

Collective Violence Early Warning Dataset Codebook

v.1.0.



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Introduction

Although Indonesia has not experienced any major cases of atrocity crimes in recent years, it continues to host several worrying risk factors. The rise of intolerant acts against minority groups, the constant activities of extremist groups, and unaddressed past human rights violations are among the risks that needs to be seriously monitored so that they do not escalate into mass atrocities.¹ As atrocity does not happen overnight, preventing these risks' escalation at the earliest stage is key . In this case, monitoring violence trends in Indonesia becomes crucial to provide early warning notice to stakeholders of possible escalation. This mechanism will become increasingly important as Indonesia approaches the year of the 2024 simultaneous elections – an event that could risk escalating social conflict.²

Unfortunately, Indonesia currently does not have any public violence monitoring tools that can be used as an indicator of risk escalation. While there are several publicly accessible datasets, they have their individual limitations. At the international level, for example, there are datasets such as the Armed Conflict Location and Event Dataset (ACLED) or The Political Instability Task Force (PTF) Worldwide Atrocities Dataset which globally records violence incidents and political instabilities. However, these datasets are often not specific enough to understand violence in Indonesia. Not only did they ignore violence data in local-level news sources, but they also do not adjust their coding to identify important trends needed by Indonesia in its early warning system – such as whether there was intervention to the incident and whether the intervention was successful.

At the national level, there are also datasets such as the Indonesian Terrorism and Counter-Terrorism Database (*Database Terorisme dan Kontra-Terorisme Indonesia/DETEKSI*) by The Habibie Center which records terrorist attacks, the KontraS internal database which records violence by security forces, and the Wahid Foundation's Report on Freedom of Religion and Belief (*Laporan Kemerdekaan Beragama dan Berkeyakinan/KBB*) which records violence to religious practices. However, neither dataset are sufficiently comprehensive to record all types of violence. As a result, the ability of each of these datasets to act as a national early warning mechanism is limited. Furthermore, because each of these databases uses different methods of data collection data coding, it is difficult for analysts to combine these data and develop a comprehensive assessment.

The Collective Violence Early Warning (CVEW) Dataset was developed by CSIS in 2021 to fill this gap and act as comprehensive collective violence early warning and monitoring tool. The CVEW dataset is a database that records all incidents of collective violence in Indonesia – regardless of the issue. Collective violence is defined as **“the intentional use of physical force or threat of physical force by or against a group of people.”** This includes inter-group violence (e.g., ethnic conflict), group-to-individual violence (e.g., vigilante), individual-to-group violence (e.g., terrorism), group-to-state violence (e.g., separatism), and country-to-group violence (e.g., law enforcement violence).

¹ Patrick Barron, Sana Jaffrey, and Ashutosh Varshney, “How Large Conflicts Subside: Evidence from Indonesia,” *Indonesian Development Paper*, No. 18 (2014), 11-12; PUSAD Paramadina, “Reviewing the 2006 Joint Ministerial Regulations and the Role of Religious Harmony Forums: Finding from the Database,” *Research Report*, (2020), 4; Tobias Basuki and Alif Satria, “Blasphemy Law Instruments and Joint Ministerial Regulations: a Deterrent or Source of Conflict?” *CSIS Analysis* 46, No. 1 (2017), 56-57.

² Institute for Policy Analysis of Conflict, “The Anti-Shi'a Movement in Indonesia,” *IPAC Report*, No. 27 (2016), 16; KontraS Surabaya, “Investigation Report and Monitoring of the Case of Shia Sampang,” (2012), 7-8.

Methodology

The database was built using online news sources at the provincial level. During the data collection, the research team monitored more than 75 online news sources in 34 Indonesian provinces. The online version of the newspaper is used not only because it is more accessible, but also because it provides larger volume of news. This is because online news sources often provide online access to their printed newspaper services. Additionally, the online website also provides access to other news articles that they may not have include in the printed version of their newspaper.

In selecting news sources, the team applied three criteria. *The first* is the frequency and consistency of publications. The research team only monitored news sources that produced more than 10 online news articles per day. This is important to ensure that the low/high frequency of violent incidents in an area is not a reflection of the low/high frequency of news reporting. *Second*, is the geographical coverage of the news. The research team will only monitor news sources whose coverage covers more than 50% of the cities/regencies in the province. The data was obtained by the team from news sampling and notes on the editorial pages of each source. *Third*, is the factuality of the news. This was verified through the Press Council's media list and limited interviews regarding reporting standards to the editorial team.

