

Civil Conflict Ceasefire Dataset – Codebook V.1.1

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The Civil Conflict Ceasefire Dataset documents ceasefires declared in civil conflict, i.e. conflicts between the government of a state and non-state armed groups (NSA). Ceasefires are defined as arrangements by or between conflict parties through which they commit to stop fighting from a specific point in time. This codebook first introduces the structure of the dataset and provides a tabular overview of the included variables. More detailed information on the criteria for the inclusion of ceasefires as well as the coding of selected variables can be found in the second part of the codebook.

Structure of the Dataset

- The coded unit of observation is a directed ceasefire declaration, i.e. each actor declaring a ceasefire towards one addressee constitutes one observation; accordingly, a unilateral ceasefire has as many lines as addressees, a bilateral ceasefire has two lines, and a multilateral ceasefire between the government and n NSAs has $2*n$ lines;
- All directed ceasefire declarations that are part of the same ceasefire declaration have the same ceasefire-ID;
- Variables that capture characteristics at the ceasefire level (= ceasefire) are coded identically for all observations (i.e. directed ceasefire declarations) with the same ceasefire-ID. Variables that capture characteristics at the actor or dyad level (= actor) *can* vary across the observations sharing one ceasefire-ID;

Overview Variables

Variable	Description	Format	Level
cc	Country code of the country hosting civil conflict	numeric	ceasefire
cf_id	The ID number for the individual ceasefire	numeric	ceasefire
uniq_id	The unique identifier of a ceasefire in the dataset	numeric	ceasefire
location	Country hosting civil conflict	string	ceasefire

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Variable	Description	Format	Level
region	Region code of the country hosting civil conflict	numeric	ceasefire
link	Link of ceasefire to an earlier arrangement 0 = no explicit link 1 = temporal extension of prior arrangement(s) 2 = an 'upgrade' of a prior arrangement 3 = reaffirm or recommit 4 = unclear link	numeric	actor
ucdp_actor_id	UCDP Actor ID or newly created Actor ID -1 = unclear	numeric	actor
actor_name	Stating the name of the NSA, the (interim) government or external force having declared the ceasefire	string	actor
ucdp_acd	UCDP Armed Conflict Data ID of the respective dyad -1 = no UCDP conflict ID	numeric	actor
ucdp_dyad	UCDP Dyad ID based on addressee -1 = no UCDP Dyad ID -2 = addressee unclear	numeric	actor
pax_id	The id number for the corresponding agreement in the PAX peace agreements database. -1 = not included in the PAX database	numeric	ceasefires
cf_dec_yr	Year in which ceasefire has been declared -1 = unclear	numeric	actor
cf_dec_month	Month in which ceasefire has been declared -1 = unclear	numeric	actor
cf_dec_day	Day in which ceasefire has been declared	numeric	actor

Variable	Description	Format	Level
	-1 = unclear		
cf_effect_yr	Year when ceasefire has entered into effect	numeric	ceasefire
	0 = ceasefire never entered into effect		
	-1 = unclear		
cf_effect_month	Month when ceasefire has entered into effect	numeric	ceasefire
	0 = ceasefire never entered into effect		
	-1 = unclear		
cf_effect_day	Day when ceasefire has entered into effect	numeric	ceasefire
	0 = ceasefire never entered into effect		
	-1 = unclear		
evidence_onset	Text evidence for onset	string	actor
side	Uni-, bi or multilateral declaration of the ceasefire	numeric	ceasefire
	1 = unilateral		
	2 = bilateral		
	3 = multilateral		
	-1 = unclear		
partial	Ceasefire only applies to one or more part(s) of the conflict zone	numeric	actor
	0 = whole conflict zone		
	1 = part(s) of the conflict zone		
	-1 = unclear		
written	Signing of ceasefire document	numeric	ceasefire
	0 = no written agreement		

