REPUBLIC OF TURKEY
ÇUKUROVA UNIVERSITY
INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC FINANCE

PEACE, SECURITY AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: AN EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS ON ECOWAS COUNTRIES

Bi Irie Claude Martial GOHORE

MASTER'S THESIS

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Bi Irie Claude Martial GOHORE

ABSTRACT

PEACE, SECURITY AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: AN EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS ON ECOWAS COUNTRIES

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After independence, the imperialism idea of Europeans became dominant and countries like France and Great Britain showed interest in Africa's natural and mineral resources. Their arrival brought about different conflicts, such as colonial impositions, socio-economic disruptions and identity challenges which were the product of the ideas of the European settlers to control and influence the economic development of their colonies. Those conflicts were encouraged by the first colonialists in order to control and influence the economic development of their colonies. Due to the lack of harmony, stability and safety among countries, the concept of peace and security became critical for the economic development of colonized countries.

In this study, the relationship between peace and security, which is considered to be a driving force for development, and economic development was examined. In this manner, the effect of peace and security on the economic development of ECOWAS countries for the period 2008-2018 will be revealed by using dynamic panel data analysis. The result of the analysis demonstrates that there is a positive relationship between peace, security and the economic development in ECOWAS countries.

Keywords: Security, the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), peace, economic development

ÖZET

BARIŞ, GÜVENLİK VE EKONOMİK KALKINMA: ECOWAS ÜLKELERİ ÜZERİNE AMPİRİK BİR ANALİZ

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Avrupalıların emperyalizm fikri ECOWAS ülkelerinin gerek bağımsızlık öncesi gerekse de bağımsızlığını kazanmalarını takip eden süreçte her zaman var olmuş ve özellikle Fransa ve Büyük Britanya gibi ülkeler Afrika'nın doğal ve maden kaynaklarına her zaman ilgi göstermiştir. Avrupalı yerleşimcilerin gelişi ile birlikte kolonilerinin ekonomik gelişimini kontrol etme ve etkileme fikirlerinin ürünü olan sömürge dayatmaları ile sosyo-ekonomik bozulmalar ve kimlik bunalımı gibi farklı çatışmalar meydana gelmiştir. Bu çatışmalar, kolonilerinin ekonomik gelişimini kontrol etmek ve etkilemek için ilk koloniciler tarafından desteklenmiştir. Dolayısıyla ECOWAS ülkeleri arasındaki uyum, istikrar ve güvenlik eksikliği nedeniyle, barış ve güvenlik kavramları bu ülkelerin ekonomik kalkınması için kritik öneme sahiptir.

Bu çalışmada kalkınmanın sağlanmasında bir itici güç olduğu düşünülen barış ve güvenliğin ekonomik kalkınma olan ilişkisi incelenmiştir. Bu kapsamda ECOWAS ülkelerinde 2008-2018 dönemi için barış ve güvenliğin ekonomik kalkınma üzerindeki etkisi dinamik panel veri analizi yöntemi kullanılarak analiz edilmiştir. Analiz sonucunda elde edilen bulgulara göre, ECOWAS ülkelerinde barış ve güvenlik ekonomik kalkınmayı olumlu yönde etkilemektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Güvenlik, Batı Afrika Devletleri Ekonomik Topluluğu (ECOWAS), barış, ekonomik kalkınma

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Research Purpose

The main purpose of this research is to demonstrate the importance of the impact of peace and security on the economic development of ECOWAS countries. Through the panel data model, our empirical analysis contributes to recognize how peace and security indicators such as (security apparatus, government effectiveness, political instability, group grievance...) may affect the economic development indicators (HDI, GDP growth). By understanding the real effect of peace and security on economic development, ECOWAS countries may create a sustainable and wealthy community.

1.2. The Importance of The Research

One of the most important challenges of this study is the inefficiency encountered by African literature on the analysis of the key determinants of peace and security. However, a few research on the relationship between peace, security, and economic development demonstrated how countries' policies fail to improve the living standard of the population. To comprehend the relationship between peace, security, and economic development, there will be an examination of different indicators that will interpret our analysis more effectively. To understand this relationship, our study will cover fifteen ECOWAS countries and the dynamic panel data model will be applied.

The lack of African literature on this issue encourages the significant value of the research because we can see how critical instability and insecurity grow constantly in the region.

The result of the analysis will become an important tool for policymakers and decisions makers to put in place structural policies concerning peace and security to enhance the economic development of ECOWAS countries. On the other hand, the study will also bring a positive contribution to the literature as a resource.

1.3. Research Method

In the study, the research model is designed to scrutinize the relationship between peace, security, and economic development within a dynamic panel data analysis for

fifteen ECOWAS countries. To investigate the relationship between peace, security and economic development, political stability, terrorism index, military expenditure, government effectiveness, group grievance, security apparatus, GDP, Trade (%GDP), and Human Development Index (HDI) data will be employed within a dynamic panel data analysis.

In the model, the dependent variable is HDI. The independent variables are represented by government effectiveness, terrorism index, military expenditure (% GDP), global peace index, group grievance, security apparatus, and political stability. Those data have been collected from the World Bank and different international organizations.

Panel data analysis has been preferred because of the mixed dimensions of time and cross-sectional data regarding econometric techniques. Since time series data and horizontal cross-sectional data allow for simultaneous analysis, the result of the research study will give a more significant outcome. For the first phase of the empirical part, the relationship between HDI, peace, and security will be examined through panel data analysis. While performing the analysis, the accuracy of the hypothesis will be tested by adding other control variables to the analysis. During the analysis, Arellano-Bover/ Blundell-Bond estimator will be used to eliminate the individual effect through the use of the regression equation. It is also considered the best estimator for dynamic models because of the lagged levels of the dependent variable as regressors.

Lastly, the Sargan test will be used for testing over-identifying restrictions in our model and to test the hypothesis that additional instruments are exogenous. After estimating the model and applying the method, the real impact on economic development by peace and security will be more interpretable.

1.4. Scope of The Research

The study will emphasize more on ECOWAS countries which remain very challenging based on the security of the region and their economic growth. Throughout the empirical analysis, the study will be explained according to a specific plan. The first chapter includes the introduction of the study by explaining how the relationship between peace security and economic development is crucial. This chapter puts forward the main purpose of the study, the importance of the study, the method used in the study, and the scope of the research. In the second chapter, each related theories and concepts will be discussed. The literature review is in the third chapter. The fourth chapter gives more

details on the peace and, security indicators of ECOWAS countries by providing related data. In chapter five, the methodology of our researches will be explained through the data set used in the research and the regression model. This chapter will also interpret the results of the dynamic panel data of the study following by the findings of the model. Finally, in chapter six there will be a conclusion that provides a summary and suggestions of the study based on the empirical analysis.

CHAPTER II

PEACE, SECURITY AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

Based on theories and researches from scholars, this chapter gives us an overview of how the relationship between peace and security is critical for economic development. Looking at theories related to the area of peace and international security, economists show that the lack of peace harms economic growth. Through this related assumption concerning economic development, different theoretical perspectives on peace and security related to economic development will be described in more detail.

2.1. Relation Between Peace and Economic Development: Theoretical Approach

The relation between peace, security, and economic development become critical for policymakers and public government. The high degree of connection draws attention to many economists and researchers. Regarding the evolvement of the idea, social scientists have been shocked by the reaction of economists who argue that there is a leading role in civil wars and the economy plays a meaningful role (Collier, 2003). Based on the important aspect of the interlinked concept between Peace and Economic development, theories have also been argued that there is a critical aspect regarding the social economy and the military cost which have been part of the long important indicators for peace. In his paper study, Barnett (2008) shows that the impact of the cost of the military may indirectly have a negative relation to peace defined as, the fairness of economic opportunities among each person (Barnett, 2008).

The existence of the new theories relating to the relationship between peace and economic development has been a reference for decision making and economic policy improvement. Based on different approaches, research studies have always been focused on the causes and consequences of wars. Those causes have been revealed through different elements such as poverty and sometimes democracy related to the political system of the nations (Fearon and Laitin, 2003). However, the linkage between economics and conflict can be interpreted by the case where the economy is one of the causes of conflict, and economic elements are a segment of those causes (Sandler, 2000). The best way to illustrate that is the presence of a conflict of interest among people regarding countries' capitalist approach. However, there is an opinion that emerges from

the mercantilist view that war is the definition of economic competition by other means. Amidst the countries of the developing world, particularly Africa, civil wars are a dominant root of economic dislocation and the international institutions are struggling to come to terms with this linkage.

Distinct similarities between factors of economic growth and long-term growth economic institutions play a relevant role in the prevention of violent conflicts. It is important to emphasize that with the high inequality and poverty levels, governance and institutional performance become underrated. So through the relation between conflict and economic growth, the more recurrent aspect of the correlation is the indirect link between the 'resource curse' and violent conflicts which show how security and economic development may be affected positively or negatively. Referring to that, Corruption, especially in the oil sector, is a malaise that is ubiquitous in oil-rich countries in Africa. Therefore the corruption is weakening institutions, and worsening the poverty of local people (Raleigh et al., 2010). Corruption distorts markets, wastes resources, and produces poverty. It is often underscored by a weak rule of law, defective administration, and authoritarian regimes.