The data entry of online news sources is carried out in two stages. *The first* is the coding stage. In this stage, the coding team collects all online news related to collective violence in each of the news sources they monitor. The news is then saved in the form of screenshots to the online storage system that the research team has prepared. Afterwards, coders will identify more than 60 variables for each incident of the collective violence and filled out an online form that had been prepared by the research team. *The second* is the verification stage. In this stage, the research team assessed each data entry from the coding team. This was done to ensure that the coding is following the definitions stated in the Codebook. To ensure the accuracy and standardization of the coding results, the verification is carried out every two weeks and followed by an evaluation with the coding team.

Limitations

During the data collection, some important limitations needs to be noted. *First*, is the team's unstable access to some local online news sources. During the data recording period, the dataset had to change a total of eight news sources from six provinces (Yogyakarta, Gorontalo, Papua, West Papua, South Sulawesi, and Banten) because these sources were either suddenly inaccessible or stopped publishing news articles during the duration of the data collection. The *second* limitation was that there were several cases where incidents of collective violence were reported in the national media but not reported in the provincial news sources observed by the team. In this case, the team chose to record the violent incident and, moving forwards, included two national media outlets as the news sources.

Variable Summary

1. Data ID
 - Incident ID : the identification number of the incident
 - Related Incident : identification numbers of other related incidents

2. Incident Description
 - Date : date of the incident
 - Province : province of the incident
 - Province ID : BPS provincial code of the incident
 - City/District : name of the city/district of the incident
 - City/District ID : BPS city/district code of the incident
 - Sub-District : name of the sub-district of the incident
 - Sub-District ID : BPS sub-district code of the incident
 - Village : name of the village of the incident
 - Village ID : BPS village code of the incident

3. Actor Description
 - Actor Name : name of the group of actors involved in the incident
 - Actor Type : general identity of the group involved
 - Vulnerable Minorities : whether the actor is vulnerable minorities
 - Total Actors : total number of individuals involved in the incident

4. Violence Description
 - Form of Violence : general methods of attack and tactics used in the incident
 - Type of Weapon : weapons used in the incident
 - Type of Issue : underlying issues of the incident

5. Impact Description
 - Number of Death : number of people who died
 - Number of Injured : number of people injured
 - Female Death : number of women who died
 - Female Injuries : number of women injured
 - Children Death : number of children who died
 - Children Injured : number of children injured
 - Infra. Damage : number of infrastructure damaged
 - Infra. Destroyed : number of infrastructure destroyed

6. Intervention Description
 - Intervention : whether the incident was intervened
 - Intervener Name : name of the intervening actor
 - Intervener Type : general identity of the intervening group
 - Intervention Result : intervention result

7. Others
 - Incident Description : description of the incident
 - Notes : coding questions/decisions to note

Data ID

1. Incident ID (incident_id)

Record the identification number of the incident.

- String Variable
- Notes:
 - i. Every violent incident is recorded once.
 - ii. The dataset records incidents of **collective violence** in Indonesia. Building from the definition of collective violence noted in the UNSFIR dataset (Varshney, Panggabean, and Tadjoeidin, 2004), this dataset defines collective violence as the (1) intentional (2) use of physical violence or threats (e.g, verbal, symbolic, and graphic) of physical violence (3) either by or against a group of people.
 1. This includes inter-group violence (riots), group-to-individual violence (battles), individual-to-group violence (terrorism), state-to-group violence (violence by state officials), and group-to-state violence (separatism).
 - iii. For an event to be reported as one incident, it must have a continuity of actors, issues, times, and locations. Events will be recorded as different incidents if at any time the event:
 1. Involves two sets of completely different actors
 - Two villages can be involved in a shootout on the same day, on the same border, over the same land issue, but if in the morning the actors involved are fellow youths and in the afternoon the actors involved are farmers then this event will be recorded as two different incidents.
 2. Triggered by two different issues
 - A series of demonstrations against the same local government on the same day can be counted as two events if in the morning a protest is held against corruption and in the afternoon a protest is held against land rights.
 3. Experiencing time discontinuity
 - Conflicts between the same two political groups over the same issue in the same location and on the same day can be counted as two different incidents if one part of the conflict occurs in the morning and the other takes place in the evening with a break during the day.
 4. Experiencing location discontinuity
 - A religious organization can burn down a village on the same day because of the same issue, but for each different village, it will be recorded as a different incident.

