

Sexual Violence in Armed Conflict (SVAC) Dataset

Codebook and User Instruction Guide

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1.0 Introduction and scope of the SVAC Dataset

The SVAC dataset covers conflict-related sexual violence committed by the following types of armed conflict actors: (1) government/state military, (2) pro-government militias, and (3) rebel/insurgent forces. Peacekeeper and civilian perpetrators are not included as actors in the dataset. Additionally, only sexual violence by armed groups against individuals outside their own organization is included.

The SVAC dataset covers all conflicts active in the years 1989-2009, as defined by the UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Database. Data is collected for all years of active conflict (defined by 25 battle deaths or more per year), for interim years when violence drops below the 25 battle-deaths threshold but restarts before 5 years have passed, and for five years post-conflict. The dataset also includes post-conflict observations for conflicts that ended less than 5 years prior to 1989. Sexual violence outside of this study period is beyond the scope of the project.

Conflict Manuscripts, which contain details about the coding decisions for each variable for every conflict-actor-year, can be provided upon request.

Additional information can be found on the project website: www.sexualviolencedata.org.

The three main sources used to code the data—annual reports issued by the State Department, Human Rights Watch and Amnesty International—are described in Section 4.

2.0 Definitions and inclusion criteria

2.1 Unit of Observation

The unit of observation for the SVAC dataset is the *conflict-actor-year*: a particular actor involved in a particular conflict in a given calendar-year (e.g. conflict 118, Lord's Resistance Army (LRA), 2001). Conflicts and actors are defined in the following paragraphs.

2.2 Conflicts

The SVAC dataset includes all active armed conflicts in the period 1989-2009, as defined by the UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict database (Gleditsch et al. 2002) and the UCDP Dyadic Dataset (Harbom, Melander & Wallensteen 2009; Harbom & Wallensteen 2010). We include conflicts that have either been active in one or more of the years 1989-2009 (the study period) OR were active in one or more of the 5 years preceding the study period. An armed conflict is defined as: “a contested incompatibility that concerns government and/or territory where the use of armed force between two parties, of which at least one is the government of a state, results in at least 25 battle-related deaths” (Gleditsch et al. 2002).

The UCDP/PRIO definition includes both full-scale wars as well as lower intensity armed conflicts. The dataset includes three types of wars and conflicts, defined as follows (1) *Intrastate armed conflict*, which occurs between the government of a state and one or more internal opposition

groups without intervention from other states; (2) *Internationalized internal armed conflict*, which occurs between the government of a state and one or more internal opposition groups with intervention from other states (secondary parties) on one or both sides; and (3) *Interstate conflicts*, which occurs between the governments of two states. In addition to the observations included in the UCDP Dyadic Dataset (Harbom, Melander & Wallensteen 2009; Harbom & Wallensteen 2010), the SVAC dataset includes what we call “interim years.” These are conflict-actor-years that are not active (meaning that they do not reach the 25 battle-related deaths threshold) if the observation in question is less than 5 years after an active observation, AND the conflict actor resumes to be active within 5 years after the last active year. For example, if a rebel group was active in 1993, 1994, and 1996, we also code for any sexual violence that occurred in 1995 and call this year (1995) an “interim year.”

Finally, we include the five conflict-actor-years after the last year that a conflict actor has been deemed active. Using the previous example, if a rebel group was active in 1993, 1994, and 1996, we also code any sexual violence by the group in the five years after the final active year: 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, and 2001. We call these “post-conflict years.” An exception to this coding is if the actor changes status in terms of actor type (e.g. switches from being a rebel group to being part of the state side of the conflict). For more detail on actor types, see the next section.

2.3 Actors

The SVAC dataset includes the actors present in armed conflicts as conflict parties according to the UCDP/PRIO armed conflict data (Gleditsch et al. 2002) and the UCDP Dyadic Dataset (Harbom, Melander & Wallensteen 2009; Harbom & Wallensteen 2010). We include all government/state actors (Side A), rebel/insurgent (Side B) actors, and all other state actors (Side A2 and Side B2) in all conflict years that reached the 25 battle-related deaths threshold. In addition, we code as actors any pro-government militias (Side Ax) listed in the Pro-Government Militias (PGMs) Dataset (Carey and Mitchell 2013).¹ See the General Variables table below in Section 3 for the codes for each of the six actor types. We have assigned PGMs to relevant conflicts in the UCDP conflict dataset based on reading of the case material and the background documentation of the PGM dataset. PGMs in countries without armed conflicts according to UCDP dataset, and PGMs not reported to be involved in such armed conflicts, are not included in the SVAC dataset.

Some government/state actors with special status are not specifically named in the dataset; examples include special police, special units, treasury police, presidential guards, presidential units, and security forces. We include all government actors with special status as representatives of the state, unless that actor has been previously assigned a separate ID code as a pro-government militia. Violations by actors such as domestic police, interrogators, border patrol, border police, and checkpoint police were coded as committed by the government/state side (Side A) if coders found explicit evidence that the sexual violence was conflict-related and/or directed at an insurgent or suspected member of an insurgent group, a close relative of a member of an insurgent group, and/or undertaken for the purpose of collecting intelligence related to the conflict. Additionally, in

¹ See the Pro-Government Militias Dataset website for more information: <http://www.sowi.uni-mannheim.de/militias/>

cases where the incident of sexual violence was perpetrated in a conflict territory, such as at a border or a checkpoint in a clearly defined conflict area, the incident of sexual violence perpetrated by one of the aforementioned actors was considered conflict-related.

At the beginning of each Conflict Manuscript is an actor assignment table that reflects what parties are included as government actors (e.g. special police) for each year and the assignment of actors in transitional years (for example, when a rebel group changes assignment to a state/government actor).

2.4 Sexual Violence

Following the definition used by the International Criminal Court (ICC)², we define sexual violence as (1) rape,³ (2) sexual slavery,⁴ (3) forced prostitution,⁵ (4) forced pregnancy,⁶ and (5) forced sterilization/abortion.⁷ Following Elisabeth Wood (2009), we also include (6) sexual mutilation,⁸ and (7) sexual torture.⁹ This definition does not exclude the existence of female perpetrators and male victims, both of which are observed in the data. We focus on violations that involve direct force and/or physical violence. We exclude acts that do not go beyond verbal sexual harassment, abuse or threats, including sexualized insults, forced nudity, or verbal humiliation.

2 International Criminal Court, Elements of Crimes, U.N. Doc. PCNICC/2000/1/Add.2 (2000). Article 8 (2)(e). Available at: http://wfrt.net/humanrts/instree/iccelementsofcrimes.html#_ftn64

3 Rape is defined as the case where the perpetrator invaded the body of a person by conduct resulting in penetration, however slight, of any part of the body of the victim or of the perpetrator with a sexual organ, or of the anal or genital opening of the victim with any object or any other part of the body. The invasion was committed by force, or by threat of force or coercion, such as that caused by fear of violence, duress, detention, psychological oppression or abuse of power, against such person or another person, or by taking advantage of a coercive environment, or the invasion was committed against a person incapable of giving genuine consent.

