Type:** Tool
2. Dedoose name: Peace operations\_tool
3. **Short description:** Deployment of military and/or civilian personnel to a conflict zone to promote peace
4. **Description\_tool:** Peace operations are composed of “military and/or civilian personnel deployed by one or more third-party states, frequently but not necessarily under the auspices of a global or regional organization” ([Mullenbach 2005](https://www.jstor.org/stable/3693606), p. 529). The mandates and composition of peace operations can vary widely, from civilian observer missions to missions authorized to use military force to enforce the peace. Common goals include mitigating hostilities, restoring state authority, preventing recurrence of civil war, and/or achieving humanitarian goals, including the protection of civilians.
5. **Strategies the tool can support:** (1) dissuading potential perpetrators from committing atrocities, and (2) protecting vulnerable civilian populations
6. **Theory of change:** If peace operations help prevent the outbreak or recurrence of armed conflict, they would reduce the likelihood of mass atrocities because armed conflict is the strongest risk factor for mass atrocities. In addition, if peace operations provide direct physical protection to civilian populations; defeat, detain, or degrade the capacity of atrocity perpetrators; and/or shift armed actors’ calculations of the costs and benefits of targeting civilians (e.g., by publicizing violations), they would reduce the likelihood or severity of mass atrocities.
7. **Structural or operational:** Operational
8. **Evidence review:** Yes
9. **DIMEL:** Military

### Mediation

1. **Type:** Tool
2. **Dedoose name: Mediation\_tool**
3. **Short description:** A non-legal conflict management process facilitated by an external actor
4. **Description\_tool:** Mediation is “a process of conflict management where disputants seek the assistance of, or accept an offer of help from, an individual, group, state or organization to settle their conflict or resolve their differences without resorting to physical force or invoking the authority of law” ([Bercovitch et al. 1991](https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/10.1177/0022343391028001003), p. 8).
5. **Strategies the tool can support:** (1) dissuading potential perpetrators from committing atrocities, and (2) facilitating a political transition.
6. **Theory of change:** If mediation helps prevent or end an armed conflict, it would reduce the likelihood of mass atrocities because armed conflict is the strongest risk factor for mass atrocities ([Bellamy 2011](https://stanleycenter.org/publications/pab/BellamyPAB22011.pdf); [Straus 2016](https://www.ushmm.org/genocide-prevention/reports-and-resources/fundamentals-of-genocide-and-mass-atrocity-prevention)).
7. **Structural or operational:** Operational
8. **Evidence review:** Yes
9. DIMEL: Diplomatic

### Prosecutions

1. **Type:** Tool
2. Dedoose name: Prosecutions\_tool
3. **Short description:** Legal proceedings against suspected perpetrators of mass atrocities
4. **Description\_tool:** Prosecutions of atrocity crimes are attempts to hold individuals criminally accountable for mass atrocities through national courts, the International Criminal Court, international tribunals, hybrid courts, or universal jurisdiction. This review is limited to analyses of the effects of actions to advance cases through courts, such as the referral of a case to a court, the opening of an investigation, indictments, arrest warrants, trials, and sentencing.
5. **Strategies the tool can support:** (1) dissuading potential perpetrators from committing atrocities, and (2) facilitating a political transition.
6. **Theory of change:** If prosecutions increase the expected costs to individuals of committing atrocities, they would reduce the likelihood or severity of mass atrocities. In addition, if prosecutions satisfy the desire for justice for past atrocities, they would reduce the likelihood or severity of mass atrocities that might be committed to exact revenge on perpetrator groups. If prosecutions help remove individual perpetrators from positions of power or influence, they would reduce the likelihood or severity of mass atrocities by facilitating a transition to a less atrocity-prone political leadership.
7. **Structural or operational:** Operational
8. **Evidence review:** Yes
9. DIMEL: Legal

### Support to non state armed groups

1. **Type:** Tool
2. Dedoose name: Support to non state armed groups\_tool
3. **Short description:** Aid provided by a foreign state to a rebel group
4. **Description\_tool:** Support to non-state armed groups is assistance--including “the provision of weapons, funds, logistics, military training and access to intelligence and sanctuaries" ([Karlen 2017](http://uu.diva-portal.org/smash/get/diva2:1150424/FULLTEXT01.pdf), p. 16)--provided by a foreign state to a non-state armed group (often referred to as a rebel group). This review does not include analyses of direct military intervention in support of a non-state armed group.
5. **Strategies the tool can support:** (1) dissuading potential perpetrators from committing atrocities, (2) degrading potential perpetrators’ capacity to commit atrocities, (3) protecting vulnerable civilian populations, and (4) facilitating a political transition.
6. **Theory of change:** If support to a non-state armed group enables the group to provide physical protection to civilian populations, to increase costs to other armed actors of committing atrocities (e.g., by attacking them in response to atrocities), or to destroy or degrade other groups’ capacities to commit atrocities, it would reduce the likelihood or severity of mass atrocities. In addition, if support to a non-state armed group enables it to defeat an abusive government and facilitate a political transition, it would reduce the likelihood or severity of mass atrocities.
7. **Structural or operational:** Operational
8. **Evidence review:** Yes
9. DIMEL: Military, Informational, Economic

### Targeted sanctions

1. **Type:** Tool
2. Dedoose name: Targeted sanctions\_tool
3. **Short description:** Coercive measures that target the assets or activities of individuals or corporations
4. **Description\_tool:** Targeted sanctions are “designed deliberately to be different from comprehensive sanctions, either by focusing measures on leaders, decisionmakers, and their principal supporters, rather than on the general population or by targeting a single sector, rather than an entire economy” ([Biersteker et al. 2013](https://repository.graduateinstitute.ch/record/287976?_ga=2.219492509.503181867.1645507794-1239731585.1645507794), p. 9). Targeted sanctions commonly include freezing of financial assets, targeted trade restrictions, travel restrictions, and arms embargoes.
5. **Strategies the tool can support:** (1) dissuading potential perpetrators from committing atrocities, (2) degrading potential perpetrators’ capacity to commit atrocities, and (3) facilitating a leadership or political transition
6. **Theory of change:** If targeted sanctions raise the individual costs on the commission of atrocities, they will reduce the likelihood or severity of mass atrocities. These costs can be material (e.g., by freezing or seizing assets), reputational, or political. In addition, if targeted sanctions degrade perpetrators’ capacity to commit atrocities by denying them or raising the costs of acquiring critical means, such as funds, arms, and other enabling technological goods, they will reduce the likelihood or severity of mass atrocities ([Krain 2017](https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/14623528.2016.1240516?journalCode=cjgr20); [Lopez 2015](https://www.cambridge.org/core/books/abs/reconstructing-atrocity-prevention/mobilizing-economic-sanctions-for-preventing-mass-atrocities-from-targeting-dictators-to-enablers/1526A7EA4561D796CC215F700CFB5F83)).
7. **Structural or operational:** Operational
8. **Evidence review:** Yes
9. DIMEL: Economic, Diplomatic, Legal

### Naming and shaming

1. **Type:** Tool
2. Dedoose name: Naming\_and\_shaming\_tool
3. **Short description:** Public condemnation of perpetrators of mass atrocities
4. **Description\_tool:** Naming and shamingis the publicizing of “rights-based violations and their perpetrators (naming) and bring[ing] more pressure to bear on perpetrators of rights violations to change their behavior (shaming)” ([Krain 2012](https://www.jstor.org/stable/pdf/23256806.pdf?refreqid=excelsior%3Ad112e1bcaa8055d6e1337afb73d4d708), p. 575; [Keck and Sikkink 1998](https://www.jstor.org/stable/10.7591/j.ctt5hh13f)).
5. **Strategies the tool can support:** (1) dissuading potential perpetrators from committing atrocities, or (2) facilitating a political transition
6. **Theory of change:** If naming and shaming imposes reputational costs on perpetrators and/or increases the expected future costs of committing atrocities, it would reduce the likelihood or severity of mass atrocities ([Krain 2012](https://www.jstor.org/stable/pdf/23256806.pdf?refreqid=excelsior%3A54a718efd7fe2de64e6cd8dd776821b3); [DeMeritt 2012](https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/03050629.2012.726180)). If naming and shaming imposes reputational and political costs that encourage perpetrators to consider exiting their positions of power, it would reduce the likelihood or severity of mass atrocities by helping facilitate a political transition.
7. **Structural or operational:** Operational
8. **Evidence review:** Yes
9. DIMEL: Diplomatic

### Arms embargoes

1. **Type:** Tool
2. Dedoose name: Arms embargoes\_tool
3. **Short description:** Prohibitions on weapons transfers
4. **Description\_tool:** Arms embargoes prohibit arms transfers to a whole country (“blanket arms embargoes”), specific areas or forces within a country (“selective arms embargoes”), or individuals or groups regardless of location (“global arms embargoes”). Arms embargoes can target one or all sides of a conflict (“partial” and “impartial” arms embargoes, respectively) ([SIPR 2007](https://www.sipri.org/sites/default/files/research/disarmament/dualuse/pdf-archive-att/pdfs/spits-sipri-united-nations-arms-embargoes-their-impact-on-arms-flows-and-target-behaviour.pdf), pp. 2-3).
5. **Strategies the tool can support:** (1) dissuading potential perpetrators from committing atrocities, and (2) degrading potential perpetrators’ capacity to commit atrocities
6. **Theory of change:** If arms embargoes deny potential perpetrators access to arms or raise the costs of acquiring arms, they would reduce the likelihood or severity of mass atrocities by constraining their capacity for violence. If arms embargoes increase the expected cost of committing mass atrocities, potential perpetrators would be more likely to choose alternative options ([Brubaker and Dorfler 2017](http://collections.unu.edu/eserv/UNU:6431/UNSanctionsandPreventionConflict-Aug-2017.pdf), pp. 2, 8).
7. **Structural or operational:** Operational
8. **Evidence review:** Yes
9. DIMEL: Military, Economic

### Military intervention

1. **Type:** Tool
2. Dedoose name: Military intervention\_tool
3. **Short description:** Introduction of foreign military forces into a conflict
4. **Description\_tool:** Military intervention is “the deliberate act of a nation or group of nations to introduce its military forces into the course of an existing controversy” ([Department of Defense 2010](https://irp.fas.org/doddir/dod/jp1_02.pdf), p. 153). Military intervention can include limited operations, such as ones focused on securing access routes or borders or enforcing no-fly zones, and more extensive operations, such as ones focused on defeating armed groups and establishing security across a country ([Waxman 2009](https://www.cfr.org/report/intervention-stop-genocide-and-mass-atrocities); [Seybolt 2008](https://www.sipri.org/sites/default/files/files/books/SIPRI08Seybolt.pdf)).
5. **Strategies the tool can support:** (1) dissuading potential perpetrators from committing atrocities, (2) degrading potential perpetrators’ capacity to commit atrocities, (3) protecting vulnerable civilian populations, and (4) facilitating a political transition.
6. **Theory of change:** If military intervention provides physical protection to civilian populations, increases costs to other armed actors of committing atrocities (e.g., by attacking them in response to atrocities), or destroys or degrades other groups’ capacity to commit atrocities, it would reduce the likelihood or severity of mass atrocities ([Waxman 2009,](https://www.cfr.org/report/intervention-stop-genocide-and-mass-atrocities) pp. 6-7). In addition, if military intervention defeats an abusive government and facilitates a political transition, it would reduce the likelihood or severity of mass atrocities.
7. **Structural or operational:** Operational
8. **Evidence review:** Yes
9. DIMEL: Military

### Comprehensive economic sanctions

1. **Type:** Tool
2. Dedoose name: Comprehensive economic sanctions\_tool
3. **Short description:** Coercive measures that target the economic capacity of a state
4. **Description\_tool:** Comprehensive economic sanctions "include broad-based trade restrictions and prohibit commercial activity with an entire country" ([GAO 2019](https://www.gao.gov/assets/gao-20-145.pdf), p. 4).
5. **Strategies the tool can support:** (1) dissuading potential perpetrators from committing atrocities, and (2) degrading potential perpetrators’ capacity to commit atrocities
6. **Theory of change:** If comprehensive economic sanctions raise the costs on the commission of atrocities, they would reduce the likelihood or severity of mass atrocities. These costs can be material (e.g., by increasing the relative economic strength of the opposition), reputational, or political (e.g., by contributing to social upheaval) ([Wood 2008](https://www.jstor.org/stable/pdf/29734248.pdf?refreqid=excelsior%3A8781495795a8bebcff7305c26794e6de), p. 491). In addition, if comprehensive economic sanctions degrade perpetrators’ capacity to commit atrocities by denying them or raising the costs of acquiring critical means, such as funds, arms, and other enabling technological goods, they would reduce the likelihood or severity of mass atrocities.
7. **Structural or operational:** Operational
8. **Evidence review:** Yes
9. DIMEL: Economic, Legal