The significant role and impact of this relation between the resource curse and violent conflict draw much attention to scholars. However, by understanding one of the causes of the negative impact between violence and economic growth, the direct link between the absence of security to the economy of a country is very important. In his study, David Singer (1961) shows that the nature of institutions in the existence of resources framed the economy of the country's fortunes (David Singer, 1961). A different author argued that good institutions can counteract the most negative effects of the 'resource curse' on economic growth, considering examples like Canada, Norway, and Australia, as well as countries like Chile and Botswana within the developing world. (Kalyvas, 2003). Following the previous argument, empirical work shows a steady rise between 1960 and 2002 in the number of risk conflicts in which mineral resources were used by insurgent groups in different high-value resource producers, for example, petroleum, alluvial diamonds, and other minerals. (Blattman et al., 2004). Gleditsch (2007) confirms that the probability of civil wars is higher in oil-exporting countries than in countries poor in mineral resources (Gleditsch, 2007). In a developing country, Nigeria has been irritated with a series of violent confrontations between living communities in the oil and high-value mineral region. These conflicts have resulted in killings, maiming, raping, burning of entire villages, and looting (Cederman and Gleditsch, 2009). Looking

at the oil-exporting nations, Angola and Congo-Brazzaville have also had their share of such violent conflicts, mostly at the local level. (Sambanis, 2004).

Resources such as alluvial diamonds, oil, drugs, and similar have confirmed an economic conflict theory where civil wars are the cause of 'greed and grievance'(Small et al., 1982). Civil wars are thus seen as motivated mainly by the selfish desires of elites who mobilize paramilitaries and rebel groups to control natural resource rents. Building on the theory of relative deprivation, the horizontal inequality approach highlights how inequalities between groups can increase the risk of violence and other conflicts (Østby, 2008).

Looking at the importance of conflicts that can be provoked by different aspects, such as political and social views, I decided to elaborate more for further understanding of the characteristics of conflict. However, with the tight relation with security, analyzing conflict will contribute to addressing more accurately the correlation between our indicators for the best results of the empirical analysis.

2.2. Conflict-Economic Development: Theoretical Approach

In the effort to show how significant conflict and economic development are related scholars have admitted to a certain extent that government restlessness and war were generally built upon the economic revenue of the society. Many types of research of unequal sharing of wealth are explained by the dissatisfaction of something that someone must deserve (Muller and Weede, 1994). It can be explained by the suffering of the poorer in the society related to the violence and the lack of equal distribution of income. This inequality demonstrates how important the disparity of factors of wealth distribution is inevitably present in many societies. This disparity raised tensions by showing how unfair the community has instabilities among social stratification in many countries. Berger and Weber (2009) confirmed by showing the fact in their research that, a mixture of different indicators like political, social, economic, and military are part of the discrepancy among social classes in different states because of the unjust distribution of economic resources and governance failure (Berger and Weber, 2009).

The disagreement between inequality and conflict has been ignored as a critical factor for the stability of the people in the society. The demonstration of the inequality should be concentrated on intergroup change (Sen, 1992). Although feeling discouraged economically because of some disadvantages, ethnicity, and identity are the main rifts

among countries in Africa (Østby et al., 2009). Social identities, geographical affiliation can be among the critical affiliation regarding the conflict. First, civil wars are organized group conflicts in which individuals randomly committing violence against each other. Researches reveal that inequalities regarding identity enhance conflict among a group of people and region (Stewart, 2005). Regional inequality and limited economic integration among states can be the cause of conflict. Some examples have been illustrated by inequality's distribution of the state outcome. Therefore, the distribution of the social benefit between countries inside the regions can be a liability and also one of the causes of conflict (Esteban and Ray, 2008).

The influence of globalization on the dynamics of states predicts that the fast global economic integration should favor the creation of smaller states. One of the vulnerable origins of conflict among the communities in Sub-Saharan Africa is the rise of political instability. Then, rivalry also plays a negative role in many actions towards the growth of armed conflicts according to the government agenda. Menace did not always happen from violence derived from political action but yet disputes between the local communities have been a leading cause of the instability. With consequences as displacement, property extinction, and death danger; a huge humanitarian crisis has been found in places like Sudan, Nigeria, and Kenya which the security and development of society have been neglected (Fjelde and Østby, 2014). Following the growth of the economy, the crucial threat of security becomes a common objective to developing countries especially among the 15 states of ECOWAS. Although the violent shock in the African region was ignored, the international community and regional instability have been undermined about how decisive the local economy depends on the sustainability of security.

By playing an important role, foreign and security policies become more important in the strategies of enhancing stability in the region. For instance, the duration of conflict has been another crucial source of variation. Relatively short like Nigeria's 1967-70 civil war, traumatic the latter may have been for Biafra's obstacles to national reconstruction. (Francis, 2006). "Such wars may well produce substantial income losses (National output declines by an estimated 24 percent during the Nigerian Civil War)" (Collier, 2000). Unfortunately, most African conflicts in Africa have been more protracted and damaging, not in the term of irreversible destruction of productive assets, but their impact on political institutions (Luckham et al., 2001).

Terrorism became an attention aspect of Conflict as well. According to Enders and Sandler (1996), terrorism is defined as intentional use or threat to reach an objective that takes into account political or social matters (Enders and Sandler, 1996). Rose dramatically in Africa during the last decade, relative to religious fundamentalists, ideologies have been structured by terrorist groups. The main goal of terrorist regime change, or social revolution is more resilient to countries or states which could not keep a promise to people and where the situation of the population getting worsened without any change. Now, however, some unsettlement achievement has been driving by the resolution of issues in the ECOWAS region by a Ceasefire Monitoring Group ECOWAS/ECOMOG peacekeeping considered as the main force of conflict management in West Africa. They have a goal to achieve stability in the region in terms of security. Insecurity is a bumbling block to economic development. The combination of governance and peace lead to economic transformation, the core impetus of economic growth and development (de la Croix Nkurayija, 2011). As development and inclusive growth become a motor of cohesion among African countries; conflict must be taken into account regarding the real effect and impact that can drive the economic failure of a country. However, as African views and perspectives, different approaches must be expressed differently. For instance, based on our history and common civilization regarding the language and traditions, African countries especially the ECOWAS region need to understand how those keys indicators of Peace, Security, and also conflicts may impact the development.

CHAPTER III

LITERATURE REVIEW

3.1. General Evaluation

Peace and security play a decisive role in economic development. Scholars became more aware of the real impact of the relationship between peace and economic development during these previous years. According to his article on peace and security, Della Porta (2012) demonstrated that Peace is when people undertaking their conflicts without violence and work to enhance the quality of their lives (Della Porta, 2012). Peace can also be describing when everyone lives in security, without despair, and in a system where fair and effective laws protecting peoples' rights. Throughout his research, the Norwegian scholar indicated we should understand more violence to discern peace. According to him, there are two different categories, direct violence which can be based on emotion and physic, and structural violence, or cultural violence where practices express sometimes discrimination, injustice (Galtung, 1996).

There is concern about Peace, which could also be categorized into two aspects. Firstly, the category where violence, fear, conflict at every level is named the negative Peace. Secondly, the category where the nonappearance of unequal injustice and the unjust structures regard positive peace. It is also convenient to feature that the understanding of peace differs from country and region based on each civilization and culture which are related to their history. For example, Peace is viewed as the absence of war by people living in the region of Lakes in Africa (Freedman and Poku, 2005). To illustrate that, a study was organized to figure out if there is a link between the development of the country and the effect of defense spending. Those illustrated factors were broadly considered independently in the previous literature. Through the Keynesian demand, the study shows there is a stimulated raise in military burden which consequently raises the national output and power of purchasing (Narayan and Singh, 2007). Moreover, the cost of government spending has heterogeneous effects on economic growth. One of the roots is showed by the relation of military costs and long-run economic growth. According to Pieroni (2009), the relation between growth and public expenditure demonstrates an inverse hump-shaped (Pieroni, 2009). Hence, researchers like Alexander (1990) showed in his paper that the gross effect of military spending on growth is neither

significantly positive nor negative although the sector of defense is substantially less productive than other economic sectors (Alexander, 1990).

The concept of security encountered fundamental adjustments in the last two decades. Therefore, the narrow conception of the absence of war, fear, suffering, and violence can be observed. The fact that conflict arises, Security and Peace become the safest measure from threats. So there is no development without considering Security and Peace. A different approach revealed that the link between Peace, Security, and development cannot be detached therefore the rise of the issue of security and the concept of Peace has become imperative (Terriff, 1999). Regarding the use of force and threat, the perception of the military has been a primary object of security. Through the analysis of DeRouen Jr (1994) based on the military as a key element for security, there is no conclusive effect regarding both a negative and positive impact on economic growth in Latin America (DeRouen Jr, 1994). Comparing to the Latin America analysis, researchers and scholars demonstrate that exists a direct military spending impact on economic development. Based on the panel data study, the GMM method applied in 90 countries during 1992– 2006 described that there is a negative impact of military spending on growth and investment (Dunne et al., 2002). After analyzing different regional panels, a negative but stronger causal relationship from military expenditure to economic growth has been identified for Europe and the Middle East–South Asia regions (Wijeweera and Webb, 2011). Meanwhile, the co-integration research in five different South Asian countries of India, Pakistan, Nepal, Sri Lanka, and Bangladesh between 1988 and 2007 showed that the rise of 1% in military spending improve real GDP by 0.04%. Regarding the cost allocation in the military, Korkmaz (2015) indicated that the impact on the economy by the military cost is very significant. (Korkmaz, 2015). Considered as one of the key indicators for peace, Democracy gives more explanation about the impact of Peace on the economy. According to research, there is always a positive impact of democracy on the gross domestic product (GDP). Empirical examinations concluded a significant and robust positive effect of Democracy on GDP. In the democracy-economy growth relationship analysis, Acemoglu et al. (2014) study show a significant positive effect amidst democracy on GDP (Acemoglu et al., 2014). In the long run, the change of democracy regimes increased by 20 percent of the GDP per capita. So, by abandoning democracy, the consequence of the growth may create negative effects. (Persson and Tabellini, 2007).