2. Related Incident
(incident_rel)

Records identification numbers of other related incidents.

- String Variable
- Notes:
 - i. If there is more than one incident involved, the last incident identification number that happened before the incident is recorded.
 - ii. An incident is considered related if they are (1) coordinated together, or (2) motivated by one another.
 - iii. For instance, two violent incidents that occur out of a desire to take revenge on each other count as one violent campaign.

Incident Description

1. Date
(date)

Records the date of the incident.

- Date Variable
- Notes
 - i. If the incident occurs over more than a day, the variable will record the day the incident started.
 - ii. Format: (DD/MM/YYYY)

2. Province
(province)

Records the name of the province where the violent incident occurred.

- String Variable

3. Province ID
(province_id)

Records the BPS provincial code

- Numerical variable
- Notes:
 - i. Based on the Statistical Work Area Code (*Kode Wilayah Kerja Statistik/Wilkerstat*) Semester I (sig.bps.go.id/bridging-kode/index)

4. District/City
(district_city)

Records the name of the district/city where the violent incident occurred.

- String Variable

5. District/City ID
(district_city_id)

Records the BPS city/district code

- Numerical Variable
- Notes:
 - i. Based on the Statistical Work Area Code (*Kode Wilayah Kerja Statistik/Wilkerstat*) Semester I (sig.bps.go.id/bridging-kode/index)

6. Sub-District
(sub_district)

Records the name of the sub-district where the violent incident occurred.

- String Variable

7. Sub-District ID
(sub_district_id)

Records the BPS sub-district code

- Numerical Variable
- Notes:
 - i. Based on the Statistical Work Area Code (*Kode Wilayah Kerja Statistik/Wilkerstat*) Semester I (sig.bps.go.id/bridging-kode/index)

8. Village
(village)

Records the name of the village where the violent incident occurred.

- String Variable

9. Village ID
(village_id)

Records the BPS village code.

- Numerical Variable
- Notes:
 - i. Based on the Statistical Work Area Code (*Kode Wilayah Kerja Statistik/Wilkerstat*) Semester I (sig.bps.go.id/bridging-kode/index)

Actor Description

Note:

- An incident involves two conflicting parties. Each conflicting party can consist of several actors who work together to achieve the same goal. The dataset will record a maximum of two actors per conflicting party.

1. Actor Name

(actor1a; actor1b; actor2a; actor2b)

Records the name of the actors involved in the incident.

- String Variable
- Notes:
 - i. This variable does not record the name of the individual, but the smallest unit of an actor that is involved in the incident (e.g., Islamic Defenders Front, not Munawarman; Operation Nemangkawi, not TNI; Coordinating Minister for Politics, Law, and Human Rights, not Wiranto).

2. Actor Type

(actor1a_t; actor1b_t; actor2a_t; actor2b_t)

Records the general identity of the actors involved in the incident.

- Categorical Variable
 - 1 = State Actors
 - 2 = Non-State Actors
 - 3 = Private Sector Actors
 - 98 = Unclear
 - 99 = Others
- Notes:
 - i. Terminology explanation:
 1. State Actors include, but are not limited to, government officials (e.g, ministries), electoral institutions (e.g., KPU), the police, and TNI.
 2. Non-State Actors include but are not limited to, citizens, religious groups (e.g., Muhammadiyah), ethnic groups (e.g., Forum Betawi Rempug), labor groups, terrorist groups, and separatist groups.
 3. Private Sector Actors include but are not limited to, mining companies, private logging companies, and SMEs.

3. Vulnerable Minorities

(actor1a_vm; actor1b_vm; actor2a_vm; actor2b_vm)

Records whether an actor is a vulnerable minority group in Indonesia.

- Categorical Variable

0 = No

1 = Yes

99 = Unclear

- Notes:

- Vulnerable minority groups are (1) non-state actors (2) who are socially, economically, and/or politically discriminated (3) because of their identity.
- Vulnerable minority groups include, but are not limited to minorities based on:
 - Religion: Muslim minority sects (e.g., Ahmadiyyah, Shia), Christian, Buddhist.
 - Race/Ethnicity: Chinese people, indigenous peoples, transmigrants, and Papuans.
 - Sexuality: Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and queer communities.
 - Persons with disabilities: People with physical disabilities, mental health disabilities, or intellectual disabilities.