### Amnesties

1. **Type:** Tool
2. Dedoose name: Amnesties\_tool
3. **Short description:** The official barring of legal proceedings against certain individuals or groups
4. **Description\_tool:** An amnesty is “an official legislative or executive act whereby criminal investigation or prosecution of an individual, a group or class of persons and/or certain offences is prospectively or retroactively barred, and any penalties cancelled” ([ICRC 2017,](https://www.icrc.org/en/download/file/56882/170545_amnesties_factsheet_october_2017_clean_en.pdf) p. 1).
5. **Strategies the tool can support:** (1) dissuading potential perpetrators from committing atrocities, and (2) facilitating a political transition.
6. **Theory of change:** If amnesties increase the expected benefits of alternative courses of action to committing mass atrocities, including by encouraging abusive leaders to give up power, they would reduce the likelihood or severity of mass atrocities.
7. **Structural or operational:** Operational
8. **Evidence review:** Yes
9. DIMEL: Legal

### Diplomatic sanctions

1. **Type:** Tool
2. Dedoose name: Diplomatic sanctions\_tool
3. **Short description**: Severing or downgrading diplomatic relations to signal disapproval
4. **Description\_tool**: Diplomatic sanctions include “severing formal diplomatic ties with a country or significantly downgrading ties from the normal level of diplomatic activity for foreign policy purposes” ([Maller 2009](https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/10576100902888479), p. 512). Diplomatic sanctions may specifically entail not recognizing a regime in public statements, withdrawing staff from or closing an embassy, “restrictions on travel for specific leaders” ([MacGregor and Bowles 2012](https://openresearch-repository.anu.edu.au/handle/1885/28754?mode=full), p. 445), and “suspension of membership or expulsion from international or regional bodies” [(ICISS 2001](https://www.globalr2p.org/resources/the-responsibility-to-protect-report-of-the-international-commission-on-intervention-and-state-sovereignty-2001/), p. 31). Diplomatic sanctions are intended to “signal disapproval of the target regime's behaviour, and also to signal the possibility of subsequent punitive measures should that behaviour not change” ([Krain 2014](https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/14623528.2014.878112), p. 27).
5. **Strategies the tool can support:** (1) dissuading potential perpetrators from committing atrocities, and (4) facilitating a political transition.
6. **Theory of change**: If diplomatic sanctions impose reputational costs on potential perpetrators and/or increase their expectation that external actors will impose other costs in the future in response to atrocities, they would reduce the likelihood of mass atrocities. In addition, if diplomatic sanctions damage an abusive leader’s domestic standing, they would reduce the likelihood or severity of mass atrocities by helping facilitate a political transition.
7. **Structural or operational**: Operational
8. **Evidence review:** Yes
9. DIMEL: Diplomatic

### Development assistance

1. **Type:** Tool
2. Dedoose name: Development assistance\_tool
3. **Short description:** Aid that promotes economic growth, welfare, and humanitarian relief
4. **Description\_tool**: Development assistance is “government aid that promotes and specifically targets the economic development and welfare of developing countries” ([OECD](https://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/development-finance-standards/official-development-assistance.htm)). Development assistance is typically organized into sectors, including democracy, rights, and governance; economic growth; health; education; and humanitarian assistance ([USAID](https://www.usaid.gov/what-we-do)). Our research review includes studies of the linkage between development assistance of any or all sectors with mass atrocities or closely related outcomes. As such, it is not a detailed review of alternative program-level interventions. Research reviews of programming options in conflict prevention and peacebuilding can be found from the [International Initiative for Impact Evaluation](https://www.3ieimpact.org/our-work/peacebuilding) and the [United Kingdom’s Department for International Development](https://www.gov.uk/research-for-development-outputs/final-report-rapid-assessment-of-conflict-prevention). Guidance on programming options to help prevent mass atrocities can be found from [USAID](https://www.usaid.gov/documents/1866/field-guide-helping-prevent-mass-atrocities).
5. **Strategies the tool can support:** (1) dissuading potential perpetrators from committing atrocities
6. **Theory of change:** If development assistance increases the expected benefits of alternative courses of action to committing mass atrocities, it would reduce the likelihood or severity of mass atrocities.
7. **Structural or operational:** Operational, Structural
8. **Evidence review:** Yes
9. DIMEL: Economic

### Security assistance

1. **Type:** Tool
2. Dedoose name: Security assistance\_tool
3. **Short description:** Aid that promotes another state’s defense
4. **Description\_tool:** Security assistance is support provided by a government in the form of “defense articles, military education and training, and other defense-related services to eligible foreign governments by grant, loan, credit, cash sales, or lease” ([Office of the Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army for Defense Exports and Cooperation](https://www.dasadec.army.mil/Security-Assistance/)).
5. **Strategies the tool can support:** (1) dissuading potential perpetrators from committing atrocities, (2) degrading potential perpetrators’ capacity to commit atrocities, and (3) protecting vulnerable civilian populations.
6. **Theory of change:** If security assistance increases the expected benefits of alternative courses of action to committing mass atrocities, it would reduce the likelihood or severity of mass atrocities. In addition, if security assistance enables a state to provide physical protection to civilian populations, to increase costs to other armed actors of committing atrocities (e.g., by attacking them in response to atrocities), or to destroy or degrade other groups’ capacities to commit atrocities, it would reduce the likelihood or severity of mass atrocities.
7. **Structural or operational:** Operational, Structural
8. **Evidence review:** Yes
9. DIMEL: Military, Economic, Informational

### Fact-finding

1. **Type:** Tool
2. Dedoose name: NA
3. **Short description:** Information gathering efforts on conflicts and/or violations of international law
4. **Description\_tool**: Fact-finding is the acquisition “of detailed knowledge about the factual circumstances of any dispute or situation … which might threaten the maintenance of international peace and security” ([UN General Assembly 1991](https://www.refworld.org/docid/3b00f18d4.html)) and/or the investigation of violations of international humanitarian law and international human rights law in an effort “to promote accountability … and counter impunity” ([OHCHR 2015](https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/Documents/Publications/CoI_Guidance_and_Practice.pdf), p. 2).
5. **Strategies the tool can support**: (1) dissuading potential perpetrators from committing atrocities, and (3) protecting vulnerable civilian populations.
6. **Theory of change**: NA
7. **Structural or operational**: Operational
8. **Evidence review:** No
9. DIMEL: Informational

### Security guarantees

1. **Type:** Tool
2. Dedoose name: NA
3. **Short description:** Promises made to protect or respect a party’s security
4. **Description\_tool**: Security guarantees are “any implicit or explicit promise given by an outside power to protect” particular parties to a conflict ([Walter 1997](https://www.jstor.org/stable/pdf/2703607.pdf?refreqid=excelsior%3A27347c285a6f6efb59b9b393b5250b8c), p. 345). They can be “positive,” meaning a promise to come to a party’s aid, or “negative,” meaning a promise to refrain from attack or using specific weapons ([Freeman 2003](https://www.beyondintractability.org/essay/security_guarantees)). They are often offered during peace negotiations or mediation efforts to draw parties to the negotiation table or agree to a peace agreement.
5. **Strategies the tool can support:** (1) dissuading potential perpetrators from committing atrocities.
6. **Theory of change**: NA
7. **Structural or operational**: Operational
8. **Evidence review:** No
9. DIMEL: Military, Diplomatic, Legal

### Support to civilian self-protection efforts

1. **Type:** Tool
2. Dedoose name: NA
3. **Short description:** Assistance to help civilian communities protect themselves
4. **Description\_tool**: Civilian self-protection efforts include “any activities that conflict-affected communities undertake with the intention of countering, mitigating, deterring or avoiding a threat” ([Gorur 2013](https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Stimson_Community_Self-Protection_Issue_Brief_Aug_2013_1.pdf), p. 4). Governments, international organizations, and non-governmental organizations can support these efforts through advice, funding, or the provision of material goods.
5. **Strategies the tool can support**: (1) dissuading potential perpetrators from committing atrocities, and (3) protecting vulnerable civilian populations.
6. **Theory of change:** NA
7. **Structural or operational**: Operational
8. **Evidence review:** No
9. DIMEL: Informational, Military, Economic

### Cyber attacks

1. **Type:** Tool
2. Dedoose name: NA
3. **Short description:** Attacks on computer systems or networks
4. **Description\_tool**: Cyber attacks are "efforts to alter, disrupt, or destroy computer systems or networks or the information or programs on them" ([Waxman 2011](https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=1674565), p. 422).
5. **Strategies the tool can support**: (1) dissuading potential perpetrators from committing atrocities, and (2) degrading potential perpetrators’ capacity to commit atrocities.
6. **Theory of change:** NA
7. **Structural or operational**: Operational
8. **Evidence review:** No
9. DIMEL: Informational, Military, Economic

### Public diplomacy

1. **Type:** Tool
2. Dedoose name: NA
3. **Short description:** A country’s public-facing diplomatic efforts
4. **Description\_tool**: Public diplomacy involves the ways “a sovereign country communicates with publics in other countries aimed at informing and influencing audiences overseas for the purpose of promoting the national interest and advancing its foreign policy goals” ([USC Center on Public Diplomacy](https://uscpublicdiplomacy.org/page/what-is-pd)). Examples include “educational exchange programs for scholars and students; visitor programs; language training; cultural events and exchanges; and radio and television broadcasting” ([USC Center on Public Diplomacy](https://uscpublicdiplomacy.org/page/what-is-pd)).
5. **Strategies the tool can support:** (1) dissuading potential perpetrators from committing atrocities, (4) facilitating a political transition.
6. **Theory of change**: NA
7. **Structural or operational**: Operational, Structural
8. **Evidence review:** No
9. DIMEL: Diplomatic, Informational

### Bilateral diplomacy

1. **Type:** Tool
2. Dedoose name: NA
3. **Short description:** Diplomatic relations and activity between two countries
4. **Description\_tool**: Bilateral diplomacy consists of “the state-to-state process” by which a state “engages individual foreign states, across a spectrum of subjects, to advance one’s own domestic and international objectives” ([Rana 2020](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/324932686_Bilateral_Diplomacy), pp. 2, 4). Bilateral diplomacy may include correspondence and agreements between diplomatic missions of the host state and sending country.
5. **Strategies the tool can support:** (1) dissuading potential perpetrators from committing atrocities, (2) degrading potential perpetrators’ capacity to commit atrocities, (3) protecting vulnerable civilian populations, and (4) facilitating a political transition.
6. **Theory of change**: NA
7. **Structural or operational**: Operational, Structural
8. **Evidence review:** No
9. DIMEL: Diplomatic

### Multilateral diplomacy

1. **Type:** Tool
2. Dedoose name: NA
3. **Short description:** Diplomatic relations between multiple states or through international institutions
4. **Description\_tool**: Multilateral diplomacy is “the practice of involving more than two nations or parties in achieving diplomatic solutions to supranational problems” ([Mahbubani 2013](https://www.oxfordhandbooks.com/view/10.1093/oxfordhb/9780199588862.001.0001/oxfordhb-9780199588862-e-14)). It includes engagement with ad hoc groupings of countries and diplomacy through formal international organizations, such as the United Nations, NATO, and the Organization of American States.
5. **Strategies the tool can support:** (1) dissuading potential perpetrators from committing atrocities, (2) degrading potential perpetrators’ capacity to commit atrocities, (3) protecting vulnerable civilian populations, and (4) facilitating a political transition.
6. **Theory of change**: NA
7. **Structural or operational**: Operational, Structural
8. **Evidence review:** No
9. DIMEL: Diplomatic

### Military presence

1. **Type:** Tool
2. Dedoose name: NA
3. **Short description:** Non-invasion, peacetime troops stationed in a host state
4. **Description\_tool**: Military presence includes the “peacetime presence of a foreign military on the territory of another sovereign state without interference into the host’s domestic authority structures” ([Schmidt 2014,](https://www.cambridge.org/core/journals/american-political-science-review/article/abs/foreign-military-presence-and-the-changing-practice-of-sovereignty-a-pragmatist-explanation-of-norm-change/67451CCA662BEF783805A95456ACF0B8) pp. 817-818) with the consent of the host state ([Martinez Machain and Morgan 2013](https://www.jstor.org/stable/48609007), p. 102).
5. **Strategies the tool can support**: (1) dissuading potential perpetrators from committing atrocities, and (3) protecting vulnerable civilian populations.
6. **Theory of change**: NA
7. **Structural or operational**: Operational, Structural
8. **Evidence review:** No
9. DIMEL: Military

