

Tasks Assigned to Missions in their Mandates Cross-version Comparison Versions 1 and 2

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When citing any version of this dataset, please always cite:

The official data presentation article

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[Click here to download the paper.](#)

*The abbreviation of this dataset is **TAMM**.*

*The full name of this dataset is **Tasks Assigned to Missions in their Mandates**.*

*The current version of this dataset is **2.0**.*

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Summary

This document summarizes the changes in version 2 of TAMM. It also replicates the findings of replication and expansion of Hultman, Kathman, and Shannon (2014) in the data presentation paper. The findings are nearly unchanged across the two versions. The changes that do occur provide additional evidence for the argument advanced in the paper.

Part 1: Summarizing the changes in version 2 of TAMM

I wish to begin by thanking my excellent research assistants, Roya Izadi¹ and Megan Lloyd.²

[Click here to download a full list of the changes made in version 2 of TAMM.](#)

There are three types of changes made in TAMM v2:

1. corrected Type 1 or Type 2 errors,
2. recoded variables, and
3. newly added or subtracted variables.

1. Corrected Type 1 or Type 2 errors in v1

This subsection summarizes the errors in TAMM v1 that I have identified and corrected in v2. I classify these errors as type 1 (false positives) and type 2 (false negatives). All summary information is based on the number of errors identified and corrected in the mission-resolution dataset. In total, v2 corrects 160 errors in v1. Errors therefore account for about 2% of the 7,248 task variable data entries in v1.

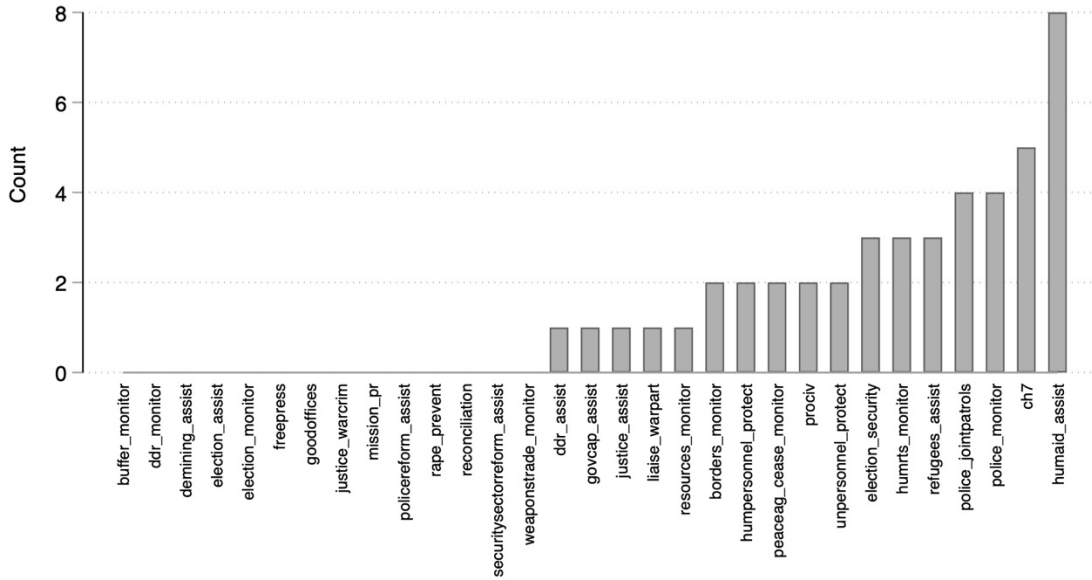
Figure 1 shows the distribution of corrected type 1 errors in the task variables. These include decisions to code a task variable '1' in v1 that were identified as false positives and changed to '0' in v2. In total, v2 corrects 45 false positives.

Figure 2 shows the distribution of corrected type 2 errors across task variables. These include decisions to code a task variable '0' in v1 that were identified as false negatives and changed to '1' in v2. In total, v2 corrects 115 false negatives in TAMM v1.

