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UN Peacekeeping Operations and Economic Growth

- A study of UN's Peacekeeping Operations since 1948

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Abstract

The study aims at exploring the links between peacekeeping operations and economic growth. The paper examines the countries in which past United Nations Peacekeeping Operations have been present and calculates the growth rates before, after and during each operation. Comparisons of the growth rates are made to show how the operation has affected the economic growth in the country. It is also discussed in what way a peacekeeping operation can affect economic growth. This includes creating a more stable environment and prospects of peace, which in turn makes the country more attractive for investments. Other factors generated by the mission that can be good for the economy includes more job opportunities for the community, and that the expenditures by mission personnel in the country creates more flow of money and can thereby enhance the production. The empirical result shows that the peacekeeping operations affect the growth rate in a positive way on an aggregate level, when the operation is in progress as well as after it is completed. The operations after the end of the Cold War have a more immediate effect on growth, compared to the ones that took place before the war, they proved to have more of a long-term effect.

Keywords: Peacekeeping, Economic Growth, United Nations.

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1 Introduction

Economic growth is an important factor to show the well being of a country. The increase in income of a nation is largely due to economic growth. Also economical development is a factor behind sustainable peace. Peacekeeping operations serve as a central instrument for the UN to create peace in a country. It would be interesting to see if peacekeeping operations create external effects and contribute to economic growth in a country of conflict. Since peace and development often go hand in hand, a study of the effect of peacekeeping operations on economic growth could be of importance. Since no statistically secured study is made, this paper will be regarded as more of a discussion paper focused on revealing links between peacekeeping operations and economic growth on the aggregate level.

1.1 Aim

The scope of this paper is to study the question: “Does the UN Peacekeeping operations promote economic growth?” Although some claim that war is good for the economy due to increased government spending, in the theoretical framework of economic growth, war has a negative effect. The aim is therefore to see *how* the peacekeeping operations affect economic growth in countries where these operations have been present. Furthermore discuss how peacekeeping operations *can* influence the economy. It is difficult to determine the successfulness of an operation, measurements of peace is not easily definable in a country of conflict. The research question can serve as a way to evaluate if peacekeeping operations have been successful.

1.2 Method and data

To elaborate the research question I have chosen to do an empirical study, and see how growth has developed in countries where UN peacekeeping operations have been present. This will be done by looking at the GDP growth before, during and after each operation. The framework for the analysis will be provided by the theory of the causes behind sustainable economic growth linked to the possible effects that peacekeeping operations can have on growth.

The paper will distinguish the UN peacekeeping operations from other military operations that are deployed by other establishments such as NATO and US peacekeeping operations.

The operations that will be studied are the past UN peacekeeping operations. A complete list of these missions and in which countries they have been present can be found in the appendix.

The Real GDP growth for the countries in which the operations were carried out will be calculated. The data that will be used is retrieved from Penn world table version 6.2. The links will be based on time series of Real GDP per capita, all obtained from the same source so that the series will be comparable.

The average annual Real GDP Growth during the three-year period *before* the mission will be compared to the growth rate *during* the mission to see the direct effect of the mission. It will also be compared to the average annual Real GDP growth during the three-year period *after* the mission, to explore the long-term effects. The period *after* the mission will also be compared to the period *during* the operation, to see if the growth rate changes when the mission has left. The three comparisons will be summed up in terms of all of the operations to analyse the effects of these operations on a macro-level.

Peacekeeping has changed over the years with the most notable transition after the end of the Cold War. To see if this change has had an effect a further analysis of the peacekeeping operations before and after the end of Cold War will be done. To see if the economic growth is affected differently the operations will be categorised according to the year that they were carried out, and the line will be drawn after the end of the cold war.

To evaluate the effect of the comparison between growth rates in the different periods, a criterion will be set as of how much the growth rate has increased. The criterion will start at one percent and continue to three percent. If the particular operation has increased more than the criterion, it will be interpreted as a positive effect on the economic growth in the country. This will be explained more thoroughly in section five.

2 Peacekeeping

2.1 A history of peacekeeping

There are three main types of peacekeeping missions. The first is observer missions, which are often small and involve unarmed monitors. Second there is traditional peacekeeping that are larger and have more armed military units as well as observers. They can only use force in self-defence. The third one is multidimensional peacekeeping operations that, in addition to the traditional have a large civilian component to monitor elections and human rights, train the police and sometimes administer the country for a limited period of time. All of these missions are authorised under the Chapter VI of the UN charter (Virginia, 2006 p.270).

Peacekeeping operations have evolved over the years, and nature of them differs from operation to operation.

The second UN Secretary-General, Dag Hammarskjöld, placed peacekeeping as a concept in the UN charter to be between traditional methods of resolving conflicts peacefully such as negotiation and mediation under chapter VI, and more forceful action as authorized under Chapter VII, and that it belonged to “Chapter six and a half” of the Charter. The term peacekeeping cannot be found in the UN Charter (<http://www.un.org/Depts/dpko/dpko/>).

Peacekeeping was developed by the United Nations as a way to help countries in a conflict and to sustain peace. The first mission was in the Middle East and was meant to monitor the peace agreement between Israel and its Arab neighbours. Since then there has been an additional of 62 peacekeeping operations around the world (<http://www.un.org/Depts/dpko/dpko/>).

UN peacekeeping goals were primarily to maintain ceasefires and to stabilize situations on the ground, so that the conflict could be resolved in a peaceful way on a political level. Those missions consisted of military observers and lightly armed troops with monitoring, reporting and confidence-building roles in support of ceasefires and limited peace agreements (<http://www.un.org/Depts/dpko/dpko/>).

The Cold War (a state conflict between the US and former USSR during the mid 1940s until the early 1990s) meant that the function of the Security Council got held back, since the veto could be used by the United States or the Soviet Union when their interests got threatened.

The UN charter presented a standing army to be set up by an agreement between the Security Council and consenting states, but the Cold War made it impossible to implement such an army. This meant that the UN Security Council could not function in the way that the founders intended. Since these differences were present and member states had difficulty on agreeing on chapter VII of the UN charter, especially regarding an UN army, peace and security had to be dealt with in another way, and traditional peacekeeping was then one of the means (<http://www.un.org/Depts/dpko/dpko/>).

2.2 Peacekeeping today

There has been a new kind of peacekeeping set out after the Cold War that is constituted as multidimensional peacekeeping or peace enforcement. The UN Department of peacekeeping operations (DPKO) was established in 1992 to support these more demanding missions. These missions were more likely to use force to achieve humanitarian ends and more likely to include forces from major powers with heavier military equipment. The new forces were used where the law and order had collapsed within states and therefore addressed civil wars as well as international conflict. A key problem was that the forces found it increasingly difficult to maintain a neutral position and were targeted by all sides. Examples include the intervention in Somalia and the former Yugoslavia in the mid- 1990s. The new peacekeeping mandates were sometimes based on chapter VII of the UN charter. Two of the new missions proved to be successful; in El Salvador and Mozambique, the operations in those countries helped them to build self-sustainable peace. The most notable failures include the genocide in Rwanda 1994 and the 1995 massacre in Srebrenica (<http://www.un.org/Depts/dpko/factsheet.pdf>).

The UN Security Council is given by the UN charter power and responsibility to create international sustainable peace and security. Peacekeeping is a way to help countries that are torn by conflict. The assistance can come in many forms, including promoting human security, power-sharing arrangements, and electoral support, strengthening the rule of law, economic and social development and confidence building measures. The operations are mostly established and implemented by UN troops. In case it is not appropriate with UN involvement, the council authorizes regional and other international organisations like the

NATO or the EU to implement certain peacekeeping measures instead (<http://www.un.org/Depts/dpko/dpko/>).

The Brahimi Report from 2000, which is the report of the panel on United Nations Peacekeeping operations, was made out to give improvement and requirements of successful peacekeeping; it included a clear and specific mandate. It added a Peacekeeping Best Practices Unit to advise missions on gender issues, improve peacekeeper conduct, plan for disarmament and demobilisation, and reintegration programmes and develop the means to implement the rule of law and other matters. Peacekeeping operations also expanded to include the rule of law, civil administration, economic development and human rights. (Ibid)

The United Nations peacekeeping Operations are impartial and they cannot favour any party in the conflict. This is essential in order to have both parties to cooperate with the peacekeeping operation. (United Nations Peacekeeping Operations, principles and guidelines, 2008 p. 24)

The UN has continued to support political transition processes. In 2005 alone, the UN supported the elections in four post-conflict countries; Afghanistan, Burundi, Haiti and Liberia, while also offering technical expertise in elections in Iraq. (<http://www.un.org/Depts/dpko/factsheet.pdf> /).