4 Sexual slavery is defined as the case where the perpetrator exercised any or all of the powers attaching to the right of ownership over one or more persons, such as by purchasing, selling, lending or bartering such a person or persons, or by imposing on them a similar deprivation of liberty in order to cause such person or persons to engage in one or more acts of a sexual nature.

5 Forced prostitution is defined as the case where the perpetrator or another person obtained or expected to obtain pecuniary or other advantage in exchange for or in connection with the acts of a sexual nature.

6 Forced pregnancy is defined as the case where the perpetrator confined one or more women forcibly made pregnant, with the intent of affecting the ethnic composition of any population or carrying out other grave violations of international law.

7 Forced sterilization/abortion is defined as the case where the perpetrator deprived one or more persons of biological reproductive capacity.

8 Sexual mutilation is defined as the case where permanent disfigurement, including but not limited to cutting/severing of breasts or genitals, has occurred and that this conduct has caused death or has seriously endangered the physical or mental health of such person or persons.

9 In general, "torture means any act by which severe pain or suffering, whether physical or mental, is intentionally inflicted on a person for such purposes as obtaining from him or a third person information or a confession, punishing him for an act he or a third person has committed or is suspected of having committed, or intimidating or coercing him or a third person, or for any reason based on discrimination of any kind, when such pain or suffering is inflicted by or at the instigation of or with the consent or acquiescence of a public official or other person acting in an official capacity." (UN Convention against torture: <http://www.hrweb.org/legal/cat.html>). In the SVAC data, we also code torture committed by non-state actors.

The purpose of the SVAC dataset is to establish a systematic account of sexual violence in armed conflict. The project captures variation in reports of sexual violence along six dimensions, each discussed in more detail later:

1. **Prevalence:** What was the magnitude of sexual violence by a particular armed actor?
2. **Perpetrators:** Which armed actor committed sexual violence?
3. **Victims:** Who were the victims and/or who was targeted?
4. **Form:** What types of sexual violence were committed?
5. **Timing:** When did sexual violence occur?
6. **Location:** Where did sexual violence occur?

3.0 Variables

To ensure compatibility with widely used existing datasets, we include a number of general variables on region, country, year, actor ID, type of actor, and conflict ID, mostly from the UCDP/PRIO data and the UCDP Dyadic Conflict dataset (Gleditsch et al. 2002; Harbom, Melander & Wallensteen 2009; Harbom & Wallensteen 2010). We also coded a new set of substantive variables, reflecting the various dimensions of sexual violence. Below we present the general variables of the dataset (not pertaining to sexual violence), and then we proceed to describe the sexual violence variables and how they are coded.

3.1 General Variables

Variable Name	Source	Description
ID	UCDP/PRIO	UCDP/PRIO conflict ID
ActorID	UCDP/PRIO	UCDP/PRIO non-state actor ID
GWNO	Gleditsch/Ward	Gleditsch/Ward country ID
Year	UCDP/PRIO	Year
ConflictYear	UCDP/PRIO	Dummy indicating active conflict-year. See below for a detailed description of each year type.
PostC	UCDP/PRIO	Dummy indicating a post-conflict-year. See below for a detailed description of each year type.
Interim	UCDP/PRIO	Dummy indicating an interim conflict-year. See below for a detailed description of each year type.
Location	UCDP/PRIO	The name(s) of the country/countries of fighting and whose government(s) have a primary claim to the territory in dispute.
ActorName	UCDP/PRIO; Sabine & Carey	Name of the country if the actor is a government; otherwise, the name of the organization if a rebel group or militia.
Incompatibility	UCDP/PRIO	A general coding of the conflict issue
Territory	UCDP/PRIO	The name of the territory over which the conflict is fought, provided that the incompatibility is territory.
ActorType	SVAC	A coding for the type of actor. More specifically, we employ the following scheme: 1: State (in UCDP dyadic, this actor type is called 'Side A') 2: State A2 (in UCDP dyadic, this actor type is called 'Side A2nd'). These are states supporting the state (1) involved with conflict on its territory. 3: Rebel (in UCDP dyadic, the actor type is called 'Side B') 4: State supporting rebels in other country (in UCDP dyadic, this actor type is called 'SideB2nd'). 6: Pro-government militias (PGMs)

3.1.1 Year Variables

3.1.1.1 Active conflict years (*conflictyear*)

For states and rebel groups: This variable is coded 1 for all years where the observation (conflict-actor-year) is in an active conflict (and the actor included in the UCDP dataset in the particular year), and 0 otherwise.

For PGMs: This variable is coded 1 for all years where the observation (conflict-actor-year) for *at least one* of the dyad IDs that make up the conflict ID to which the PGM belongs is coded 1 on this variable, and 0 otherwise.

3.1.1.2 Post conflict years (*postc*)

For states and rebel groups: Post-conflict years are actor-years for the five years after the last year the dyadID is included in the UCDP dyadic dataset. These observations are coded 1 for *postc*, and 0 otherwise.

Note that the post-conflict logic is based on dyads, not entire conflicts. For example, suppose that a Conflict ID involves 2 active dyads: State A fights rebels X (dyad 1) and rebels y (dyad 2). Dyad 1 is active in 1990, 1991, and 1992. Dyad 2 is active in 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994. The conflict does not reignite. In this case, the state is in active conflict in years 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, and 1994, and is post-conflict in years 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, and 1999. Rebels X are post-conflict (*postc*=1) in 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, and rebels Y are post-conflict (*postc*=1) in 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999 (i.e. in the five years after their last respective active dyad year).

For PGMs: PGMs are coded 1 for *postc* in the 5 years after the last active dyad in the relevant Conflict ID, and 0 otherwise. The coding of pro-government militias follows the activity of the state.

3.1.1.3 Interim years (*interim*)

For state and rebel groups (actor types 1 through 4): Interim years have been added to the dataset, and they are, therefore, observations that are not in the UCDP dyadic dataset but follow logically from that dataset. These are observations (actor-years) where there has been 1, 2, 3 or 4 years of inactivity in the dyad and then the dyad becomes active again. All observations that have been added to the SVAC dataset using this rule have the value 1 for the “interim” variable and 0 otherwise¹⁰

¹⁰ For example, suppose that a conflict ID involves 2 active dyads: State A fights rebels X (dyad 1) and rebels Y (dyad 2), and PGM Z is involved in the conflictID. Dyad 1 is active in 1992 and 1994. Dyad 2 is active in 1992 and 1997. The conflict does not reignite. In this case, the state is in active conflict in years 1992, 1994, and 1997 and “interim years” status (coded 1 on the variable “interim”) in the years 1993, 1995, and 1996. Rebels X are in “interim years” in 1993. Rebels Y are in “interim years” in 1993, 1994, 1995, and 1996.