4. Total Number of Actors
(actor1_total; actor2_total)

Records the total number of individuals involved in each party during the incident.

- Numerical Variable

- Notes:

- If there is more than one actor on one side, this variable records the total number of individuals from all of the actors involved.
- Reference:
 - Several* = 2
 - Dozens* = 11
 - Tens* = 20
 - Hundreds* = 100
 - Thousands* = 1000
- If the reported number is a range, the variable records the smallest number – unless a newer story says a higher number.

Violence Description

1. Form of Violence (violence_form1; violence_form2)

Records the general methods of attack and tactics that actors from both conflict parties used in the incident.

– Categorical Variable

- 1 = Unarmed Assault
- 2 = Sexual Violence
- 3 = Armed Assault
- 4 = Bombing/Explosion
- 5 = Infrastructure Attack/Forced Closure
- 6 = Kidnapping/Confinement
- 7 = Eviction/Forced Relocation
- 8 = Mass/Public Intimidation
- 9 = Ultimatum
- 98 = Unclear
- 99 = Others

– Notes:

- i. A violent incident can involve a variety of violent tactics. The dataset will record a maximum of two forms.
- ii. Terminology definition:
 1. **Unarmed Assault:** acts of violence that aims to cause physical injury in which the perpetrator and the target are in close contact at the same time. Mostly, both are using melee weapons such as fists, blunt objects, and sharp objects.
 2. **Sexual Violence:** acts of violence that aims to injure/hurt another person sexually. This includes, but is not limited to, acts of rape, public stripping, and sexual torture.
 3. **Armed Assault:** acts of violence that aims to physically injure a target by using lethal projectiles. This includes firearms such as rifles and pistols, and air rifles.
 4. **Bombing/Explosion:** acts of violence that are primarily caused by an object that explodes and causes indiscriminate damage within a certain radius.
 5. **Infrastructure Attack/Forced Closure:** acts of violence that aims to render a facility unusable, excluding the use of bombs/explosions. This includes the forced closing of a building and the sabotage of public facilities.
 6. **Kidnapping/Confinement:** acts of violence that aims to forcibly restrict the movement of the victim.
 7. **Eviction/Forced Relocation:** acts of violence which main purpose is not to harm a group, but to force them to move to another area.

8. **Mass/Public Intimidation:** acts of violence which main purpose is to threaten the victim to carry out or stop carrying out an activity by using intimidation that comes from a large number of people. This includes acts such as raids and public humiliation. The content of the threat may include the possibility of one of the violent activities mentioned before (e.g., kidnapping, eviction).
9. **Ultimatum:** an act of violence which main purpose is to threaten the victim to carry out or stop an activity by using a message (whether verbal, written, or symbolic) that includes an explicit threat. This does not require the presence of the masses – if the masses are present to convey this message, then the action is categorized as mass/public intimidation. The content of the threat may include the possibility of one of the violent activities mentioned before (e.g., kidnapping, eviction).

2. Type of Weapon
(weapon_type1; weapon_type2)

Records the type of weapons used in the incident.

– Categorical Variable

- 1 = Chemical/Biological Substances
- 2 = Firearms
- 3 = Bombs/Explosives
- 4 = Incendiary
- 5 = Melee Weapons
- 6 = Vehicles, Outside of Bombs
- 98 = Unclear
- 99 = Others

– Notes:

- i. Actors can use more than one weapon. The dataset will record a maximum of two types of weapons.
- ii. Definitions and examples of terminologies:
 1. **Chemical/Biological Substances:** includes, but are not limited to, poison, mercury, cyanide, anthrax, and other biological substances.
 2. **Firearms:** a weapon capable of firing projectiles using explosives. This includes automatic weapons, handguns, non-automatic rifles, and air rifles.
 3. **Bombs/Explosives:** includes, but are not limited to, grenades, suicide bombs, vehicle bombs, and Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs).
 4. **Incendiary:** a weapon capable of igniting or producing fire when detonated. This includes the act of burning using Molotov cocktails, torches, and gasoline.
 5. **Melee Weapons:** includes, but are not limited to fists, kicks, blunt objects, and sharp objects (e.g., knives).

6. **Vehicles, Outside Bombs:** use of vehicles to injure others or damage infrastructures. This doesn't include vehicle bombs.

3. Type of Issue

(issue_type1; issue_type2)

Records the issues which caused the incident to occur.