2.3 Commissions of peacekeeping operations

Peacekeeping includes a variety of tasks and different kinds of personnel. The most important activities in peacekeeping are; disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration of former combatants, mine actions, and to strengthen the rule of law, protection of human rights by investigate violations or engage national institutions to do so on their own, electoral assistance, rebuild and strengthen the state- authority. It also plays a big role in laying the ground for long-term peacebuilding that focus on building institutions. Other activities include the promoting of ownership, both locally and nationally (United Nations Peacekeeping Operations, principles and guidelines, 2008 p. 24).

The peacekeeping operations are not only aimed at observing cease-fires, an important part is to provide operational support to national law enforcement and to provide security at

governmental institutions and other vital infrastructure. Establishing a secure environment makes sure that other humanitarian assistance can be available where it is needed. (Ibid p. 24)

Peacekeeping does not only involve military forces but also administrators, economists, police officers and legal experts, de-miners, and electoral observers, human rights monitors and specialists in civil affairs and governance, humanitarian workers and experts in communications and public information (<http://www.un.org/Depts/dpko/factsheet.pdf> /). All these different activities help to build up a more secure environment in the country of conflict. Having dealt with the background of peacekeeping, the next section will address the principles behind economic growth.

3 Economic Growth

With peacekeeping operations and what they constitute in mind, this section will include factors that are behind economic growth, factors that also can be linked to peacekeeping.

3.1 GDP as a measurement

The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is a measurement of how much that is produced in a country during a year. There are three main definitions of the GDP;

- (1) “GDP= the sum of all net final sales within a geographic location during a period of time, usually a year”;
- (2) “GDP= the sum of value added occurring within a geographical location during a period of time”;
- (3) “GDP= the sum of factor. Incomes earned from economic activities within a geographic location during a period of time.”

The real GDP is adjusted for change in prices. (Burda & Wyploz, 2005 p.23) A combination of the first and third definition GDP concludes in four categories; final sales of consumption goods and services (C), final sales of investment goods and additions to inventory stocks (I), final sales to the government (G), and sales to the rest of the world, subtracted with imports (Z). This gives the formula:

$$Y = C + I + G + X - Z$$

GDP can also be viewed as net incomes and what they are used for; Taxes net of transfers (T), savings (S) and consumption (C).

$$Y = C + S + T$$

Since the two of these are equal it can be written as;

$$(S - I) + (T - G) = (X - Z)$$

Which illustrates the three important net flows in the economy. GDP as a measurement of the width of the economy can be argued, the underground economy and unpaid work are not reflected in the GDP. In developing countries the informal economy is usually larger. This is due to the fact that a lot of production is done for domestic usage, and that goods are exchanged instead of purchased (Ibid, 2005 p.30-35). Since the informal economy will not be noticed in the GDP, any increased activity would not show. On the other hand, if the informal sector declines, and activities in that sector becomes official, this will be noted as an increase

in the GDP. Many of the countries in which the peacekeeping missions take place, belongs to the category of developing countries, and obviously in a country torn by conflict, the informal economy would grow stronger.

3.2 Economic growth

Economies grow because of four main factors. The first is, because of investment, the capital stock grows larger. It can then enable more equipment, which leads to more production. Second is the population growth, a larger population can contribute to a larger production. But a larger population also means that growth per capita becomes smaller. Thus the growth that is generated by a larger population is related to the share of the population that contributes to production. Third factor that is behind growth is technological progress; advances in technology and knowledge leads to better productivity. Finally, in turn the technology/productivity progress is made because of several reasons; quality of education, creating incentives to generate more innovations, and the size of a country. (Burda & Wyplosz, 2005 p. 46). To support these factors that enhance the productivity, a stable economic environment is central for their function.

3.3 The role of investment in economic growth.

To analyse the role of investment in economic growth the basic Solow growth model can be applied. Its aggregate production function takes the form: $Y = F(K, L)$. Whereas the total output (Y) in an economy is created by using the capital stock (K) and the labour force (L). Output increases whenever one of these two factors increases. If the capital stock increases by ΔK holding labour constant, output will then rise with ΔY and the marginal productivity is then the ratio between these two factors $\frac{\Delta Y}{\Delta K}$. Both factors have diminishing marginal productivity. Assuming constant returns to scale the production function can be written in an intensive form $y = f(k)$, where $y = Y/L$ and $k = K/L$.

Private savings, government savings or the net savings of foreigners is a source of investment.

$$I = S + (T - G) + (Z - X)$$

Assuming that the government balance is $T=G$ and the current account is $Z=X$. Investment is then constituted only by private savings. The more a country saves, the more it can invest and thereby grow. This can be illustrated by: $I = sY$, $I/L = sy$.

Since old capital depreciates, the capital stock only grows when investment exceeds the depreciation. $\Delta K = sY - \delta K$, $\Delta k = sy - \delta k$. When $\Delta k > 0$ the capital stock per capita is increasing and the economy grows. When $\Delta k < 0$ the capital stock per capita is falling and thereby the economy is declining. When the capital-output ratio is constant, the economy is in its steady state. Which is the long-term equilibrium of an economy when all of the factors grow at a constant rate. When the economy has reached its steady state, higher investment rates cannot affect the growth rate.

The larger capital-output ratio is of a country, the higher is the output-labour ratio. Savings and investment in the Solow model affect the steady state level of output but not the growth rate. In order for a country to save and invest, there must be capital available to do so. In a poor country it could be difficult to allocate resources for capital accumulation. In a country of conflict such an allocation might be even harder. Empirical evidence shows that the more a country invests the higher GDP per capita growth it will have (Burda & Wyplosz, 2005 p.49-55). This shows that investment is a large source behind economic growth. Since this has such a large effect on growth, it is important to examine what the reasons behind investments are, which will be discussed in the following sections.

3.4 The role of technology in economic growth

Technological progress is also an important source of economic growth. New inventions can make the production more effective and thereby improve the growth. If new inventions and technology is taken as endogenous, the question is what drives technological advancement. Knowledge accumulation is one source behind the development of technology. Knowledge is a public good, which is non-excludable (cannot prevent others from using it) and non-rivalrous (the consumption by one person does not stop other persons from using it at the same time). Since knowledge can be used infinite number of times, it does not suffer from diminishing returns. But to have incitement for research it needs to be profitable, that means that knowledge characteristics of being non-excludable must be shortened. One way of doing this is by patent, the inventor would then have exclusive rights to the idea for a number of years. Investing in research and development can then pay off and at least cover the costs. Incentives for research would not be as high without patents, and therefore it is important for the continuance of growth. (Burda & Wyplozs, 2005 p.442-444). You can expect that the incentives for research and creating new inventions might be low in times of conflict, or that

there will not be any researchers available, this would be negative for the economic growth. A country in conflict might also have sanctions against it from the international community, hence the technology available from other countries could be slim.

3.5 The role of property rights in economic growth

War is a threat to property rights because it destroys both physical and human capital.

Growth is driven by investment in both physical and human capital. Since consumption today reduces consumption tomorrow, there must be a guarantee to make use of those investments even in the future. Property rights provide a legal framework to make sure that no individual or firm can be expropriated of their belongings. Property rights can be violated whenever the link between the investment project and its intended use is broken. It can also be extended to human rights on an individual level, as being sent to jail can be seen as preventing that person from using one's human capital (Burda & Wyplosz, 2005 p.446-448). And thus the absence of peace would repress technological advancement. One part of peacekeeping operations is to promote human rights and also property rights, in this way, investments in physical and human capital might get higher during a mission, if there is an outlook for peace.

If investors are not sure that they will be able to own their investments in the future there is no incentive to invest. If the investment will not be carried out, economic growth will then be held back. In undemocratic regimes property rights can be violated. There is empirical evidence that democratic regimes tend to have better growth than undemocratic ones (Ibid p. 448). Strengthening of democracy and institutions or laying the ground for others to do so is a part of the peacekeeping work. In this way the property rights would be strengthened, and encourage more investments.

3.6 The role of human capital for economic growth

Attainment of more knowledge and skill enhances the productivity. More educated workers tend to be more productive and can therefore attain higher wages. Better skilled workers can also operate the machines in a better way. Increased human capital also increases the marginal productivity of other factors.

Human capital can be accumulated and also depreciate like physical capital. Countries that invest more in human capital would according to theory, be better off in the long run.