For PGMs (actor type 6): PGMs are coded 1 if all the actors in the dyads constituting the relevant conflict ID are also interim=1 in the year in question, and 0 otherwise.

3.2 Sexual Violence Variables

The sexual violence variables aim to capture information on each of the aforementioned six dimensions.

3.2.1 Prevalence

The prevalence measure gives an estimate of the relative magnitude of reported sexual violence perpetrated by an actor in a particular year. This is coded according to an ordinal scale, adapted from Cohen (2010; 2013):

- **Prevalence = 3 (Massive)** Sexual violence is likely related to the conflict, and:
 - Sexual violence was described as “massive,” “innumerable,” or “systematic”
 - Actor used sexual violence as a “means of intimidation,” “instrument of control and punishment,” “weapon,” “tactic to terrorize the population,” “terror tactic,” “tool of war,” on a “massive scale”

Note: Reports of 1,000 or more incidents or victims of sexual violence is coded as 3.

- **Prevalence = 2 (Several/ Many)** Sexual violence is likely related to the conflict, but did not meet the requirements for a 3 coding, and:
 - Sexual violence was described as “widespread,” “common,” “commonplace,” “extensive,” “frequent,” “often,” “persistent,” “recurring,” a “pattern,” a “common pattern,” or a “spree”
 - Sexual violence occurred “commonly,” “frequently,” “in large numbers,” “periodically,” “regularly,” “routinely,” “widely,” or on a “number of occasions;” there were “many” or “numerous instances”

Note: Reports of 25-999 incidents or victims of sexual violence is coded as 2.

- **Prevalence = 1 (Some)** Sexual violence is likely related to the conflict, but did not meet the requirements for a 2 or 3 coding, and:
 - There were “reports,” “isolated reports,” or “there continued to be reports” of occurrences of sexual violence

Note: Reports of less than 25 incidents or victims of sexual violence is coded as 1.

- **Prevalence = 0 (No reported sexual violence)** A report was issued for a country in a given year, but there was no mention of sexual violence related to the conflict.
- **Prevalence = -99 (Missing; BOTH no report AND no information)** No report was issued for a country-year and no data about this conflict-actor-year was available from subsequent years.

Prevalence scores are coded separately from each of the three different sources used, with the following variables:

- (1) **Prev_State:** scores are assigned using information from US State Department annual reports.
- (2) **Prev_HRW:** scores are assigned using information from Human Rights Watch annual and special reports.
- (3) **Prev_AI:** scores are assigned using information from Amnesty International annual and special reports.¹¹

These are the only sexual violence variables that are disaggregated by source. All other variables reflect reporting from one or more of the three sources. The Conflict Manuscripts contain details about which source was used to determine the code for each variable.

3.2.1.1 Coding Rules for Prevalence

There are three important conventions for coding prevalence scores.

First, in some cases, a coder may have found evidence in a report that supports multiple prevalence scores. For example, in one section of the report, sexual violence was described using a keyword such as “reports,” while in another section of the same report sexual violence was described using a keyword such as “numerous.” While evidence exists for coding prevalence = 1 (based on “reports”) and coding prevalence = 2 (based on “numerous”), coders chose the highest prevalence score supported by the evidence.

Second, in some cases, a coder found conflicting keyword and numerical evidence in a report. For example, in one section of the report, sexual violence was described numerically as “under 25 reports,” while in another section of the report, sexual violence was described using a keyword such as “widespread.” When disagreement exists between numerical evidence and keyword evidence, coders based coding decisions on the keyword evidence (text). In the aforementioned example, the coder assigned code prevalence = 2 (based on “widespread”).

Third, in order to assign a score of 1, 2, or 3, it must be the case that the actor is specifically mentioned by name in the report in conjunction with the alleged acts of sexual violence. For example, suppose that there are three rebel groups X, Y and Z and the report only mentions that “rebels committed sexual violence.” Since actors X, Y and Z are not specifically mentioned in the report, each of these groups are assigned a score of 0. The coders noted in the Conflict Manuscripts all cases when the descriptions provided evidence of sexual violence, but were too general to be assigned to a particular actor.

3.2.2 Selection

Selection identifies whether the targeting of victims was reported to have followed a particular selection criteria. Selection implies non-random targeting of victims. In many cases, information was available about a victim’s religion, ethnicity, age, or other characteristics. However, the fact that

¹¹ When both annual and special reports exist, there should be score agreement between the reports. If agreement did not exist, coders informed one of the principal investigators, who adjudicated the disagreement.

these details are reported does not necessarily imply that sexual violence was non-random and should be coded as selection.

Coders first determined if the sources reported that sexual violence was used selectively (Selection = 1), and then coded the type of targeting that was reported (e.g. Selection_Ethnicity, Selection_Religion, Selection_Actor, etc.). In the case that no evidence of selection was reported, (e.g. Selection = 0), none of the selection type variables (e.g. Selection_Ethnicity, Selection_Religion, Selection_Actor etc.) were coded. Note that a pattern of reported selection can result in multiple types being coded, such as both ethnicity and religion. In some cases, the sources were not specific on the type of selection. In these cases, Selection was coded as 1, but the other selection variables are not coded.

3.2.2.1 Selection_Ethnicity

Targeting based on ethnicity must be explicitly described in the source. Coders did not assume ethnic targeting based on location, village, or other characteristics that might proxy for ethnic identification. Coders listed the ethnicity by which victims were reportedly selected, separated by semi-colon (e.g. ethnic affiliation A; ethnic affiliation B).

3.2.2.2 Selection_Nationality

Targeting based on nationality must be explicitly described in the source. Coders listed the real or assumed nationality/citizenship (that is, the nationality reportedly assumed by the perpetrator) by which victims were reportedly selected, separated by semi-colon.

3.2.2.3 Selection_Religion

Targeting based on religion must be explicitly described in the source. Coders listed the victims' religion and/or religious role (e.g. priest, traditional medicine man, Catholic nun), separated by semi-colon (e.g. religious affiliation A; religious affiliation B).

3.2.2.4 Selection_Age

Targeting based on age must be explicitly described in the source. Coders listed the age groups by which victims were reportedly selected, separated by semi-colon.

3.2.2.5 Selection_Actor

Targeting based on the assumed/real collaboration or affiliation with a fighting party (that is, the affiliation reportedly assumed by the perpetrator) must be explicitly described in the source. Coders listed the victims' reported fighting party, separated by semi-colon.