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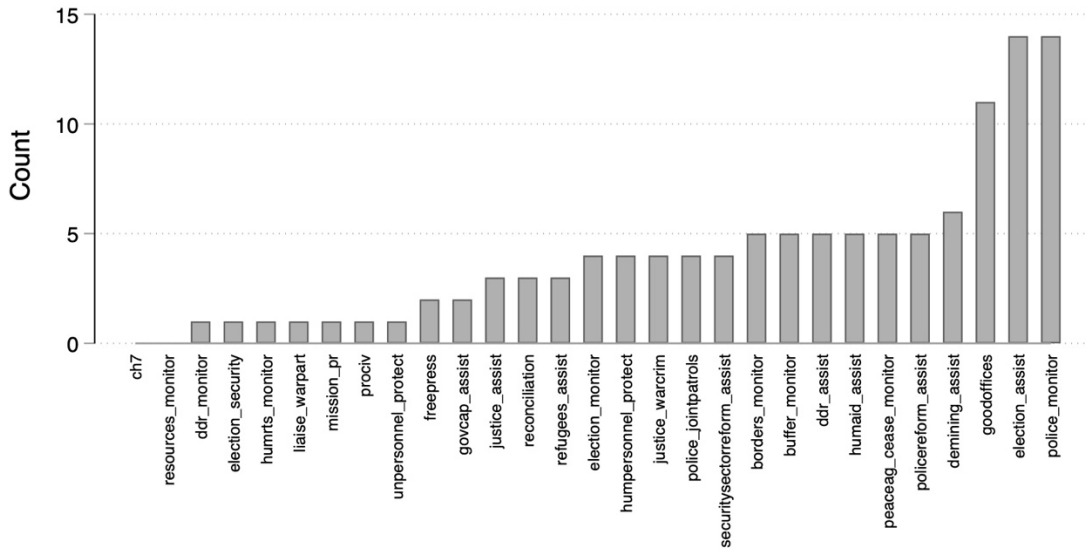
Number of Type 1 Errors (False Positives) Found and Corrected in TAMM v2



Total number of Type 1 errors = 45
Based on changes to the mission-resolution dataset.

Figure 1

Number of Type 2 (False Negatives) Found and Corrected in TAMM v2



Total number of type 2 errors = 115.
Based on changes to the mission-resolution dataset.

Figure 2

2. Recoded variables

V2 makes adjustments to the coding rules for several variables. I provide a complete list of these variables and descriptions of the changes made to their coding rules here. These explanations are also documented in the TAMM v2 variable summary sheet (.xlsx) available at www.gabriellalloyd.com/tamm.

- **humrts_protect**: This variable is now coded '1' if a resolution asks a mission to protect human rights, even if it is done through monitoring, advising, or liaising. This is a change from v1, which aimed to identify missions with mandates to use force or physical deterrence to protect human rights.
 - **children_protect**: Same as above--this variable now identifies any mandate to protect children or their rights, even if it is done through monitoring, advising, or liaising.
 - **women_protect**: This variable was named **rape_prevent** in v1. Instead of focusing exclusively on identifying mandates to prevent rape, this variable now identifies any resolution that mandates a mission to protect women or their rights, even if it is done through monitoring, advising, or liaising.
- **weaponsembargo_monitor**: Resolutions are now coded '1' if they establish a weapons embargo, even if are not explicit about the role of the mission in monitoring the weapons embargo.
 - This change produced a some minor changes in this variable's parent variable, **weaponstrade_monitor**.
- The coding rules have changed in v2 for all cooperation variables. The resolution must now explicitly state that the mission will cooperate with the relevant entity to earn a '1' on each of the following variables. A third party being named in the resolution is no longer sufficient grounds to code these variables '1.' The cooperation variables affected by this change are:
 - **oas_coop**
 - **au_coop**
 - **coop_ecowas**
 - **eu_coop**
 - **jmc_coop**
 - **othermission_coop**
 - **coop_other**

3. Newly added or subtracted variables

Two new variables have been added, and one variable has been removed, in v2. The two new variables are **qip_assist** and **cultural_pres**. **qip_assist** captures mandates to assist in the implementation of quick impact projects (QIP), sometimes through the provision of a safe environment. **cultural_pres** captures mandates to assist in the prevention of attacks on cultural and historical sites. So far, only one mission (MINUSMA) has a mandate to carry out these tasks.

govpolicies_assist has been discontinued in v2. This variable was initially intended to capture mandates to help implement government policies through the provision of technical or logistical assistance or advice to a government in any issue area. It has been removed because it did not appear to add any information that had not already been captured by its parent variable, **govcap_assist**, or the other reform-oriented variables. While not present in the publicly-available data, I have retained information on this variable. If this information is of interest to you, please email me (glloyd@umd.edu) and I will share it.

Part 2: Replicating the findings of the replication and expansion in the data presentation paper

Table 1 replicates the findings of the replication and expansion of Hultman, Kathman, and Shannon (2014) in the data presentation paper using the data in TAMM v2.

In the data presentation paper, I argue that missions with mandates to enforce peace, limit violence, and ensure human and national security are more likely to implement peacekeeping strategies that provide security guarantees and raise the costs of fighting. This, I argue, should lower the intensity of fighting during civil wars. I tested my argument by combining the replication data for Hultman, Kathman, and Shannon's (2014) *APSR* article and the mission-month version of TAMM v1. I repeat this procedure here, but use data from v2.

All other elements of my research design are unchanged. The dependent variable is still a count of battle-related deaths and the estimation technique is still negative binomial regression. As in the data replication paper, I start by replicating the main initial findings from Table 1, Model 1 of HKS. I then estimate three additional models that add binary task indicators (Model 2b), the factor variables (Model 3b), and the violence limitation and peacebuilding ratio variables (Model 4b). To facilitate comparison, I show the findings generated using v2 next to the findings generated using v1. Despite the changes in TAMM v2, the findings are nearly identical. The changes that do occur provide additional evidence for the argument advanced in the data presentation paper.