Educated people tend to move from poor to rich countries, in theory they should enjoy an advantage and get higher return on their human capital in the poor country, and thus should not have an incentive to move to a richer country. But human capital has external effects. On an aggregate level human capital may not have decreasing returns, if all citizens' increase their human capital the marginal productivity may not decline. That means that there is a possibility of self-sustaining growth. (Burda & Wyploz p.438-439). Since times of war create uncertainty, the human capital investments should decline. Human capital investments are something that affects the growth in long term, given that it takes time for it to have an effect and because attained human capital can be reused repeatedly. In times of war, the human capital would flee from the country. If the prospect of peace gets higher, they could return.

3.7 Economic environment and infrastructure

Apart from property rights other aspects of the economic environment are important for the continuance of economic growth, especially when it comes to investments. The government should provide a stable environment in order to attract investments. Changes in taxations and other policies as well as coalition disruptions in the political parties can be disturbing and create uncertainty. Inflation is also a factor that affects the willingness to invest in a country.

Countries that are open to international trade have also proven to give a positive effect on growth. The openness also allows ideas and innovations to flow across borders more easily and therefore enhances technology advancement and growth. Also the human capital accumulation depends a great deal on the health of the people. The incentives to invest in human capital are lower when the health care and life expectancy is inadequate. The productivity will then suffer and it can also lead to an emigration of the elite. (Burda & Wyplosz, 2005 p.448-449).

To invest, the future value (returns) must exceed the value of investing, costs and the opportunity cost for investing. Otherwise there would be no incentive to invest. Without stable economic environment, the risk of investing would be larger. Good policies and institutions provide an environment to maximize the returns on an investment. (Jones, 2002 p. 137-138,)

The determinants of the expected profit of the investment are mainly, the market size, the level of diversion in the economy instead of production and how stable the economic environment is. To a large extent the country's openness to trade determines the size of the market. Diversion in an economy can include corruption, lobbying or taxation. A war makes an economy extremely unstable. The cost of setting up a business in a country with an unstable economy could be so large that the investment would not pay off. (Jones, 2002 p. 140-142).

Peace expectations lead to higher investment rates, because a more stable environment is favourable for investments. For example Europe experienced rapid growth after 1945 when there was the establishment of supra-natural institutions like the UN, and peace-enhancing mechanisms to reduce the risk of future conflicts. (Burda & Wyplosz, 2005 p.448) This period is also referred to as the Golden age in which Europe prospered, but it had an end to it in 1973. (Crafts & Toniolo, 1996 p.3)

Infrastructure is a public good. Providing a good infrastructure includes streets, public transport, telephone communication, postal service, airports, systems of water distribution, electricity provision and sewage etc. Infrastructure can be seen as a form of capital, and therefore it contributes to production because it provides an environment that makes production easier (Burda & Wyplosz p.439-40). Therefore, a better infrastructure would not only enhance the production but also make it more attractive for investments, and thus be essential for economic growth.

The reasons behind economic growth has been outlaid, the economic growth related to peacekeeping operations will further be scrutinised in the next section, but first since peacekeeping is present in the context on war, a discussion of war and economic growth will be held.

3.8 War and economic growth

One aspect of growth relates to the fact that wars drive technological advancements. This can be associated with the "Broken window fallacy" created by Frédéric Bastiat, which in short describes a boy, who breaks a shopkeeper's window and is seen as a benefice to the economy since the window now needs to be repaired and thus creating a flow of money, but it ignores

the fact that the shopkeeper could have used the money for something else. (Hazlitt, 1946 p.10). Destroyed things that needs to be build up again, creates opportunities for new economical transactions and the demand for that particular thing would increase as well as productivity. But the resources used to build up what is destroyed could have been used for other purposes.

It has been shown that military Research and Development and expenditures played a role when it comes to technology development. To develop major new general-purpose technologies, a major threat or war might be the only way to make the necessary resources available. (Ruttan, 2006 p.185). Since development in technology is one source of economic growth, a large number of what is developed for war purposes can be seen as enhancing growth, which is rather contradictory since weapons are used to destroy. This in turn relates back to the broken window fallacy.

A peacekeeping operation is there to create peace and security in order for the country to be able to build up what has been destroyed. It creates additional production since the operation will need domestic workers to do different things surrounding the operation like interpretation, cleaning, guarding. The peacekeepers in the operation may spend part of their income in the country, which leads to a higher consumption and thus creating more flow of money.

4 Peacekeeping operations and growth

4.1 The changed approach of peacekeeping missions

Between 1946-1988 the peacekeeping missions that were set out by the UN did not necessarily have the purpose of keeping peace between the conflict states, but to contain civil wars that could draw in the great powers, and/or to assist decolonisation. After the cold war the peacekeeping evolved to involve a more extensive range of tasks with civilian personnel. The main purpose of missions in the post cold war era has been to prevent the continuation of civil conflicts (Virginia, 2006 p.271). The changed approach in peacekeeping missions after the end of the cold war, could have affected the economic growth in a different way than before. A categorisation of operations after 1989 and before this period could therefore be of interest for the analysis.

4.2 Evaluation of a mission

The most ideal way to evaluate a mission's successfulness would obviously be to determine if its purpose had been fulfilled when the operation is completed. This purpose is specified in the mandate of the mission. Since the mandate is developed in the UN, its purpose is specified as to be very broad and vague, hence to gain political support for the mission. That means that it is difficult to value if the purpose has been fulfilled when you look at the mandate of the operation. On the contrary it is considered that a clear mandate of a mission often contribute to the success of a mission (Druckman 1997 p. 152).

An operation can also be evaluated using specific accomplishments such as if a ceasefire was reached. This type of evaluation will be difficult to make, since different missions have different tasks to achieve. At a more general level you can consider whether an operation helped to control the conflict and its underlying causes. Since those measures would clearly sustain peace and bring stability to the region of conflict. On an operational level it would more be a question of how well the operation was carried out in terms of efficiency in implementing the tasks (Ibid p. 153).

According to Steven Ratner, there are four ways of evaluating the success of an operation: "(1) comparison with the mission's mandate, (2) comparison with the results of other peacekeeping operations, (3) impact on the states concerned, and (4) impact on the United

Nations or other implementing organization” (Druckman 1997 p. 154). According to these different valuations a number of difficulties arise, there could be exogenous factors that determine if the operations achieve its goals, the mandates could also differ across the operations. The last two comparisons would be the most useful since they concentrate on the country in which the mission is carried out and also considers the cost for the operation.

Both short-term and long-term evaluations are of importance, to see the direct effect of an operation and the long-term consequences. “Peacekeepers affect many aspects of life that go far beyond a narrow understanding of military or physical security, which is the usual focus of peacekeeping evaluations.” (Druckman, 1997 p. 157). The areas that have not yet been fully covered are the economic and social consequences of peacekeeping operations.

Evaluating according to if the operations meet the mandate might not give an image of how the operation has affected the country. Making a comparison of the country’s GDP development before and after operation can show how the operation has affected the country and its well-being. Since economic growth is not the purpose of the operation, but to bring peace and stability, it could be a good measurement of the success of the mission, whereas it would function as an evaluation of an external effect of the operation.

4.3 Previous studies on peacekeeping and economic impacts

A study about the duration of civil war has shown that interventions only have an effect on the duration of war when it is made on the side of the rebels. An explanation for this can be that the government, if corrupted, can easier be defeated with support for a rebel group. The definition of interventions in this study was: “convention-breaking military and/or economic activities in the internal affairs of a foreign country targeted at the authority structures of the government with the aim of affecting the balance of power between the government and opposition forces” (Collier, 2004 p.257) The study included a dummy variable for intervention, classified according to type and target. It found that economic interventions had not been large enough to have a significant effect. According to this, the peacekeeping missions would not have any effect on the duration of war, since they cannot favour one side of the conflict. On the other hand, peacekeeping might still create a more stable environment, although not being able to affect the duration of war.

A study about the economic effects of peacekeeping missions, found positive results. The study looked at how much of the operations’ budget that was spent in the area of the operation. It also took into account all the value added from the goods and services that were provided for the mission. Funds that are spent locally by the mission and its personnel, creates a ‘Keynesian multiplier effect since it in turn can be spent by the receiver of those funds. In applying a multiplier effect of 1.5, in four of the nine missions that were studied, the local impact of the multiplier on those countries GDP was over six percent of that countries GDP and in two of these missions the effect was 10 percent of the countries GDP. (Carnahan 2007 p.384-386).