3.2.2.6 Selection_Other

Targeting based on characteristics other than those previous listed, and explicitly described in the source. Coders listed in the Conflict Manuscripts relevant keywords such as: "journalist," "aid worker," "social worker," "refugee camp worker."

3.2.3 Male

Male = 0 (None) No sexual violence against males reported

Male = 1 (Some, Many) Some/many incidents of sexual violence against men reported

Male = 2 (Significant) Significant sexual violence against men reported

3.2.4 Child

Child = 0 (None) No sexual violence against children reported

Child = 1 (Some, Many) Some/many incidents sexual violence against children reported

Child = 2 (Significant) Significant sexual violence against children reported

Note: Descriptions of children include (but are not limited to) keywords such as “girl(s),” “boy(s),” “child,” “children,” “school-aged,” and victims under 18 years of age.

3.2.5 Detainee

Detainee = 0 (None) No sexual violence against detainees reported

Detainee = 1 (Some, Many) Some/many incidents sexual violence against detainees reported

Detainee = 2 (Significant) Significant sexual violence against detainees reported

Note: Any individual kept in captivity or taken into any form of custody is considered a detainee or abductee. A coder can code both the “detainee” variable and the “location_detained” variable or code only the “detainee” variable. In some cases, information was available that victims were abducted and then sexually violated, but inadequate information was provided to determine if the location of the violation was a detention facility. See “location_detained” variable for more information on variable.

3.2.6 Refugee

Refugee = 0 (None) No sexual violence against refugees reported

Refugee = 1 (Some, Many) Some/ many incidents sexual violence against refugees reported

Refugee = 2 (Significant) Significant sexual violence against refugees reported

Note: A refugee is a person who has been displaced from his or her home and sought refuge elsewhere. Any individual who resides permanently or temporarily in an IDP camp or similar location is considered a refugee.

3.2.7 Timing

The intent of the timing variables is to capture contextual information for all variables related to the timing of attacks. We collected one text variable with relevant keywords relating to timing. While this variable was originally a text variable only, the pilot study led us to single out a series of dummy variables (7a-e) for particular types of timing, due to their high frequency and theoretical and policy relevance. The dummy timing variables are not mutually exclusive. The coders coded as many as were applicable.

Keywords in *timing_text* are intended to give additional context to the rest of the timing variables. However, note that due to significant differences in the level of detail about timing among the source reports, the text variable for timing is inconsistent across observations with regard to the level of detail and format of data entry. The text variable is best utilized for contextual and informational purposes.

3.2.7.1 Timing_Text

Timing_Text (text): Coders recorded keywords related to timing.

3.2.7.2 Timing_Month

Timing_Month (numeric –all that apply): 1=January, 2=February,..., 12= December. When possible, coders included individual months and ranges of months during which violations were reported to occur. Coders separated months and ranges by semi-colons (e.g. 1; 1-3; 6).

3.2.7.3 Timing_Military

Timing_Military (dummy): Indicates that the timing of sexual violence was reported to be before, during, and/or after military operations, such as attacks on villages, attacks on settlements, attacks on camps, retreats (after attacks), coups, attempted coups, or rebellions.

3.2.7.4 Timing_Political

Timing_Political (dummy): Indicates that the timing of sexual violence was reported to be before, during, or after some political event such as elections, a change in regime due to elections, negotiations, signing of accords, ceasefire, or negotiated disarmament.

3.2.7.5 Timing_Errands

Timing_Errands (dummy): Indicates that the timing of sexual violence was reported to be before, during, and/or after an errand, appointment, or chore such as collecting fire wood, fetching water, walking to the fields, going to the market, or going to church or school.

3.2.7.6 Timing_Search

Timing_Search (dummy): Indicates that the timing of sexual violence was reported to be during or after the search of a private space such as a private home or office. The variable does not include episodes during human body cavity searches.¹²

3.2.8 Location

The intent of the location variables is to capture contextual information for all variables related to the timing of attacks. We collected one text variable with relevant keywords relating to location. While this variable was originally a text variable only, the pilot study led us to single out a series of dummy variables (8a-e) for particular types of timing, due to their high frequency and theoretical and policy relevance. The dummy location variables are not mutually exclusive. The coders coded as many as were applicable.

¹² Note that body cavity searches are not by themselves included in the definition of sexual violence and are not coded as such.

Keywords in `location_text` are intended to give additional context to the rest of the timing variables. However, note that due to significant differences in the level of detail about location among the source reports, the text variable for location is inconsistent across observations with regard to the level of detail and format of data entry. The text variable is best utilized for contextual and informational purposes.

3.2.8.1 *Location_Text*

Location_Text (text): Records all location keywords, regardless of whether any additional location variables are coded. The intent is to capture qualitative data that supports/ explains other location variables (dummy).

3.2.8.2 *Location_Camp*

Location_Camp (dummy): Indicates that the location of sexual violence was reported to be in or near an IDP camp, refugee camp, resettlement camp, or military camp.

3.2.8.3 *Location_Checkpoints*

Location_Checkpoints (dummy): Indicates that the location of sexual violence was reported to be at or near a checkpoint, roadblock, or border.

3.2.8.4 *Location_Detention*

Location_Detention (dummy): Indicates that the location of sexual violence was reported to be an official or unofficial detention facility or center such as a police station, a prison, a military barracks or headquarters, or a government office. Locations do not have to be government facilities, but must be a type of detention facility or site.

Note: For this variable, we exclude detention that occurs in the private home of the victim or detention that lasts only a very short time in a non-official location (e.g. by the side of a road).

3.2.8.5 *Location_Private*

Location_Private (dummy): Indicates that the location of sexual violence was reported to be a private home or office.

3.2.8.6 *Location_School*

Location_School (dummy): Indicates that the location of sexual violence was reported to be a school.

3.2.9 *Public*

Public is a series of dummy variables describing whether the location was public, semi-public or private. The public variables are not mutually exclusive, as there can be both semi public and public instances of sexual violence in a conflict-actor-year.

3.2.9.1 *Public_Public*

Public_Public (dummy): Indicates that the location of sexual violence was reported to be public. Keywords/phrases include “in the street,” “in full view,” “in a public space,” or “at a public meeting.”

3.2.9.2 *Public_SemiPublic*

Public_SemiPublic (dummy): Indicates that the location of sexual violence was reported to be in a semi-public location. Semi-public spaces are locations that are low traffic (i.e. not frequently used) public locations such as “in the field,” “by a road,” “in an empty church,” or “in an abandoned building.”

3.2.9.3 *Public_Private*

Public_Private (dummy): Indicates that the location of sexual violence was reported to be in a completely private location such as “a locked room.”