In one of the most recognized articles, Tavares and Wacziarg (2001) argued by saying in his conclusion after evaluated an analysis on Democracy that democracy has raised the growth of human capital and reducing income inequality. Although the exclusion of the idea of Democracy, the concept always has an impact on growth because of the different channels such as political instability, price stability, unemployment which are constituents of Democracy (Tavares and Wacziarg, 2001). It has been found that the consequence of the scale of unused defense costs on the improvement level of a country confirmed how broader peace is so related to security and economic development. The interpretation of the relation between Peace and economic growth may be the result of the full improvement of employment. Therefore, the impact on economic growth through the indirect relation with political instability and unemployment has a negative effect. To illustrate that, Fielding (2003) demonstrates that political instability affects economic development negatively and increases unemployment rates. However, violence is lower in the country with no political instability (Fielding, 2003). Following that assumption, the movement of the pair growth/democracy in the literature advocated that although the presence of human capital, income distribution, political stability, and population growth; there is an insignificant impact on economic growth by democracy but the direct and the indirect effect is meaningful (Nosier and El-Karamani, 2018). According to Baum and Lake (2003), based on the countries' data analysis during the year 1967 to 1997, there is no direct effect of democracy on growth. However, the impact of democracy on growth improves life expectancy in developing states and ameliorated education in developed countries (Baum and Lake, 2003). The analysis conducted by Barro (1996) indicated the direct relationship between democracy and economic growth. It showed how the negative world effect of democracy on growth was weak. He explained that by removing education, health, and the rule of law, democracy becomes positive. He also found that democracy and growth have a nonlinear relationship. The result showed that the middle level of democracy rises positively while the rates become low in the lowest and highest levels. Therefore, at a middle level of democracy growth reaches a peak after which will start to dwindle if democracy continues to increase (Barro, 1996).

While other scholars indicated few results on the real impact of democracy, (Tavares and Wacziarg, 2001) interpreting an analysis from 1970 to 1989 based on 65 developing countries. They concluded by interpreting that growth improvement is due to the effect on democracy. Has been observed an accrual of human capital and a drop in income inequality (Tavares and Wacziarg, 2001). Hence, some researchers explained that

the relationship between democracy and growth is negative, therefore no presence of democracy harms economic growth (Shen, 2002).

Several scholars addressed the relation between stability and economic growth differently. In his model, Feng (1997) shows the link between political stability and economic growth from 1960 to 1980. The results conclude that democracy impacts positive growth through regime-change and constitutional government change (Feng, 1997). However, this aspect of the Peace, Security indicated that there is no direct impact on growth by the political system except GDP per capita which has a negative growth rate on population (Przeworski and Limongi, 1993).

Furthermore, in countries where political instability remains critical, a terrorism presence may be extended so fast along with the matter of a large population. Notably, Piazza (2006) in his article by his observation indicated how the structures of the political group are predictors of terrorism (Piazza, 2006). Therefore, political figures discovered how important the relationship between material and terrorism activity are related. During the years the 1960s and 1970s, Gurr (2015) analysis contributes also with other scholars by clarifying that the rise of political violence was related to the privation of income distribution. There is an alternative approach that emphasized that violent regime changes through revolution on political opportunity structures. Though the culture of tyranny, the privation of income distribution can indeed lead to political violence (Gurr, 2015). In his deprivation model, Tung (2018) indicated that inequality of revenue instead of misdistribution of land is an important prognosticator of political violence. Based on the analysis of 51 counties during the period between 1968 and 1972, researchers investigated that political violence was primarily interfered with by the lack of income distribution domestically because of the high presence of international companies (Tung, 2018). Muller and Weede (1990) emphasized also that the better is the rate of economic growth lower the political violence (Muller and Weede, 1990). Referring to the combination of the deprivation and the political opportunity during the period 1973–1977, Schock (1996) determined that conflicts are different from the structure of the regime than conflicts regarding ethnic groups (Schock, 1996).

Throughout our study, we need to mention the important aspect of our literature which was the negative effect of terrorism in the community and on the economy. Looking at the economic angle, the characterization of terrorism has been explained through different effects. Firstly, the capital stock, secondly, the greater levels of uncertainty and, thirdly, counter-terrorism costs. (Committee and Congress, 2002).

According to Abadie (2006), there is a negative effect on the flourishing sectors of the economy such as tourism (Abadie, 2006). However, in the field of political violence and class conflict, strong tied have been revealed in Latin America and the Middle East through inequality and political violence. To illustrate that Midlarsky (1988) discovered that highly poverty gap can participate in the rise in incidents and terrorism. Therefore the relation between socioeconomics cause and political violence is vital (Midlarsky, 1988). On the other hand, Hibbs (1973) affirmed after observation between the periods 1948 to 1967 that each incidence of violence is the result of previous political violence. (Hibbs, 1973).

So, a remarkable analysis displayed that countries with large peace commonly have superior economic achievement with small volatility. However, more peaceful countries showed an increase in their capita GDP by 2.8 percent annually. Statistically from 1960 to 2016, GDP boosted three times higher per person in 2016 than it was in 1960. On the other hand less, peaceful countries have acknowledged economic stagnation. Low peace countries have been defenseless to political instability because of bad economic performance. With the high positive correlation between Peace and GDP growth, highly peaceful countries' GDP per capita increase while the ratio of least peaceful countries was one percent. Peace and economic progress are interlinked but no influence of peace and economic progress has been revealed (Knight et al., 1996). With the previous analysis on the economy; Hadjimichael et al. (1995) investigated how macroeconomic policies can have an impact on nominal income growth. Based on 33 countries' Sub-Saharan Africa data, his result showed the negative impact of output improvement by the increase of the budget deficit in the specific period (Hadjimichael et al., 1995).

The conclusions obtained from the literature made about the empiric analysis between Peace, Security, and Economic growth represent different perspectives by scholars on the studies through results and methodology. A specialist accepts that progress is the combination of many changes that occur by the positive impact of some indicators. For Sen (2001), development is the absolute independence that people enjoy. He explained that the lack of development needs important sources of freedom. Those changes should occur from poverty to tyranny, and bad favorable circumstances as well as systematic social deprivation (Sen, 2001).

In the case of a strong regional economy, unity among countries is the main target of improving economic growth, peace, and security. The reasons to stimulate the

economy and promote cooperation through integration among states is to ameliorate security, politics in the region, and issues based on identities. The essence of conflict was always a crucial challenge for Society. So, by improving the development of Peace and Security there will be imperative sustainability.

Table 1.

Findings of Empirical Studies in The Relationship Between Peace, Security, And Economic Development

Authors	Countries	Time Frame	Method Employed	Findings
Polachek and Sevastianova (2012)	90 Countries	1970-2000	Fixed Effect Model And OLS	Conflicts Have More Effects in Long Term Than Short-Term. Countries With Poor Economies are Vulnerable To Civil Wars, Whereas Richer Countries With High Economic Growth are Subjected To Interstate Wars. Both Effects Decrease Economic growth. In Term of Wars, Poorer Countries Suffer More Than Rich Countries
Depetris Chauvin and Rohner (2009)	Low-Income And Low Middle-Income Countries	1980	Multiple Variable Regression	Whenever Conflicts Occurred, The Manufacturing Sector Shares in GDP Decrease and Slow The Developing Path of Countries. Richest Natural Resources Countries are Over-Exploited During The Conflict. This Over-Exploitation Creates Environmental Degradation in The Long Run And Increasing Poverty as Well.
Zablotsky (1996)	63 countries	1951-1983	Panel Data Analysis	There is No Straightforward Relationship Between Political Instability And

				Growth But a Two-Way Relationship Between Growth and Political Instability.
Outreville (1999)	57 Developing Countries		Cross-Sectional Analysis	The Result of The Study Showed A Negative Correlation between Political Instability and Financial Development
Asteriou and Price (2001)	United Kingdom	1961-1997	Time Series Analysis	Political Instability Harms Growth
Ghate et al. (2003)	58 Countries	1980-1995	Panel Data	The Government's Fiscal Policy Stimulates The Growth And Financing For Fiscal Expenditures. The Fiscal Expenditure Can Also Affect The Sociopolitical Instability Which Indirectly May Impact The Growth.

Source: Santhirasegaram (2008)

3.2. Literature Review of ECOWAS Countries

An empirical model of growth and development have been derived from actual growth theory literature. Few studies and results have been a source of research by African economic scholars. Study the relationship between Peace and Security to understand the real impact on the economy is still undeveloped in the Africa literature. Furthermore, the lack of analysis of Peace, Security indicators indicates how important the economy depends on it. Through this new study model, the investigation of the direct analysis on ECOWAS regarding how Peace, Security and Economic development will be profitable for the literature as a whole.