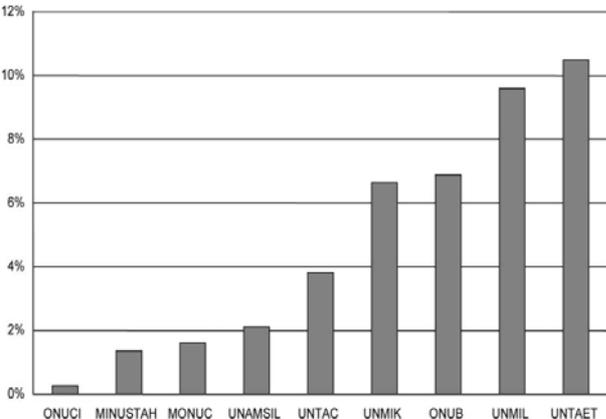


Table 4.1 Local Impact as a share of GDP. Source: Durch and Carnahan 2007 p 387. For explanation of the abbreviations see appendix.

The share of allowance that the mission spent locally went mostly to housing. The standards of housing were upgraded and rapid renovation projects took place upon the coming of the operation. This led to that the rents of the houses elevated fast. This caused a considerable large transfer to the local community in funds. The second largest spending of the missions’ allowances were goods and services. A wide variety of goods and services were acquired locally from cleaning, engineering services, office supplies and equipment to fuel. Food and recreation made out the second and third largest areas of spending from international allowances. It has been argued that these businesses that serve the international mission, go out of business when the operation ends, this has proved to be wrong. After the UN has left, they run the business at a smaller scale and expand towards the tourist market. Business leaders and the government officials viewed the demand that were created by the mission as being something that provides a base to lay the infrastructure needed for tourism and the business sector.

The expenditures of an operation on locally obtained goods and services had considerable effect on the construction and contracting industries, generating more jobs and business income. This income can serve as a base for future investments, and the increased employment may give rise to general productivity in the community. Other industries might benefit from their development and that creates spill-over effects. The construction and contracting businesses could also be brought from the informal sector into the formal when in order to work for the UN mission there are requirements of registration of a business and to meet the terms of government regulations (Carnahan 2007, p. 393-394). This would in turn enhance economic growth since it creates a more attractive environment for investments. When the informal sector is revealed in the formal economy, growth would be improved.

Hiring national staff provides the community with a lot of job openings and it is an effective way of boosting the economy in the region. There are positions from a wide range in the missions, like gardeners, cleaners and drivers and more skilled like mechanics and clerical staff in for instance inventory and accounting areas. The national staff would spend a much higher amount of their income in the region compared to international staff. The legitimacy of the mission could also rise from the local people's point of view when the mission presents more job opportunities to the community (Ibid p.394-396).

In a study by James Dobbins of UN's Nation-building, including a comparison between the successfulness of UN led peacekeeping operations and US peacekeeping operations, eight cases were studied. One part of the study was to compare the outcomes and incomes of these operations. The outcomes measured were divided into five different categories: military casualties; refugee returns; a qualitative measure of sustained peace; level of democracy and the GDP growth per capita. In the cases that were studied the conflict brought a fall in the output and the living standards decreased. It was also shown that peace resulted in economic growth in six of the eight cases.

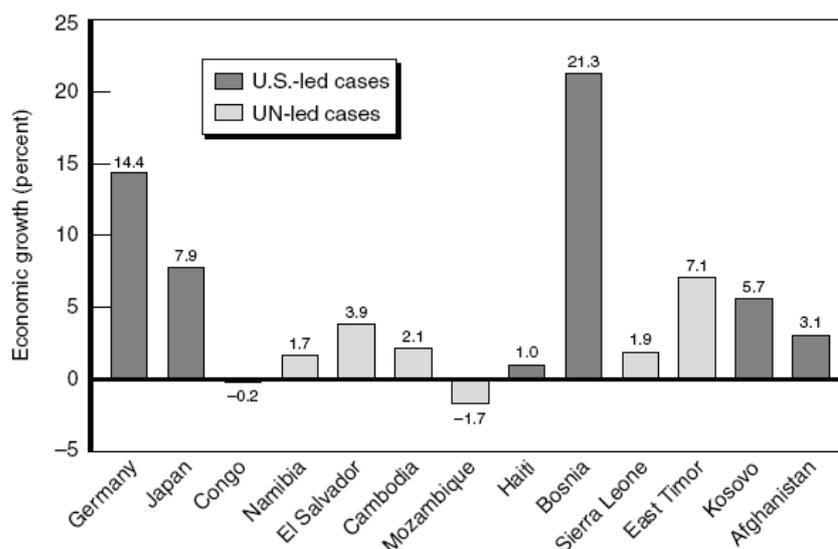


Table 4.2 Average annual GDP growth per capita over the first five years. Source: Dobbins, James, p. 240. 2005 Rand Corporation.

The strong growth rates in Bosnia, East Timor and Kosovo are explained with the fact that those countries had a high level of economic assistance. The slow growth rate in Sierra Leone and the fall in Mozambique and Congo are a result of continual violence and the lack of good governance. Dobbins comes to the conclusion that the presence of international peacekeepers and their success in maintaining peace is the main determinant for economic growth in these countries, rather than economic assistance. Security does not need economic assistance to enhance growth, but economic assistance needs security. International assistance to countries torn by conflict should therefore first concentrate on strengthening the domestic security such as the courts and the police (Dobbins, 2005 p.241).

4.4 Links between peacekeeping and economic growth

On the basis of the theories of economic growth presented in section 3, along with the previous studies on the economic effects of peacekeeping, a discussion of the links between peacekeeping and economic growth will be presented here.

Research has shown that there is a strong inverse correlation between peacekeeping and casualties of war, when there is peacekeeping the war casualties go down, both in the short and long run (Human Security Report 2005 p. 154). This is from an objective point of view, good for the protection of human capital, which in turn is important for growth. As well as

when the casualties goes down, the life expectancy goes up, which is good for the willingness to invest. It is also a sign of the environment being more stable.

Ethnic fractionalisation can make civil war last longer, but building stable institutions can diminish the effect (Easterly 2004 p.12-14). In many of the countries in which the peacekeeping operations are, or have been present, ethnic diversity is one of the reasons for the conflict, for instance in Rwanda, Sudan and Kosovo. It is also shown that occurrence of genocide is more frequent where there is ethnic fractionalisation, but that institutions lessens the effect of genocide (Ibid p. 18). A large part of the peacekeeping process is to build a basis for stable institutions. If this contributes to lessen the duration of civil war and occurrence of genocide, this can in turn promote growth, since growth responds negative to the reduced human capital.

I believe that a peacekeeping operation would bring a more stable environment to the country and therefore have a positive impact on the economic growth. The peace expectations might get higher and therefore increase the investment rate. More human capital can stay or return to the country if there are prospects of the war ending. The opportunity to attain more human capital would also be easier in a more stable environment. The incentives to invest in human capital could rise, as life expectancy might go up. The infrastructure could improve as the operation is made, and thereby the production might move on easier. There is also a greater chance for a higher protection of property rights and because of this there would be more ground for the investment rate to go up.

The presence of peacekeeping operations will lead to more job openings for the population in that country; this in turn will enhance the economic growth. Also the consumption would go up, since the people involved in the operation would spend part of their income in the country. Small businesses could start up in the area, if demand rises as a consequence of the mission personnel in need of different goods and services. The income of the local people could then also rise and the growth would increase. The more income that is generated the more can be saved, and thus contribute to capital-accumulation. The accumulation of more capital will also increase the growth.

The UN peacekeeping operations efforts to promote property rights should also be a factor that in the long-term would be positive for the economic growth, since this would reduce the

risk of investing in the country. The promotion of human rights would lead to that all people would be able to use their human capital. After the operation there could also be more technology available in the country, the personnel of the mission will possibly transfer both knowledge and technology to the local community. All of these factors would contribute to the growth in the country, where the operation is deployed.

Improved economic conditions can also make the risk of conflict to fall. (Collier and Hoeffler, 2002 p. 25). In this sense if the economic conditions are improved because of peacekeeping, then this will in turn reduce the risk of further conflict. This suggests that development is important for security, and vice versa. In this case, if peacekeeping operations lead to economic growth, it would strengthen the motive for the peacekeeping operations to be deployed in countries of conflict.