### Refugee protection

1. **Type:** Tool
2. Dedoose name: NA
3. **Short description:** The legal and physical protection of refugees
4. **Description\_tool**: Refugee protection can include many specific actions to provide legal and physical protection to people who have fled their home country for fear of persecution ([UNHCR USA](https://www.unhcr.org/en-us/protection.html#:~:text=At%20UNHCR%2C%20we%20seek%20to,where%20they%20could%20face%20persecution.)). In addition to immediate life-saving assistance, refugee protection involves facilitating one of three “durable solutions” - voluntary repatriation, local integration, or resettlement in a third country ([UNHCR 2016](https://www.refworld.org/docid/583714a44.html), pp. 180-181).
5. **Strategies the tool can support**: (3) protecting vulnerable civilian populations
6. **Theory of change**: NA
7. **Structural or operational**: Operational
8. **Evidence review:** No
9. DIMEL: Diplomatic, Economic, Legal

### Trade or investment incentives

1. **Type:** Tool
2. Dedoose name: NA
3. **Short description:** Economic measures that seek to incentivize specific state behavior
4. **Description\_tool**: Trade or investment incentives include policies that seek to encourage or discourage state behavior by linking it with potential economic benefits. Such policies might consist of conditional offers of debt relief, exchange rate adjustment, and preferential trade agreements.
5. **Strategies the tool can support**: (1) dissuading potential perpetrators from committing atrocities, and (2) degrading potential perpetrators’ capacity to commit atrocities.
6. **Theory of change:** NA
7. **Structural or operational**: Operational, Structural
8. **Evidence review:** No
9. DIMEL: Economic, Legal

### Democracy

1. **Type: Factor**
2. Dedoose name: Democracy
3. **Description:** The country under study is a democracy. (Note - For our review, we assume that findings associated with autocracy or authoritarian regime type can be considered equivalent to findings associated with the absence of democracy.)
4. **Inverse factor:** Autocracy or authoritarian regime
5. **Inverse factor description: The country under study is an autocracy or authoritarian regime.**
6. **Contextual or design factor:** Contextual
7. **Family:** Domestic context

### Anocracy or hybrid regime

1. **Type: Factor**
2. Dedoose name: Anocracy or hybrid regime
3. **Description: The country under study** is an anocracy or hybrid regime.
4. **Inverse factor:** NA
5. **Inverse factor description:** NA
6. **Contextual or design factor:** Contextual
7. **Family:** Domestic context

### Rebel control of territory

1. **Type: Factor**
2. Dedoose name: Rebel control of territory
3. **Description:** The territory where mass atrocities are occurring is controlled or governed by a rebel group.
4. **Inverse factor:** NA
5. **Inverse factor description:** NA
6. **Contextual or design factor:** Contextual
7. **Family:** Domestic context

### Military regime

1. **Type: Factor**
2. Dedoose name: Military regime
3. **Description: The country under study** is ruled by a military regime.
4. **Inverse factor:** NA
5. **Inverse factor description:** NA
6. **Contextual or design factor:** Contextual
7. **Family:** Domestic context

### Difficult terrain

1. **Type: Factor**
2. Dedoose name: Difficult terrain
3. **Description:** The territory is mountainous or has terrain that is difficult to navigate.
4. **Inverse factor:** Easy terrain
5. **Inverse factor description:** The territory is not mountainous or has terrain that is easy to navigate.
6. **Contextual or design factor:** Contextual
7. **Family:** Domestic context

### Domestic punishment likely

1. **Type: Factor**
2. Dedoose name: Domestic\_punishment\_likely
3. **Description:** Punishment for the perpetrators of mass atrocities is likely in the domestic context.
4. **Inverse factor:** Domestic punishment unlikely
5. **Inverse factor description:** Punishment for the perpetrators of mass atrocities is unlikely in the domestic context.
6. **Contextual or design factor:** Contextual
7. **Family:** Domestic context

### History of tool use

1. **Type: Factor**
2. Dedoose name: History of tool use
3. **Description: The tool has been used in the country’s history.**
4. **Inverse factor:** No history of tool use
5. **Inverse factor description:** The tool has not been used in the country’s history.
6. **Contextual or design factor:** Contextual
7. **Family:** Domestic context

### Domestic cooperation with the tool

1. **Type: Factor**
2. **Dedoose name:** Cooperation
3. **Description: The country under study** cooperates with the tool.
4. **Inverse factor:** No domestic cooperation with the tool
5. **Inverse factor description: The country under study** does not cooperate with the tool or the tool implementer.
6. **Contextual or design factor:** Contextual
7. **Family:** Domestic context

### Highly developed state

1. **Type: Factor**
2. Dedoose name: Highly developed state
3. **Description: The country under study** is highly developed.
4. **Inverse factor:** Less developed state
5. **Inverse factor description: The country under study** is not highly developed.
6. **Contextual or design factor:** Contextual
7. **Family:** Domestic context

### Local support for tool

1. **Type: Factor**
2. Dedoose name: Local support for tool
3. **Description:** Most of the local population and/or local civil society supports the use of the tool and perceives its use as legitimate.
4. **Inverse factor:** No local support for tool
5. **Inverse factor description:** There is a low degree of local population support or civil society mobilization for the use or goals of the tool, and/or the local population perceives the use of the tool as illegitimate.
6. **Contextual or design factor:** Contextual
7. Family: Domestic context

### National atrocity prevention efforts

1. **Type: Factor**
2. **Dedoose name:** National atrocity prevention efforts
3. **Description:** The government of the country under study is concurrently taking other actions to help prevent mass atrocities.
4. **Inverse factor:** No national atrocity prevention efforts
5. **Inverse factor description:** The government of the country under study is not implementing other tools that are consistent with the goals of the tool.
6. **Contextual or design factor:** Contextual
7. **Family:** Domestic context

### Domestic justice or human rights infrastructure

1. **Type: Factor**
2. Dedoose name: Domestic justice or human rights infrastructure
3. **Description: The country under study** has a well-developed domestic justice infrastructure, has many human rights organizations, and/or has ratified international human rights treaties.
4. **Inverse factor:** Limited domestic justice or human rights infrastructure
5. **Inverse factor description: The country under study** (1) has a poorly-developed domestic justice infrastructure; (2) has few human rights organizations; or (3) has not ratified key human rights treaties.
6. **Contextual or design factor:** Contextual
7. **Family:** Domestic context

### Ripeness

1. **Type: Factor**
2. Dedoose name: Ripeness
3. Description: The parties to the conflict perceive a negotiated resolution as in their mutual interest.
4. Inverse factor: The conflict is not ripe for resolution.
5. Inverse factor **description**: The parties to the conflict do not perceive a negotiated resolution as in their mutual interest.
6. Contextual or design factor: Contextual
7. Family: Domestic context

### War weariness

1. **Type: Factor**
2. Dedoose name: War weariness
3. **Description:** There is a feeling of exhaustion or disillusion caused by a prolonged conflict in the territory in which mass atrocities are occurring.
4. **Inverse factor:** No war weariness
5. **Inverse factor description:** There is no feeling of exhaustion or disillusion caused by prolonged conflict in the territory in which mass atrocities are occurring.
6. **Contextual or design factor:** Contextual
7. **Family:** Domestic context

### Nationalist political leverage

1. **Type: Factor**
2. Dedoose name: Nationalist political leverage
3. **Description:** Nationalists have significant political leverage in the country under study.
4. **Inverse factor:** Limited nationalist political leverage
5. **Inverse factor description:** Nationalists have limited political leverage in the country under study.
6. **Contextual or design factor:** Contextual
7. **Family:** Domestic context

### High ethnic diversity

1. **Type: Factor**
2. Dedoose name: Ethnic diversity
3. **Description: The country under study** has a high degree of ethnic diversity.
4. **Inverse factor:** Low ethnic diversity
5. **Inverse factor description: The country under study** has a low degree of ethnic diversity.
6. **Contextual or design factor:** Contextual
7. **Family:** Domestic context

### Ethnic exclusion or polarization

1. **Type: Factor**
2. Dedoose name: Ethnic exclusion
3. **Description:** The state where mass atrocities are occurring is characterized by high levels of ethnic exclusion or ethnic polarization.
4. **Inverse factor:** Limited ethnic exclusion
5. **Inverse factor description: The country under study** is characterized by low levels of ethnic exclusion or ethnic polarization.
6. **Contextual or design factor:** Contextual
7. Family: Domestic context

### High-risk state

1. Type: Factor
2. Dedoose name: High-risk state
3. Description: The country under study exhibits a combination of characteristics that increase the likelihood of conflict onset, such as low GDP per capita and rule by anocracy.
4. Inverse factor: Lower-risk state
5. Inverse factor description: The country under study does not exhibit characteristics that increase the likelihood of conflict onset.
6. Contextual or design factor: Contextual
7. Family: Domestic context

### Conventional tactics

1. **Type: Factor**
2. Dedoose name: Conventional tactics
3. **Description:** Parties to the conflict use conventional tactics, which include well-defined forces on each side and the use of conventional weapons.
4. **Inverse factor:** Absence of conventional tactics
5. **Inverse factor description:** Parties to the conflict do not use conventional tactics, which include well-defined forces on each side and the use of conventional weapons.
6. **Contextual or design factor:** Contextual
7. **Family:** Conflict dynamics

### Guerrilla warfare

1. **Type: Factor**
2. Dedoose name: Guerrilla warfare
3. **Description:** Parties to the conflict use guerrilla warfare, in which small groups of combatants target a larger military through ambushes, raids, etc.
4. **Inverse factor:** Absence of guerilla warfare
5. **Inverse factor description:** Parties to the conflict do not use guerrilla warfare, in which small groups of combatants target a larger military through ambushes, raids, etc.
6. **Contextual or design factor:** Contextual
7. **Family:** Conflict dynamics

### History of compromise

1. **Type: Factor**
2. Dedoose name: History of compromise
3. **Description:** There is a history of compromise or a high degree of trust between conflict parties.
4. **Inverse factor:** No history of compromise
5. **Inverse factor description:** There is no history of compromise or a low degree of trust between conflict parties.
6. **Contextual or design factor:** Contextual
7. **Family:** Conflict dynamics

### History of conflict

1. **Type: Factor**
2. Dedoose name: History of conflict
3. **Description: The parties to the c**onflict or the country under study has a history of violent conflict.
4. **Inverse factor:** No history of conflict
5. **Inverse factor description: Neither the parties to the conflict nor the country under study has a history of violent conflict.**
6. **Contextual or design factor:** Contextual
7. **Family:** Conflict dynamics

### Comprehensive settlement or peace agreement

1. **Type: Factor**
2. Dedoose name: Comprehensive\_settlement\_or\_peace\_agreement
3. **Description:** There is a comprehensive settlement or peace agreement between the conflict parties.
4. **Inverse factor:** No comprehensive settlement or peace agreement
5. **Inverse factor description:** There is no comprehensive settlement or peace agreement between the conflict parties.
6. **Contextual or design factor:** Contextual
7. **Family:** Conflict dynamics

### Atrocities by the government

1. **Type: Factor**
2. **Dedoose name:** Atrocities by Government
3. **Description:** Atrocities, human rights abuses, or one-sided violence are being perpetrated by the government.
4. **Inverse factor:** NA
5. **Inverse factor description:** NA
6. **Contextual or design factor:** Contextual
7. **Family:** Conflict dynamics

### Atrocities by non-state armed groups

1. **Type: Factor**
2. **Dedoose name:** Atrocities by NSAGs
3. **Description:** Atrocities, human rights abuses, or one-sided violence are being perpetrated by non-state armed groups.
4. **Inverse factor:** NA
5. **Inverse factor description:** NA
6. **Contextual or design factor:** Contextual
7. **Family:** Conflict dynamics

### Atrocities by the government and non-state armed groups

1. **Type: Factor**
2. **Dedoose name:** Atrocities by GOVT and NSAGs
3. **Description:** Atrocities, human rights abuses, or one-sided violence are being perpetrated by the government and non-state armed groups.
4. **Inverse factor:** NA
5. **Inverse factor description:** NA
6. **Contextual or design factor:** Contextual
7. **Family:** Conflict dynamics

### Interstate conflict

1. **Type: Factor**
2. Dedoose name: Interstate
3. **Description:** The country is experiencing an interstate conflict.
4. **Inverse factor: No interstate conflict**
5. **Inverse factor description: The country is not currently experiencing an interstate conflict.**
6. **Contextual or design factor:** Contextual
7. **Family:** Conflict dynamics