– Categorical Variable

- 1 = Resource Issues
- 2 = Governance Issues
- 3 = Election Issues
- 4 = Separatism Issues
- 5 = Terrorism Issues
- 6 = Identity Issues
- 7 = Vigilantism Issues
- 8 = Law Enforcement Issues
- 98 = Unclear
- 99 = Others

– Notes:

- i. A violent incident can be caused by more than one issue. The dataset will record a maximum of two issues.
- ii. Definitions and examples of terminologies:
 - 1. **Resource Issues:** include, but are not limited to, land disputes, resource disputes (e.g., mining), environmental issues, and salary/wages/labor disputes.
 - 2. **Governance Issues:** include, but are not limited to, corruption, quality of public services, tender disputes, subsidies/price issues, lockdowns, and other government programs.
 - 3. **Election Issues:** include, but are not limited to, the conduct and results of elections, and the appointment of positions within political parties.
 - 4. **Separatism Issues:** issues motivated by a desire to separate certain ethnicities, religions, or regions from Indonesia.
 - 5. **Terrorism Issues:** issues motivated by a desire to instigate fear in society to induce radical political changes.
 - 6. **Identity Issues:** includes, but are not limited to, inter-ethnic issues, intra-religious issues, tensions between migrants and residents, gender identity issues, and school identity issues.
 - 7. **Vigilantism Issues:** includes, but are not limited to, revenge for insults, theft, adultery, destruction of property, and raids on “places of immorality”.
 - 8. **Law Enforcement Issues:** the use of violence by security forces against actors who are not resisting/powerless during law enforcement. This includes the use of force during arrest, trial, and imprisonment.

9. **Sexual Violence Issues:** include, but are not limited to, attempted rape and sexual abuse.
10. **Criminal Issues:** include, but are not limited to, violence that happened during a criminal incident.

Impact Description

1. Number of Death
(num_death)

Records the number of people who died as a result of the incident.

- Numerical Variable
- Notes:
 - i. Reference:
 - Several* = 2
 - Dozens* = 11
 - Tens* = 20
 - Hundreds* = 100
 - Thousands* = 1000
 - ii. If the reported number is a range, the variable records the smallest number – unless a newer story provides a higher number.

2. Number of Injured
(num_injured)

Records the number of people injured as a result of the incident.

- Numerical Variable
- Notes:
 - i. Reference:
 - Several* = 2
 - Dozens* = 11
 - Tens* = 20
 - Hundreds* = 100
 - Thousands* = 1000
 - ii. If the reported number is a range, the variable records the smallest number – unless a newer story provides a higher number.

3. Number of Female Death
fem_death

Records the number of women who died as a result of the incident.

- Numerical Variable
- Notes:
 - i. Reference:
 - Several* = 2
 - Dozens* = 11
 - Tens* = 20
 - Hundreds* = 100
 - Thousands* = 1000
 - ii. If the reported number is a range, the variable records the smallest number – unless a newer story provides a higher number.

4. Number of Female Injuries
(fem_injured)

Records the number of women injured as a result of the incident.

- Numerical Variable
- Notes:
 - i. Reference:
 - Several* = 2
 - Dozens* = 11
 - Tens* = 20
 - Hundreds* = 100
 - Thousands* = 1000
 - ii. If the reported number is a range, the variable records the smallest number – unless a newer story provides a higher number.

5. Number of Children Death
(child_death)

Records the number of children who died as a result of the incident.

- Numerical Variable
- Notes:
 - i. Reference:
 - Several* = 2
 - Dozens* = 11
 - Tens* = 20
 - Hundreds* = 100
 - Thousands* = 1000
 - ii. If the reported number is a range, the variable records the smallest number – unless a newer story provides a higher number.

6. Number of Children Injured
(child_injured)

Records the number of children injured as a result of the incident.

- Numerical Variable
- Notes:
 - i. Reference:
 - Several* = 2
 - Dozens* = 11
 - Tens* = 20
 - Hundreds* = 100
 - Thousands* = 1000
 - ii. If the reported number is a range, the variable records the smallest number – unless a newer story provides a higher number.

7. Number of Infrastructure Damage
(infra_damage)

Records the amount of infrastructures (e.g., buildings, vehicles) damaged as a result of the incident.

- Numerical Variable
- Notes:
 - i. Reference:
 - Several* = 2
 - Dozens* = 11
 - Tens* = 20
 - Hundreds* = 100
 - Thousands* = 1000
 - ii. If the reported number is a range, the variable records the smallest number – unless a newer story provides a higher number.