5 Method and Calculus

The Real GDP growth per capita for the countries, in which the UN peacekeeping missions were present, will be calculated for the period when they were carried out. Depending on the length of the operation, the growth will be accounted accordingly. The average annual growth rate of a three-year period before and after the operation will be calculated. The different periods growth rate will be compared. The growth will be calculated using these formulas;

$$\text{Annual Real GDP growth ex. 1960-1961} = \frac{rgdp_{1961} - rgdp_{1960}}{rgdp_{1960}},$$

$$\text{Average annual Real GDP growth ex. 1960-1963} = \left(\frac{rgdp_{1963}}{rgdp_{1960}} \right)^{1/3} - 1$$

A comparison between the growth rates can be made by calculating the difference between the growth rates in the respective periods. These differences will be illustrated by, difference *after* compared to *during* operation; difference *during* compared to *before* operation and the difference *before* operation compared to *after*. The most valuable comparison for the research question will be between before and after the operation, since this would show the impact of the operation the most. A criterion for a successful operation will be set. In case of a positive change of more than 1 % it is to be considered that the operation had a positive effect on the country's GDP. To see the influence that peacekeeping operations have on economic growth on a general level the successful operations will be summed up in terms of all the operations.

To distinguish if the choice of criterion will influence the results, it will be expanded to two and three percent.

As have been described earlier, after the Cold War had ended, the approach of peacekeeping missions changed. In order to see if this had any impact on the growth, an analysis will be made of the operations before and after the end of the Cold War.

The data on the Real GDP for the countries are obtained from Penn World Tables 6.2. (http://pwt.econ.upenn.edu/php_site/pwt62/pwt62_form.php). The dataset uses the year 2000 as base year. Some of the operations could not be included because there was insufficient data. 51 Countries and time periods will be examined, whereas some of the countries will appear more than once, because there have been several missions in that country. Some of the missions included more than one country, in those cases, both of the countries are included for the analysis. For example, UNEF I in Israel and Egypt, I have looked at the growth in both of the countries.

Since the growth rates before and after the operation are calculated on a three-year basis the results would reflect a more long-term effect, which is necessary for the study. In case it would only have been compared to the growth rate for one year, only the short-term effect would have been shown. Of course, it can be argued of how long a period of time should be to show the long-term effect, but with a longer period than three years, more factors that affect the growth might play a role. It is important that the same period of time before and after the operations is calculated in all the cases, to create consistency in the material.

6 Results

6.1 Expectations of the results

The comparison of *after* compared to *during* the operation should reflect if it takes time for the operation to have an effect on the growth. The comparison of *during* compared to *before* the operation should show how the operation has affected the growth in short term. The result should be positive if the peacekeeping operations have in short, been successful in providing security to the nation, helped to lay a ground for the basic infrastructure, created a flow of money in the region by expenditures, and created job openings for the public. The same argument goes for the difference *after* compared to *before* the operation, which shows a more long-term effect, and if the growth holds after the UN has left. If the discussion in section four holds, the comparisons should show a positive result.

6.2 Empirical Process

The growth rates for the different countries were calculated and to make a comparison the average annual Real GDP growth for three years before, during and after each operation were calculated. In case the operation only lasted one year, that year's growth was compared to the three-year period before and after. If the operation lasted longer than three years, the first three-year period of the mission served as a representative for the period during and was compared to the periods before and after. As mentioned in the previous section, these calculations resulted in three categories, *after* compared to *during* operation; difference *during* compared to *before* operation and the difference *before* operation compared to *after*. According to a criterion of one percent, the operation was labelled with 1 if it had increased more than one percent, and otherwise 0. In the same way, a criterion of two and three percent were also set out to see if the result would be significantly different. To see on the aggregate how the growth was affected by the operations, they were summed up and calculated as a percentage of all the included operations.

6.3 Empirical Results

Results on the differences in GDP growth between the respective periods in the countries with peacekeeping operations.				Increase more than 1 %=1			Increase more than 2 %=1			Increase more than 3 %=1		
Country	1. Difference after compared to during operation	2. Difference during compared to before operation	3. Difference after compared to before operation									
				1.	2.	3.	1.	2.	3.	1.	2.	3.
Egypt 1956-1967	-0,16	3,48	3,33	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1
Israel 1956-1957	6,32	-0,84	5,52	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1
Congo 1960-1964	3,72			1			1			1		
Indonesia 1962-1963	4,64	-1,98	2,66	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0
Dom. Rep. 1965-1966	-1,49	7,68	6,19	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1
India 1965-1966	8,76	-4,92	3,84	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1
Pakistan 1965-1966	-0,31	-4,04	-4,35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt 1973-1979	0,72	3,59	4,32	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1
Israel 1973-1979	0,90	-7,26	-6,36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Syria 1973-1979	-5,50	4,72	-0,78	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
Afghanistan 1988-1990	-5,00	-2,15	-7,16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pakistan 1988-1990	0,24	-3,08	-2,84	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iran 1988-1991	0,66	12,91	13,57	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1
Iraq 1988-1991	53,59	-40,26	13,33	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1
Angola* 1989-1991	-11,96	-6,19	-18,15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Namibia 1989-1990	11,54	-8,69	2,85	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0
Iraq 1991-2003		53,59			1			1			1	
Kuwait 1991-2003		7,04			1			1			1	
Angola* 1991-1995	18,39	-12,16	9,27	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1
El Salvador 1991-1995	-3,23	3,91	0,68	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
Cambodia 1991-1992	-4,84	4,25	-0,59	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
Cambodia 1992-1993	-1,50	-1,13	-3,66	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Somalia 1992-1993	-1,00	-6,98	-1,00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mozambique 1992-1994	-6,22	7,85	1,64	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0
Somalia 1993-1995	10,32	-10,49	-0,16	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Uganda 1993-1994	-14,72	13,80	-0,92	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
Rwanda 1993-1994	60,37	-38,73	21,63	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1
Georgia 1993-		46,61			1			1			1	
Liberia 1993-1997	17,52	21,58	39,10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Haiti 1993-1996	0,54	1,49	2,03	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Rwanda 1993-1996	0,68	4,47	5,14	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1
Chad 1994	-5,24	4,86	-0,38	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
Tadjikistan 1994-2000	13,02	26,39	22,35	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Angola* 1995-1997		3,89		1	1	1			
Croatia 1995-1996	-0,83	4,19	3,36	0	1	1	0	1	1
Macedonia 1995-1999	-1,36	3,86	1,35	0	1	1	0	1	0
Bosnia 1995-2002		-12,70		0			0		
Croatia 1996-1998	-2,46	4,76	2,29	0	1	1	0	1	0
Haiti 1996-1997	2,73	0,91	3,64	1	0	1	1	0	1
Guatemala 1997	-1,66	1,43	-0,23	0	1	0	0	0	0
Haiti 1997		-0,65		0			0		
Haiti 1997-2000		-0,03		0			0		
Croatia 1998	2,43	-3,96	-1,53	1	0	0	1	0	0
Central.African Republic 1998-2000	-9,28	6,71	-2,58	0	1	0	0	1	0
Sierra Leone 1998	9,44	0,49	9,92	1	0	1	1	0	1
Kosovo** 1999-		20,02		1			1		1
Sierra Leone 1999-2005		13,00		1			1		1
Congo Dem. Rep. 1999-		12,57		1			1		1
Ethiopia 1999-		-4,49		0			0		0
Eritrea 1999-		7,00		1			1		1
Sum of increased in % on the aggregate level				37	55	57	37	51	51
Post Cold War				38	61	54	38	56	46
Before the end of the Cold War				36	38	62	36	38	54

Table 6.1. The difference in growth rates between the periods *before*, *during* and *after* the operations, and if the comparison is higher than the criterion it is labelled 1 and otherwise 0. **1.** Difference after compared to during operation, **2.** Difference during compared to before operation, **3.** Difference before compared to after operation. *The data on Angola is calculated using PW6.1 **Kosovo is calculated using data for Serbia. All data is calculated using PW6.2.

Table 6.1. Shows how the difference in growth rates between the periods *before*, *during* and *after* the operations, if the comparison is higher than the respective criterion it is labelled **1** and otherwise **0**. In the first comparison (1. Difference *after* compared to *during* operation), there were 38 countries that could be included in the analysis. In the second comparison, (2. Difference *during* compared to *before* operation) there were 49 countries that could be included. And in the last one, (3. Difference *before* compared to *after* operation) 37 of the countries could be included. Some of them had to be left out due to insufficient data. The list of all the UN operations and which ones that are not included in the data, can be found in the appendix.