I still find negative relationships between battle-related deaths and missions with Chapter VII authorizations (Model 2b), mandates that are better representations of the human security latent type (Model 3b), and mandates with higher proportions of tasks dedicated to violence limitation (Model 4b). In the data presentation paper, I was surprised to find that the national security factor was not significantly associated with battlefield violence. Now, however, this factor is negatively associated with battlefield violence at $p = 0.063$.

I also still find that accounting for mandates renders the effect of UN troop size statistically insignificant. The only exception is Model 4b, which includes the violence limitation ratio variable. In this model, the effect of UN troops is negative and significant at $p = 0.084$.

Replication

Readers can replicate these findings using the replication code for the data presentation paper available on my website (www.gabriellalloyd.com/tamm). [Click here to download the replication do-file now.](#) To replicate the results in Models 1b-4b, use "HKS APSR main dataset + TAMM v2.dta" instead of "HKS APSR main dataset + TAMM.dta".

"HKS APSR main dataset + TAMM v2.dta" is also available on my website. [Click here to download it now.](#)

Table 1. Effect of mission mandates on battlefield deaths in civil wars in Africa, 1992-2011

Variables	1 Base (HKS 2014)	2a Tasks (v1)	2b Tasks (v2)	3a Factors (v1)	3b Factors (v2)	4a Ratios (v1)	4b Ratios (v2)
UN troops t-1	-0.130 (0.051)*	0.029 (0.054)	-0.051 (0.038)	-0.013 (0.051)	-0.021 (0.051)	-0.064 (0.046)	-0.072 (0.041)+
UN police t-1	0.227 (0.195)	0.020 (0.234)	0.204 (0.184)	0.302 (0.246)	0.743 (0.254)**	0.265 (0.186)	0.274 (0.177)
UN observers t-1	2.732 (1.344)*	0.225 (1.423)	1.509 (1.164)	3.079 (1.694)+	1.974 (1.335)	3.309 (1.130)**	3.105 (1.059)**
Ceasefire	-0.075 (0.389)	-0.773 (0.381)*	-0.839 (0.393)*	-0.446 (0.335)	-0.398 (0.319)	-0.424 (0.345)	-0.348 (0.310)
Rebel strength	0.385 (0.303)	0.339 (0.256)	0.350 (0.254)	0.440 (0.283)	0.532 (0.278)+	0.546 (0.267)*	0.625 (0.281)*
No. of rebel groups	0.009 (0.063)	0.133 (0.069)+	0.146 (0.071)*	0.088 (0.065)	0.102 (0.060)+	0.086 (0.063)	0.087 (0.056)
Population (ln)	0.063 (0.188)	0.013 (0.161)	0.003 (0.162)	0.045 (0.171)	0.157 (0.183)	0.119 (0.171)	0.164 (0.180)
Biased intervention	1.413 (0.420)**	1.746 (0.437)**	1.650 (0.429)**	1.531 (0.440)**	1.800 (0.487)**	1.744 (0.433)**	1.865 (0.457)**
Battle deaths t-1	0.009 (0.002)**	0.009 (0.003)**	0.009 (0.003)**	0.010 (0.003)**	0.009 (0.003)**	0.010 (0.003)**	0.010 (0.003)**
Chapter VII authorization		-3.291 (0.804)**	-3.674 (0.906)**				
Monitor or assist peace agreement or ceasefire		2.387 (0.903)**	2.071 (0.982)*				
Monitor, assist, or secure elections		1.189 (0.882)	1.977 (0.892)*				
Monitor borders		-0.050 (0.650)	0.402 (0.706)				
Assist security sector reform		0.415 (0.809)	0.392 (0.714)				
Monitor or assist DDR		-1.701 (0.694)*	-2.026 (0.581)**				
Human security factor				-1.136 (0.404)**	-1.406 (0.344)**		
Elections factor				0.346 (0.575)	1.489 (0.481)**		
National security factor				-0.639 (0.423)	-0.753 (0.404)+		
State-building factor				-0.020 (0.332)	Not in v2		
Vlim ratio						-2.553 (1.258)*	-4.088 (1.283)**
Peacebuilding ratio						5.378 (1.709)**	4.617 (1.487)**
Total number of tasks						-0.085 (0.063)	-0.021 (0.047)
Constant	1.151 (2.130)	1.246 (1.918)	1.303 (1.930)	0.939 (2.012)	-0.343 (2.082)	0.004 (1.978)	-0.589 (2.087)
Conflict dyads	145	145	145	145	145	145	145
N	5,861	5,861	5,861	5,861	5,861	5,861	5,861

Robust standard errors in parentheses clustered on conflict dyad. + $p < 0.1$; * $p < 0.05$; ** $p < 0.01$.