ICB Non-State Actor Data

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This dataset codes three levels of information regarding the involvement of non-state actors in ICB crises. Users should cite this codebook in published work using the data. Funding for this dataset was generously provided by the Folke Bernadotte Academy.

Non-State Actor Level Data

To code a non-state actor (these are armed or potentially-armed non-state actors) as involved in an international crisis, at least one of the following conditions must be met:

- The non-state actor triggers a foreign policy crisis for at least one crisis actor
- The non-state actor affects the crisis actor criteria for at least one crisis actor (threat, time pressure, propensity for violence)
- The non-state actor is involved in negotiations pertinent to the abatement of the crisis

NB: Throughout, use “NA” to indicate if no value applies to a given field.

Name: ICBNUM

ICB CRISIS NUMBER

What is the ICB crisis number that applies to this case?

Name: NSANAME

ICB NSA NAME

A unique name to give to the non-state actor.

Name: NSAID

UNIQUE ICB NSA ID

A unique identification code to be generated later.

Name: UCDPACT

NSA ID FROM UCDP DATASETS
This is the non-state actor ID code from UCDP datasets, such as the UCDP Dyadic Dataset. This is the “SideBID” variable for intra-state conflicts in the dyadic data, and can be conveniently located in the UCDP Actor Dataset. In cases when the ICB NSA group is a subset of a broader UCDP categorization (e.g., the JKLF is a subset of Kashmiri militants), the UCDP code is still used.

**Name: UCDPDYAD**

**DYAD ID FROM NSA DATA AND UCDP DATASETS**

This is the “dyadid” variable from the Non-State Actor Dataset and the “DyadId” variable from the UCDP Dyadic Dataset.

**Name: EPR**

**NSA ID FROM ETHNIC POWER RELATIONS DATASET**

**Name: MAR**

**NSA ID FROM THE MINORITIES AT RISK DATASET**

**Name: MISC**

**NSA ID FROM THE MEDIATING INTRASTATE CRISIS DATASET (DAVID QUINN)**

**Name: NSALOC**

**LOCATION OF NSA**

Where is the non-state actor primarily located—in terms of the physical location of the bulk of its armed forces—during the crisis period? Even if the non-state actor is present in multiple countries, if a primary location can be determined, the Gleditsch & Ward country code is assigned. If no country can be identified, this variable is coded “NA” with a brief comment detailing the actor location.

**Name: RELLOC**

**RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN NSA AND LOCATION STATE**
What is the relationship between the non-state actor and the primary location state during the crisis period?

**Values and Illustrations**

1. **Allied / favorable relations; location state is a crisis actor**
2. **Neutral relations; location state is a crisis actor**
3. **Adversarial / unfavorable relations; location state is a crisis actor**
4. **Allied / favorable relations; location state is not a crisis actor**
5. **Neutral relations; location state is not a crisis actor**
6. **Adversarial / unfavorable relations; location state is not a crisis actor**
7. **No primary location identified in NSALOC**

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***Variables NSA2ACTDIRECT through NSA2ACTOTHER concern support or aid provided by the non-state actor to a state that is either (1) a crisis actor, or (2) a source of threat for a crisis actor. For each variable, the Gleditsch and Ward country codes for each state actor receiving a given type of support are listed in ascending order, delimited by a semicolon and space. (Example: If Jamaica, Japan, and Jordan all received support of the given type from this non-state actor during a crisis, the variable would be coded “051; 663; 740”.)

**Name: NSA2ACT_DIRECT**

**DIRECT SUPPORT FROM NSA TO STATE**

Did the non-state actor engage in direct fighting in support of a crisis actor or source of threat? Fighting consists of direct engagement in violent hostilities using the non-state actor’s military assets or personal, and is separate from using these assets or personal to train or arm the recipient of support. List the country codes of states that fit these criteria.

**Name: NSA2ACT_MLT**

**MATERIEL, LOGISTICAL, AND TRAINING SUPPORT FROM NSA TO STATE**

Did the non-state actor provide materiel support, logistical support, training, or territorial assistance to a crisis actor or source of threat? Such support could consist of weapons, other physical equipment utilized by the recipient in a military manor, logistical assistance in tasks...
such as positioning or troop transport, the provision of military training of any form, or the
provision of safe haven (sanctuary). List the country codes of states that fit these criteria.