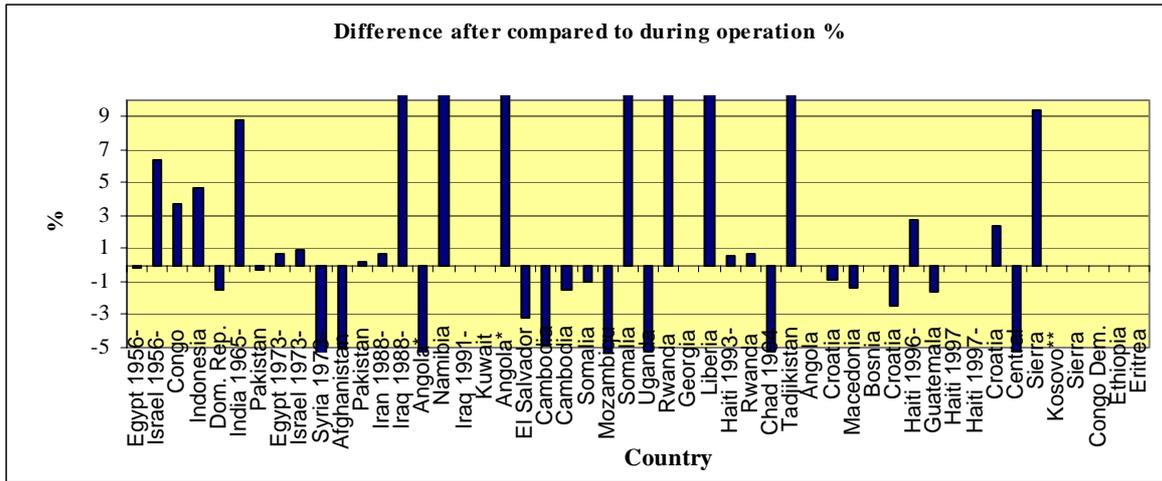


Diagram 6.1 The difference after compared to during the operation in the different countries. The bars have been cut off at 10 respective -5 percent, so that the illustration of how many are under and above the criterions will be more clear.

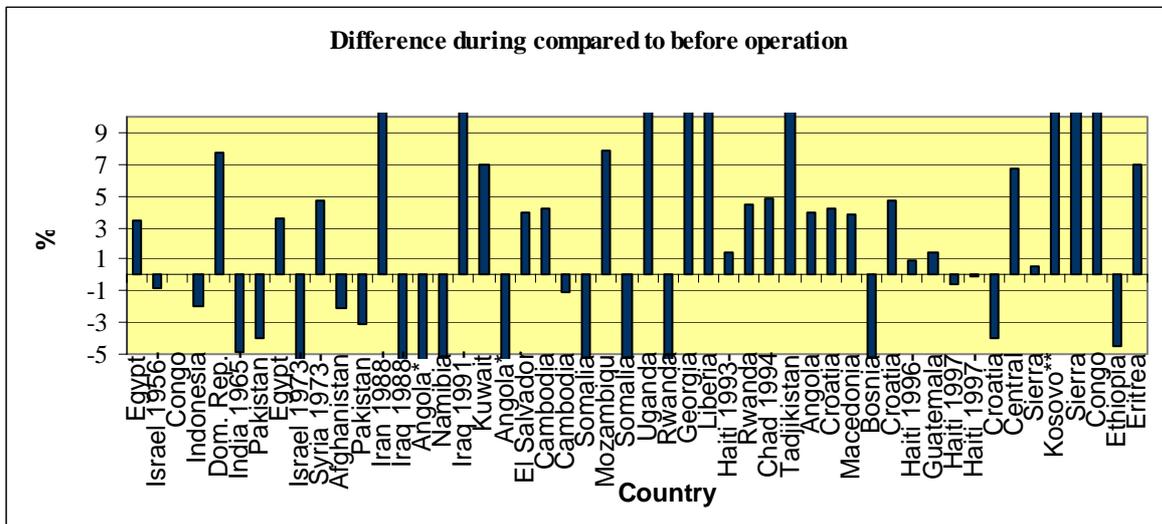


Diagram 6.2. The difference during compared to before the operation in the different countries. The bars have been cut off at 10 respective -5 percent, so that the illustration of how many are under and above the criterions will be more clear.

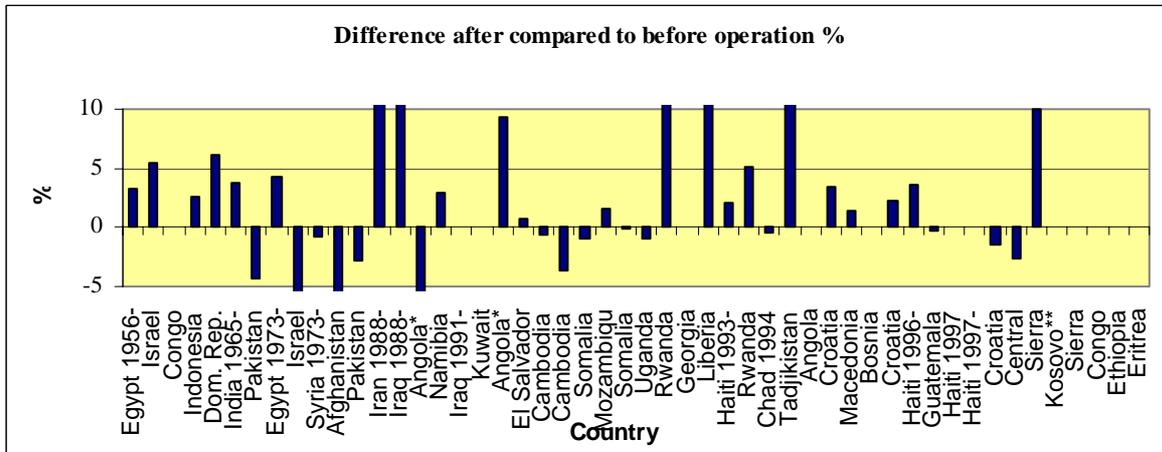


Diagram 6.3. The difference after compared to before the operation in the different countries. The bars have been cut off at 10 respective -5 percent, so that the illustration of how many are under and above the criterions will be more clear.

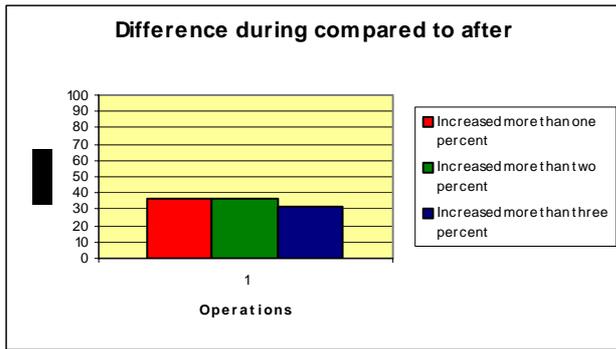


Diagram 6.4 During compared to after the operations. The percentage of operations that increased more than the criterion in respective periods.

Starting with the first comparison between *after* and *during* the operation, on the aggregate level, the rate of successfulness according to the criteria of one percent is 37 percent. This means that growth does not rise significantly after the UN mission is completed. You can also make out from diagram 6.1, that there are not that many of the operations that are above the criterions compared to the ones that are below. From diagram 6.4 you can see that the rate does not change significantly when you change the criterion. The countries with a very high difference are Iraq 1988-1993 (53.59%) and Rwanda 1993-1994 (60,37%).

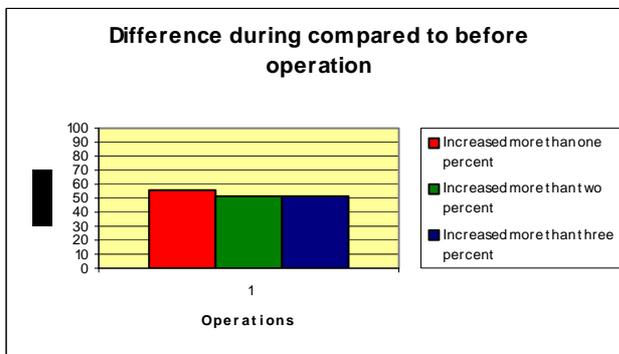


Diagram 6.5. The percentage of operations that increased more than the criterion in respective periods in during compared to before the operations.

The difference between the growth rates regarding *during* operation compared to *before* operation is 55 percent. This shows that there is a direct effect on the economic growth in more than half of the countries when the mission has been established. Looking at diagram 6.5 you can see that this number changes when criterion is adjusted to two or three percent. In respective cases the number of successful operations are then 51 percent. In diagram 6.2, you can also make out that the bars over the criterions are more than the ones that are not. The

countries that showed an extreme difference were Rwanda 1993-1994 (38,73%) and Liberia 1993-1997 (21,48%).