3.2.10 **Form**

Form is a text variable listing the forms of conflict-related sexual violence committed by the armed conflict actor. Coders listed all forms of reported conflict-related sexual violence including (and limited to):

- Rape
- Sexual mutilation
- Sexual slavery
- Forced prostitution
- Forced pregnancy
- Forced sterilization/abortion
- Sexual torture

Coders only included forms of sexual violence committed by actors included in the SVAC definition of sexual violence by armed actors (i.e. not sexual violence forms by actors that are *not* defined as actors in the dataset).

Note: Sexual abuse and sexual molestation are coded as forms of sexual torture. The form variables are not mutually exclusive, as there can be numerous types of sexual violence committed in a conflict-actor-year.

3.2.11 **Gang**

Gang is a dummy variable indicating reports of sexual violence by multiple perpetrators.

Gang = 1 if the reported sexual violence was perpetrated by two or more individuals at the same time/location

Gang = 0 otherwise

Note: In the case when one individual perpetrates an act of sexual violence and another individual restrains the victim but does not actually rape the victim, both are considered perpetrators of the abuse, and the event is coded as Gang = 1. In the case when one individual sexually violates a victim and one or more people only watch or witness the event without physical contact with the victim or participation in the abuse, the event is coded as Gang = 0 (but the appropriate Witness variables are selected).

3.2.12 Witness

Witness is a series of dummy variables indicating the type of witnesses.

3.2.12.1 *Witness_Family*

Witness_Family (dummy): The reported sexual violence was witnessed by a member of the victim's family.

3.2.12.2 *Witness_Victims*

Witness_Victims (dummy): The reported sexual violence was witnessed by another victim (or abductee).

3.2.12.3 *Witness_Soldiers*

Witness_Soldiers (dummy): The reported sexual violence was witnessed by soldiers and/or officials (of the government or armed group). Witnesses can be other perpetrators (as in a gang rape) or non-perpetrating soldiers and/or officials. This is coded as 0 if there was only one soldier perpetrator and no other soldier or commander witnesses.

3.2.12.4 *Witness_Other*

Witness_Other (text): The reported sexual violence was witnessed by other types of people, such "teacher," "neighbor," "volunteers."

3.2.13 By Proxy

Byproxy is a dummy variable indicating the use of force to compel the sexual violation of another person. The byproxy variable is intended to capture whether there were reported instances where individuals outside the armed group were forced to commit sexual violence (e.g. against himself/herself, family members, friends, or members of the community and intended to humiliate and/or terrorize both the by-proxy perpetrator and victim(s) of the sexual violence).

We exclude cases where commanders reportedly forced or otherwise ordered soldiers to commit acts of sexual violence. The coding rule is in place to reduce errors associated with requiring coders to evaluate the organizational structure and punishment/reward systems of armed groups in order to determine the credibility of the force used by the commander to coerce a soldier into committing sexual violence.

Byproxy = 1 If an armed actor *forced someone* (but not a member of the armed actor's own group) to perpetrate sexual violence on her/himself or any third party. Sexual violence includes (but is not limited to) forced self-mutilation and masturbation.

Byproxy = 0 Otherwise

4.0 Sources and Data Collection Strategy

Our data collection strategy relies on the three most commonly used sources in the quantitative human rights literature: *U.S. State Department* annual reports, *Amnesty International* annual and periodic special reports; and *Human Rights Watch* annual and periodic special reports. These three

sources typically publish reports covering all countries and conflict years in the study period, but on occasion skip a conflict-year—usually due to the publication of a special report or to a severe crisis in the country that limits the organization’s access. The conflict years with missing data due to no report being issued are listed in the Appendix. The sources, and how they can be located, are described below.

The U.S. State Department (State) issues the “Country Reports on Human Rights Practices” for all countries (excluding the U.S.) on an annual basis. The reports are published during the spring following the calendar year covered in the reporting. For example, the 2010 Country Report on Human Rights Practices is published in April 2011 and covers the period January 2010 through December 2010. State Department reports are available online at <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/> for calendar years 1999-2010. Older reports can be accessed online through <http://www.unhcr.org/refworld> (search by publisher) or through www.heinonline.org.

Amnesty International (AI) publishes two types of reports that are used as sources for the SVAC dataset. First, AI publishes an annual report called “Annual Report: The State of the World’s Human Rights.” Within the annual report, one can search for general reports, country reports, and special (topical) reports. Second, AI publishes on its website a set of “News and Publications,” including special reports by country and reports by human rights topic. Both types of reports are available online at <http://amnesty.org/en> for the periods 2007-2010. Reports from other years exist in hard copies. Coders reviewed annual and special reports and included data from both resources in the Conflict Manuscripts. AI publishes annual reports for most countries in most years and special reports for small number of countries in most years. Special reports often contain information about multiple years and sometimes multiple conflicts and/or actors. Coders noted in the Conflict Manuscript any years where AI annual and special reports contained conflicting information.

Human Rights Watch (HRW) publishes a variety of reports that are used as sources for the SVAC data. Annual reports called “World Reports,” issued by country, are available online at <http://www.hrw.org/en/node/79288> for the periods 1989-2010. HRW also publishes special reports organized by human rights issue and/or country. Special reports are available on the HRW website and can be located using the report search function. As with AI, coders reviewed both annual and special reports and included data sourced from both resources in Conflict Manuscripts and coding sheets.

In addition, coders consulted—but did not systematically code—all relevant special reports published by International Crisis Group (ICG), as well as the DCAF report on sexual violence in armed conflict (<http://www.dcaf.ch/Publications/Publication-Detail/?id=43991&lng=en>). ICG reports are available online through <http://www.crisisgroup.org/>. These reports were not used as primary sources for the SVAC project because they were not sufficiently detailed at the requisite level of analysis.

4.1 Alternative collection strategy

We decided on the three main sources after we tested an alternative data collection strategy that relied on sources found using the search engines *Google*, *Google Scholar*, and *LexisNexis Academic*. The purpose was to locate other potentially data-rich sources, and to determine the quality of the additional data that could be gathered using an expanded search.

Coders dedicated a total of 330 research hours to testing the expanded data collection strategy. Using a pre-determined matrix of search word categories (forming text-string search phrases such as “Uganda LRA conflict rape 2000”), coders searched relevant academic journals, organizational reports, newspaper articles, and other sources.

An evaluation of data collected with the alternative data collection strategy revealed that the alternative strategy did not yield significant additional codeable data. While recognizing there are some benefits to the more involved searches, the alternative data collection methodology was deemed too costly and too time consuming for the additional benefit, and was therefore discontinued after the pilot phase of the data collection.

5.0 Data Reliability Measures

To ensure high quality, reliable data collection and coding, the coders met weekly with Dara Kay Cohen for a period of two years. During the meetings, the team discussed ambiguous cases and refined the coding rules. The Principal Investigators regularly discussed any issues related to data collection, data coding, data format, project scope, or necessary adjustments to the Coding Manual. To further increase transparency and information flow, the core project team used web-based document sharing software.