### Intrastate conflict

1. **Type: Factor**
2. Dedoose name: Intrastate
3. **Description:** The country is experiencing an intrastate conflict.
4. **Inverse factor: No intrastate conflict**
5. **Inverse factor description: The country is not currently experiencing an intrastate conflict.**
6. **Contextual or design factor:** Contextual
7. **Family:** Conflict dynamics

### Secessionist conflict

1. **Type: Factor**
2. Dedoose name: War of secession
3. **Description:** The country is experiencing a conflict that concerns a party’s effort to establish an independent state on part of the territory claimed by a state.
4. **Inverse factor:** Not a secessionist conflict
5. **Inverse factor description:** The country is not experiencing a conflict that concerns a party’s effort to establish an independent state on part of the territory claimed by a state.
6. **Contextual or design factor:** Contextual
7. **Family:** Conflict dynamics

### Identity-based conflict

1. **Type: Factor**
2. Dedoose name: Ethnic conflict
3. **Description:** The country is experiencing a conflict that concerns the rights or territory of an ethnic, religious, racial, and/or other identity group.
4. **Inverse factor:** Not an ethnic conflict
5. **Inverse factor description:** The country is not experiencing a conflict that concerns the rights or territory of an ethnic, religious, racial, and/or other identity group.
6. **Contextual or design factor:** Contextual
7. **Family:** Conflict dynamics

### Military victory

1. **Type: Factor**
2. Dedoose name: Military victory
3. **Description:** The country experienced a conflict that ended in a military victory.
4. **Inverse factor:** Absence of a military victory
5. **Inverse factor description:** The country did not experience a conflict that ended in a military victory.
6. **Contextual or design factor:** Contextual
7. **Family:** Conflict dynamics

### Ongoing armed conflict

1. **Type: Factor**
2. Dedoose name: Ongoing armed conflict
3. **Description:** There is an ongoing armed conflict in the country under study.
4. **Inverse factor:** No ongoing armed conflict
5. **Inverse factor description:** There is no ongoing armed conflict in the country under study.
6. **Contextual or design factor:** Contextual
7. **Family:** Conflict dynamics

### External assistance or foreign troops

1. **Type: Factor**
2. **Dedoose name:** External\_assistance
3. **Description:** There are foreign troops active in the ongoing conflict situation or external actors are offering assistance to the conflict parties.
4. **Inverse factor:** Absence of external assistance or foreign troops
5. **Inverse factor description:** There are no foreign troops active in the ongoing conflict situation nor are external actors offering assistance to the conflict parties.
6. **Contextual or design factor:** Contextual
7. **Family:** Conflict dynamics

### More than two conflict parties

1. **Type: Factor**
2. **Dedoose name:** More than two parties
3. **Description:** The country is experiencing a conflict consisting of more than two parties.
4. **Inverse factor:** The country is experiencing a conflict consisting of two conflict parties
5. **Inverse factor description:** There are two parties to the conflict.
6. **Contextual or design factor:** Contextual
7. Family: Conflict dynamics

### Long conflict

1. **Type: Factor**
2. Dedoose name: Long conflict
3. **Description:** The country is experiencing a conflict of long duration.
4. **Inverse factor:** Short conflict
5. **Inverse factor description:** The country is experiencing a conflict of short duration.
6. **Contextual or design factor:** Contextual
7. **Family:** Conflict dynamics

### High intensity conflict

1. **Type: Factor**
2. Dedoose name: High intensity conflict
3. **Description:** The country is experiencing a conflict characterized by high-intensity fighting or a high death toll.
4. **Inverse factor:** Low intensity conflict
5. **Inverse factor description:** The country is experiencing a conflict characterized by low-intensity fighting or a low death toll.
6. **Contextual or design factor:** Contextual
7. **Family:** Conflict dynamics

### Safe haven for perpetrator

1. **Type: Factor**
2. Dedoose name: Safe haven for perpetrator
3. **Description:** Perpetrator(s) of mass atrocities very likely have access to territory where they would be shielded from the tool's effects.
4. **Inverse factor:** No safe haven for perpetrator
5. **Inverse factor description:** There is a low likelihood that the perpetrator of mass atrocities has access to territory that shields them from the tool's effects.
6. **Contextual or design factor:** Contextual
7. **Family:** Conflict dynamics

### Strong spoiler groups

1. **Type: Factor**
2. **Dedoose name:** Strong spoiler groups
3. **Description:** There are powerful groups that have the desire and capacity to disrupt or damage peace initiatives in the country under study.
4. **Inverse factor:** Absence of strong spoiler groups
5. **Inverse factor description:** There are no powerful vested interests, warring parties, third party actors or "spoilers" who have the desire and capacity to spoil peace outcomes in the country under study.
6. **Contextual or design factor:** Contextual
7. **Family:** Conflict dynamics

### Strong government

1. **Type: Factor**
2. Dedoose name: Strong government
3. **Description:** The national government is strong, or has a high degree of resilience, adaptability, military experience, power, or territorial control.
4. **Inverse factor:** Weak government
5. **Inverse factor description:** The government in the conflict is weak or has a low degree of resilience, adaptability, military experience, power, or territorial control.
6. **Contextual or design factor:** Contextual
7. **Family:** Conflict dynamics

### Strong non-state armed group

1. **Type: Factor**
2. **Dedoose name:** Strong NSAG
3. **Description:** Non-state armed group(s) are strong or have a high degree of resilience, adaptability, military experience, power, or territorial control.
4. **Inverse factor:** Weak non-state armed group
5. **Inverse factor description:** The non-state armed group in the conflict is weak and has a low degree of resilience, adaptability, military experience, power, or territorial control.
6. **Contextual or design factor:** Contextual
7. **Family:** Conflict dynamics

### Balance of power or stalemate

1. **Type: Factor**
2. Dedoose name: Balance of power or stalemate
3. **Description:** The national government and non-state armed group(s) have similar levels of resilience, adaptability, military experience, power, or territorial control.
4. **Inverse factor:** NA
5. **Inverse factor description:** NA
6. **Contextual or design factor:** Contextual
7. **Family:** Conflict dynamics

### Existence of a peace agreement involving amnesties

1. **Type: Factor**
2. **Dedoose name:** Peace agreements involving amnesties
3. **Description:** There is a peace agreement involving amnesties.
4. **Inverse factor:** Absence of a peace agreement involving amnesties
5. **Inverse factor description:** There is no peace agreement involving amnesties in the conflict.
6. **Contextual or design factor:** Contextual
7. **Family:** Conflict dynamics

### Cohesive conflict parties

1. **Type: Factor**
2. **Dedoose name:** Cohesiveness of conflict parties
3. **Description:** The conflict parties are internally unified.
4. **Inverse factor:** Splintered conflict parties
5. **Inverse factor description:** The conflict parties are splintered.
6. **Contextual or design factor:** Contextual
7. **Family:** Conflict dynamics

### Imbalance of wealth between conflict parties

1. **Type: Factor**
2. **Dedoose name:** Imbalance\_wealth
3. **Description:** There is an imbalance of wealth between conflict parties.
4. **Inverse factor:** Balance of wealth between conflict parties
5. **Inverse factor description:** There is a balance of wealth between conflict parties.
6. **Contextual or design factor:** Contextual
7. **Family:** Conflict dynamics

### Regional use of tool

1. **Type: Factor**
2. **Dedoose name:** Use of tool regionally
3. **Description:** The tool is being implemented by neighboring countries or a regional organization.
4. **Inverse factor:** Absence of regional use of the tool
5. **Inverse factor description:** The tool is not being implemented by neighboring countries or a regional organization.
6. **Contextual or design factor:** Design
7. **Family:** International dynamics

### International support or coordination

1. **Type: Factor**
2. Dedoose name: International support or coordination
3. **Description:** There is a high degree of international support for the use of the tool, or the tool implementer coordinates with other international actors on the use of the tool.
4. **Inverse factor:** NA
5. **Inverse factor description:** NA
6. **Contextual or design factor:** Design
7. **Family:** International dynamics

### Ideologically motivated target

1. **Type: Factor**
2. **Dedoose name:** Atrocity-justifying ideology or revenge
3. **Description:** The target is motivated by atrocity-justifying ideology or revenge.
4. **Inverse factor:** Absence of atrocity-justifying ideology or revenge
5. **Inverse factor description:** The target is not motivated by atrocity-justifying ideology or revenge.
6. **Contextual or design factor:** Contextual
7. **Family:** Target characteristics

### Rational target

1. **Type: Factor**
2. **Dedoose name:** Rational
3. **Description:** The target is a rational actor.
4. **Inverse factor:** Irrational actor
5. **Inverse factor description:** The target is an irrational actor.
6. **Contextual or design factor:** Contextual
7. **Family:** Target characteristics

### High status target

1. **Type: Factor**
2. **Dedoose name:** Top leader or high status
3. **Description:** The target is a top leader or has high status.
4. **Inverse factor:** Not a top leader or high status
5. **Inverse factor description:** The target is not a top leader or has low status.
6. **Contextual or design factor:** Design
7. **Family:** Target characteristics

### Tool targets foot soldiers and leaders

1. **Type: Factor**
2. **Dedoose name:** Leaders and followers
3. **Description:** The tool targets foot soldiers as well as leaders.
4. **Inverse factor:** Tool targets leaders only
5. **Inverse factor description:** NA
6. **Contextual or design factor:** Design
7. **Family:** Target characteristics

### Large number of targets

1. **Type: Factor**
2. **Dedoose name:** Large number of targets
3. **Description:** The tool targets a large number of individuals.
4. **Inverse factor:** Small number of targets
5. **Inverse factor description:** The tool targets a small number of individuals
6. **Contextual or design factor:** Design
7. **Family:** Target characteristics

### Aid-dependent target

1. **Type: Factor**
2. **Dedoose name:** Foreign aid dependency
3. **Description:** The target is dependent on foreign aid.
4. **Inverse factor:** Aid-independent target
5. **Inverse factor description:** The target is not dependent on foreign aid.
6. **Contextual or design factor:** Contextual
7. **Family:** Target characteristics

### Target prioritizes reputation

1. **Type: Factor**
2. **Dedoose name:** Priority of reputation
3. **Description:** The target cares about their reputation among domestic and international audiences.
4. **Inverse factor:** Target does not prioritize reputation
5. **Inverse factor description:** The target does not care about their reputation among domestic and international audiences.
6. **Contextual or design factor:** Contextual
7. **Family:** Target characteristics

### Risk-tolerant target

1. **Type: Factor**
2. **Dedoose name:** Risk tolerance of target
3. **Description:** The target is risk-tolerant.
4. **Inverse factor:** Risk-intolerant target
5. **Inverse factor description:** The target is risk-intolerant.
6. **Contextual or design factor:** Contextual
7. **Family:** Target characteristics

### State target

1. **Type: Factor**
2. Dedoose name: State target
3. **Description:** The target is a state actor or state group.
4. **Inverse factor:** Non-state target
5. **Inverse factor description:** The target is a non-state actor or non-state group.
6. **Contextual or design factor:** Design
7. **Family:** Target characteristics

### Hierarchical target

1. **Type: Factor**
2. **Dedoose name:** Hierarchical
3. **Description:** The target is a group with a clearly established leadership hierarchy.
4. **Inverse factor:** Non-hierarchical target
5. **Inverse factor description:** The target is a group without a clearly established leadership hierarchy.
6. **Contextual or design factor:** Design
7. **Family:** Target characteristics

### Established target

1. **Type: Factor**
2. **Dedoose name:** Established
3. **Description:** The target is a well-established or old group.
4. **Inverse factor:** Non-established target
5. **Inverse factor description:** The target is a poorly-established or new group.
6. **Contextual or design factor:** Contextual
7. **Family:** Target characteristics

### Popular target

1. **Type: Factor**
2. **Dedoose name:** Popular support
3. **Description:** The target has popular support.
4. **Inverse factor:** Unpopular target
5. **Inverse factor description:** The target lacks popular support.
6. **Contextual or design factor:** Contextual
7. **Family:** Target characteristics

### Religious target

1. **Type: Factor**
2. **Dedoose name:** Religious
3. **Description:** The target is a religious individual or group.
4. **Inverse factor:** Non-religious target
5. **Inverse factor description:** The target is a non-religious individual or group.
6. **Contextual or design factor:** Contextual
7. **Family:** Target characteristics

### Transnational target

1. **Type: Factor**
2. **Dedoose name:** Transnational
3. **Description:** The target operates transnationally.
4. **Inverse factor:** Non-transnational target
5. **Inverse factor description:** The target does not operate transnationally.
6. **Contextual or design factor:** Contextual
7. **Family:** Target characteristics