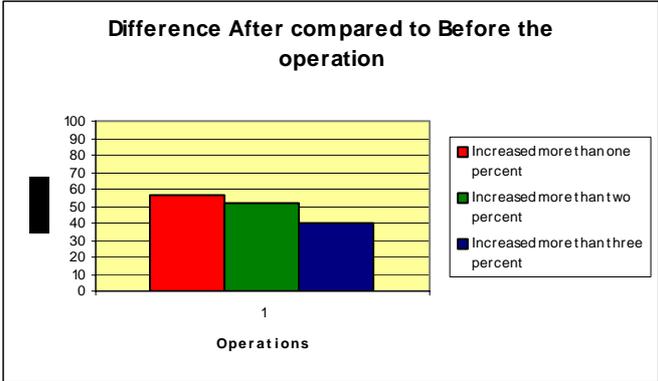


Diagram 6.6 During compared to after the operations. The percentage of operations that increased more than the criterion in respective periods.

The comparison between the difference *after* the operation compared to *before*, there is a successfulness of 57 percent. This result shows that there is a positive effect on the economic growth in more than half of the countries. From diagram 6.3 you can also make out that there are more bars that exceed the criterions than the ones that do not. The effect is also slightly higher than in the comparison between during and before the operation. When you change the criterion of the percentage increase to two percent, the effect lessens and 51 percent of the cases had an increase of more than 2 percent, which still is the majority of the operations. At the criterion of 3 percent, only 40 percent of the countries showed an increase. Which is less than half of the countries. This is illustrated in diagram 6.6, which shows how the percentage changes according to the criterions. The extreme cases in the comparison of *before* and *after* the operation are Liberia 1993-1997 (39.1%) and Tadjikistan 1994-2000 (22,35%).

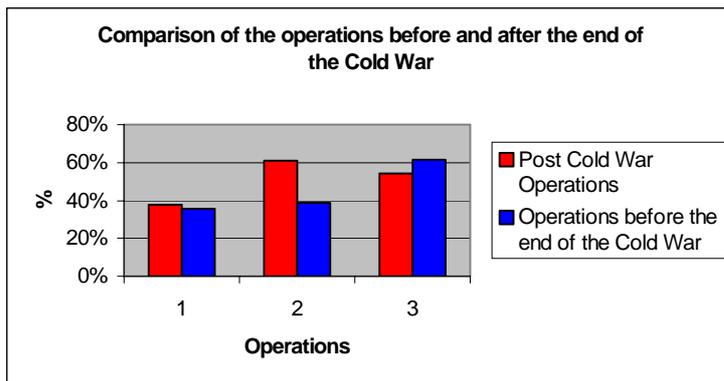


Diagram 6.7 Comparison of the Operations before and after the end of the Cold War, **on the level of one percent**. 1= Difference During compared to After Operation. 2= Difference During compared to Before Operation. 3= Difference After Compared to Before Operation.

As described earlier, the peacekeeping missions changed after the Cold War. They expanded the missions to include a variety of tasks. After the cold war the operations can be categorised as multidimensional peacekeeping. It could be interesting to see if this new approach had a different effect than the operations before the war. In the difference *during* compared to *before* the operation, 61 percent of the post Cold War operations have increased on the level of 1 percent. Whereas the same comparison is 38 percent in the operations before the Cold War ended. Apparently the direct effect of the operation on growth is larger when it comes to the missions after the Cold War. In the comparison between *after* and *before* the operation the rate of successful operations after the Cold War is, 54 percent and in the operations before the end of the Cold war it is 62 percent. That shows that the long-term effect is larger in the operations before the Cold war than after. These differences are illustrated by diagram 6.7. When adjusting the criterion the rates go down on the operations after the Cold War. When you look at the level of 2 and 3 percent the rate in the comparisons decline from 38 to 29, 61 to 56 and 54 to 33. The operations before the end of the cold war does not change that significantly, still 62 at 2 percent and 54 at 3 percent.

7 Discussion and conclusion

7.1 Discussion

The comparisons are discussed in terms of the percentage on the aggregate level that shows how many of the operations that had an increase according to the different criterions. In analysing the results the first that you can make out is that peacekeeping operations does not damage the growth on an aggregate level. This can be said because the comparisons of *after* and *during* compared to *before*, show that there is an increase in the growth rate in the majority of the cases.

In the comparison of difference *after* compared to period *during* operation, in 37 percent of the cases there was an increase in growth of more than one percent. The periods are sequential so it might be that the effect of an operation is mostly direct and thereby the period during does not differ very much from the period after the operation. The number does not change significantly when you change the criterion. That means that the result of 37 percent is quite stable.

In the comparison of difference *during* compared to *before* the operation there is an increase of more than one percent in the growth rate in 55 percent of the countries, which means that a majority of the operations proved to be successful. When you adjust the criterion to one and two percent, this rate changes to 51 percent, which is not significantly lower. In my view this is still a positive result.

The period *before* compared to the period *after* the operation is the most significant comparison in analysing if the operations had an effect on economic growth. Here we see an increase of one percent in the growth rate in 57 percent of the operations, which is very close to the previous comparison although slightly higher. This indicates that the long-term effect may be more positive than the immediate effect. This can be interpreted as the operations did have a positive effect on the economic growth in those countries where they were carried out. Adjusting the criterion to two percent, the rate of successfulness lessens to 51 percent. This is quite a leap, although it still accounts for the majority of the missions. On the three percent level in the case of *before* compared to *after* the result lessens from 57 to 40 percent. This is

relatively much, since it decreases to that less than half of the operations were successful on the 3 percent level.

This shows that the growth rate is higher in the majority of the countries, when it comes to comparing it with how it was before the operation was set in. In *during* compared to *before*, and *after* compared to *before* it is in most cases higher. The fact that the growth rate is higher in both comparisons to before the operation, this implies that the growth rate is sustained. On the contrary, the growth rate is not higher *after* the operation has ended compared to *during* the operation. This shows that the peacekeeping effects on growth are not delayed. When the UN leaves there is no positive effect.

The extreme difference in growth rates in some of the cases may not be depending on factors generated by the peacekeeping operations. The conflicts in these countries could have been more immense than the others and thus the rapid growth is affected by other factors. In for example Rwanda genocide took place, and this operation is not considered to be successful by the UN.

It could be expected that the operations that take place after the Cold War would have shown a more positive result than the ones before the end, since the approach on peacekeeping operations had changed to involve more extensive work. After the Cold War, this may be explained by the fact that the operations before the end of the Cold War were in conflicts that differ from the conflicts that peacekeeping operations have been present in after the Cold War. Also, the operations that are before the end of the Cold War are mostly long-lasting, periods that are more than ten years. In such long periods of time there are a lot of other factors besides peacekeeping that could have affected the economy in those countries. The results of peacekeeping operations before and after the end of the Cold War show that there were actually more successful operations before than after when looking at the comparison between *after* compared to *before*. On the other hand, the comparison of *during* and *before* shows that the operations after the Cold War were more successful in improving the growth. The amount of missions are much larger after the Cold War and this could also have affected the result, since the selection of peacekeeping missions before the war might not have been sufficient to make out any links. The results are also not statistically secured, therefore, the conclusions drawn upon the empirical study are discussable.

7.2 Conclusion

The effect of peacekeeping operations on growth has shown to be positive. The peacekeeping operations should, according to theory, have a positive effect on economic growth. This is because they, to summarise, make the economic environment more stable, so that it is more attractive for investments. An operation also leads to more job openings for the community and therefore it enhances the production. People can save more due to a larger income and thus contribute to the accumulation of more capital, which enhances growth. The peacekeeping operations make the environment more stable, so that the infrastructure can be built up, which in turn also is positive for growth. The human capital can also get higher, since people are able to improve their human capital in a more stable environment. When the war casualties decrease it certifies that the human capital does not decline at the same rate.

The peacekeeping operations do not affect the growth directly, but it affects factors, which in turn affects economic growth.

The results of the empirical study show that there is a positive effect from peacekeeping operations, both an immediate when the operation sets in (*during* compared to *before*) and on the long-term (*after* compared to *before*). The long-term effect showed a slightly more positive result than the immediate, which is a good thing, since improved economic conditions can contribute to the upholding of peace. A higher economic growth is then a factor that contributes to a more secure environment, and a stable environment is crucial for the factors that are behind economic growth. Thus peacekeeping can then in a way, generate self-sustainable economic growth.

The empirical analysis of the difference in growth rates in the operations before and after the end of the Cold War, showed that the operations before had a more long-term effect than the ones after. On the contrary the operations after the end of the cold war had an effect that was more immediate. This can be interpreted as the operations before the end of the Cold War, were more successful, since a long-term effect is more desirable. This is in my view not an accurate description, since you have to take into account that most of the peacekeeping operations before the end of the war, are more long-lasting compared to the ones that are after the war. Furthermore, obviously in some cases this is due to the fact that they had a starting point before the ones after the end of the Cold War.