In the summer of 2011, the team reviewed 1.6% of available data collected during the first phase of the project. Using several methods, we found that intercoder reliability was generally high. Results of intercoder reliability exercises are available upon request.

6.0 Frequently Asked Questions

6.1 Sources

Why does the project limit the data sources to the State Department, Amnesty International, and Human Rights Watch?

The SVAC dataset relies on sources that publish credible human rights reports covering each year and location included in the dataset. By collecting data from sources that are publicly available for each year included in the study period, we are able to build a comprehensive dataset with a limited number of missing values due to a lack of reporting coverage. Relying on the same three sources over an extended period of time also limits the introduction of data biases associated with the availability of using detailed but infrequent reports for some countries in some years but not others. In addition, our alternative data collection strategy test suggested that including a more

comprehensive set of sources did not yield enough additional codeable data to warrant the large additional number of research hours required.

Why does the SVAC data not also include data from surveys or other data projects focused on gender or violence against women?

There are several other data projects that have collected related data, including WomanStats (<http://womanstats.org>), Gender-Based Violence Information Management System (<http://gbvims.org>), and the Demographic and Health Surveys (<http://www.measuredhs.com>). We discuss the differences between these projects and the SVAC data below.

WomanStats is a comprehensive compilation of information on the status of women in the world. The project collects data on variables relevant to the SVAC data project, such as the “physical security of women” scale, and includes variables that capture the existence and enforcement of laws on rape and sexual violence. While WomanStats is a comprehensive resource covering a variety of topics related to the security of women and girls, the data were not used for the SVAC project for the following reasons: (1) WomanStats data are not available for each country-year covered in the SVAC data, and are not collected at the level of the actor-conflict-year, and (2) WomanStats data are focused on women and girls, while the SVAC data includes violations perpetrated against women, girls, men, and boys.

The GBVIMS was created to harmonize data collection on GBV in humanitarian settings, to provide a simple system for GBV project managers to collect, store and analyze their data, and to enable the safe and ethical sharing of reported GBV incident data. The intention of the GBVIMS is to assist service providers to better understand the GBV cases being reported as well as to enable actors to share data internally across project sites and externally with agencies for broader trends analysis and improved GBV coordination. The primary service provided by the system is data compilation and statistical analysis (data is focused on incident details, survivors, and to a lesser extent, perpetrators). As of July 2013, GBVIMS is active in eighteen countries: Burundi, Chad, Colombia, Côte d’Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Guinea, Haiti, Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Lebanon, Liberia, Nepal, Sierra Leone, Southern Sudan, Thailand and Uganda. The SVAC project is therefore focused on a much wider universe of cases than the GBVIMS.

Demographic and Health Surveys, and other similar projects, provide rich population, health, and nutrition data by country. However, most health survey data are not appropriate for the SVAC data project. The main limitation is that the DHS surveys do not provide systematic information about perpetrators, and are therefore not codeable on the level of the conflict-actor-year. In addition, the DHS collects data on women’s empowerment and status for over 70 countries but covers gender-based violence primarily in the context of domestic violence. Finally, an additional constraint of health-based surveys (specific to their utility for the SVAC project) is that data are usually only collected periodically and for a limited set of countries.

6.2 Methodology

How did coders use keyword searches to quickly identify codeable information?

Keyword searches are an effective way to identify potentially data rich areas of long reports. The following is a list of commonly used keywords:

Form: Rap*; Sex*; Mutil*; Sodom*; Abus*; Castra*; Slave*; Forced; Steril*; Traffic*; Prostit*; Molest*

Site: Breast; Genit*; Anus; Testic*; Groin

Victim: Wife; Wive*; Girl*; Detain*

Coders did not rely on keyword searches alone to identify codeable evidence. A best practice for reviewing reports was to begin reviewing text by searching for keywords and then carefully reading the adjacent text. It was sometimes necessary to read several paragraphs before and after the keyword to collect all relevant data and to understand the context of the sexual violence.

How are Conflict Manuscripts organized?

All Conflict Manuscripts are organized by conflict-actor-year and contain the following:

- Searchable headers for conflict, actor, year, and source (i.e. State Department)
- Supporting documentation (including direct quotations from sources) organized by conflict and year, with sources clearly identified
- Supporting documentation (including direct quotations from sources) include embedded links to sources and access dates, whenever possible. Coders have noted when sources are not available online and supporting documentation is quoted from hardcopy reports
- Decision tables that describe the coding decision, logic, and source for all observations in the dataset.

What happened if there were reports of sexual violence by an actor not included in the dataset?

Coders include the reported sexual violence in the Conflict Manuscript under a searchable header at the end of the relevant conflict-year, but did not add actors to the dataset.

What happened if there were reports of sexual violence by an actor during a year not included in the dataset?

If the actor was included in the dataset but the year was not included in the study period, coders noted that information in the Conflict Manuscript under a searchable header at the end of the relevant conflict-year, but did not add years to the dataset.

6.3 Variables

6.3.1 Prevalence

How were descriptions of sexual violence over a period of years coded?

If a report stated, for example, that an actor had kidnapped and sexually abused girls for a multi-year period of time (“for several decades”), coders did not code this range of years unless the sexual violence was reported for an explicit range (e.g. “from 1992-1995”). General descriptions like “over the past few decades” were not codeable because it is unclear if the description literally means

sexual violence was reported at the same level of prevalence for 30 consecutive years, or if the description is a rhetorical device.

What if the report only mentions “rebels” or “pro-government militias,” but does not identify by name any specific actor?

In order to code the information, the actor must be specifically mentioned by name. In cases where the actor(s) are not specifically named, those actors are assigned a 0 for prevalence for that year. Furthermore, it was not possible to code for the location, timing, or form variable for a particular actor unless that actor is specifically mentioned in the report by name. The mere mention of “rebels” or “pro-government militias” is insufficient for the purposes of actor identification and ascription of responsibility for the violation. Furthermore, if there is ambiguity regarding the year of the violence with regard to a particular actor, then that actor is assigned a prevalence score of 0 (but see previous question for more detail on ambiguous dates of violence).

6.3.2 Selection

Is it possible to code a pattern of selection when the prevalence of sexual violence is very high?

It is possible that an actor can commit high levels of sexual violence and also target certain groups. For example, in some ethnic conflicts, there is both a high level of sexual violence and reports of selection of victims based on ethnicity, as was the case in Rwanda in 1994. Just because sexual violence is widespread does not necessarily imply it is perpetrated randomly (or vice versa).

6.3.3 Selection_Ethnicity vs. Selection_Religion

In some cases national, ethnic, racial, and/or religious groups overlap. How does one distinguish between targeting based on ethnicity and targeting based on religion?