Name: NSA2ACT_ECON

ECONOMIC SUPPORT FROM NSA TO STATE

Did the non-state actor provide economic support to a crisis actor or source of threat?
Such support could consists of any funds given for the purpose of military use or any other use
that is relevant to the crisis. List the country codes of states that fit these criteria.

Name: NSA2ACT_OTHER

OTHER SUPPORT FROM NSA TO STATE

Did the non-state actor provide a type of support not covered in variables [#] – [#] to a
crisis actor or source of threat? For example, such support could include political support via
public statements that enhance the legitimacy of the recipient. List the country codes of states
that fit these criteria.

***Variables ACT2NSADIRECT through ACT2NSAOTHER concern support or aid
provided by a state that is either (1) a crisis actor, or (2) a source of threat for a crisis actor, to the
non-state actor. For each variable, the Gleditsch and Ward country codes for each state actor
providing a given type of support are listed in ascending order, delimited by a semicolon and
space. (Example: If Haiti, Honduras, and Hungary all provided support of the given type to this
non-state actor during a crisis, the variable would be coded “041; 091; 310”.)

Name: ACT2NSA_DIRECT

DIRECT SUPPORT FROM STATE TO NSA

Did any crisis actors or sources of threat engage in direct fighting in support of the non-
state actor? Fighting consists of direct engagement in violent hostilities using the state actor’s
military assets or personnel, and is separate from using these assets or personnel to train or arm
the recipient of support. List the country codes of states that fit these criteria.

Name: ACT2NSA_MLT

MATERIEL, LOGISTICAL, AND TRAINING SUPPORT FROM STATE TO NSA
Did any crisis actors or sources of threat provide materiel support, logistical support, or training to the non-state actor? Such support could consist of weapons, other physical equipment utilized by the recipient in a military manor, logistical assistance in tasks such as positioning or troop transport, or the provision of military training of any form. List the country codes of states that fit these criteria.

**Name: ACT2NSA_TERR**

**TERRITORIAL SUPPORT FROM STATE TO NSA**

Did any crisis actors or sources of threat provide territorial assistance to the non-state actor? Such support could consist of the provision of safe haven (sanctuary), or transit (allowing for cross-border operations). List the country codes of states that fit these criteria.

**Name: ACT2NSA_ECON**

**ECONOMIC SUPPORT FROM STATE TO NSA**

Did any crisis actors or sources of threat provide economic support to the non-state actor? Such support could consist of any funds given for the purpose of military use or any other use that is relevant to the crisis. List the country codes of states that fit these criteria.

**Name: ACT2NSA_OTHER**

**OTHER SUPPORT FROM STATE TO NSA**

Did any crisis actors or sources of threat provide a type of support not covered in variables [#] – [#] to the non-state actor? For example, such support could include political support via public statements that enhance the legitimacy of the recipient. List the country codes of states that fit these criteria.

***Variables VIOLWAR through OSVNSA concern the occurrence of violence between the non-state actor and a state adversary that is either (1) a crisis actor, or (2) a source of threat for a crisis actor. For each variable, the Gleditsch & Ward country codes for each state actor engaged in a given level of violence with the non-state actor are listed in ascending order, delimited by a semicolon and space. (Example: If Fiji, Finland, and France all experienced a given level of violence with the non-state actor during a crisis, the variable would be coded “220; 375; 950”.) For the three battle-related levels of violence (VIOLWAR, VIOLMAJOR, VIOLMINOR), code only the highest level of violence experienced. For the non-battle-related level of violence (VIOLTERROR, OSVSTATE, OSVNSA), code each that occur. For VIOLTERROR, code only non-state actor terrorism against the state actor. State terrorism should be captured in the OSVSTATE variable.
Name: VIOLWAR

**VIOLENCE WITH ADVERSARY STATE AT THE LEVEL OF WAR**

Did the non-state actor engage in violence at the level of full scale war with any crisis actors or sources of threat? The non-state actor must have actively fought at the level of war, not merely been the target of a war waged by the state actor. Full scale war should be recognized by either COW or UCDP. List the country codes of states that fit these criteria.

