

# MILITARY AND NON-MILITARY INTERVENTIONS (MILINDA) CODEBOOK

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The article introducing the dataset should be cited as follows:

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

The MILINDA universe of cases encompasses all military and non-military peace operations between 1947 and 2016 explicitly designated as peace operations. We follow here the definition of Bellamy and Williams who define peace operations as the “expeditionary use of uniformed personnel (...) with or without a UN mandate, but with an explicit mandate to assist in the prevention of armed conflict by supporting a peace process.” (2015: 13)

The MILINDA dataset builds on but also extends the Third Party Interventions dataset (Mullenbach, 2013) and the Data Archive on Italy and Multilateral Security (ADISM) dataset (Attinà, 2012). Given our interest in shifts of peace operations among different groups of actors, our data not only includes UN missions but also a substantial number of missions conducted by ad hoc coalitions of states or individual state not included in the UN or SIPRI’s database. The MILINDA dataset contains 293 observations altogether. Of these 293 observations, 13 are newly coded and not included in either of two datasets,<sup>1</sup> 140 can be found in both datasets, 67 in ADISM only, and 73 in TPI only.

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<sup>1</sup>These are the following missions: (1) NATO’s 1999 Kosovo Operation ‘Allied Force’, (2) the 1994 Multinational Force in Haiti ‘Uphold Democracy’, (3) the 1976 Syrian intervention in Lebanon, (4) the Operation Unified Protector 2011 in Libya, (5) the second UNIFIL mission (with a changed mandate) along the Israeli-Lebanese border, (6) Saudi-Arabia’s ‘Peninsular Shield’ mission in Bahrain, (7) NATO’s Operation Ocean Shield in the Gulf of Aden, (8) the UN’s 2008 mission in Sierra Leone (UNIPSIL), (9) the European Training Mission in Somalia since 2010, (10) the 2006 UN authorized mission of IGAD in Somalia (not deployed), (11) the 2011 UN Mission in South Sudan, (12) the 2010 UN mission in Burundi (BNUB) and the (13) 2016 peacekeeping Operation in Burundi.

The dataset can be downloaded from the following website at the University of Goettingen: URL <http://lehrstuhlib.uni-goettingen.de/milinda.html>, where the latest version of MILINDA will be made regularly available.

## 2. GENERAL METHODOLOGY (APPLIED TO EACH MISSION)

The following variables are included in the dataset.

**caseid:** The internal number of the mission in the dataset. Will be linked to files containing information on each mission.

**acronym:** Official abbreviation of the mission as stated in the mission mandate

**country:** Country of the mission.

**region:** This categorical variable indicates the region in which the mission takes place. MILINDA codes nine regions altogether (please turn to Appendix A for the list of countries within each region). Eight of these regions are relevant for MILINDA (no interventions have taken place in North America). Central South Asia, Europe, Eurasia, Latin American Countries, Middle East and North Africa, Pacific, North America, Southeast Asia, South of Sahara Africa

**region\_n:** numeric, categorical variable for the region.

Central South Asia	= 1
Europe	= 2
Eurasia	= 3
Latin American Countries	= 4
Middle East and North Africa	= 5
Pacific	= 6
Southeast Asia	= 7
South of Sahara Africa	= 8

**agent:** Name of implementing organizations or state(s)

**inarea:** Dichotomous variable

0= out-of-area intervention

1= in-area-intervention

. = not relevant, in case of UN-interventions

Variable indicates whether or not the interventions are out-of-area or in-area-interventions for regional organizations. For out-of-area interventions, regional organizations need a UN-mandate or an explicit invitation by the target state to be legal under international law.

**mndt:** Mandate through which the intervention is legitimated. Records the agreement on which it is based. In the case of the UN usually resolutions of the Security Council, in the case of regional organizations their respective resolutions and decisions and in the case of ad-hoc interventions the respective agreements, such as a peace agreement, on which it is based.