Firstly, we need to give a brief view of the history of The Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) one of the world institutions which establish and

advocate Peace and Economic development. Beyond the theoretical western view on the history of ECOWAS, it is crucial to remind how it was established. The Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) emanated as an important regional organization. It all started with the decisions that have been made by 28 countries to merge to achieve independence in terms of economy and the wellbeing of the population. Through the same union of customs and unique market from an economic perspective, ECOWAS has been identified as a regional blueprint in Africa. By using a unified foreign political policy integration and collaboration, ECOWAS has been deeding by constructing a unified market established on a more flexible economic development as an organization. Although the first objective was development, the regional security challenges have been steady because of the involvement of each country facing threats. Leading by the signature of a Non-Aggression protocol in 1978 protocol against the local and external conflicts, a Mutual Assistance in Defence leads to the central Political achievement. For countries leaders, 'climate of insecurity cannot guarantee development', so the imperative consensus convention is to guard against foreign invasion together' (Francis, 2009).

Narrow research classifying the direct impact of African democracy on the growth of the economy especially in ECOWAS has been outmoded (Nosier and El-Karamani, 2018). Therefore, although the large accord among the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), countries stay again one of the bottoms in terms of region improvement and success. Furthermore, caused by many obstacles ECOWAS has been subjected to corruption and political instability, the key to the region's hardship regarding the controversy in the savings, investment, growth, income distribution. (Nurudeen et al., 2015). Destructive to the economy researchers emphasized that corruption plays a central character in it (Gyimah-Brempong, 2002). The cause of this negative impact can be determined through different sources coming from the security aspect of each state which constitutes the region as the whole.

The guarantee of safety and freedom has constantly been a concern in local societies. This implies that every person and society has been trespassed by the fact that security is the most important for survival. With no security, human and material resources cannot be beneficial for society beyond the notion of peace and economic development. It is hard to prone stability in the continent of Africa regarding civil strife, intransigent conflicts within and between states. Looking at the case of ECOWAS, the Nigerian scholar explained through his study that questions cannot be understood in

Africa's case except implicating deeply in the reality of insecurity and ambiguity. (Imobighe, 2001). In Sub-Saharan Africa especially in the ECOWAS region, the essential conflict and insecurity are diminishing the peace process in the region. It is imperative to disagree that no countries could progress whenever the issue of Peace and Stability is not stable. As explain in the research, the source of violence, territorial disputes represent a crucial challenge for stability and also Peace and Security in general (Souare, 2005). The evidence shows that whenever rivalry arises, social progress is earnestly disturbed. In the region of ECOWAS, life condition in communities has been subjected to diverse threats where the frequency and intensity increase continuously. Regarding the study of Ikejiaku (2009) based on human casualty and property, conflicts in Africa have cost excessively through the extinction of important social infrastructure. An analysis of threats, security situated in West Africa showed how decisions have to be essential in the strength of security and Peace which by ignoring wars and armed conflicts clutter will endure. (Ikejiaku, 2009).

After independence, African countries still depend on aid, and their economic sectors were driven by export-oriented energy resources and minerals. With the young population, largely unemployed, unskilled, and the huge lack of educational opportunities, it appeared that development has been impacted negatively by security indicators. Later in the 1990s the emerge of the Cold War and the gloomy shock of globalization, where deterioration have been affected by some keys events like a civil war happened in some fragile political and economic countries, ECOWAS countries was the most affected. Following the security and development threats, the West African states understood how critical and fast response has to be done. Although many resolutions, problems of sustainability in the sub-region remained frightful. Through many analyses, the effect and the impact of Peace and Security have not been evaluated properly with the precise economic development indicators. Supported by his studies Lindemann (2008) confirmed that there is also a confirmation of the link between violence and the presence of poverty (Lindemann, 2008). While early research demonstrated that as much as income per capita grows for a country, the civil war becomes insignificant (Collier and Hoeffler, 2002). Also, in a research paper scholars indicated the impoverished states are more plausible to nurture terrorists (Basuchoudhary and Shughart, 2010). Typically, threats and instability have been identified with the enrollment of militants in the ECOWAS region. One of the rising causes of conflicts was the increasing level of poverty among the population. Research on inequality, security, and ethnicity has been useful. It

also demonstratTerwaseed that there is clear proof that security and ethnicity disparity leads to inequality among the population therefore conflict.

With the unstable countries, the government and management control of ECOWAS countries showed always weakness and mismanagement. The analysis result indicated that selfishness and corruption were the roots of various West African politicians where they set up occasionally to dominate and increase their wealth instead of looking after the good for the community and their countries (Atuobi, 2007). Most of the time nepotism has been one of the main causes of this unstable improvement and the efficacy of economic development. After analyzing the link between economic growth and development, it appears a sharp decline of primary services by government to people because of weak institutions, bad governance which have a negative impact such as unemployment, corruption (Terwase et al., 2015). Macroeconomic literature through scholars explained the role of government in a growth strategy. Researchers through their analysis of ECOWAS countries realize that there is a relationship between government cost and growth (Ogundipe, 2013). Meanwhile, studies demonstrate that in the long-run growth and government expenditure are linked. The development has always been affected and by focusing on the ECOWAS economy, this study on the development indicators will give more understanding to improve the wealth of the population. By stabilizing the regional peace, security, and political environment prosperous economy is reachable (Frimpong and OTENG, 2009). However, different analyses demonstrated that there are indirect elements impacting growth and development indicators, particularly in an economic region. In the case of Africa, poor institutions are also one of the main problems for a good economy (Oluwatobi and Ogunrinola, 2011). Based on economic analysis, inflation and unemployment are among the macroeconomic indicators which may impact the economy positively and promote strength to economic policies. To achieve great ambition, a perfect ECOWAS integration through policies should be considered. In the Public goods market, advanced countries with a less capita income and small government spending capita have to rely on their expenditures. The government attitude regarding spending and economic growth varies especially in the region of ECOWAS. For instance, countries in ECOWAS are described as countries with low savings and investment, lack of capital, and equipments. This lack of public goods might push the spending high to maintain a social life, human skills through education. In his article, based on the size of government spending, Dogo et al. (2013) explained that as

the country's population gets bigger, government actions increasing efficiently, therefore the size of the spending expends raised as well (Dogo et al., 2013).

The correlation between government spending and economic growth during the period 1970-2005 on the 30 developing countries draw different conclusions. Through observation, there is a unidirectional causality for 16 out of the 30 countries which uphold the hypothesis of Keynes arguing in his theory that government spending was a factor driving aggregate demand. Therefore by increasing spending demand economy would increase. From the observation based on 10 countries out of 30, the related theory of Wagner's law has been confirmed. So, the result explained that as much as the cost grows, the spending of the public increases constantly (Oladipo and Ajisafe, 2015).

In the region of ECOWAS, there is an increase in growth scale though it encountered decades of slow economic activities and impaired civil war. According to Jelilov et al. (2016), the growth of the ECOWAS reached 7% and the integration and the advanced private partnership have been impacted by the decrease of instability, civil wars (Jelilov et al., 2016). By using the frequent Wagner's law for selected African countries, the theory of Wagner's law application works perfectly in the medium, long run for some countries as in Ghana and Nigeria. On the contrary, for Gabon and Senegal, results have not been effective. Contrarily, there is no support of the law of Wagner for Cote d'Ivoire and Kenya (Yaya, 2014). The discrepancy in the measurement of key variables regarding the relation between Peace, Security, and Peace development help my empirical analysis to bring new ideas and understanding in the literature. Different observations through specific indicators from a period of ten years (2008-2018) on the ECOWAS fifteen countries using econometric techniques will give us a different approach and result. Therefore analysis of the effect of Peace, Security on economic development will be the best opportunity for decision-makers and public organizations as a whole.

The main studies examining the relationship between Peace, Security, and Economic Development in ECOWAS shown in Table 2

Table 2.

Findings of Empirical Studies Related To The Relationship Between Peace, Security And Economic Development in ECOWAS countries

Authors	Countries	Times frames	Method Employed	Findings
Fosu (1992)	Sub-Sahara African Countries	1960-1970	Cross-Sectional Data	The findings of the study demonstrated that there is a negative impact of Political instability on growth in Africa and it also reduces investment
Okafor and Okafor (2015)	15 Ecowas countries	2005-2012	Fixed Effects And Generalized Method of Moments	The study concludes by showing that factors are affecting negatively economic growth. Those are terrorism, poor governance, high unemployment, natural resource rent.
Ebekozien et al. (2018)	Nigeria	(1960-2002)	Time Series Analysis	Democracy had spurred greater economic growth in Nigeria than the military. Positive growth impacts of democracy, not 'impressive' during democracy than during military
Nurudeen et al. (2015)	ECOWAS Countries	1996-2012	Multivariate Cointegration	The findings of the cointegration demonstrated that in the short term there is a direct correlation from political instability to

				economic development which also predicts that the same instability affects directly corruption positively.
Osie-Hwedie and Kurantin (2019)	Ghana And Nigeria	1986-2016	Johansen Co-Integration Test And Granger Causality	High growth rates increased military spending. In the case of West African Countries, there is a negative effect in the long-run and a positive effect in the short run on economic growth.
Apanisile and Okunlola (2014)	Nigeria	1989-2013	Co-Integration	Short Run: Negative relationship between military spending on output and positive impact the long-run on output.
Abu et al. (2014)	ECOWAS Countries	1996-2012.	PCSE, OLS, And TSLS With Random Effects	Higher political stability is associated with higher savings.
Sekrafi et al. (2020)	47 countries	1996–2015	(OLS), Random Effects (ER) And (GMM)	The rise in terrorism and the informal economy leads to an increase in public debt. A larger informal economy reduces income taxes and at the same time It raised public debt, therefore, boost the impact of terrorism on public debt

Ezeoha and Ugwu (2015)	41 African Countries	1997 to 2012	Dynamic System GMM Model	The conflict had a significant negative effect on FDIs. It had been revealed a higher impact The impact of conflict regarding natural resource-rich countries more than non-resource-rich countries

CHAPTER IV

PEACE AND SECURITY INDICATORS OF ECOWAS COUNTRIES

Regarding the importance of peace and security indicators to our empirical analysis, this chapter describes the peace and security indicators and presents these indicators values for ECOWAS countries. Through these indicators, our analysis will help us to understand how those variables can influence the economic development of ECOWAS countries.