Name: VIOLMAJOR

**VIOLENCE WITH ADVERSARY STATE AT THE LEVEL OF MAJOR CLASHES**

Did the non-state actor engage in violence at the level of major clashes with any crisis actors or sources of threat? The non-state actor must have actively fought in major clashes, not merely been the target of major clash level violence perpetrated by the state actor. List the country codes of states that fit these criteria.

Name: VIOLMINOR

**VIOLENCE WITH ADVERSARY STATE AT THE LEVEL OF MINOR CLASHES**

Did the non-state actor engage in violence at the level of minor clashes with any crisis actors or sources of threat? The non-state actor must have actively fought in minor clashes, not merely been the target of minor clash level violence perpetrated by the state actor. List the country codes of states that fit these criteria.

Name: VIOLTERROR

**TERROR ATTACKS AGAINST HARD TARGETS**

Did the non-state actor engage in terrorist attacks targeting the hard targets (state and military assets) of any crisis actors or sources of threat? Terrorist attacks targeting civilians should be captured under OSVNSA. State terrorism targeted at the non-state actor is not included, and should be captured under OSVSTATE. List the country codes of states that fit these criteria.

Name: OSVSTATE

**ONE-SIDED VIOLENCE COMMITTED BY STATE**
Did the non-state actor experience one-sided violence such as genocide or other forms of violence against civilians perpetrated by any crisis actors or sources of threat? List the country codes of states that fit these criteria.

**Name: OSVNSA**

**ONE-SIDED VIOLENCE COMMITTED BY NSA**

Did the non-state actor engage in one-sided violence such as genocide or other forms of violence against civilians? List the country codes of states whose population was victim of such violence.

**Name: NVC**

**NON-VIOLENT CAMPAIGN**

Did the non-state actor engage in a non-violent campaign against a crisis actor or source of threat? Consult the NAVCO 2.0 data. List the country codes of states that fit these criteria. If there is a non-violent campaign that occurs outside of the NAVCO data, still enter the country code here, and assign “NA” for NVCID.

**Name: NVCID**

**NON-VIOLENT CAMPAIGN ID**

If the non-state actor did engage in a non-violent campaign recorded in the NAVCO 2.0 data during the crisis period, record the campaign ID. If the non-state actor engaged in multiple non-violent campaigns during the crisis period, list the ID for each delimited by a semicolon and space.

**Name: VETOPLAY**

**VETO PLAYER**

Is the non-state actor a veto player? A “veto player” is an actor whose agreement is required to bring about a crisis termination. Such actors can act as spoilers if they disapprove of the way a crisis concludes, effectively vetoing a crisis outcome that does not account for their interests. Non-state actors must meet three conditions to be veto players (for a justification of these criteria, see Cunningham 2009):

- **Autonomy:** the non-state actor has a separate agenda from the crisis actors and sources of threat.
- **Cohesiveness:** the non-state actor is capable of avoiding fractionalization.
• Viability: the non-state actor is able to unilaterally force a continuation of the crisis if the crisis actors and sources of threat attempt to reach an agreement.

Values and Illustrations

(1) Veto player

(2) Not a veto player

Name: ETHALLY

ETHNIC RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN NSA AND ALLIES

Is the relationship between the non-state actor and any of its allied crisis actors or sources of threat ethnically motivated? Specifically, is the alliance based on common ethnic ties between the ethnic group in power in the allied state and the ethnicity associated with the non-state actor? If the non-state actor is not ethnically defined, use code “NA.” If there are alliances predicated on shared ethnicity, list the country codes for each state for which this is the case, delimited by a semicolon and space.

Name: ETHADV

ETHNIC RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN NSA AND ADVERSARIES

Is the relationship between the non-state actor and any of its adversarial crisis actors or sources of threat ethnically motivated? Specifically, is the adversary based on ethnic hostilities between the ethnic group in power in the adversary state and the ethnicity associated with the non-state actor? If the non-state actor is not ethnically defined, code as “NA.” If there are adversarial relationships predicated on shared ethnicity, list the country codes for each state for which this is the case, delimited by a semicolon and space.