**hcons:** Dichotomous variable (0,1). Indicates whether the target state has given its explicit consent (1), as mentioned in the authorizing resolutions or indicated through peace agreements or not (0). If no data is available, hcons is coded as missing (.).

**inttype:** Categorical variable. Indicates whether the mandate is an enforcement mission (ENFO), a peacekeeping mission (KEEP), an observer mission (OBSR) or a mission of some other type (OTHER), such as election monitoring or the demobilization of rebel groups according to some agreement.

**inttype\_n:** Numerical variable (1-4). Indicates whether the mandate is an enforcement mission (ENFO) a peacekeeping mission (KEEP), an observer mission (OBSR) or a mission of some other type (OTHER), such as election monitoring or the demobilization of rebel groups according to some agreement.

ENFO =	1
KEEP =	2
OBSR =	3
OTHER =	4

**intcat:** Categorical variable. Indicates which organization or body has mandated the mission and which one is implementing it. Depending on whether the UN, a regional organization or individual states or a coalition of states mandate and/or implement the missions, the missions are coded as UNUN, UNRO, UNIS, RORO, ROIS and IndStIndSt.

**intcat\_n:** Numerical variable. Indicates which organization or body has mandated the mission and which one is implementing it. Depending on whether the UN, a regional organization or individual states or a coalition of states mandate and/or implement the missions, the missions are coded as UNUN, UNRO, UNIS, RORO, ROIS and IndStIndSt.

ISIS =	1
ROIS =	2
RORO =	3
UNIS =	4
UNRO =	5
UNUN =	6

**imbody:** This variable indicates the specific organization *implementing* the specific mission. This could be the UN, a regional organization (such as EU, AU, ECOWAS) individual states acting ad-hoc (Ad-Hoc) or a group of states acting ad hoc (Ad-Hoc Coalition).

**ch7:** This dichotomous variable indicates whether the specific resolutions explicitly mention a Chapter VII situation.

**yearbeg:** string variable, stating the start year of a mission

**yearbeg\_n:** numerical variable, stating the start year of a mission

**yearend:** numerical variable, stating the end year and month of a mission

**durays:** continuous variable, stating the years of duration

**duram:** continuous variable, stating the months of duration

**duram\_n:** continuous, numerical variable, stating the months of duration

**person\_n:** number of personnel deployed for a mission

**fatal:** reported fatalities of a mission

**status:** Categorical variable. Indicates whether a mission occurs in the framework of Chapter VI of the UN Charter (on peaceful resolution of conflicts, UN-6), Chapter VII of

the UN Charter (on determining a threat to international peace and security and peace enforcement, UN-7), whether the UNSC has explicitly authorized the mission (UN-A-7) or only endorsed it (UN-E), and finally it indicates whether the mission takes place independently of the UN (NUN).

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NUN	=	1
UN-6	=	2
UN-7	=	3
UN-A-7	=	4
UN-E	=	5

**ch7\_n**: Dichotomous variable (0,1). Indicates whether the specific resolutions explicitly mention a Chapter VII situation (1) or not (0).

**srcadis / srcadis\_n**: Dichotomous variable (0,1). Indicates whether the mission is included in the ADISM dataset (1) or not (0).

**srctpi, srctpi\_n**: Dichotomous variable (0,1). Indicates whether the mission is included in the Third Party Interventions (TPI) dataset (1) or not (0).

**srcsipr, srcsipr\_n**: Dichotomous variable (0,1). Indicates whether the mission is included in the SIPRI Military Interventions dataset (1) or not (0).

**srcoth**: Dichotomous variable (0,1). Indicates whether the mission comes from a different source.

**bef1992**: Dichotomous variable (0,1). Indicates whether a mission has been deployed before 1992 or thereafter (includes the year 1992).

**bef1991**: Dichotomous variable (0,1). Indicates whether a mission has been deployed before 1991 or thereafter (excludes the year 1992).