Variable	Description	Format	Level
	1 = signed within the country hosting civil conflict		
	2 = signed on third party territory		
	-1 = unclear		
fixed	Ceasefire has fixed time limit	numeric	actor
	0 = no time limit		
	1 = fixed time period for date or objective		
	-1 = unclear		
fixed_time	If fixed, time period stipulated (in days)	string	actor
	0 = no time limit		
nsa_frac	Fractionalization of the NSA declaring the ceasefire	numeric	actor
	-1 = unclear		
	0 = no applicable		
	1 = no fractionalization		
	2 = parts of the NSA are not included		
p_humanitarian	Ceasefire has humanitarian purpose	numeric	ceasefire
	0 = no humanitarian purpose		
	1 = humanitarian purpose		
p_peaceprocess	Ceasefire shall advance peace process	numeric	ceasefire
	0 = no peace process purpose		
	1 = peace process purpose		
p_holiday	Ceasefire for holidays	numeric	ceasefire
	0 = no holiday purpose		
	1 = holiday purpose		
p_election	Ceasefire to enable elections	numeric	ceasefire

Variable	Description	Format	Level
	0 = no election purpose		
	1 = election purpose		
p_other	Other purpose	numeric	ceasefire
	0 = no other purpose		
	1 = other purpose		
p_other_comment	Specification of other purpose	string	ceasefire
	0 = not applicable		
p_unclear	Purpose is unclear	numeric	ceasefire
	0 = purpose clear		
	1 = purpose unclear		
ceasefire_class	Ceasefire class	numeric	ceasefire
	1 = cessation of hostilities		
	2 = cessation of hostilities with compliance mechanism(s)		
	3 = definitive ceasefire		
timing	Timing of ceasefire in relation to peace negotiations	numeric	actor
	0 = not linked to negotiations		
	1 = ceasefire starts before or concurrently with the start of negotiations		
	2 = ceasefire starts during negotiations		
	3 = ceasefire starts at the envisioned end of the violent phase of the conflict		
	-1 = unclear		
cf_pp	Role of the ceasefire in the peace process (or peace agreement)	string	actor
mediator_nego	Was the ceasefire mediated?	numeric	ceasefire
	0 = not mediated		
	1 = mediated		

Variable	Description	Format	Level
	-1 = unclear		
mediator_send	Name of the organization or state that has sent the mediator	string	actor
	0 = no mediation		
	-1 = unclear		
implement	Agreement on additional mechanism(s) regarding the implementation	numeric	ceasefire
	0 = no mechanism		
	1 = mechanism agreed		
	-1 = unclear		
enforcement	Agreement on ceasefire enforcement provisions	numeric	ceasefire
	0 = no enforcement		
	1 = enforcement by external state		
	2 = enforcement by international organization, including peacekeeping missions		
	3 = other		
ddr	Is there any reference to DDR?	numeric	actor
	0 = no		
	1 = yes		
	-1 = unclear		
splinter	Did a faction of the rebel group that declared the ceasefire break away during the ceasefire?	numeric	actor
	0 = not applicable		
	1 = no splintering		
	2 = splinter group dropped out		
	-1 = unclear		
ended	How did the ceasefire end?	numeric	actor

Variable	Description	Format	Level
	0 = continued beyond the end of the coding period		
	1 = ended at the previously fixed date or after / when objective was met		
	2 = failed, according to international actor or the conflict parties' statements		
	3 = ceasefire never started		
	4 = ceasefire was replaced by follow-up agreement		
	-1 = unclear		
end_yr	Year when ceasefire has ended	numeric	actor
	0 = ceasefire continued beyond the end of the coding period or never started		
	-1 = unclear		
end_month	Month when ceasefire has ended	numeric	actor
	0 = ceasefire continued beyond the end of the coding period or never started		
	-1 = unclear		
end_day	Day when ceasefire has ended	numeric	actor
	0 = ceasefire continued beyond the end of the coding period or never started		
	-1 = unclear		
evidence_end	Text evidence for end	string	actor
	0 = if unclear; ceasefire never started/ended		
comment	Optional 2-3 sentences describing the ceasefire	string	actor
factiva_source	The Factiva document name	string	actor
factiva_page	Page references where evidence other than onset and end can be found	string	actor
link_id1	Ceasefire ID of the linked agreement	numeric	actor
	0 = no linked agreement		