4.1. Government Effectiveness

Today, government intervention is crucial in the economy which constantly facing issues with policymakers around the world. A century ago, with the role of a powerful entity, governments became the role maker for a good society. After receiving all the privilege to lead and control the different aspects of the society, the aim and goal were to start changing from the right path to serve effectively the people of the community. However, high levels of economic growth become so important that keeping it sustainable requires the effective achievement of strategic goals for each country.

Since the creation of the ECOWAS region in 1975, evidence showed how governments from each state became weak through political, economic, and even social instability. As suggested by the economist Buchanan "the public choice theory disagree about the politicians' behavior". According to Buchanan (2000), the behavior of politicians is oriented towards their self-interests as opposed to attaining good governance and welfare (Buchanan, 2000). Focusing on the key variable of Peace and Security, government effectiveness presents a theoretical framework for possible impact on the economy as a whole.

According to Kaufmann et al. (2008), government effectiveness represented an index that described the quality of public, civil services, and the unconnected relation from political tension. This index describes how the government's commitment acts towards its policies (Kaufmann et al., 2008). Ranging from -2.5 to +2.5, the indicator of government effectiveness with a value of -2.5 represents the low government's commitment, and +2.5 the highest level of government's action to the policy achievement. Based on the ECOWAS countries from 2008 to 2018, the estimated indicator report from each country has been collected from the Global Economy (The Global Economy, 2021).

Looking at the index from -2.5 to +2.5, it can be observed that the higher and positive the normal distribution, the stronger the government effectiveness. On the other hand, weak countries displayed low and high negative effectiveness. The table (Table 3) below depicts government effectiveness in the different ECOWAS countries. The results showed that countries like Ghana, Gambia, Benin, and Senegal have scored lower index with a low score which means the government effectiveness regarding the government's commitment to its policies are improving and are not far from the average. Looking at the other countries' performance, it can be observed that counties like; Sierra Leone, Togo, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, and Cote D'Ivoire show poor performance on the indicator scale. The score observed was above negative 1 which means that there are no confidence and no respect for the fulfillment of the government agenda in terms of the policy. The score also revealed that those countries did not provide any decent public service for the best of their population.

Table 3.

Government Effectiveness in ECOWAS Countries (2008-2018)

Countries	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Benin	-0.46	-0.58	-0.59	-0.55	-0.52	-0.49	-0.46	-0.62	-0.56	-0.65	-0.57
Cote D'Ivoire	-1.24	-1.11	-1.29	-1.16	-1.10	-0.93	-0.83	-0.69	-0.67	-0.76	-0.57
Burkina Faso	-0.49	-0.59	-0.57	-0.56	-0.62	-0.66	-0.58	-0.62	-0.56	-0.58	-0.58
Cape Verde	0.07	0.05	-0.02	0.15	0.12	0.10	0.07	0.17	0.13	0.17	0.32
Ghana	0.03	-0.05	-0.04	-0.05	-0.05	-0.10	-0.28	-0.22	-0.17	-0.11	-0.21
Guinea	-1.17	-1.02	-1.11	-1.12	-1.27	-1.17	-1.23	-1.15	-1.01	-1.04	-0.97
Gambia	-0.72	-0.67	-0.68	-0.61	-0.51	-0.71	-0.67	-0.90	-0.84	-0.65	-0.62
Guinea Bissau	-1.04	-1.03	-1.03	-1.23	-1.43	-1.58	-1.58	-1.61	-1.64	-1.77	-1.49
Liberia	-1.28	-1.23	-1.28	-1.25	-1.17	-1.38	-1.34	-1.36	-1.28	-1.34	-1.34
Mali	-0.11	-0.80	-0.86	-0.82	-1.00	-0.90	-1.10	-0.93	-0.99	-0.94	-1.00
Niger	-0.70	-0.65	-0.66	-0.62	-0.68	-0.72	-0.70	-0.65	-0.63	-0.70	-0.77
Nigeria	-0.98	-1.21	-1.17	-1.10	-1.00	-0.99	-1.19	-0.96	-1.09	-1.01	-1.02
Sierra Leone	-1.15	-1.20	-1.22	-1.19	-1.23	-1.23	-1.24	-1.25	-1.17	-1.18	-1.14
Senegal	-0.16	-0.51	-0.58	-0.50	-0.47	-0.42	-0.40	-0.43	-0.45	-0.32	-0.27
Togo	-1.50	-1.38	-1.39	-1.37	-1.31	-1.29	-1.25	-1.19	-1.07	-1.12	-1.06

Source: The Global Economy (2021)

Based on the observations of countries like Ghana, Gambia, Benin, and Senegal, they have also scored lower index which is all negative. In this context, we can interpret by the no effectiveness commitment towards policies and the inefficient achievement of each government's goals towards the population. The country of Cape Verde performs very well among the ECOWAS countries. With a positive score above 0 from 2008 to 2018, the government's commitment is very effective and that can be explained by the high economic growth especially the income per capita which also grew rapidly. Looking at other countries' performance like Sierra Leone, Togo, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, and Cote d'Ivoire, government effectiveness was still unacceptable. This negative result describes

selfish and inefficient governments are running their political and economic agenda for the best interest of their countries.

4.2. Fragile State Index

Due to the lack of coherence, many studies and analyses have been unaccomplished regarding the varieties of data and the qualitative understanding of the empirical analysis. However, in a world where barriers disappeared, the impact of one state may affect easily its neighbours. After the cold war tensions; violence, fault lines amongst ethnicities, religions, race become so recurrent that the international community and even each country need to take serious precautions to understand how states became fragile. Based on the framework of assessment regarding conflict, the fragile index provides different indicators that are going to build our correlation analysis for the ECOWAS countries. As methodology indicators are explained using a qualitative and quantitative approach that relies on public source data, and results that have been evaluated quantitatively (Fragile States Index, 2018b). However, to demonstrate how important, the relation between Peace, Security, and economic development, the Security Apparatus, and the group grievance indicators will be applied to ECOWAS countries to understand how social and cohesive countries are, and both variables are also important in a Peace and Security indicators.

4.3. The Security Apparatus Indicator

The Fragile States Index (2018c) indicates key concepts that are important for the country's security aspects. Based on the framework of assessment regarding conflict, the fragile index provides different indicators that are going to build our correlation analysis for the ECOWAS countries. However, to demonstrate how important, the relation between Peace, Security, and economic development, the Security Apparatus indicator will help us to understand how social and cohesive ECOWAS countries are, and this indicator plays a significant role in our Peace and Security indicators.

The Security Apparatus also emphasized more on the different factors which are implicated in the countries' security indicators such as threats, bombings, rebel movements, mutinies, coups, or terrorism. The security apparatus may extend beyond traditional military or police forces especially private militias that terrorize political

opponents, or civilians who have been seen to be sympathetic to the opposition (Fragile States Index, 2018c).

The indicator estimation has been evaluated based on a scale between 0 and 10. This scale estimation shows how critical the performance of the security apparatus appeared when the country has a high score and in the case of a low score the interpretation will show that countries which maintain that low score is good and improving.

Generally, based on the SA (Security Apparatus) indicator our study on ECOWAS countries from 2008 to 2018 shows how states manage and consider Security and Peace.

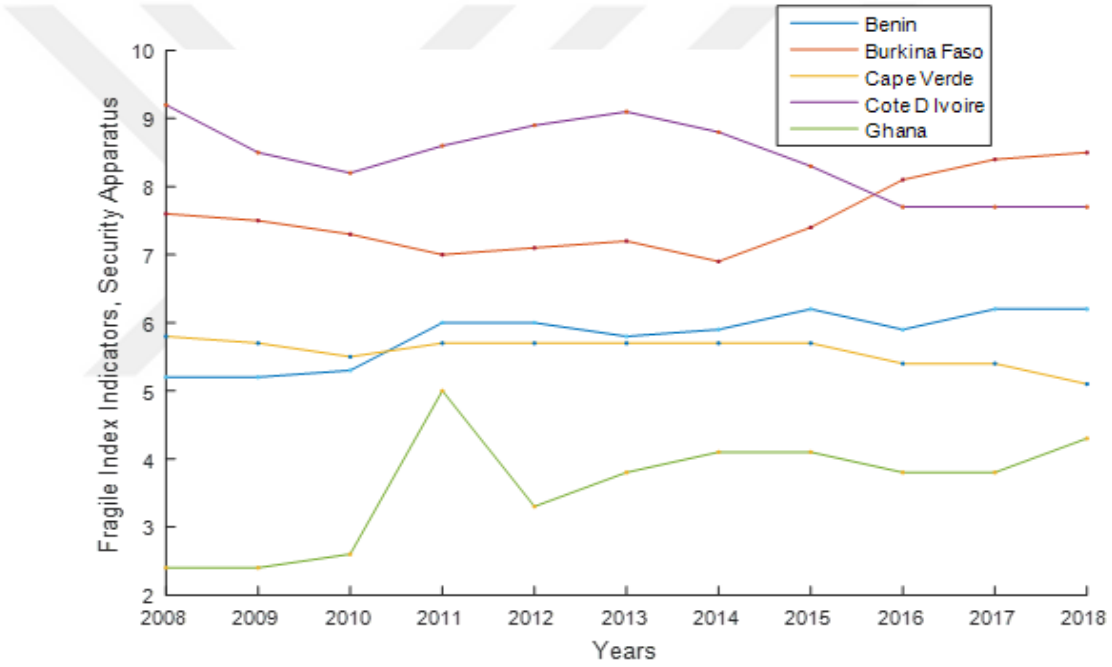


Figure 1. Security Apparatus Indicator of Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Cote D'Ivoire, Ghana