### Weak target

1. **Type: Factor**
2. **Dedoose name:** Weak
3. **Description:** The target is considered weak.
4. **Inverse factor:** Strong target
5. **Inverse factor description:** The target is considered strong.
6. **Contextual or design factor:** Contextual
7. **Family:** Target characteristics

### Target has access to resources

1. **Type: Factor**
2. **Dedoose name:** Access to resources
3. **Description:** The target has access to resources, such as oil or gemstones.
4. **Inverse factor:** Target lacks access to resources
5. **Inverse factor description:** The target lacks access to resources, such as oil or gemstones, to continue the conflict.
6. **Contextual or design factor:** Contextual
7. **Family:** Target characteristics

### Target relies on international trade and investment

1. **Type: Factor**
2. **Dedoose name:** Reliance on international trade and investment
3. **Description:** The target relies on international trade or investment.
4. **Inverse factor:** Target does not rely on international trade or investment
5. **Inverse factor description:** The target does not rely on international trade or investment
6. **Contextual or design factor:** Contextual
7. **Family:** Target characteristics

### Target is a terror group

1. **Type: Factor**
2. **Dedoose name:** Terror group
3. **Description:** The target is a terror group.
4. **Inverse factor:** Target is not a terror group
5. **Inverse factor description:** The target is not a terror group.
6. **Contextual or design factor:** Contextual
7. **Family:** Target characteristics

### Target is a severe human rights violator

1. **Type: Factor**
2. **Dedoose name: Severe** HR violations
3. **Description:** The target has committed an extensive number of human rights violations in the conflict in which mass atrocities or closely-related outcomes are occurring.
4. **Inverse factor:** Target is not a severe human rights violator
5. **Inverse factor description:** The target has committed a less extensive number of human rights violations in the conflict in which mass atrocities or closely-related outcomes are occurring.
6. **Contextual or design factor:** Contextual
7. **Family:** Target characteristics

### Target rebel group has a political wing

1. **Type: Factor**
2. **Dedoose name:** Rebel political wing
3. **Description:** The target rebel group has a political wing.
4. **Inverse factor:** The target rebel group does not have a political wing
5. **Inverse factor description:** The target rebel group does not have a political wing.
6. **Contextual or design factor:** Contextual
7. Family: Target characteristics

### Member of the implementing institution

1. **Type: Factor**
2. Dedoose name: Member of the implementing institution
3. Description: The target is a member of the implementing institution.
4. Inverse factor: Non-member of the implementing institution.
5. Inverse factor description: The target is not a member of the implementing institution.
6. Contextual or design factor: Contextual
7. Family: Target characteristics

### Conflict parties

1. **Type: Factor**
2. Dedoose name: Active conflict\_parties
3. Description: The target is an active party to the conflict.
4. Inverse factor: Conflict non-party
5. Inverse factor description: The target is not an active party to the conflict.
6. Contextual or design factor: Contextual
7. Family: Target characteristics

### Corrupt

1. **Type: Factor**
2. Dedoose name: Corrupt
3. Description: The target engages in corrupt activities.
4. Inverse factor: Non-corrupt
5. Inverse factor description: The target does not engage in corrupt activities.
6. Contextual or design factor: Contextual
7. Family: Target characteristics

### Moderate policy goal

1. **Type: Factor**
2. Dedoose name: Moderate policy goal
3. Description: The tool implementer has a moderate policy objective.
4. Inverse factor: Immoderate policy goal
5. Inverse factor description: The tool implementer has immoderate or extreme policy objectives.
6. Contextual or design factor: Design
7. Family: Implementer choices

### Conflict parties share organizational membership

1. **Type: Factor**
2. **Dedoose name:** Shared\_membership
3. **Description:** The conflict parties are members of the same regional or international organization.
4. **Inverse factor:** Conflict parties do not share organizational membership
5. **Inverse factor description:** The conflict parties are not members of the same regional or international organization.
6. **Contextual or design factor:** Contextual
7. **Family:** Conflict dynamics

### Target leadership change

1. **Type: Factor**
2. **Dedoose name:** Leadership change
3. **Description:** The target experiences leadership change during the tool's use.
4. **Inverse factor:** Target leadership consistency
5. **Inverse factor description:** The target experiences consistent leadership during the tool's use.
6. **Contextual or design factor:** Contextual
7. **Family:** Conflict dynamics

### Civilian implementer

1. **Type: Factor**
2. Dedoose name: Civilian\_implementer
3. **Description:** The tool implementer is civilian.
4. **Inverse factor:** Non-civilian implementer
5. **Inverse factor description:** The tool implementer is non-civilian.
6. **Contextual or design factor:** Design
7. **Family:** Implementer characteristics

### NGO implementer

1. **Type: Factor**
2. Dedoose name: NGO implementer
3. **Description:** The tool implementer is a non-governmental organization.
4. **Inverse factor:** Non-NGO implementer
5. **Inverse factor description:** The tool implementer is not a non-governmental organization.
6. **Contextual or design factor:** Design
7. **Family:** Implementer characteristics

### State implementer

1. **Type: Factor**
2. Dedoose name: State implementer
3. **Description:** The tool implementer is a foreign government.
4. **Inverse factor:** Non-state implementer
5. **Inverse factor description:** The tool implementer is not a foreign government.
6. **Contextual or design factor:** Design
7. **Family:** Implementer characteristics

### Media implementer

1. **Type: Factor**
2. Dedoose name: Media implementer
3. **Description:** The tool implementer is a media organization.
4. **Inverse factor:** Non-media implementer
5. **Inverse factor description:** The tool implementer is not a media organization.
6. **Contextual or design factor:** Design
7. **Family:** Implementer characteristics

### International organization implementer

1. **Type: Factor**
2. Dedoose name: International organization implementer
3. **Description:** The tool implementer is an international governmental organization.
4. **Inverse factor:** Non-international organization implementer
5. **Inverse factor description:** The tool implementer is not an international governmental organization.
6. **Contextual or design factor:** Design
7. **Family:** Implementer characteristics

### Adversary implementer

1. **Type: Factor**
2. Dedoose name: Adversary\_implementer
3. **Description:** The tool implementer is an adversary or geopolitical rival of the target.
4. **Inverse factor:** Non-adversary implementer
5. **Inverse factor description:** The tool implementer is not an adversary or geopolitical rival of the target.
6. **Contextual or design factor:** Design
7. **Family:** Implementer characteristics

### Diaspora implementer

1. **Type: Factor**
2. Dedoose name: Diaspora implementer
3. **Description:** The tool implementer is members of the diaspora.
4. **Inverse factor:** Non-diaspora implementer
5. **Inverse factor description:** The tool implementer is not members of the diaspora.
6. **Contextual or design factor:** Design
7. **Family:** Implementer characteristics

### Neighbor implementer

1. **Type: Factor**
2. Dedoose name: Neighbor implementer
3. **Description:** The target and the tool implementer are in the same region or members of the same regional organization.
4. **Inverse factor:** Non-neighbor implementer
5. **Inverse factor description:** The target and the tool implementer are not in the same region or members of the same regional organization.
6. **Contextual or design factor:** Design
7. **Family:** Implementer characteristics

### Western implementer

1. **Type: Factor**
2. Dedoose name: Western implementer
3. **Description:** The tool implementer is Western.
4. **Inverse factor:** Non-Western implementer
5. **Inverse factor description:** The tool implementer is not Western.
6. **Contextual or design factor:** Design
7. **Family:** Implementer characteristics

### Domestic implementer

1. **Type: Factor**
2. Dedoose name: Domestic implementer
3. **Description:** The tool implementer is domestic, i.e., from the target state.
4. **Inverse factor:** Foreign implementer
5. **Inverse factor description:** The tool implementer is foreign, i.e., not from the target state.
6. **Contextual or design factor:** Design
7. **Family:** Implementer characteristics

### Well-informed implementer

1. **Type: Factor**
2. **Dedoose name:** Knowledge
3. **Description:** The tool implementer is well-versed in the political and social context in which the conflict is occurring, or has credible information about the intentions or capabilities of the target.
4. **Inverse factor:** Poorly-informed implementer
5. **Inverse factor description:** The tool implementer is poorly-versed in the political and social context in which the conflict is occurring, or lacks credible information about the intentions or capabilities of the target.
6. **Contextual or design factor:** Design
7. **Family:** Implementer characteristics

### Experienced implementer

1. **Type: Factor**
2. **Dedoose name:** Experience
3. **Description:** The tool implementer was previously involved in efforts to use the tool in the conflict in which mass atrocities are occurring.
4. **Inverse factor:** Poorly-informed implementer
5. **Inverse factor description:** The tool implementer was not previously involved in efforts to use the tool in the conflict in which mass atrocities are occurring.
6. **Contextual or design factor:** Design
7. **Family:** Implementer characteristics

### Skilled implementer

1. **Type: Factor**
2. **Dedoose name:** Skills
3. **Description:** The tool implementer is highly competent in the use of the tool.
4. **Inverse factor:** Poorly-informed implementer
5. **Inverse factor description:** The tool implementer is incompetent in the use of the tool.
6. **Contextual or design factor:** Design
7. **Family:** Implementer characteristics

### Democratic implementer

1. **Type: Factor**
2. Dedoose name: Democratic implementer
3. **Description:** The tool implementer is a democracy.
4. **Inverse factor:** Autocratic implementer
5. **Inverse factor description: The** tool **implementer is not a democracy.**
6. **Contextual or design factor:** Design
7. **Family:** Implementer characteristics

### Multiple competitive implementers

1. **Type: Factor**
2. **Dedoose name:** Multiple\_competitive\_implementers
3. **Description:** There are multiple tool implementers in competition with each other.
4. **Inverse factor:** Absence of multiple competitive implementers
5. **Inverse factor description:** There are not multiple tool implementers in competition with each other.
6. **Contextual or design factor:** Design
7. **Family:** Implementer characteristics

### Implementer has clear command and control

1. **Type: Factor**
2. **Dedoose name:** Clear\_command\_and\_control
3. **Description:** The tool implementer has clear command and control structures that are adhered to.
4. **Inverse factor:** Implementer does not have clear command and control
5. **Inverse factor description:** The tool implementer does not have clear command and control structures that are adhered to.
6. **Contextual or design factor:** Design
7. **Family:** Implementer characteristics

### Unrealistic deadlines

1. **Type: Factor**
2. Dedoose name: Unrealistic\_deadlines
3. **Description:** The tool implementer sets or is expected to meet unrealistic deadlines.
4. **Inverse factor:** Absence of unrealistic deadlines
5. **Inverse factor description:** The tool implementer does not set or is not expected to meet unrealistic deadlines.
6. **Contextual or design factor:** Design
7. **Family:** Implementer choices

### Implementer has strong leadership

1. **Type: Factor**
2. **Dedoose name:** Strong leadership
3. **Description:** The tool implementer has strong leadership.
4. **Inverse factor:** Implementer has weak leadership
5. **Inverse factor description:** The tool implementer has weak leadership
6. **Contextual or design factor:** Design
7. **Family:** Implementer characteristics

### Implementer has strong human rights record

1. **Type: Factor**
2. **Dedoose name:** Strong HR record
3. **Description:** The tool implementer has a strong human rights record or record of protecting civilians.
4. **Inverse factor:** Implementer has weak human rights record
5. **Inverse factor description:** The tool implementer has a weak human rights record or does not have a record of protecting civilians.
6. **Contextual or design factor:** Design
7. **Family:** Implementer characteristics

### Committed implementer

1. **Type: Factor**
2. **Dedoose name:** Commitment
3. **Description:** The tool implementer has a high level of commitment, resolve, or credibility, or has committed a great deal of resources toward use of the tool.
4. **Inverse factor:** Uncommitted implementer
5. **Inverse factor description:** The tool implementer has a low level of commitment, resolve, or credibility, or has committed few resources toward use of the tool.
6. **Contextual or design factor:** Design
7. **Family:** Implementer characteristics

### Implementer has strong leverage

1. **Type: Factor**
2. **Dedoose name:** Implementer leverage
3. **Description:** The tool implementer (1) has a significant degree of relative power in the international system, (2) is a member of the “Permanent Five" (P5) countries on the UN Security Council, or (3) has significant leverage over the conflict parties.
4. **Inverse factor:** Implementer has weak leverage
5. **Inverse factor description:** The tool implementer (1) has a low degree of relative power in the international system, (2) is not a member of the “Permanent Five” (P5) countries on the UN Security Council, or (3) has weak leverage over the conflict parties
6. **Contextual or design factor:** Design
7. **Family:** Implementer characteristics