Variable	Description	Format	Level
	-1 = linked but unclear to which ceasefire		
link_id2 up to link_id35	Ceasefire ID of the linked agreement	numeric	actor
	0 = no linked agreement		
	-1 = unclear		
coder	Initials of Coder:	string	ceasefire
	AG = Andrea Gräber		
	BL = Boas Lieberherr		
	BW = Belinda Wong		
	CW = Claudia Wiehler		
	DL = David Lander		
	EW = Emma Wink		
	HE = Henrik Elster		
	NG = Noah Golub		
	JI = Jamila Issa		
	JB = Julie B. Penverne		
	JD = Juan Diego Duque		
	JP = Julia Palik		
	PS = Phyllis Steiner		
	RC = Rafaela Catena		
	RR = Reidun Ryland		
	BS = Bintu Sarah Sakor		
	SH = Sunniva Unn Hustad		
	SN = Stergiani Nikou		
	TS = Tora Sagård		
	VH = Vera Huter		

Inclusion of ceasefires in the dataset

- Ceasefires were included when they met the project's definition of a ceasefire, irrespective of the actual name of the agreement.
- They have to be mentioned in the Factiva text corpus or in the PAX database. Ceasefires from other sources have not been included.
- The raw data used for coding the ceasefires began three years before the first active conflict year according to UCDP and ended three years after the last active conflict year. If there were indications that conflicts were active before or after this period, additional raw data was used.
- Inter-state ceasefires are included if they take place in the context of a civil conflict, e.g. when two governments support different actors in a civil conflict and agree on a ceasefire.
- Ceasefire can have been declared by loosely organized actors, e.g. protestors, as long as they are addressing the government.

- The surrender of a NSA is considered a ceasefire because it implies that the group will not use violent means any longer.
- Proposals, requests, and calls for ceasefires as well as peace agreements that do not include a ceasefire are not included.

Explanation of variables

Country code – cc

- Country codes based on the dataset by Gleditsch and Ward, Version 2013.
- Country codes are based on the location of the fighting, not the involved governments.

Ceasefire ID – cf_id

- The IDs have no meaning but are an identifier only.
- All observations that belong to the same declaration receive the same ceasefire ID:
 - a unilateral ceasefire is declared towards several addressees
 - a ceasefire jointly declared by two or more actors
- This also applies
 - if the declarations have a time lag but the same document is signed.
 - if actors declare the ceasefire separately but respond to the same call for a ceasefire.
- Unilateral ceasefires that are reciprocated by other actors do not receive the same ID.

Unique identifier – uniq_id

- a combination of cc and cf_id

Region – region

- The region code and the assignment of the countries is based on UCDP Armed Conflict Codebook, Version 17.2.
 - 1 = Europe (CC 200 – 395)
 - 2 = Middle East (CC 630 – 698, not 651)
 - 3 = Asia (CC 700 – 990)
 - 4 = Africa (CC 400 – 626, and 651)
 - 5 = Americas (CC 2 – 165)

Link to previous ceasefires – link

- A *temporal extension* occurs when an already active arrangement is extended for a longer duration, e.g. at the end of a month-long ceasefire the participants agree to extend the arrangement for an additional month.
- *Upgrading* involves strengthening, or deepening an existing arrangement, e.g. adding an implementation mechanism to a cessation of hostilities, or agreeing a definitive ceasefire when a cessation of hostilities is already in place.
- *Reaffirming* or *recommitting* occurs when the parties commit to abide by a prior arrangement, but without changing any of the arrangement properties or extending the duration. This can happen when there is a time delay between agreeing an arrangement and implementing it, or when an agreement is violated but the parties seek to state their continued intention to honor the deal.
- A ceasefire is coded as linked even if the previous ceasefire was declared before the coding period.
- The declaration of an additional partial ceasefire while one partial ceasefire is already in place in another, is not considered as linked.

Actor ID – ucdp_actor_id

- Actor IDs for NSAs are taken from the UCDP datasets Version 17.2 or newer.
- Actor IDs for the governments are taken from the UCDP actor list.
- If a group has no UCDP actor ID, it got a new ID assigned (see list in the next section).
- Official interim governments are considered as government actors.
- For umbrella organizations, the groups are coded separately whenever they continue to have a separate leadership
- A militia is coded as the government if it is classified as ‘semi-official’ or ‘official’ in the pro-government militia data by Carey et al.¹
- States intervening in the conflict are coded as the respective government if they do not have an international mandate. If they have, the mission to which the state belongs is coded as actor.