In evaluating the successfulness of the operations in terms of economic growth, the operations have proved to be successful in a majority of the cases, both in a long- and short-term perspective.

7.3 Further research

In answering the question if peacekeeping operations affect the economic growth, it has been shown that this is the case. It is affected in a positive way in most of the countries. This leads to the next question on what components in peacekeeping operations lead to economic growth? Here you could add variables of for example, size of the operation in terms of personnel and local spending, promoting of human rights and other factors, and run a regression. You could also examine if “second- or third generation” operations can affect the growth in a more positive way, since first ones can lay the ground for the next, and hopefully the country comes closer to peace for each operation. Mechanisms within the operations that lead to economic growth can then be explored and thereby strengthened.

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Appendix

List of operations and comments on the data.

Comments on the Data

There were several of the peacekeeping operations that could not be included in the comparisons. In the countries in which these were carried out there were not sufficient data in and in some cases one or two of the three comparisons could be made. On the more recent of the operations there was not enough data, the Penn World Table version 6.2 did only have data until 2003, other databases did not have data further on either. The same applies to the earlier operations; no data could be obtained from before 1960. I did not want to compare data from different databases since this may have distorted the result. The operations that are included are described here.

(Data: No data, all comparisons or which one of the comparisons.)

Abbreviation	Operation	Country	Start	Stop	Duration	Data
UNTSO	United Nations Truce Supervision Organization	Middle East	May 1948-	Present	60	No data
UNMOGIP	United Nations Observer Group in India and Pakistan	India and Pakistan	January 1949-	Present	59	No data before 1950
UNEF I	First United Nations Emergency Force	Egypt and Israel	November 1956	June 1967	11	All comparisons
UNOGIL	United Nations Observation Group in Lebanon	Lebanon	June 1958	December 1958	1	No data before 1991
ONUC	United Nations Operation in the Congo	Congo	July 1960	June 1964	4	After Compared to during Operation
UNSF	United Nations Security Force in New West Guinea	Indonesia	October 1962	April 1963	1	All
UNYOM	United Nations Yemen Observer	Yemen	July 1963	September 1964	1	No data before 1989

	Mission					
UNFICYP	United Nations peacekeeping Force in Cyprus	Cyprus	March 1964	Present	44	No data before 1970
DOMREP	Mission of the Representative of the Secretary General in the Dominican Republic	Dominican Republic	May 1965	October 1966	1	All
UNIPOM	United Nations India-Pakistan Observation Mission	India and Pakistan	September 1965	March 1966	1	All
UNEF II	Second United Nations Emergency Force	Egypt and Syria-Israel	October 1973	July 1979	6	All
UNDOF	United Nations Disengagement Force	Golan Heights (No-mans-land between Israel and Syria)	June 1974	Present	34	No data
UNIFIL	United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon	Lebanon	March 1978	Present	30	No data before 1991
UNGOMAP	United Nations Good Offices Mission in Afghanistan and Pakistan	Afghanistan and Pakistan	May 1988	March 1990	2	All
UNIIMOG	United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group	Iran and Iraq	August 1988	February 1991	3	All
UNAVEM I	United Nations Angola Verification Mission I	Angola	January 1989	June 1991	2	All*
UNTAG	United Nations Transition Assistance Group	Namibia	April 1989	March 1990	1	All
ONUCA	United Nations	Central	November	January	3	No data

	Observer Group in Central America	America	1989	1992		
UNIKOM	United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission	Iraq and Kuwait	April 1991	October 2003	2	No data after 2003
MINURSO	United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara	Western Sahara	April 1991	Present	17	No data
UNAVEM II	United Nations Angola Verification Mission II	Angola	June 1991	February 1995	4	All*
ONUSAL	United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador	El Salvador	July 1991	April 1995	4	All
UNAMIC	United Nations Advance Mission in Cambodia	Cambodia	October 1991	March 1992	1	All
UNPROFOR	United Nations Protection Force	Yugoslavia	February 1992	March 1995	3	No data
UNTAC	United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia	Cambodia	March 1992	September 1993	1	All
UNOSOM I	United Nations Operation in Somalia I	Somalia	April 1992	March 1993	1	All
ONUMOZ	United Nations Operation in Mozambique	Mozambique	December 1992	December 1994	2	All
UNOSOM II	United Nations Operation in Somalia II	Somalia	March 1993	March 1995	2	All
UNOMUR	United Nations Observer Mission in Uganda-Rwanda	Uganda and Rwanda	June 1993	September 1994	1	All
UNOMIG	United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia	Georgia	August 1993	Present	15	Difference during compared to before

UNOMIL	United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia	Liberia	September 1993	September 1997	4	All
UNMIH	United Nations Mission in Haiti	Haiti	September 1993	June 1996	3	All
UNAMIR	United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda	Rwanda	October 1993	March 1996	3	All
UNASOG	United Nations Aouzou Strip Observer Group	Chad and Libya	May 1994	June 1994	1	No data on Libya Chad: All
UNMOT	United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan	Tajikistan	December 1994	May 2000	6	All
UNAVEM III	United Nations Angola Verification Mission III	Angola	February 1995	June 1997	2	Difference during compared to before
UNCRO	United Nations Confidence Restoration Operation in Croatia	Croatia	May 1995	January 1996	1	All
UNPREDEP	United Nations Preventive Deployment Force	Macedonia	March 1995	February 1999	4	All
UNMIBH	United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina	Bosnia	December 1995	December 2002	7	Dur bef
UNTAES	United Nations transitional Administration for Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium	Croatia	January 1996	January 1998	2	All
UNMOP	United Mission of Observers in Prevlaka	Prevlaka	January 1996	December 2002	6	No data
UNSMIH	United Nations Support Mission I	Haiti	July 1996	July 1997	1	All

	Haiti					
MINUGUA	United Nations Verification Mission in Guatemala	Guatemala	January 1997	May 1997	1	All
MONUA	United Nations Observer Mission in Angola	Angola	June 1997	February 1999	2	No data after 1996
UNTMIH	United Nations transition Mission in Haiti	Haiti	August 1997	November 1997	1	During compared to before.
MINOPUH	UN Civilian Police Mission in Haiti	Haiti	December 1997	March 2000	3	During copmared to before
UNPSG	UN Civilian Police Support Group	Croatia	January 1998	October 1998	1	All
MINURCA	United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic	Central African Republic	April 1998	February 2000	2	All
UNOMSIL	United Nations Observer Mission in Sierra Leone	Sierra Leone	July 1998	October 1998	1	All
UNMIK	United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo	Kosovo	June 1999	Present	9	All Using data on Serbia
UNAMSIL	United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone	Sierra Leone	October 1999	December 2005	6	During compared to before
UNTAET	United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor	East Timor	October 1999	May 2002	3	No data
MONUC	United Nations Organisation Mission in the Dem. Rep of the Congo	Democratic Republic of the Congo	November 1999	Present	9	During compared to before
UNMEE	United Naions Mission in Ethiopia	Ethiopia and Eritrea	July 2000	Present	8	Dur bef

	and Eritrea					
UNMISSET	United Nations Mission of Support in East Timor	East Timor	May 2002	May 2005	3	No data
UNMIL	United Nations Mission in Liberia	Liberia	September 2003	Present	5	No data after 2003
UNOCI	United Nations Mission in Côte d'Ivoire	Côte d'Ivoire	April 2004	Present	4	No data after 2003
MINUSTAH	United Nations Stabilisation Mission in Haiti	Haiti	June 2004	Present	4	No data after 2003
ONUB	United Nations Operation in Burundi	Burundi	June 2004	December 2006	2	No data after 2003
UNMIS	United Nations Mission in Sudan	Sudan	March 2005	Present	3	No data after 2003
UNMIT	United Nations Intergrated Mission in Timor- Leste	Timor – Leste	August 2006	Present	2	No data after 2003
UNAMID	African Union/United Nations Hybrid operation in Darfur	Darfur in Sudan	July 2007	Present	1	No data after 2003
MINURCAT	United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad	Central African Republic and Chad	September 2007	Present	1	No data after 2003

Duration of the UN Peacekeeping Operations:

1 Year: 19 (30%)

2 Years: 11 (18%)

3 Years: 9 (14%)

4 Years: 7 (11%)

Sum: 63

5 Years: 1 (1.5%)

Most operations lasts one year (30 %) followed by two years (18%), three (14%) and over ten years (13%)

6 Years: 4 (6.0%)

7 Years :1 (1.5%)

8 Years: 1 (1.5%)

9 Years: 2 (3.0%)

10+ Years: 8 (13%)