8. Number of Infrastructure Destroyed
(infra_destroyed)

Records the amount of infrastructures (e.g., buildings, vehicles) destroyed as a result of the incident.

- Numerical Variable
- Notes:
 - i. Unlike damaged, destroyed infrastructure means the facility/building/vehicle can no longer be used.
 - ii. Reference:
 - Several* = 2
 - Dozens* = 11
 - Tens* = 20
 - Hundreds* = 100
 - Thousands* = 1000
 - iii. If the reported number is a range, the variable records the smallest number – unless a newer story provides a higher number.

Intervention Description

1. Presence of Intervention (intervene)

Records whether there are actors who intervened during the incident with the intention to stop the violence.

- Categorical Variable

0 = No

1 = Yes

99 = Unclear

- Notes:

- For an action to be counted as an intervention, it must be aimed at de-escalating the violence.
 - E.g., another TNI unit that came to “de-escalate” the violence between the Police and the separatist group by attacking the separatist group in an attempt to paralyze them is not an intervention.
- The dataset counts intervention actions taken at the incident level, not interventions that try to de-escalate a conflict as a whole.
 - E.g., national-level policies aimed at addressing the root causes of conflict are not considered “interventions.”

5. Name of the Intervening Actor (intervene_actor1; intervent_actor2)

Records the name of the intervening actor.

- String Variable

- Notes:

- A conflict can be intervened by more than one actor. The dataset will record a maximum of two intervening actors.
- This variable does not record the name of the individual, but the smallest unit of an actor that is involved in the incident (e.g., Islamic Defenders Front, not Munawarman; Operation Nemangkawi, not TNI; Coordinating Minister for Politics, Law, and Human Rights, not Wiranto)

2. Type of Intervening Actor (intervene_actor_type1; intervene_actor_type2)

Records the general identity of the intervening actor.

- Categorical Variable

1 = State Actor

2 = Non-State Actors
98 = Unclear
99 = Others

– Notes:

i. Explanations:

1. State Actors: includes, but are not limited to, local government officials (e.g., village heads, sub-district heads), TNI, Police, and Satpol PP.
2. Non-State Actors: includes, but are not limited to, citizens (e.g., community leaders, neighbors), CSOs, and non-formal security personnel (e.g., security guards (*Satpam*))

3. Result of Intervention
(intervene_result)

Records the result of the intervention

– Categorical Variable

0 = Unsuccessful
1 = Successful
98 = Unclear
99 = Others

– Notes:

i. Explanations:

1. Unsuccessful: This scenario includes attempts where the intervening actors were contacted but did not show up or arrive late, where the intervening actors arrive but are passive or failed to stop the violence, or where intervening actors arrive but exacerbate the violence.
2. Successful: This scenario includes attempts where the intervening actors manage to stop the violence even though they did not arrest anyone, or where intervening actors manage to protect the victim by moving them to a safer place.

Others

1. Incident Description
(inc_desc)

Record a brief description of the violent incident.

- String Variable
- Notes:
 - i. Records a brief description of violent incidents with additional detail that may not be recorded in the dataset.
 - ii. It must at least include 1) the date, 2) the location, 3) the actors, and 4) the issue.

2. Notes
(notes)

Records any questions or coding decisions made outside of the guidelines.

- String Variable

Attribution Policy

Data from the Collective Violence Early Warning (CVEW) Dataset can be used and downloaded freely as long as it follows the following attribution policies:

1. *First*, if the data from the Collective Violence Early Warning (CVEW) Dataset is used in any way, it must be acknowledged. This acknowledgment must include 1) a full citation footnote that includes a link to the CVEW Dataset Website, 2) an in-text reference to the CVEW Dataset that also states that the data is available for public use, and 3) a clear citation of any visuals using data from CVEW Dataset.
2. *Second*, to reference the CVEW Dataset in the footnote, please cite: Lina Alexandra, Fitriani, dan Alif Satria, “Collective Violence Early Warning (CVEW) Dataset,” CSIS Indonesia, (2022). <https://violence.csis.or.id>
3. *Third*, to reference the Codebook of CVEW Dataset in the footnote, please cite: Lina Alexandra, Fitriani, dan Alif Satria, “Collective Violence Early Warning (CVEW) Dataset Codebook,” CSIS Indonesia, (2021).