Name of the declaring actors – actor_name

- Use the names as they are stated by UCDP (if the actor is listed there).
- If the names are not clear, add the most precise information available, e.g. the number of groups/factions that signed.

UCDP armed conflict ID – ucdp_acd

- based on UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset V17.2

¹ Carey, Sabine C., Neil J. Mitchell, and Will Lowe. 2013. “States, the Security Sector, and the Monopoly of Violence. A New Database on pro-Government Militias.” *Journal of Peace Research* 50(2): 249–58.

- if the actor declaring the ceasefire is not included in the UCDP dataset but can be attributed to a specific conflict, the UCDP conflict id is coded accordingly.
- the armed conflict ID is coded even if UCDP does not code the conflict as active in the year when the ceasefire is declared.
- Inter-state ceasefires receive an Armed Conflict ID if the ceasefire is concluded in the context of the civil conflict.

UCDP dyad involved in the ceasefire – ucdp_dyad

- based on UCDP Dyadic Dataset V17.2
- In the case of unilateral ceasefires, the Dyad ID should be coded if the addressee can be assumed. This is the case if (a) there are only one or two opponents (b) a generic group is addressed (e.g. all groups from a specific ethnicity). In this case, all relevant groups active according to UCDP in the respective year are coded.
- If a unilateral ceasefire is declared to several groups without UCDP ID, only one observation is coded.

Ceasefire declaration year / month / day – cf_dec_yr / cf_dec_month / cf_dec_day

- If the declaration date is unclear by a few days and the possible dates lie between two years or months, always the earlier date is coded.
- If a ceasefire is linked to a former one, the date of the extension is coded, not the original declaration date.
- The first declaration date is coded, not the date of ratification.

Ceasefire effect year / month / day – cf_effect_yr / cf_effect_month / cf_effect_day

- The ceasefire effect date is assumed to be the same as the declaration date as long as it is not stated differently.
- Coded is the actual effect date, not the declared but eventually postponed one.
- If the effect date is unclear by a few days and the possible dates lie between two years or months, always the earlier date is coded.
- A ceasefire is coded as having entered into effect as soon as hostilities ceased, even if only for a few hours.
- If a follow-up ceasefire continues uninterrupted, i.e. if there is no break between the first ceasefire and the follow-up agreement, the effect date of the follow-up ceasefire is coded as the next day after the end of the first ceasefire, e.g. 21.01.1994 and 22.01.1994.

Evidence for ceasefire onset – evidence_onset

- Three pieces of evidence are included for each ceasefire

Number of declaring parties – side

- Unilateral means the ceasefire was declared by one party only, towards one or more actors.
- Bilateral means the ceasefire was jointly declared by two sides.
- Multilateral means the ceasefire was jointly declared by more than two actors.

Geographic coverage – partial

- A ceasefire is considered partial, if the conflict parties agree to cease hostilities but only in one or more specific area(s).
- Hostilities potentially continue outside the agreed area(s).

Time limit – fixed

- The time limit can be based on a number of days or be tied to an objective.
- It needs to be clear that the parties plan to resume fighting after the objective was met, e.g. after humanitarian action was completed, to consider a ceasefire as time limited.
- Automatically renewing ceasefires after a specific period of time are also considered as fixed.

Duration of fixed ceasefires – fixed_time

- One month is coded as 30 days, one year accordingly as 360 days.
- Durations shorter than one day are coded as one day. In these cases, the effect and end date are coded as the same.

Fractionalization of NSA – nsa_frac

- A NSA is fractionalized while declaring the ceasefire if one or more factions of the group are not participating in the ceasefire. A faction is defined as the part of a NSA that has broken away and established a distinct leadership, while not being listed as a separate actor by UCDP.
- The variable refers to the condition when declaring the ceasefire.
- The fractionalization has to have taken place within the same UCDP conflict episode, as they are defined in the UCDP Armed Conflict dataset.
- Fractionalization is only coded as given if there is explicit information available.

Humanitarian purpose – p_humanitarian

- The purpose variable captures the *stated* purpose.
- A humanitarian ceasefire is meant to enable live-saving or relief-distributing activities such as aid delivery, vaccination, release of hostages or the evacuation of specific areas.
- Ceasefires for the fixing/maintenance of infrastructure are coded as humanitarian if (and only if) the infrastructure is vital for civilians (e.g. water supply).