Name: ICTRIG

INTERNATIONAL CRISIS TRIGGER

Did this non-state actor trigger the international crisis?

Values and Illustrations

(1) Yes

(2) No
Name: FPCTRIG

FOREIGN POLICY CRISIS TRIGGER

For which states did this non-state actor trigger a foreign policy crisis? Country codes are assigned for the states whose foreign policy crisis was triggered by this non-state actor (delimit with semi-colons if needed).

Name: TARTRIG

TARGET OF TRIGGERING ACT

What was the target of the trigger act? Specifically, did the non-state actor target civilians? Consult the Andersen-Rodgers (2015) data when coding this variable.

Values and Illustrations

(1) Triggering act targeted civilians
(2) Triggering act did not target civilians
(3) Non-state actor did not trigger a foreign policy crisis for any state

Name: MOBTIME

MOBILIZATION TIMING

When did the non-state actor mobilize (politically or militarily) in relation to the crisis trigger?

Values and Illustrations

(1) Mobilization occurred before the trigger
(2) Mobilization was the trigger
(3) Mobilization occurred after the trigger

Name: MOBDATE (YRMOB, MOMOB, DAMOB)

MOBILIZATION DATE
Precisely, when did the non-state actor mobilize? If the non-state actor mobilized before the crisis trigger, then this variable is assigned “NA.”

Name: DEMOB

DEMOBILIZATION TIMING

When did the non-state actor demobilize in relation to the crisis termination?

Values and Illustrations

(1) Demobilization occurred before the termination
(2) Demobilization was the termination
(3) Demobilization had not occurred at the time of termination

Name: DMBDATE (YRDMB, MODMB, DADMB)

DEMOBILIZATION DATE

Precisely, when did the non-state actor mobilize? If the non-state actor demobilized after the crisis termination or is still active, then this variable is assigned “NA.”

Name: ATTOUT

NSA ATTITUDE TOWARD CRISIS OUTCOME

What was the attitude of the non-state actor toward the crisis outcome?

Values and Illustrations

(1) Supportive; favorable view of crisis outcome
(2) Neutral; ambivalent or indifference view of crisis outcome
(3) Opposed; unfavorable view of crisis outcome
(4) Non-state actor was demobilized before crisis outcome

Name: GOAL
PRIMARY GOAL OF NSA

What was the primary goal of the non-state actor’s involvement in the crisis?

Values and Illustrations

(1) Secession from location state
(2) Regime change in location state
(3) Removal of foreign occupier from location state
(4) Access to political institutions in location state
(5) Other policy change in location state
(6) Support of allied crisis actor or source of threat
(7) Regime change in a state other than the location state
(8) Other policy change in a state other than the location state
(9) Group survival

Name: PRIMPUR

PRIMARY PURPOSE OF POLITICAL GOAL-SEEKING

What was the primary purpose of the group’s political goal-seeking? Consult the Andersen-Rodgers (2015) data when coding this variable.

Values and Illustrations

(1) Secular-institutional
(2) Ethnopolitical
(3) Theocratic

Name: LVLORG

LEVEL OF NSA ORGANIZATION
What level of organization did the non-state actor have? Consult the Andersen-Rodgers (2015) data when coding this variable.

Values and Illustrations

(1) Military and political wing

(2) Political wing only

(3) Military wing only

(4) Neither

Name: ROLENEG

ROLE OF NSA IN NEGOTIATIONS

What was the role of the non-state actor in negotiations held during the crisis?

Values and Illustrations

(1) No negotiations held

(2) Included in negotiations

(3) Included by proxy or by a third party representing their interests

(4) Abstained from negotiations (voluntary nonparticipation)

(5) Excluded from negotiations (non-voluntary nonparticipation)

Name: CRISMG

NSA PRINCIPLE CONFLICT MANAGEMENT TECHNIQUE

This variable identifies the primary crisis management technique used by the non-state actor.

Values and Illustrations

(1) Negotiation

(2) Adjudication or arbitration
Name: CENVIO

CENTRALITY OF VIOLENCE

This variable assesses the extent of violence employed by a non-state actor as a crisis management technique.