In our analysis, we divided our fifteen countries into three groups of five countries. In the first group, the fragile index of the country of Ghana is below the score of 5 between 2008 and 2018. However, the change of the security apparatus gradually increases from 2008 to reach a pick in 2011 with a score of 5. At this stage, the country suffered some negative perception of trust from Ghanaians in domestic security because of the political tension that started increasing in the neighboring countries. From 2012 to 2018 the trend of the SA indicator decreased and stayed below the average of 5 which means that the country of Ghana improved in terms of security and indicators showed

that peace stability is improving based on SA criteria. The second group showed the trend of the countries of Benin and Cape Verde during the same period. Noticeably, the SA score was respectively around 6 for Benin and almost 5.5 in Cape Verde between 2008 to 2012. In those two countries, the score was literally above the average of 5 which indicated the neutrality of the scale. This small increase can be explained by the rise of criminal factors, such as violent crime, high rate of murders, and land acquisition disputes among local villagers. From 2012 to 2018 SA stayed above the score of 5 and in terms of security and Peace, both countries stayed strong although the steadfastness of local crimes that continue to occur such as robbery. The third group showed the Security Apparatus of Côte d'Ivoire and Burkina Faso. Regarding their trend, both countries indicated a high score. In the first period from 2008 to 2015, Côte d'Ivoire registered a high score of 9 in 2013. This bad score is due to the high-security threats to a state by rebel movements, insurrection, and the fail coup d'état that happened in that specific period. The high positive score decreased smoothly and remained constant around 8 which is still bad for the Security of the country. Looking at Burkina Faso, the SA indicator scores approximately 7.6 from 2008 to 2015 and increases sharply to reach almost 8.1 which accounts for the threats to a state by attacks and battle-related deaths from external forces. Those forces sometimes are represented by some radical Muslims encouraging terrorism. From 2015 to 2018 an increase of the threat to the state trickle down to the institution which creates doubt among the domestic security of the population.

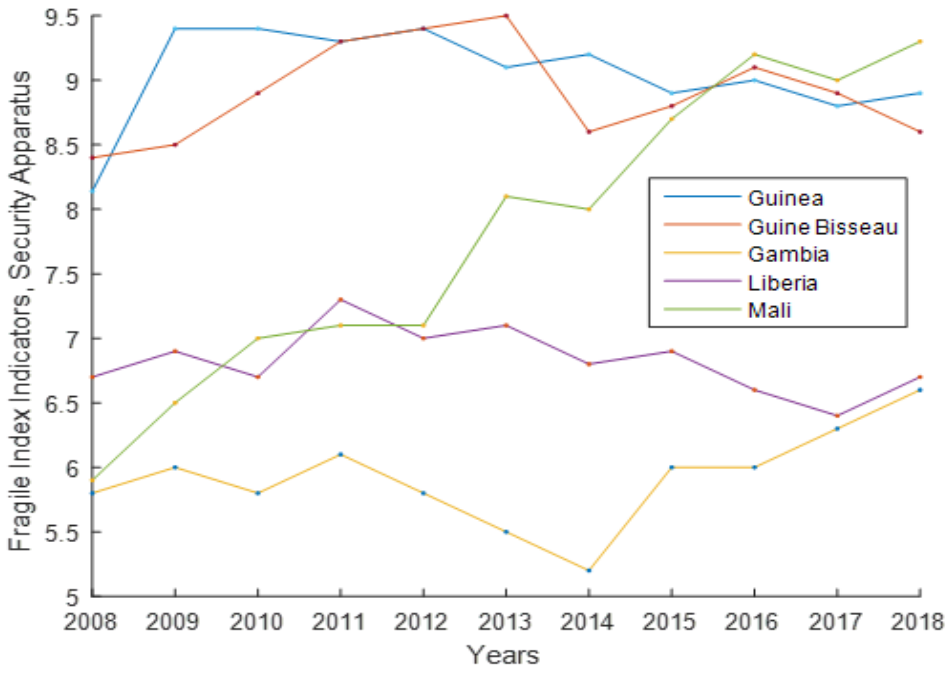


Figure 2. Security Apparatus Of Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Gambia, Liberia Mali

In the second graph, the country of Gambia has a SA indicator of almost 5.8 in 2012 and a decrease to a 5.1 score in 2014 and raise again from 2014 to 2018 to reach a 6.5 SA score. This situation shows an organized crime and homicides grew in the countries with some uprising among the population by reacting negatively about mismanagement of the government. This negligence created an economic recession and also people are boycotting the bad health care system. In Mali and Liberia, we observed a rapid increase from 2008 to 2018 to reach a high negative SA score from a fragile indicator index of 9.3. This can be explained by the political instability because of the mercenary groups that challenge the state's monopoly following by the surging of terrorist activity. With the high degree of nepotism, the state of Mali showed a huge economic gap with corruption and embezzlement inside the government institutions. The country of Liberia demonstrated a few changes during the 10 years but the score stayed positive which can be explained by a decrease of private militias after the civil war (1989-1997). Guinea and Guinea Bissau score worst in terms of SA in general among other countries that have been part of the ECOWAS. From 2008 to 2018 the Guinea Bissau reached a positive pick of 9.5 in 2013 and the trend continues to perform badly. So, this score is the consequence of the manifestation of violent uprisings and insurgencies inside the countries because government authority fails to maintain Security which then affects negatively the Peace as well. A high score of 9.5 in 2009 which dropped to a value of 8.7 demonstrated violence by military forces to the population because of the self-centered interests of a political leader.

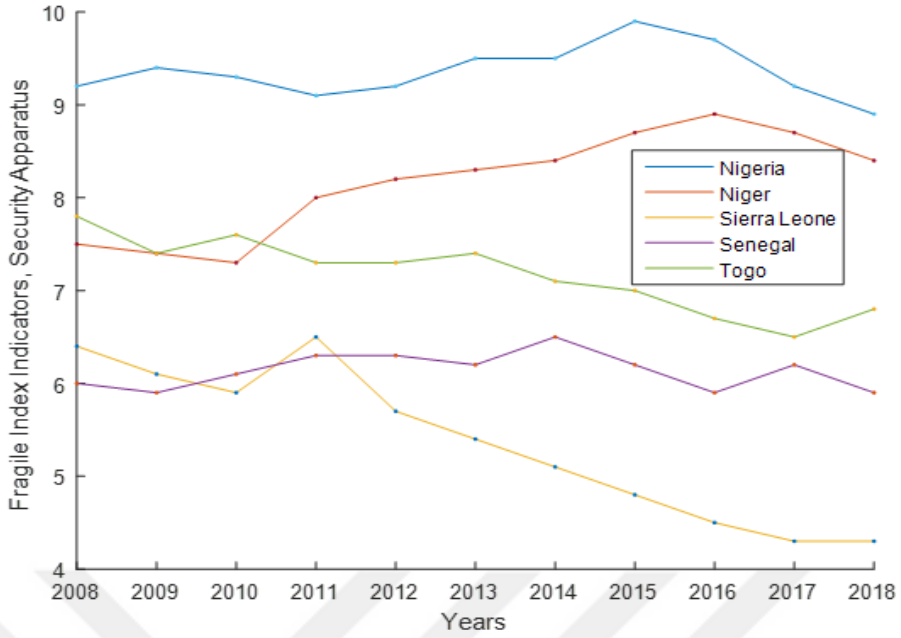


Figure 3. Security Apparatus Of Nigeria, Niger, Sierra Leone, Senegal, Togo

In the last graph, the analysis of SA's observation showed that only the country of Sierra Leone scores low with 6.5 as an index in 2011. During 2008-2018, Nigeria and Niger score 9 as the highest index among the five countries. The poor performance in both countries of Nigeria and Niger is because of the high terrorism activity, the security threats to a government by some rebel groups that start expanding in the north claiming independence. Using bombings, attacks, and kidnapping strategies armed resistance to a governing authority negatively affects domestic security as a whole and a huge impact on the Peace as well. Senegal stayed above the score of five with a positive change during the year 2014 with a score of 6.5 which reflected the surge of crime and homicides among the population.

4.4. Group Grievance Indicator

This indicator targets social or political characteristics between different groups in society. It emphasized how the political process played a role in access to services and resources to a specific group of people. It influences the shape of society's group in term of justice with other groups which have been denied autonomy, self-determination, and political independence to where they believed to be entitled. The Indicator also considers persecution or repression which are made by dominant groups, state authority to acquired wealth, status, or power (Fragile States Index, 2018a).

Throughout the analysis, the group grievance indicator will give us more understanding of how justice has been fair and impartial among the group of society. This impact can be a cause of Peace instability or a negative impact on the development. Through the fragile index indicator, the group grievance emphasizes more inside each country of the ECOWAS between 2008-2018.