### Implementer-target colonial history

1. **Type: Factor**
2. **Dedoose name:** Colonial history
3. **Description:** The tool implementer has colonial history with the target.
4. **Inverse factor:** Absence of implementer-target colonial history
5. **Inverse factor description:** The tool implementer does not have colonial history with the target.
6. **Contextual or design factor:** Design
7. **Family:** Implementer characteristics

### Implementer-target similar legal systems

1. **Type: Factor**
2. **Dedoose name:** Similar legal systems
3. **Description:** The tool implementer and target have similar legal systems.
4. **Inverse factor:** Implementer-target different legal systems
5. **Inverse factor description:** The tool implementer and target have different legal systems.
6. **Contextual or design factor:** Design
7. **Family:** Implementer characteristics

### Implementer-target diplomatic ties

1. **Type: Factor**
2. **Dedoose name:** Diplomatic ties
3. **Description:** The tool implementer has diplomatic ties with the target.
4. **Inverse factor:** Absence of implementer-target diplomatic ties
5. **Inverse factor description:** The tool implementer does not have diplomatic ties with the target.
6. **Contextual or design factor:** Design
7. **Family:** Implementer characteristics

### Cohesive implementer

1. **Type: Factor**
2. Dedoose name: Cohesive implementer
3. **Description:** The tool implementer has a cohesive agenda.
4. **Inverse factor:** Splintered implementer
5. **Inverse factor description:** The tool implementer has a splintered agenda.
6. **Contextual or design factor:** Design
7. Family: Implementer characteristics

### Motivated by great power competition

1. Type: Factor
2. Dedoose name: Great power competition
3. Description: The tool implementer is motivated by great power competition.
4. Inverse factor: NA
5. Inverse factor description: NA
6. Contextual or design factor: Design
7. Family: Implementer characteristics

### Public communication

1. **Type: Factor**
2. Dedoose name: Public communication
3. **Description:** The use of the tool is communicated or publicized widely.
4. **Inverse factor:** Absence of public communication
5. **Inverse factor description:** The use of the tool is not communicated or publicized widely.
6. **Contextual or design factor:** Design
7. **Family:** Implementer choices

### Private communication to target

1. **Type: Factor**
2. Dedoose name: Private communication to target
3. **Description:** The use of the tool is communicated privately to the target.
4. **Inverse factor:** Absence of private communication to target
5. **Inverse factor description:** The use of the tool is not communicated privately to the target.
6. **Contextual or design factor:** Design
7. **Family:** Implementer choices

### Early implementation

1. **Type: Factor**
2. **Dedoose name:** Early\_in\_conflict
3. **Description:** The tool is implemented early in the conflict or rapidly after the appearance of early warning signs or occurrence of mass atrocities.
4. **Inverse factor:** Late implementation
5. **Inverse factor description:** The tool is implemented late in the conflict or slowly after the appearance of early warning signs or occurrence of mass atrocities.
6. **Contextual or design factor:** Design
7. **Family:** Implementer choices

### Consistent implementation

1. **Type: Factor**
2. **Dedoose name:** Consistency over time
3. **Description:** The tool is implemented consistently over time and across parties/perpetrator groups.
4. **Inverse factor:** Inconsistent implementation
5. **Inverse factor description:** The tool is implemented inconsistently over time and across parties/perpetrator groups.
6. **Contextual or design factor:** Design
7. **Family:** Implementer choices

### Multiple implementations

1. **Type: Factor**
2. **Dedoose name:** Multiple uses
3. **Description:** The tool is implemented multiple times in one conflict episode.
4. **Inverse factor:** Single implementation
5. **Inverse factor description:** The tool is implemented only once in a conflict episode.
6. **Contextual or design factor:** Design
7. **Family:** Implementer choices

### Monitoring and adjustment

1. **Type: Factor**
2. **Dedoose name:** Monitoring
3. **Description:** The success of the tool is monitored and the tool is adjusted to maximize success.
4. **Inverse factor:** Absence of monitoring and adjustment
5. **Inverse factor description:** The success of the tool is not monitored nor is the tool adjusted to maximize success.
6. **Contextual or design factor:** Design
7. **Family:** Implementer choices

### Flexibility and linkage to behavior

1. **Type: Factor**
2. Dedoose name: Flexibility\_and\_linkage\_to\_behavior
3. **Description:** The use of the tool is flexible and linked to the behavior of the target--i.e., if the target improves their behavior, the tool is lifted.
4. **Inverse factor:** Inflexibility and no linkage to behavior
5. **Inverse factor description:** The use of the tool is inflexible and not linked to the behavior of the target--i.e., if the target improves their behavior, the tool is not lifted.
6. **Contextual or design factor:** Design
7. **Family:** Implementer choices

### Biased implementer or intervention

1. **Type: Factor**
2. **Dedoose name:** Biased intervener or intervention
3. **Description:** The tool implementer or intervention is biased toward one party. Bias refers to the posture of the intervener, not necessarily prejudices that the intervener might hold about parties.
4. **Inverse factor:** Unbiased implementer or intervention
5. **Inverse factor description:** The tool implementer or intervention is not biased toward either party. Bias refers to the posture of the intervener, not necessarily prejudices that the intervener might hold about parties.
6. **Contextual or design factor:** Design
7. **Family:** Implementer choices

### Concurrent use of multiple tools

1. **Type: Factor**
2. **Dedoose name:** Multi\_tool
3. **Description:** The tool implementer or other actors are simultaneously implementing other tools that are consistent with the goals of the tool.
4. **Inverse factor:** Single tool
5. **Inverse factor description:** No actors are implementing tools that are consistent with the goals of the tool.
6. **Contextual or design factor:** Design
7. **Family:** Implementer choices

### Local outreach

1. **Type: Factor**
2. Dedoose name: Local outreach
3. **Description:** The tool implementer makes efforts to reach out to local communities or the host government to build better relationships.
4. **Inverse factor:** Absence of local outreach
5. **Inverse factor description:** The tool implementer makes no efforts to reach out to local communities or the host government to build better relationships.
6. **Contextual or design factor:** Design
7. **Family:** Implementer choices

### Threat of use of tool

1. **Type: Factor**
2. Dedoose name: Threat of use of tool
3. **Description:** The tool implementer threatens the use of the tool.
4. **Inverse factor:** No threat of use of tool
5. **Inverse factor description:** The tool implementer does not threaten the use of the tool.
6. **Contextual or design factor:** Design
7. **Family:** Implementer choices

### Clear policy objectives

1. **Type: Factor**
2. Dedoose name: Clear policy objectives
3. **Description:** The implementer's objectives in using the tool are clear.
4. **Inverse factor:** Absence of clear policy objectives
5. **Inverse factor description:** The implementer's objectives in using the tool are unclear.
6. **Contextual or design factor:** Design
7. **Family:** Implementer choices

### Limited scope

1. **Type: Factor**
2. Dedoose name: Limited scope
3. **Description:** The tool is applied in a limited way or targets a limited set of issues within the conflict.
4. **Inverse factor:** Broad scope
5. **Inverse factor description:** The tool targets a broad set of issues within the conflict.
6. **Contextual or design factor:** Design
7. **Family:** Implementer choices

### Tool addresses internal and external issues

1. **Type: Factor**
2. **Dedoose name:** Addresses internal and external issues
3. **Description:** The tool addresses internal and external issues together.
4. **Inverse factor:** Tool addresses internal or external issues
5. **Inverse factor description:** The tool addresses either internal or external issues, not both.
6. **Contextual or design factor:** Design
7. **Family:** Implementer choices

### Tool addresses root causes

1. **Type: Factor**
2. **Dedoose name:** Addresses root causes
3. **Description:** The tool addresses the root causes of the conflict.
4. **Inverse factor:** Tool does not address root causes
5. **Inverse factor description:** The tool does not address the root causes of the conflict.
6. **Contextual or design factor:** Design
7. Family: Implementer choices

### Sanctions target leader family members

1. **Type: Factor**
2. Dedoose name: Leader family members
3. Description: The tool targets the leader’s family members.
4. Inverse factor: NA
5. Inverse factor description: NA
6. Contextual or design factor: Design
7. Family: Implementer choices

### Conditionalities

1. **Type: Factor**
2. Dedoose name: Aid conditionalities
3. Description: The tool implementer imposes specific conditions that the recipient must adhere to in order to receive the assistance.
4. Inverse factor: Unconditional aid
5. Inverse factor description: The tool implementer does not impose specific conditions that the recipient must adhere to in order to receive the assistance.
6. Contextual or design factor: Design
7. Family: Implementer choices

### Official mediation

1. **Type: Factor**
2. Dedoose name: Official\_mediation
3. **Description:** The mediation is track 1 or official diplomacy. (Note - For our review, we assume that findings associated with track 2, 1.5, or unofficial mediation can be considered equivalent to findings associated with non-official mediation.)
4. **Inverse factor:** Unofficial mediation
5. **Inverse factor description:** The mediation is track 2 or 1.5 or unofficial diplomacy.
6. **Contextual or design factor:** Design
7. **Family:** Mediation factors

### Multiple types of mediation

1. **Type: Factor**
2. Dedoose name: Multiple\_types\_of\_mediation
3. **Description:** Official mediation efforts are occurring simultaneously with unofficial mediation efforts.
4. **Inverse factor:** NA
5. **Inverse factor description:** NA
6. **Contextual or design factor:** Design
7. **Family:** Mediation factors

### Decisive mediation strategy

1. **Type: Factor**
2. **Dedoose name:** Decisive strategy
3. **Description:** The mediator deploys a decisive strategy.
4. **Inverse factor:** Indecisive mediation strategy
5. **Inverse factor description:** The mediator deploys an indecisive strategy.
6. **Contextual or design factor:** Design
7. **Family:** Mediation factors

### Indirect mediation

1. **Type: Factor**
2. Dedoose name: Indirect\_mediation
3. **Description:** The mediation effort is indirect.
4. **Inverse factor:** Direct mediation
5. **Inverse factor description:** The mediation effort is direct.
6. **Contextual or design factor:** Design
7. **Family:** Mediation factors

### Manipulative mediation

1. **Type: Factor**
2. Dedoose name: Manipulative\_mediation
3. **Description:** The mediation effort is manipulative or aggressive.
4. **Inverse factor:** Non-manipulative mediation
5. **Inverse factor description:** The mediation effort is not manipulative or aggressive.
6. **Contextual or design factor:** Design
7. **Family:** Mediation factors

### Sequenced mediation

1. **Type: Factor**
2. **Dedoose name:** Sequenced approach
3. **Description:** The mediation takes a sequenced approach.
4. **Inverse factor:** Non-sequenced mediation
5. **Inverse factor description:** The mediation takes a non-sequenced approach.
6. **Contextual or design factor:** Design
7. **Family:** Mediation factors

### Directive mediation

1. **Type: Factor**
2. Dedoose name: Directive\_mediation
3. **Description:** The mediation uses a directive strategy.
4. **Inverse factor:** Non-directive mediation.
5. **Inverse factor description:** The mediation uses a non-directive strategy.
6. **Contextual or design factor:** Design
7. **Family:** Mediation factors

### Conflict party initiates mediation

1. **Type: Factor**
2. **Dedoose name:** Conflict\_party\_initiates\_mediation
3. **Description:** The mediation is initiated by one of the parties to the conflict in which mass atrocities are occurring, rather than a third-party actor.
4. **Inverse factor:** Third party initiates mediation
5. **Inverse factor description:** The mediation is initiated by a third party actor, rather than one of the parties to the conflict in which mass atrocities are occurring.
6. **Contextual or design factor:** Design
7. **Family:** Mediation factors

### Mediation excludes spoilers

1. **Type: Factor**
2. **Dedoose name:** Exclusion of spoilers
3. **Description:** Spoiler groups are excluded from the mediation coalition.
4. **Inverse factor:** Mediation includes spoilers
5. **Inverse factor description:** Spoiler groups are included in the mediation coalition.
6. **Contextual or design factor:** Design
7. **Family:** Mediation factors

### Mediation includes diverse actors

1. **Type: Factor**
2. **Dedoose name:** Inclusive of diverse actors
3. **Description:** The mediation includes diverse actors.
4. **Inverse factor:** Mediation excludes diverse actors
5. **Inverse factor description:** The mediation excludes diverse actors.
6. **Contextual or design factor:** Design
7. **Family:** Mediation factors

### Multiple mediators

1. **Type: Factor**
2. Dedoose name: Multiple mediators
3. **Description:** There are multiple mediators mediating the conflict.
4. **Inverse factor:** Single mediator
5. **Inverse factor description:** There is a single mediator mediating the conflict.
6. **Contextual or design factor:** Design
7. **Family:** Mediation factors