In some cases, victims are targeted based on both ethnicity and religion. In those cases, coders coded selection = 1 and provided text descriptions for selection_ethnicity and selection_religion. Coders were careful to distinguish between descriptive data that helps characterize the victim and data that explicitly reports selective targeting. In other words, even though descriptive information may be reported about a particular victim’s ethnicity and religion, ethnicity and religion are not necessarily explicit criteria for selective targeting.

6.3.4 Selection_Age

What is the difference between the Selection_Age variable and the Child variable?

The selection_age variable is a text variable that is intended to capture any age group targeted by an armed conflict actor; for example, there may be reports of targeted selection of child victims or the elderly. The child variable is a dummy variable that indicates any victimization of children by the armed conflict actor. The child variable, on the other hand, does not necessarily indicate the intentional selective targeting of children, only that there were some reports of child victims. However, it is feasible for both selection = 1 AND child = 1; an example is the LRA in Uganda.

6.3.5 Male

Is sexual violence committed against men described differently in the data sources?

Conflict-related sexual violence committed against male victims can take any of the forms included in the definition, including rape, sexual mutilation, sexual torture and forced sterilization. In some cases, sources do not describe the form of sexual violence as rape, sexual mutilation, or sexual torture and instead describe the form as, for example, “harsh interrogation techniques, such as attaching electrodes to male genitals/testicles...” Descriptions like this were coded as sexual violence.

In the case when a source reported the victimization of one or more male children, this would be coded child = 1 and male = 1. In the case when a source reported the targeted selection of male children, this would be coded child = 1, male = 1, selection = 1, and would provide a text description for selection_age.

6.3.6 Gang

How many perpetrators are required for an event to be coded a gang rape?

If two or more perpetrators take active part in a reported rape, the event is coded a gang rape. For instance, if a report indicates that one individual rapes the victim while one or more individuals (other than the rapist) restrains the victim, the event was considered a gang rape; the other participants in the rape were also considered perpetrators of the rape. However, if one individual rapes the victim while one or more individuals only witness the rape (but did not touch the victim or otherwise physically participate in the rape), the event was not considered a gang rape. The latter example should, however, be coded on one or more of the Witness variables.

6.3.7 By Proxy

What are examples of by proxy events?

By proxy events include (but are not limited to) forced incest, forced rape, forced mutilation, and forced self-mutilation. An individual can be forced to commit acts of sexual violence on oneself, a family member, community member, or a stranger. For the purposes of the SVAC data project, it is not considered violence by proxy when a commander reportedly forced or coerced a soldier to commit an act of sexual violence.

6.3.8 Actors

What code was assigned to the actor type if an actor in a particular conflict-year is included in both the UCDP dataset (as either a state actor or a rebel actor) AND the Pro-government Militias dataset?

In cases where an actor is included in the UCDP dataset and the PGM dataset for a particular conflict-year, the classification in the SVAC data privileges the actor type in UCDP dataset. However, it is possible that a group coded as a rebel group in the UCDP dataset for a particular conflict-year may become a PGM in subsequent years of the conflict. In such cases, where the same actor is coded in both the UCDP dataset and the PGM dataset for a particular conflict, coders assigned the code that best describes the actor in a given year.

How does the actor type coding reflect the fact that sometimes actors in conflicts switch sides (e.g. rebels may become a part of the government)?

There are two important issues that were considered for when an actor type switches.

First, suppose that in year 2005, a rebel group Y wins the conflict and forms the government. Group Y would be listed as a rebel group in year 2005 if it has been a rebel group during the majority of the months of the year; otherwise, it is listed as the government of the state for that particular year. For example, if group Y won power in October 2005, it is coded as a rebel group with its specific actor name for the year 2005 because for 10 of 12 months it was a rebel group. If, on the other hand, the group won power in March 2005, it is coded as the government of the state in question for the year 2005 because it was only a rebel group for 3 of 12 months. We do not have cases where we were unable to place an actor in one category or the other due to a shift occurring exactly at 6 months.

Second, rebel group Y would not have any subsequent entries under its specific actor name, unless it later lost power and again fought in the conflict as a rebel group. Barring this, the group would be listed as the government of the state in the subsequent years.

6.3.9 Year

What is done if an actor is inactive in a particular conflict for more than 5 years?

If an actor has been inactive in a particular conflict for more than 5 years, it is no longer included in the dataset. However, if that actor again becomes active, then it is coded again from the first year of new activity.

If the last year of conflict for a particular actor was before 1989, the first year of the dataset, how are subsequent years coded?

If the last year of observed conflict for a particular actor in a particular conflict was before 1989, then the 5 years after conflict ended that also fall within the scope of the SVAC dataset (1989-2009) are included as post conflict years.

6.4 Coding Sexual Violence

How is sexual violence that occurs post-mortem coded?

In general, we do not code post-mortem sexual violence. In ambiguous cases, coders described the event in the Conflict Manuscript but did not code the data.

Is it considered sexual torture when a victim is stripped naked but the victim suffered no physical harm to his or her sexual organs?

For the purposes of the SVAC data project, forced undressing was not coded as sexual violence.

How are threats of sexual violence coded?

Threats of sexual violence are not included in the definition of sexual violence.

7.0 Appendix

7.1 Missing Amnesty International Reports

Year	Location
1989	Romania
1989	Spain
1989	Suriname
1989	United Kingdom
1990	Romania
1990	Spain
1990	United Kingdom
1991	Georgia
1991	Papua New Guinea
1991	Romania
1991	Serbia (Yugoslavia)
1991	Spain
1991	Suriname
1991	United Kingdom
1992	Croatia
1992	Moldova
1992	Romania
1992	Serbia (Yugoslavia)
1992	Spain
1992	United Kingdom
1993	Papua New Guinea

Year	Location
1993	Spain
1995	Djibouti
1995	Papua New Guinea
1996	Papua New Guinea
1997	India
1997	Venezuela
1998	Comoros
1998	Papua New Guinea
1999	Comoros
1999	Papua New Guinea
2000	Comoros
2000	Djibouti
2000	Papua New Guinea
2001	Comoros
2001	Djibouti
2001	Papua New Guinea
2002	Djibouti
2003	Djibouti
2004	Djibouti
2008	Djibouti

7.2 Missing Human Rights Watch Reports

Year	Location
1989	Bangladesh
1989	Burkina Faso
1989	Mali
1989	Chad
1989	Chad, Libya
1989	China, Vietnam
1989	Comoros
1989	Ethiopia
1989	Guatemala
1989	Pakistan
1989	India
1989	Iran
1989	Laos
1989	Thailand
1989	Morocco
1989	Nicaragua
1989	Panama
1989	Papua New Guinea
1989	Paraguay
1989	Peru
1989	South Yemen
1989	Spain
1989	Suriname
1989	Togo
1989	Uganda
1989	United Kingdom
1990	Bangladesh
1990	Burkina Faso
1990	Mali
1990	Chad
1990	Libya
1990	Colombia
1990	Comoros
1990	El Salvador
1990	Guatemala
1990	Haiti