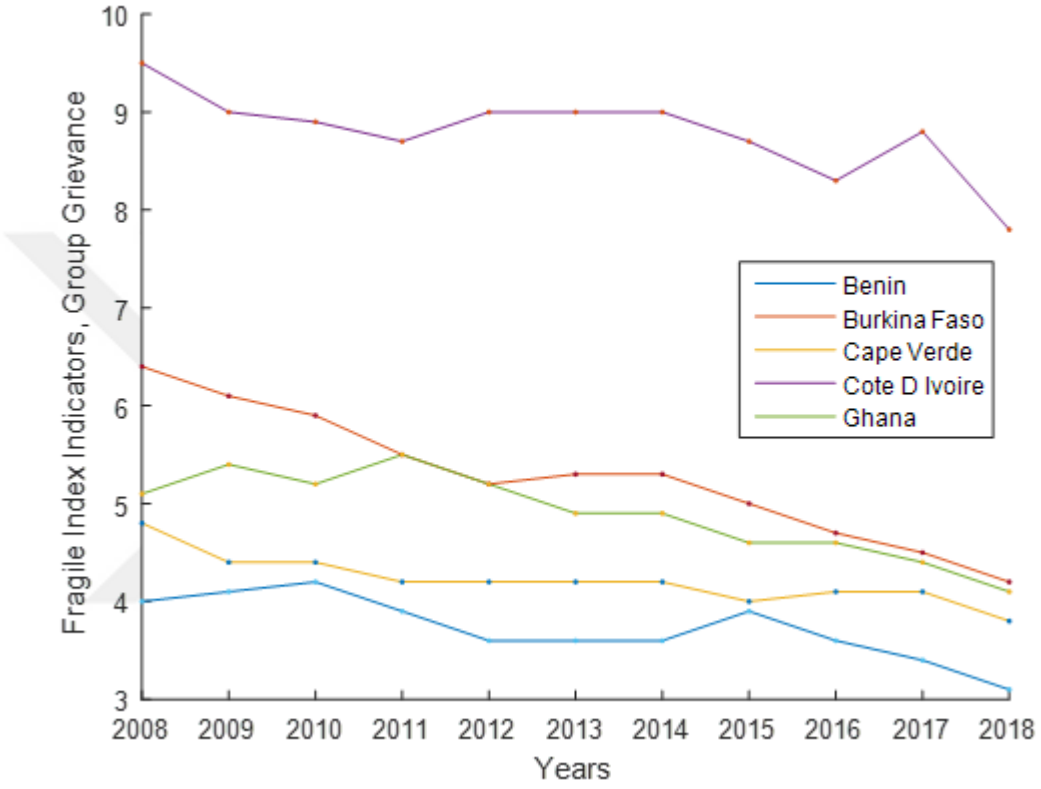


Figure 4. Group Grievance Of Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Cote D'Ivoire, Ghana

The first graph demonstrated how the trend of the Group grievance (GG) varies during the 2008-2018 period. Firstly, we noticed that three countries out of five showed a low score index of GG indicators from 2008 to 2018. The country of Benin scores fourth in the year 2008 which decreased to reach three in 2018. This change can be explained by the improvement of the role in access to services or resources by the government to the population and there have been less repression and persecution amongst communities. Secondly, the country of Burkina Faso shows the fall of the group grievance (GG) indicator index from 6.5 in 2008 to almost 4.8 in 2018. This positive change can be demonstrated by the existence of a small division among social and political groups in society. In terms of justice, it has been demonstrated that different groups have been treated fairly. In the case of Cape Verde and Ghana, the GG scores vary considerably

respectively in 2008 from 4.8 to 4 in 2018 and from 5.1 in Ghana in 2008 to almost 4.8 in the year 2018. Both countries did improve in terms of social justice, fair resource distribution among the population. Cape Verde and Ghana also advocate for a more justice society by avoiding the illegitimacy of the dominant group to the power that can lead to an injustice system. Côte d'Ivoire GG scores 9.5 in 2008. The score decrease to reach a low level of 7.8 but still, the country has been affected by an unequal role in access to services and resources to the population. There is also an unjust inclusion of the political process where atrocities and crimes have been committed with apparent impunity against marginalized ethnics groups in society. Report analysis showed in Côte d'Ivoire that, a high degree of nepotism rose, and also a few ethnic groups have been given the privilege to high ranking in the government institution locally and internationally. So, this factor affects the security and threat of the Peace atmosphere in the communities because fear and non-resilience have been promoted instead of Justice and fairness.

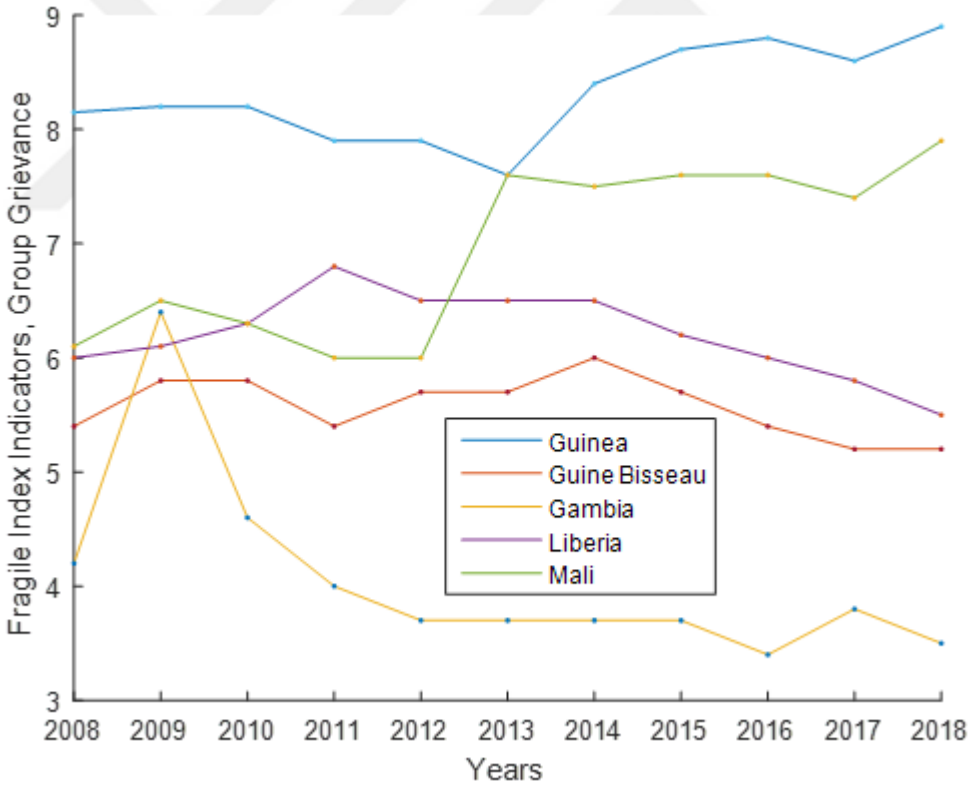


Figure 5. Group Grievance Of Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Gambia, Liberia Mali

In our second graph, (Group grievance) GG analysis described two groups of countries by giving more detail about the variation of the GG trend during 2008-2018. Looking at our first country, Gambia's score raised fast to attain a pick in 2009 with a

score of 6.2 and decreased to a low index score of 3.8. This change shows that the Gambia made more improvements in terms of population justice regarding the social service offered by the government and resource distribution. The change of the score is also explained by the political system which has been more independent and encouraged more unity than division and boosted Peace and harmony. Secondly, the change of GG in Guinea Bissau did not extend too much but during the same period, the GG score was 5.3 in 2008 and still stayed slow by reaching almost five in 2018. This low score can be explained by the fewer persecutions regarding the freedom of religion and tolerance to political independence. In the first group, Liberia also showed a good performance by a low score because of a good interethnic relation, less violence, and oppression among different groups in society. In the second group of countries, we noticed the poor performance of both countries of Mali and Guinea because of their highest score found in 2013 with a score of 7.8 for Mali and almost 9 for Guinea in 2018. That high score is the consequence of different social and political features that have been revealed during the last decade such as the unequal distribution of resources among the groups in the society; the bad intertribal relations; the mass violence and killings and the injustice of people retarding their political independence. So, by considering this description of security, Peace is going to be affected negatively and the consequence of the economy would be inevitable.