### Change of mediator

1. **Type: Factor**
2. Dedoose name: Change of mediator
3. **Description:** The mediator changes during the course of the mediation.
4. **Inverse factor:** Consistent mediator
5. **Inverse factor description:** The mediator is consistent throughout the course of the mediation.
6. **Contextual or design factor:** Design
7. **Family:** Mediation factors

### Neutral venue for mediation

1. **Type: Factor**
2. **Dedoose name:** Neutral venue
3. **Description:** The mediation is held in a neutral venue.
4. **Inverse factor:** Biased venue for mediation.
5. **Inverse factor description:** The mediation is held in a biased venue.
6. **Contextual or design factor:** Design
7. **Family:** Mediation factors

### Mediation includes all conflict parties

1. **Type: Factor**
2. **Dedoose name:** Inclusive to all parties
3. **Description:** The mediation includes all conflict parties.
4. **Inverse factor:** Mediation does not include all conflict parties
5. **Inverse factor description:** The mediation does not include all conflict parties.
6. **Contextual or design factor:** Design
7. **Family:** Mediation factors

### Initiating investigation

1. **Type: Factor**
2. Dedoose name: Initiating investigation
3. **Description:** An investigation has been initiated.
4. **Inverse factor:** No investigation initiated
5. **Inverse factor description:** An investigation has not been initiated.
6. **Contextual or design factor:** Design
7. **Family:** Prosecutions factors

### Investigations transferred to pre-trial chamber

1. **Type: Factor**
2. Dedoose name: Investigations\_transferred\_to\_pre-trial\_chamber
3. **Description:** Investigations have been transferred to a pre-trial chamber.
4. **Inverse factor:** Investigations not transferred to a pre-trial chamber
5. **Inverse factor description:** Investigations have not been transferred to a pre-trial chamber.
6. **Contextual or design factor:** Design
7. **Family:** Prosecutions factors

### Preliminary examination

1. **Type: Factor**
2. Dedoose name: Preliminary\_examination
3. **Description:** A preliminary examination has occurred.
4. **Inverse factor:** No preliminary examination
5. **Inverse factor description:** No preliminary examination has occurred.
6. **Contextual or design factor:** Design
7. **Family:** Prosecutions factors

### Request for arrest warrant

1. **Type: Factor**
2. Dedoose name: Request\_for\_arrest\_warrants
3. **Description:** There has been a request for an arrest warrant.
4. **Inverse factor:** No request for an arrest warrant
5. **Inverse factor description:** There has been no request for an arrest warrant.
6. **Contextual or design factor:** Design
7. **Family:** Prosecutions factors

### Arrest warrant

1. **Type: Factor**
2. Dedoose name: Arrest warrant
3. **Description:** An arrest warrant has been issued.
4. **Inverse factor:** No arrest warrant
5. **Inverse factor description:** An arrest warrant has not been issued.
6. **Contextual or design factor:** Design
7. **Family:** Prosecutions factors

### Indictment

1. **Type: Factor**
2. Dedoose name: Indictment
3. **Description:** There has been an indictment.
4. **Inverse factor:** No indictment
5. **Inverse factor description:** There has not been an indictment.
6. **Contextual or design factor:** Design
7. **Family:** Prosecutions factors

### Conviction or severe punishment

1. **Type: Factor**
2. Dedoose name: Conviction\_or\_severe\_punishment
3. **Description:** The prosecution resulted in conviction or severe punishment.
4. **Inverse factor:** Absence of conviction or severe punishment
5. **Inverse factor description:** The prosecution did not result in conviction or severe punishment.
6. **Contextual or design factor:** Design
7. **Family:** Prosecutions factors

### Domestic prosecution

1. **Type: Factor**
2. Dedoose name: Domestic prosecution
3. **Description:** The prosecution is domestic.
4. **Inverse factor:** NA
5. **Inverse factor description:** NA
6. **Contextual or design factor:** Design
7. **Family:** Prosecutions factors

### International prosecution

1. **Type: Factor**
2. Dedoose name: International prosecution
3. **Description:** The prosecution is international.
4. **Inverse factor:** NA
5. **Inverse factor description:** NA
6. **Contextual or design factor:** Design
7. **Family:** Prosecutions factors

### Prosecution occurs after negotiated settlement

1. **Type: Factor**
2. Dedoose name: Prosecutions\_occur\_after \_negotiated\_settlement
3. **Description:** The prosecution occurs after a negotiated settlement.
4. **Inverse factor:** Prosecution does not occur after negotiated settlement
5. **Inverse factor description:** The prosecution does not occur after a negotiated settlement.
6. **Contextual or design factor:** Design
7. **Family:** Prosecutions factors

### Witness protection

1. **Type: Factor**
2. Dedoose name: Witness protection
3. **Description:** The prosecution effectively protects witnesses and victims.
4. **Inverse factor:** Absence of witness protection
5. **Inverse factor description:** The prosecution does not effectively protect witnesses and victims.
6. **Contextual or design factor:** Design
7. **Family:** Prosecutions factors

### Target aware of international justice system

1. **Type: Factor**
2. **Dedoose name:** Perpetrator’s awareness of the international justice system
3. **Description:** The target is familiar with the basic procedures and processes of the international criminal justice system
4. **Inverse factor:** Target unaware of international justice system
5. **Inverse factor description:** The target is familiar with the basic procedures and processes of the international criminal justice system
6. **Contextual or design factor:** Context
7. **Family:** Prosecutions factors

### UN Security Council referral

1. **Type: Factor**
2. Dedoose name: UNSC referral
3. **Description:** The case being prosecuted was referred to the International Criminal Court by the UN Security Council.
4. **Inverse factor:** Absence of UN Security Council referral
5. **Inverse factor description:** The case being prosecuted was not referred to the International Criminal Court by the UN Security Council.
6. **Contextual or design factor:** Design
7. **Family:** Prosecutions factors

### Conflict parties prefer domestic justice

1. **Type: Factor**
2. **Dedoose name:** Preference for domestic justice
3. **Description:** Conflict parties prefer domestic transitional justice to ICC justice.
4. **Inverse factor:** Conflict parties do not prefer domestic justice
5. **Inverse factor description:** Conflict parties do not prefer domestic transitional justice to ICC justice.
6. **Contextual or design factor:** Context
7. **Family:** Prosecutions factors

### Provision of troops

1. **Type: Factor**
2. Dedoose name: Provision of troops
3. **Description:** The tool implementer provides troops to the non-state armed group.
4. **Inverse factor:** NA
5. **Inverse factor description:** NA
6. **Contextual or design factor:** Design
7. **Family:** Support to NSAGs factors

### Provision of money or arms

1. **Type: Factor**
2. **Dedoose name:** Money or arms support
3. **Description:** The tool implementer provides money or arms to the non-state armed group.
4. **Inverse factor:** NA
5. **Inverse factor description:** NA
6. **Contextual or design factor:** Design
7. **Family:** Support to NSAGs factors

### Provision of safe haven

1. **Type: Factor**
2. **Dedoose name:** Rebel safe haven
3. **Description:** The tool implementer provides safe haven to the non-state armed group.
4. **Inverse factor:** NA
5. **Inverse factor description:** NA
6. **Contextual or design factor:** Design
7. **Family:** Support to NSAGs factors

### High quantity of support

1. **Type: Factor**
2. Dedoose name: High quantity of support
3. **Description:** The quantity of external support to the state actor or non-state armed group results in a large increase in the group’s capabilities.
4. **Inverse factor:** Low quantity of support
5. **Inverse factor description:** The quantity of external support to the state actor or non-state armed group does not result in a large increase in the group’s capabilities.
6. **Contextual or design factor:** Design
7. **Family:** Implementer choices

### Conflict termination goals

1. **Type: Factor**
2. Dedoose name: Conflict termination goals
3. Description: The tool implementer’s policy objective is to end the civil war or conflict.
4. Inverse factor: Non-conflict termination goals
5. Inverse factor description: The tool implementer’s policy objective is not to end the civil war or conflict.
6. Contextual or design factor: Design
7. Family: Implementer choices

### Observer mission

1. **Type: Factor**
2. Dedoose name: Observer mission
3. **Description:** The peace operation is an observer mission or has a traditional mandate that includes principles of consent, neutrality, or minimal use of force.
4. **Inverse factor:** NA
5. **Inverse factor description:** NA
6. **Contextual or design factor:** Design
7. **Family:** Peace operations factors

### Protection of civilians mandate

1. **Type: Factor**
2. Dedoose name: Protection\_of\_civilians\_mandate
3. **Description:** The peace operation has a mandate to protect civilians.
4. **Inverse factor:** NA
5. **Inverse factor description:** NA
6. **Contextual or design factor:** Design
7. **Family:** Peace operations factors

### Multidimensional mandate

1. **Type: Factor**
2. Dedoose name: Multidimensional\_mandate
3. **Description:** The peace operation has a mandate that is described as multidimensional, transformational, robust, or centered on enforcement or stabilization goals. These mandates include the use of force by peacekeepers for purposes other than the explicit protection of civilians.
4. **Inverse factor:** NA
5. **Inverse factor description:** NA
6. **Contextual or design factor:** Design
7. **Family:** Peace operations factors

### Humanitarian mission

1. **Type: Factor**
2. Dedoose name: Humanitarian\_mission
3. **Description:** The peace operation has a humanitarian purpose which can include protecting humanitarian convoys, humanitarian operations, and/or humanitarian aid.
4. **Inverse factor:** NA
5. **Inverse factor description:** NA
6. **Contextual or design factor:** Design
7. **Family:** Peace operations factors

### DDR mandate

1. **Type: Factor**
2. Dedoose name: DDR\_mandate
3. **Description:** The peace operation has a disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration mandate.
4. **Inverse factor:** NA
5. **Inverse factor description:** NA
6. **Contextual or design factor:** Design
7. **Family:** Peace operations factors

### UN mandate

1. **Type: Factor**
2. Dedoose name: UN mandate
3. **Description:** The peacekeeping mission is operating under a UN mandate. (Note - For our review, we assume that findings associated with a regional mandate can be considered equivalent to findings associated with a non-UN mandate.)
4. **Inverse factor:** Regional mandate
5. **Inverse factor description:** The peacekeeping mission is operating under a regional mandate.
6. **Contextual or design factor:** Design
7. **Family:** Peace operations factors

### Willingness/ability to use force

1. **Type: Factor**
2. Dedoose name: Ability\_to\_use\_force
3. **Description:** The tool implementer is willing and able to use force.
4. **Inverse factor:** Absence of willingness/ability to use force
5. **Inverse factor description:** The tool implementer is unwilling or unable to use force.
6. **Contextual or design factor:** Design
7. **Family:** Peace operations factors

### Diverse troop-contributing countries

1. **Type: Factor**
2. **Dedoose name:** Diversity of troop-contributing countries
3. **Description:** The peace operation is comprised of troops from a diverse set of countries
4. **Inverse factor:** Non-diverse troop-contributing countries
5. **Inverse factor description:** NA
6. **Contextual or design factor:** Design
7. **Family:** Peace operations factors

### Election engagement

1. **Type: Factor**
2. Dedoose name: Election\_engagement
3. **Description:** The peace operation is engaged in election-related activities.
4. **Inverse factor:** Lack of election engagement
5. **Inverse factor description:** The peace operation is not engaged in election-related activities.
6. **Contextual or design factor:** Design
7. **Family:** Peace operations factors

### Use of troops

1. **Type: Factor**
2. **Dedoose name:** Troops
3. **Description:** The peace operation is comprised of military troops.
4. **Inverse factor:** No use of troops
5. **Inverse factor description:** The peace operation is not comprised of military troops.
6. **Contextual or design factor:** Design
7. **Family:** Peace operations factors

### Use of safe areas

1. **Type: Factor**
2. Dedoose name: Use\_of\_safe\_areas
3. **Description:** The peace operation uses safe areas.
4. **Inverse factor:** No use of safe areas
5. **Inverse factor description:** The peace operation does not use safe areas.
6. **Contextual or design factor:** Design
7. **Family:** Peace operations factors

### Consent

1. **Type: Factor**
2. Dedoose name: Consent
3. **Description:** The peace operation has secured broad consent.
4. **Inverse factor:** Absence of consent
5. **Inverse factor description:** The peace operation has not secured broad consent
6. **Contextual or design factor:** Design
7. **Family:** Peace operations factors

### Use of private contractors/companies

1. **Type: Factor**
2. Dedoose name: Use\_of\_private\_contractors
3. **Description:** The peace operation deploys private security contractors or companies.
4. **Inverse factor:** No use of private contractors/companies
5. **Inverse factor description:** The peace operation does not deploy private security contractors or companies.
6. **Contextual or design factor:** Design
7. **Family:** Peace operations factors