Year	Location
1990	Pakistan
1990	India
1990	Indonesia
1990	Laos
1990	Thailand
1990	Lebanon
1990	Mali
1990	Morocco
1990	Nicaragua
1990	Panama
1990	Panama
1990	Paraguay
1990	Peru
1990	Romania
1990	Rwanda
1990	Senegal
1990	South Yemen
1990	Spain
1990	Sri Lanka
1990	Suriname
1990	Togo
1990	Trinidad and Tobago
1990	Uganda
1990	United Kingdom
1991	Algeria
1991	Angola
1991	Azerbaijan
1991	Bangladesh
1991	Burkina Faso
1991	Burundi
1991	Chad
1991	Libya
1991	Comoros
1991	Djibouti
1991	Georgia
1991	Iran

Year	Location
1991	Laos
1991	Thailand
1991	Mali
1991	Morocco
1991	Niger
1991	Panama
1991	Senegal
1991	Sierra Leone
1991	Somalia
1991	South Yemen
1991	Spain
1991	Togo
1991	Trinidad and Tobago
1991	Uganda
1992	Angola
1992	Bangladesh
1992	Burkina Faso
1992	Burundi
1992	Cambodia
1992	Chad
1992	Libya
1992	Comoros
1992	Croatia
1992	Djibouti
1992	Georgia
1992	Laos
1992	Thailand
1992	Mali
1992	Moldova
1992	Morocco
1992	Nicaragua
1992	Niger
1992	Panama
1992	Paraguay
1992	Romania
1992	Rwanda
1992	Senegal
1992	Sierra Leone
1992	Spain

Year	Location
1992	Suriname
1992	Tajikistan
1992	Trinidad and Tobago
1992	Uganda
1992	Venezuela
1993	Bangladesh
1993	Burundi
1993	Cambodia
1993	Chad
1993	Comoros
1993	Djibouti
1993	Ethiopia
1993	Laos
1993	Thailand
1993	Mali
1993	Morocco
1993	Niger
1993	Panama
1993	Paraguay
1993	Senegal
1993	Sierra Leone
1993	Spain
1993	Trinidad and Tobago
1993	Uganda
1994	Afghanistan
1994	Bangladesh
1994	Cambodia
1994	Chad
1994	Comoros
1994	Djibouti
1994	India
1994	Laos
1994	Mali
1994	Moldova
1994	Nicaragua
1994	Niger
1994	Panama
1994	Paraguay
1994	Philippines

Year	Location
1994	Senegal
1994	Sierra Leone
1994	Somalia
1994	Spain
1994	Sri Lanka
1994	Trinidad and Tobago
1994	Uganda
1994	Yemen
1995	Afghanistan
1995	Cambodia
1995	Chad
1995	Djibouti
1995	Laos
1995	Mali
1995	Moldova
1995	Nicaragua
1995	Niger
1995	Philippines
1995	Senegal
1995	Sierra Leone
1995	Somalia
1995	Spain
1995	Trinidad and Tobago
1995	Uganda
1995	Venezuela
1995	Yemen
1996	Afghanistan
1996	Bangladesh
1996	Chad
1996	Djibouti
1996	El Salvador
1996	Mali
1996	Moldova
1996	Nepal
1996	Niger
1996	Philippines
1996	Senegal
1996	Sierra Leone
1996	Somalia

Year	Location
1996	Spain
1996	Uganda
1997	Afghanistan
1997	Bangladesh
1997	Chad
1997	Comoros
1997	Djibouti
1997	Eritrea
1997	Mali
1997	Moldova
1997	Nepal
1997	Niger
1997	Philippines
1997	Senegal
1997	Somalia
1997	Spain
1997	Sri Lanka
1997	Uganda
1997	Venezuela
1997	Yemen
1998	Chad
1998	Comoros
1998	Djibouti
1998	Eritrea
1998	Ethiopia
1998	Guinea-Bissau
1998	Mali
1998	Nepal
1998	Niger
1998	Philippines
1998	Senegal
1998	Somalia
1998	Yemen
1999	Chad
1999	Comoros
1999	Djibouti
1999	Eritrea
1999	Ethiopia
1999	Guinea-Bissau

Year	Location
1999	Mali
1999	Nepal
1999	Niger
1999	Philippines
1999	Senegal
1999	Somalia
1999	United Kingdom
2000	Chad
2000	Comoros
2000	Djibouti
2000	Guinea-Bissau
2000	Nepal
2000	Niger
2000	Philippines
2000	Senegal
2000	Somalia
2000	Uganda
2001	Central African Republic
2001	Chad
2001	Comoros
2001	Djibouti
2001	Guinea-Bissau
2001	Nepal
2001	Niger
2001	Philippines
2001	Senegal
2001	Somalia
2001	Uganda
2002	Algeria
2002	Chad
2002	Comoros
2002	Djibouti
2002	Guinea-Bissau
2002	Nepal
2002	Niger
2002	Philippines
2002	Senegal
2002	Somalia
2002	United Kingdom

Year	Location
2003	Angola
2003	Cambodia
2003	Central African Republic
2003	Chad
2003	Colombia
2003	Djibouti
2003	Eritrea
2003	Eritrea, Ethiopia
2003	Ethiopia
2003	Guinea-Bissau
2003	India
2003	India, Pakistan
2003	Israel
2003	Macedonia
2003	Peru
2003	Philippines
2003	Senegal
2003	Somalia
2003	Sudan
2003	Thailand
2003	Uganda
2003	United Kingdom
2004	Algeria
2004	Central African Republic
2004	Chad
2004	Djibouti
2004	Guinea-Bissau
2004	Philippines
2004	Senegal
2004	Somalia
2005	Algeria
2005	Central African Republic
2005	Macedonia
2005	Philippines
2005	Senegal
2005	Somalia
2006	Algeria
2006	Central African Republic
2006	Macedonia

Year	Location
2006	Senegal
2006	Somalia
2007	Algeria
2007	Mali
2007	Niger
2007	Senegal
2008	Djibouti
2008	Eritrea

Year	Location
2008	Mali
2008	Niger
2008	Peru
2008	Senegal
2009	Eritrea
2009	Djibouti
2009	Mali
2009	Niger

7.3 Missing State Department Reports

Year	Location
1989	United States of America
1990	United States of America
1991	United States of America
1992	United States of America
1993	United States of America
1994	United States of America
2001	United States of America
2002	United States of America
2003	United States of America
2004	United States of America
2005	United States of America
2006	United States of America
2007	United States of America
2008	United States of America
2009	United States of America
1991	Georgia
1991	Serbia (Yugoslavia)
1991	Yugoslavia
1991	Azerbaijan
1992	Moldova