Peace process purpose – p_peaceprocess

- The purpose of a ceasefire related to the peace process can be a precondition for negotiation, dismantling the status of war, signaling desire for dialogue and/or peace, re-committing to an earlier agreement.
- The purpose variable captures the *stated* purpose.

Holiday purpose – p_holiday

- A ceasefire initiated to cover a pre-defined holiday period. These are normally short-lived agreements over Christmas, Easter, or Eid.
- The purpose variable captures the *stated* purpose.

Election purpose – p_election

- Ceasefire initiated prior to, during, or following a local or national election.
- This purpose is only coded for ceasefires that shall enable the conduction of elections or polls, not for ceasefires that are supposed to end election-related violence.
- The purpose variable captures the *stated* purpose.

Other purposes and explanation – p_other /p_other_comment

- A residual category to include purposes that are not covered by the other categories.
- Examples are burials and state visits by religious or important political figures.
- The purpose variable captures the *stated* purpose.

Unclear purpose – p_unclear

- Coded if no purpose is reported.

Ceasefire class – ceasefire_class

- The cessation of hostilities is a declaration to stop hostilities that does not include any provision to monitor or ensure compliance of the ceasefire *and* no provisions to disarm/ demobilize. This is the default category, i.e. all ceasefires are coded as cessations of hostilities unless there is explicit evidence for the other categories.
- Cessation of hostilities with compliance mechanisms refers to arrangements to stop hostilities, that also include compliance mechanism(s) like a monitoring or verification mission (e.g. joint ceasefire commissions or monitoring missions). These arrangements might also contain limited DDR.
- Definitive ceasefires are arrangements that are part of a peace agreement (either signed concurrently or before but entering into force with signature of the peace agreement). Peace agreements are those agreements that tackle the conflict incompatibility. Definitive ceasefires are coded if the intention at the moment of declaration was to end the conflict, irrespective of the

success in doing so. These ceasefires contain compliance mechanism(s) and provisions to disarm at least 1 conflict actor (disarmament, demobilization, integration into state armed forces).

- Conflict parties can agree on several definitive ceasefires if the agreements regulate different elements of the conflict incompatibility.
- Surrender agreements are definitive ceasefires if one side is demobilized.

Timing of the ceasefire – timing

- Negotiations are defined broadly as any type of talks that is not explicitly limited arranging the ceasefire itself and/or humanitarian action.
- If negotiations have been interrupted and the ceasefire is starting with the resumption of talks, category 1 (beginning of negotiations) is coded.
- It refers to negotiations of the actor declaring the ceasefire and not negotiations in the conflict in general.
- If it is not possible to determine the content of the talks, the variable is coded as unclear.
- Even if negotiations are ongoing a ceasefire can be coded as 0 if the ceasefire is not related to the negotiations.
- Category 3 – ceasefire starts at the envisioned end of the violent phase of the conflict – is coded for definitive ceasefires.

Role of the ceasefire in the peace process/agreement – cf_pp

- The variable describes details like third party involvement, location of negotiations, and contentious issues.

Involvement of mediators – mediator_nego / mediator_send

- Mediation is defined as “a process of conflict management where disputants seek the assistance of, or accept an offer of help from, an individual, group, or state, or organization to settle their conflict or resolve their differences without resorting to physical force or invoking the authority of law.”²
- The mediator can also be associated of one of the conflict parties, e.g. elders of one of the groups, as long as their activities meet the definition.
- The information on the mediator(s) were specified as detailed as possible.
- The order of the mediating parties as no meaning.
- List of abbreviation for mediating parties:

AU = African Union

² Bercovitch, Jacob, J. Theodore Anagnoson, and Donnette L. Wille. 1991. “Some Conceptual Issues and Empirical Trends in the Study of Successful Mediation in International Relations.” *Journal of Peace Research* 28(1): 7–17.