### Civilian component

1. **Type: Factor**
2. Dedoose name: Civilian\_component
3. **Description:** The peace operation has a large civilian component.
4. **Inverse factor:** No civilian component
5. **Inverse factor description:** The peace operation does not have a large civilian component.
6. **Contextual or design factor:** Design
7. **Family:** Peace operations factors

### Ability to separate combatants

1. **Type: Factor**
2. Dedoose name: Ability\_to\_separate\_combatants
3. **Description:** The peace operation is able to separate combatants from civilians.
4. **Inverse factor:** Inability to separate combatants
5. **Inverse factor description:** The peace operation is unable to separate combatants from civilians.
6. **Contextual or design factor:** Design
7. **Family:** Peace operations factors

### High quantity of troops

1. **Type: Factor**
2. **Dedoose name:** Large\_force
3. **Description:** The peacekeeping or intervening military force is large in size.
4. **Inverse factor:** Small peacekeeping or intervening military force
5. **Inverse factor description:** The peacekeeping or intervening military force is small in size.
6. **Contextual or design factor:** Design
7. **Family:** Implementer choices

### Police

1. **Type: Factor**
2. Dedoose name: Police
3. **Description:** The peace operation has police.
4. **Inverse factor:** Lack of police
5. **Inverse factor description:** The peace operation does not have police.
6. **Contextual or design factor:** Design
7. **Family:** Peace operations factors

### Non-politicized naming and shaming

1. **Type: Factor**
2. Dedoose name: Non politicized\_naming\_and\_shaming
3. **Description:** The naming and shaming is technical.
4. **Inverse factor:** Politicized naming and shaming
5. **Inverse factor description:** The naming and shaming is politicized.
6. **Contextual or design factor:** Design
7. **Family:** Naming and shaming factors

### Multiple types of sanctions

1. **Type: Factor**
2. Dedoose name: Multiple\_types\_of\_sanctions
3. **Description:** The tool implementer implements multiple types of targeted sanctions.
4. **Inverse factor:** Single type of sanctions
5. **Inverse factor description:** The tool implementer implements a single type of targeted sanctions.
6. **Contextual or design factor:** Design
7. Family: Targeted sanctions factors

### High economic cost

1. **Type: Factor**
2. Dedoose name: High economic cost
3. Description: The comprehensive economic sanctions impose a high economic cost on the target.
4. Inverse factor: Low economic cost
5. Inverse factor description: The comprehensive economic sanctions impose a low economic cost on the target.
6. Contextual or design factor: Design
7. Family: Comprehensive economic sanctions factors

### Legal lootable resources

1. **Type: Factor**
2. Dedoose name: Legal lootable resources
3. Description: The country is experiencing a conflict that involves legal lootable resources.
4. Inverse factor: NA
5. Inverse factor description: NA
6. Contextual or design factor: Contextual
7. Family: Conflict dynamics

### Target pays implementer with resource concessions

1. **Type: Factor**
2. Dedoose name: Target\_resource\_concessions
3. Description: The target pays the tool implementer with resource concessions.
4. Inverse factor: NA
5. Inverse factor description: NA
6. Contextual or design factor: Contextual
7. Family: Target characteristics

### Pro-government intervention

1. **Type: Factor**
2. **Dedoose name:** Government\_intervention
3. **Description:** The military intervention is conducted in support of the government in the country under study.
4. **Inverse factor:** NA
5. **Inverse factor description:** NA
6. **Contextual or design factor:** Design
7. **Family:** Implementer choices

### Pro-rebel intervention

1. **Type: Factor**
2. **Dedoose name:** Rebel\_intervention
3. **Description:** The military intervention is conducted in support of the rebel group(s) in the country under study.
4. **Inverse factor:** NA
5. **Inverse factor description:** NA
6. **Contextual or design factor:** Design
7. **Family:** Implementer choices

### Anti-perpetrator intervention

1. **Type: Factor**
2. **Dedoose name:** Perpetrator\_intervention
3. **Description:** The military intervention is conducted in opposition to the perpetrator of violence in the country under study.
4. **Inverse factor:** NA
5. **Inverse factor description:** NA
6. **Contextual or design factor:** Design
7. **Family:** Implementer choices

### Neutral intervention

1. **Type: Factor**
2. **Dedoose name:** Neutral\_intervention
3. **Description:** The military intervention is not conducted in support of a particular conflict party in the country under study.
4. **Inverse factor:** NA
5. **Inverse factor description:** NA
6. **Contextual or design factor:** Design
7. **Family:** Implementer choices

### Non-lootable resources

1. **Type: Factor**
2. Dedoose name: Non\_lootable\_resources
3. Description: The country under study is experiencing a conflict that involves non-lootable resources, such as off-shore oil.
4. Inverse factor: NA
5. Inverse factor description: NA
6. Contextual or design factor: Contextual
7. Family: Conflict dynamics

### Strategy targets civilians

1. **Type: Factor**
2. Dedoose name: Strategy\_targets\_civilians
3. Description: The country under study is experiencing a conflict that involves non-lootable resources, such as off-shore oil.
4. Inverse factor: NA
5. Inverse factor description: NA
6. Contextual or design factor: Design
7. Family: Military intervention factors

### Airpower

1. **Type: Factor**
2. Dedoose name: Airpower
3. Description: The military intervention uses airpower.
4. Inverse factor: NA
5. Inverse factor description: NA
6. Contextual or design factor: Design
7. Family: Military intervention factors

### Implementer demands regime change

1. **Type: Factor**
2. **Dedoose name:** Implementer\_regime\_change
3. **Description:** The tool implementer demands regime change in the country under study.
4. **Inverse factor:** NA
5. **Inverse factor description:** NA
6. **Contextual or design factor:** Design
7. **Family:** Implementer choices

### Counter-terrorism objective

1. **Type: Factor**
2. **Dedoose name:** Counterterrorism\_objective
3. **Description:** The tool has a counter-terrorism policy objective.
4. **Inverse factor:** NA
5. **Inverse factor description:** NA
6. **Contextual or design factor:** Design
7. **Family:** Implementer choices

### Democratization mandate

1. **Type: Factor**
2. **Dedoose name:** Democratization\_mandate
3. **Description:** The tool has a democratization mandate or policy objective.
4. **Inverse factor:** NA
5. **Inverse factor description:** NA
6. **Contextual or design factor:** Design
7. **Family:** Implementer choices

### Independent agenda

1. **Type: Factor**
2. **Dedoose name:** Independent\_agenda
3. **Description:** The tool implementer pursues an agenda independent of conflict parties' agendas.
4. **Inverse factor:** NA
5. **Inverse factor description:** NA
6. **Contextual or design factor:** Design
7. **Family:** Implementer choices

### Strategic interest

1. **Type: Factor**
2. **Dedoose name:** Strategic\_interest
3. **Description:** The tool implementer has a strategic interest in the country under study, such as an economic, security, or broader interest.
4. **Inverse factor:** NA
5. **Inverse factor description:** NA
6. **Contextual or design factor:** Contextual
7. **Family:** Implementer characteristics

### Leaders do not join amnesty

1. **Type: Factor**
2. **Dedoose name:** Leaders\_not\_comply
3. **Description:** The leaders of the country or rebel group under study do not participate in the amnesty.
4. **Inverse factor:** Leaders join amnesty
5. **Inverse factor description:** The leaders of the country or rebel group under study participate in the amnesty.
6. **Contextual or design factor:** Contextual
7. **Family:** Amnesty factors

### Large money transfers

1. **Type: Factor**
2. **Dedoose name:** Large\_money\_transfers
3. **Description:** The amnesty agreement involves the transfer of large sums of money to the individuals that the amnesty covers.
4. **Inverse factor:** No money transfers
5. **Inverse factor description:** The amnesty agreement does not involve the transfer of large sums of money to the individuals that the amnesty covers.
6. **Contextual or design factor:** Design
7. **Family:** Amnesty factors

### Amnesty for serious human rights violations

1. **Type: Factor**
2. **Dedoose name:** Amnesty\_serious\_violations
3. **Description:** The amnesty agreement covers serious human rights violations.
4. **Inverse factor:** No amnesty for serious human rights violations
5. **Inverse factor description:** The amnesty agreement does not cover serious human rights violations.
6. **Contextual or design factor:** Design
7. **Family:** Amnesty factors

### Limited amnesty timespan

1. **Type: Factor**
2. **Dedoose name:** Limited\_timespan
3. **Description:** The amnesty covers acts that took place during a limited timespan.
4. **Inverse factor:** Broad amnesty timespan
5. **Inverse factor description:** The amnesty covers acts that took place during a broad timespan.
6. **Contextual or design factor:** Design
7. **Family:** Amnesty factors

### Amnesty includes relevant parties

1. **Type: Factor**
2. **Dedoose name:** Amnesty\_relevant\_parties
3. **Description:** The amnesty agreement includes relevant parties to the conflict.
4. **Inverse factor:** Amnesty does not include relevant parties
5. **Inverse factor description:** The amnesty agreement does not include relevant parties to the conflict.
6. **Contextual or design factor:** Design
7. **Family:** Amnesty factors

### Awareness of tool

1. **Type: Factor**
2. **Dedoose name:** Awareness\_tool
3. **Description:** The target is aware that the tool is being implemented.
4. **Inverse factor:** Unawareness of tool
5. **Inverse factor description:** The target is not aware that the tool is being implemented
6. **Contextual or design factor:** Contextual
7. **Family:** Target characteristics

### Promise of use of the tool

1. **Type: Factor**
2. **Dedoose name:** Promise\_use\_tool
3. **Description:** The tool implementer promises to use the tool.
4. **Inverse factor:** NA
5. **Inverse factor description:** NA
6. **Contextual or design factor:** Contextual
7. **Family:** Implementer choices

### Concentrated or inequitable disbursement

1. **Type: Factor**
2. **Dedoose name:** Concentrated\_disbursement
3. **Description:** The assistance is concentrated with a select number of elites or is inequitably disbursed.
4. **Inverse factor:** Diffuse or equitable disbursement
5. **Inverse factor description:** The assistance is not concentrated with a select number of elites or is equitably disbursed.
6. **Contextual or design factor:** Design
7. **Family:** Implementer choices

### Economic shock

1. **Type: Factor**
2. **Dedoose name:** Economic\_shock
3. **Description:** The country under study has recently experienced an economic shock.
4. **Inverse factor:** No economic shock
5. **Inverse factor description:** The country under study has not recently experienced an economic shock.
6. **Contextual or design factor:** Contextual
7. **Family:** Domestic context

### Inflation

1. **Type: Factor**
2. **Dedoose name:** Inflation
3. **Description:** The economy of the country under study is experiencing inflation.
4. **Inverse factor:** No inflation
5. **Inverse factor description:** The economy of the country under study is not experiencing inflation.
6. **Contextual or design factor:** Contextual
7. **Family:** Domestic context

### Neighboring state support

1. **Type: Factor**
2. **Dedoose name:** Neighbor\_state\_support
3. **Description:** Countries nearby support the leadership of the country under study.
4. **Inverse factor:** NA
5. **Inverse factor description:** NA
6. **Contextual or design factor:** Contextual
7. **Family:** International dynamics

### Fungible aid

1. **Type: Factor**
2. **Dedoose name:** Fungible\_aid
3. **Description:** The assistance can be used for multiple different purposes.
4. **Inverse factor:** Non-fungible aid
5. **Inverse factor description:** The assistance cannot be used for multiple different purposes.
6. **Contextual or design factor:** Design
7. **Family:** Implementer choices

### Humanitarian aid

1. **Type: Factor**
2. **Dedoose name:** Humanitarian\_aid
3. **Description:** The purpose of the assistance is humanitarian.
4. **Inverse factor:** Non-humanitarian aid
5. **Inverse factor description:** The purpose of the assistance is not humanitarian.
6. **Contextual or design factor:** Design
7. **Family:** Implementer choices

### Strong civil society

1. **Type: Factor**
2. **Dedoose name:** Strong\_civil\_society
3. **Description:** The country under study has a strong civil society.
4. **Inverse factor:** Weak civil society
5. **Inverse factor description:** The country under study has a weak civil society.
6. **Contextual or design factor:** Contextual
7. **Family:** Domestic context

### Large number of external sponsors

1. **Type: Factor**
2. **Dedoose name:** Number\_external\_sponsors
3. **Description:** A large number of external actors provide support for non-state armed groups.
4. **Inverse factor:** Small number of external sponsors
5. **Inverse factor description:** A small number of external actors provide support for non-state armed groups.
6. **Contextual or design factor:** Contextual
7. **Family:** Support to non-state armed groups factors