Values and Illustrations

1. No violence
2. Violence minor
3. Violence important
4. Violence preeminent

Name: VIOL

VIOLENCE ASSOCIATED WITH NSA

This variable identifies the extent of violence experience by non-state actor, regardless of whether the non-state actor used violence as a crisis management technique.

Values and Illustrations

1. No violence
2. Minor clashes
3. Serious clashes
(4) Full-scale war

Name: TERRCONT

TERRITORIAL CONTROL BY THE NSA

Does the non-state actor control territory in location state?

Values and Illustrations

(1) High level of control
(2) Low level of control
(3) No territorial control

Name: NSAABAT

NSA EFFECT ON CRISIS ABATEMENT

Did the non-state actor contribute to crisis abatement? Did the non-state actor prevent hostilities or otherwise contribute to crisis termination? Did the non-state actor engage in hostilities or otherwise contribute to crisis escalation?

Values and Illustrations

(1) Non-state actor activity escalated the crisis
(2) Non-state actor activity did not contribute to crisis abatement
(3) Non-state actor activity contributed to crisis abatement

Name: NSAPACE

NSA EFFECT ON PACE OF ABATEMENT

Did the non-state actor impact the timing of crisis termination?

Values and Illustrations

(1) Non-state actor activity delayed termination
(2) Non-state actor activity had no effect on the timing of termination
(3) Non-state actor activity contributed to a more rapid termination

***Variables VNSAADVS through NSAALLY concern relationships between the non-state actor and other non-state actors relevant to this crisis. For each variable, give the NSANAME for each non-state actor experiencing a given relationship with the non-state actor being coded, delimited by a semicolon and space.

Name: VNSAADVS

VIOLENT ADVERSITY WITH OTHER NSA

Did the non-state actor have violent adversity with another non-state actor relevant to this crisis? This includes armed clashes, terrorist attacks, or violence of any kind. List the NSANAMEs of non-state actors that fit these criteria.

Name: NVNSAADVS

NON-VIOLENT ADVERSITY WITH OTHER NSA

Did the non-state actor have non-violent adversity with another non-state actor relevant to this crisis? This includes negative public statements (such as condemnations), political or economic actions of a conflictual nature, and non-violent military actions. If there is also violent adversity with another non-state actor, then we would not consider them. List the NSANAMEs of non-state actors that fit these criteria.

Name: NSAALLY

ALLIANCES WITH OTHER NSA

Did the non-state actor have an alliance with another non-state actor relevant to this crisis? This includes formal alliances, an exchange of materiel, economic, or political support, or shared/overlapping goals. List the NSANAMEs of non-state actors that fit these criteria.

Name: SWITCH

SWITCHING ALLIANCES
Did the non-state actor switch sides in the crisis at any time? Switching occurs if the non-state actor was aligned with one crisis actor or source of threat at one point in the crisis, but was aligned with the adversary of that crisis actor or source of threat at a later point in the crisis. Make sure to include information relevant to switching alliances in the crisis summary.

Values and Illustrations

(1) Non-state actor switched sides

(2) Non-state actor did not switch sides
Actor Level Data

Name: NSATRIG

NAME OF NSA TRIGGERING ENTITY

If the entity that triggered the foreign policy crisis was coded as a non-state actor in TRIGENT, this variable identifies the specific non-state actor responsible for triggering the foreign policy crisis for the crisis actor. Give the NSANAME.

Name: NSATRIG_ID

ID OF NSA TRIGGERING ENTITY

The NSAID that pertains to NSATRIG.
System Level Data

Name: NSAINV

NSA INVOLVEMENT

Was a non-state actor coded as being involved in the crisis?

Values and Illustrations

(0) No

(1) Yes

Name: NSATRIG

NAME OF NSA TRIGGERING ENTITY

If the entity that triggered the international crisis was coded as a non-state actor in TRIGENT, this variable identifies the specific non-state actor responsible for triggering the foreign policy crisis. Use the NSANAME that you assigned earlier.

Name: NSATRIG_ID

ID OF NSA TRIGGERING ENTITY

The NSAID that pertains to NSATRIG.