CPLP	=	Community of the Portuguese-speaking countries
CSCE	=	Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe
EC	=	European Community
ECOMOG	=	Economic Community of West African States Monitoring Group
ECOWAS	=	Economic Community of West African States
EU	=	European Union
ICRC	=	International Committee of the Red Cross
IGAD	=	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
MINUSMA	=	United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali
MONUC	=	United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo
OAU	=	Organisation for African Unity
OSCE	=	Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe
UK	=	United Kingdom
UN	=	United Nations
UNAMID	=	United Nations African Union Hybrid Operation in Darfur
UNHCR	=	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNMIS	=	United Nations Mission in Sudan
UNSMIL	=	United Nations Support Mission in Libya
UNSMIS	=	United Nations Supervision Mission in Syria
USA	=	United States of America

Implementation mechanisms – implement

- Possible implementation mechanisms are provisions for monitoring, verification, separation of forces, a complaint mechanism or the establishment of a working committee.
- The mechanisms are coded as given as long as the parties agreed on it, irrespective of their actual implementation.
- 0 is coded if there is no explicit information on such mechanisms. An exception are follow-up agreements, when the original agreement had included implementation mechanisms and it can be assumed that these continue to be in place.

Enforcement mechanisms – enforcement

- The peace keeping missions – can be sent by any international organization.
- Enforcement is given as soon as third-party troops are deployed, irrespective of the precise mandate.

- 0 is coded if there is no explicit information on such mechanisms. An exception are follow-up agreements, when the original agreement had included enforcement mechanisms and it can be assumed that these continue to be in place (e.g. a peacekeeping mission remains deployed).

Disarmament, Demobilisation, Reintegration (DDR) – ddr

- The variable is coded as given if there is reference to one of the three elements. It is also coded if agreed upon after the ceasefire declaration.
- The margining of armed forces instead of their demobilisation is still considered as DDR.
- The clearing of landmines is not considered DDR.
- 0 is coded if there is no explicit information on related provisions. An exception are follow-up agreements, when the original agreement had included DDR provisions mechanisms and it can be assumed that these continue to apply.

Splintering and drop out of conflict party – splinter

- The splinter needs to be clearly distinguishable from the group it previously belonged to, e.g. by a new leader. The splinter does not necessarily have to reject peace but can drop out for any reason.
- Only coded for the NSA for which the splinter occurs.
- The ceasefire itself continues to be observed and is not coded as having ended.
- Splintering is coded even if there is uncertainty how long the ceasefire lasts and whether the splintering occurred during or shortly after the end of the ceasefire.

Ceasefire end – ended

- For ceasefires limited to a specific time period, 1 – ended after previously fixed period – is coded if no information suggesting the contrary is found.
- Yet, category 1 is only coded if the ceasefire is not extended. If the ceasefire is extended, category 4 applies (or -1, if fighting re-emerged in-between).
- An unclear end is coded if there is no clear evidence on the end, e.g. if new discussions on a possible ceasefire start or if the media stop referring to the ceasefire.

Year / month / day of ceasefire end – end_yr / end_month / end_day

- If the ceasefire is replaced by a follow-up agreement, the end date is coded as one day before the effect date of the follow-up agreement.
- An approximate end date is coded even if the end is coded as unclear.
- If the end date is unclear by a few days and the possible dates lie between two years or months, always the earlier date is coded.

Evidence for ceasefire end – evidence_end

- A maximum of three pieces of evidence are provided for each ceasefire.

- If the ceasefire is replaced by a follow-up agreement, the evidence for the end is the same like the onset evidence for the follow-up agreement.

Ceasefire ID of linked ceasefire – link_id

- The link_id variables provide the IDs of all ceasefires to which an agreement is linked.
- The ceasefire is linked to several former agreements if it is prolonged continuously.
- The first linked ceasefire is the oldest one, i.e. the ceasefire listed under link_id1 has been concluded before the one listed under link_id2.
- The link variables are actor-based as some groups might join a series of ceasefires at a later point.
- In case of several extensions, the ceasefires are all coded as linked to each other even if the conflict parties only refer back to the very first arrangement. For example, when Ceasefire 4 is part of a series of recommitments, it is coded as linked to Ceasefires 1 to 3, even if the conflict parties only make a reference to Ceasefire 1.
- A link_id can be unclear
 - if the previous ceasefire took place before the coding period
 - if it is unclear which ceasefire exactly got extended/re-affirmed/upgraded.
 - if a ceasefire is extended repeatedly but explicit information on some extensions is missing. In these cases, only one missing link_id is coded, even if there might have been several extensions.