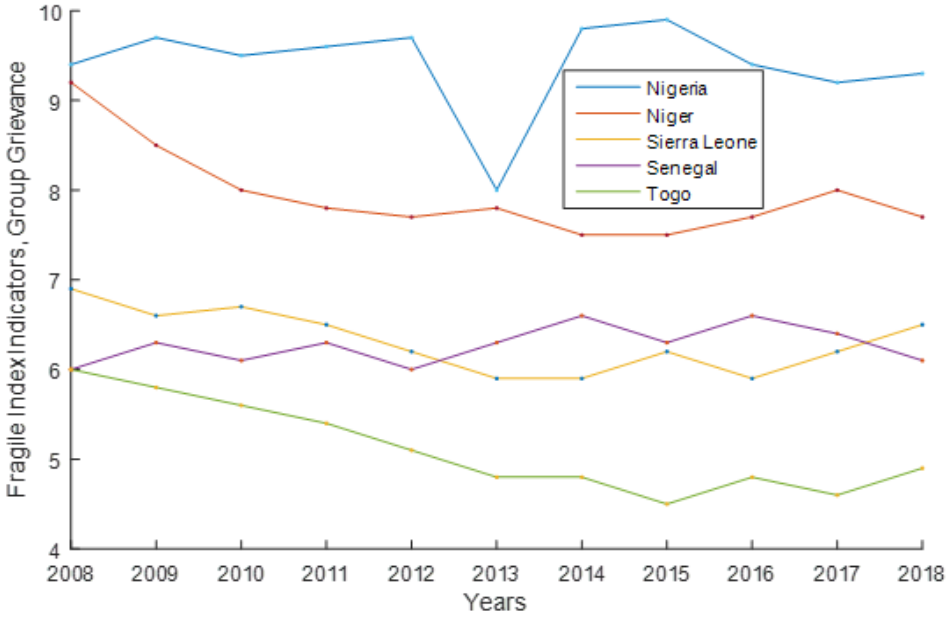


Figure 6. Group Grievance Of Nigeria, Niger, Sierra Leone, Senegal, Togo

In the last graph of the discussion about the GG, the analysis is based on two groups. The first group gives us more explanation about the low score. Countries like Togo, Senegal, and Sierra Leone revealed a fragile indicator index. In the case of Togo Group Grievance score 6 in 2008 which decreased to reach a low level of 5 in 2018. Then, we also have Senegal with an indicator index of 6 in 2008 which fluctuated smoothly to reach again the same score in 2018. In the case of Sierra Leone its shows almost 7 as a GG score and 6.9 in 2018. Looking at those three countries, similar factors have been found. There is been a positive role in access to resources following by a political process inclusion among the country's groups of society. This can be illustrated by low persecution in terms of religions and a coherent and improving justice system. The second group composed of Nigeria and Niger demonstrated a high GG score from 9.5 in 2008 to 9.1 in 2018 for Nigeria and a strong score with 9.1 in Niger during 2008 and decline to 7.5 in 2018. Regarding those trends, the situation in those countries has been deteriorated because of the high level of persecution or repression by dominant groups, ethnic and religious intolerance violence that have been documented during the period. Schisms between different groups and unequal distribution of services among the group make the injustice system more significant. Religions confrontation and hatred among population lead violence, assassination, and the incident between Christians and Muslims denounced how brutality community has been affected in Nigeria to radical social movement and political ideology. Those caused may be one of the reasons why ECOWAS countries may in general being more unstable regarding social or political perspectives therefore Security and Peace can be influenced by a negative impact of the Economic for the region.

4.5. Political Stability/Absence of Violence And Terrorism

It is important to emphasize that for the best economic achievement country has to understand how important the environment should be monitored to make both economic and political factors efficient. However, considering political instability is an important key for economic development. It is considered critical to see how this indicator impact can have a direct effect on Peace and Security. Therefore political stability is considered essential for our correlation analysis between Peace, Security, and economic development. Political stability will be analyzed by explaining the governance performance by measuring the perceptions of the likelihood of politically motivated

violence or terrorism. The indicator index had been interpreted by a score represented by -2.5 to +2.5. The absence of violence and Terrorism described -2.5 as a weak government performance and +2.5 as strong government performance (World Bank, 2020).

Based on the computerized estimation, the focus of the analysis is to interpret that estimation in each country in the period 2008 to 2018. Based on the observations, an estimate of governance performance described the political stability in ECOWAS countries. Giving the estimation range, the country of Benin through observations showed positive political stability where the estimate of governance varies from 0.38 in 2008 to the highest estimate of 0.40 during the year 2009. This estimated number describes that Benin had strong governance performance. Meanwhile, the neutral estimate of 0.00 has been recorded in 2016 and the negative performance of the government in 2018 with a score of –0.13 showing the weak performance of the government therefore the slight political stability in the country in the same year. Considering the country of honest people, Burkina Faso had only a positive estimation in 2008 with a score of 0.12. This can be explained by a positive governance performance related to low political stability and the nonexistence of terrorism in the country. Unfortunately, in 2017 the observation showed a critical consecutive negative score with -0.93, then it increased in 2018 by –1.04. This negative score can be interpreted by the rise of political instability in the country because of the poor governance performance to maintain stability and good economic performance. Regarding as one of the best economies of West Africa, Cote d'Ivoire had an overall bad performance which is confirmed by a negatives score. This is related to the political instability that happened during the period (2010-2014). The highest has been recorded during the year 2008 with a –1.81 which is interpreted by the presence of high violence in the country and the long political crisis. The negative performance becomes worst during the year 2010 with a score of –1.58, and with -1.41 and -1.26 in 2011 and 2012 respectively. The third country is Guinea. The country recorded a negative score in the year 2008 with –2.10 and –2.12 in 2009. This score can be explained by a high degree of corruption and mismanagement of the resources by the political leaders. Therefore, the negative score reflects a weak government performance. The performance of governance goes again at a negative estimation according to the observation, particularly in Nigeria, Niger, and Liberia. Based on the period analysis the country of Nigeria recorded a huge negative change in terms of violence and terrorism. These negative indicators of -2 in 2009; -2.21 in 2010 reflected the weak performance of governance. The value continues to increase negatively until 2018 with a score of –2.19.

On the order hand, Niger had weak governance performance especially in the years 2010, 2013, 2017. Considered as one of the insecure countries, the political stability in Liberia still did not improve much. Looking at the table, values have been negative. In 2008 and 2009 with –1.29 and –1.05 as political stability scores, the trend decreases slowly to -0.36 in 2017 and –0.19 in 2018. The Gambia, Cape Verde, and Ghana are the most improved in terms of political stability. In the Gambia, political stability has an estimate of 0.07 in 2008, 0.12 in 2009 but we also observed some negative scores in the year 2014 with -0.15 and –0.43 in 2016 (high presence of violence). Cape Verde had so far, the best political stability with a positive governance performance in 2008 valued at 0.81; in 2009 with a small increase to 0.82 and reach the high value in 2015 with 0.87. In this case, the governance performance effect is strong. Through the government's goals achievement the population satisfaction is high. Like many other countries Guinea Bissau, Senegal, Togo, and Mali's analysis of the political stability revealed few changes. However, the result of the observation within the period of 2008-2018 showed us that the political stability in a country like Guinea Bissau. In Guinea Bissau, the weak performance is explained by the negative score of –0.97, -0.90, -0.71 in the year 2012, 2013, 2014. For Senegal, political stability had not been so bad. Considering the observation results, it showed us–0.42 in 2010; -0.22 in 2016. Togo did not present something more different than worse because we record a –0.88 estimate of governance in 2017 for political stability, -0.39 in 2012 which has a weak performance comparing to other years. Finally, Mali has documented positive and strong governance in 2008 but the political stability started to deteriorate in 2012 with estimated governance of –2.03 and –1.91 in 2017. Those have been a failure of government fulfillment and a rise from violence to Terrorism activity that raises in the region.

Table 4.

Political Stability/Absence Of Violence And Terrorism (2008-2018) in the ECOWAS countries

Countries	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Benin	0.37	0.40	0.26	0.32	0.36	0.30	0.03	0.01	0	0.03	-0.13
Cote D'Ivoire	-1.81	-1.32	-1.58	-1.41	-1.26	-1.05	-1.04	-0.83	-0.91	-1.09	-0.93
Burkina Faso	0.12	-0.03	-0.12	-0.56	-0.57	-0.76	-0.79	-0.61	-0.87	-0.93	-1.04
Cape Verde	0.81	0.82	0.84	0.72	0.81	0.78	0.35	0.87	0.89	0.77	0.75
Ghana	-0.03	0.03	0.03	0.17	0.13	0.06	-0.11	-0.03	-0.13	0.09	0.03
Guinea	-2.10	-2.12	-1.69	-1.39	-1.29	-1.23	-0.96	-0.39	-0.39	-0.70	-0.88
Gambia	0.07	0.12	0.07	0	0	-0.05	-0.15	0.02	-0.43	-0.08	-0.03
Guinea Bissau	-0.71	-0.67	-0.69	-0.75	-0.97	-0.90	-0.71	-0.52	-0.44	-0.50	-0.67
Liberia	-1.29	-1.05	-0.47	-0.43	-0.48	-0.48	-0.62	-0.82	-0.44	-0.36	-0.19
Mali	0.21	-0.08	-0.18	-0.71	-2.03	-1.72	-1.71	-1.69	-1.62	-1.91	-2.05
Niger	-0.67	-1.15	-1.16	-0.88	-1.15	-1.32	-1.18	-1.07	-1.10	-1.27	-1.26
Nigeria	-1.86	-2.00	-2.21	-1.96	-2.04	-2.09	-2.13	-1.93	-1.88	-2.00	-2.19
Sierra Leone	-0.24	-0.29	-0.24	-0.17	-0.28	-0.17	-0.10	-0.10	-0.16	-0.04	-0.03
Senegal	-0.15	-0.20	-0.42	-0.28	-0.11	-0.06	-0.20	-0.12	-0.22	-0.05	-0.09
Togo	-0.17	-0.17	-0.18	-0.16	-0.39	-0.35	-0.17	-0.23	-0.17	-0.88	-0.98

Source:(World Bank, 2020)

4.6. Military Expenditures

Considered as essential in our empirical analysis, Military expenditure will describe the government spending on their defense system. This key indicator is very significant for peace and security. Through evaluation, Military expenditure data will help us to determine how it can be useful in the relationship between peace security and the economic development of ECOWAS countries.

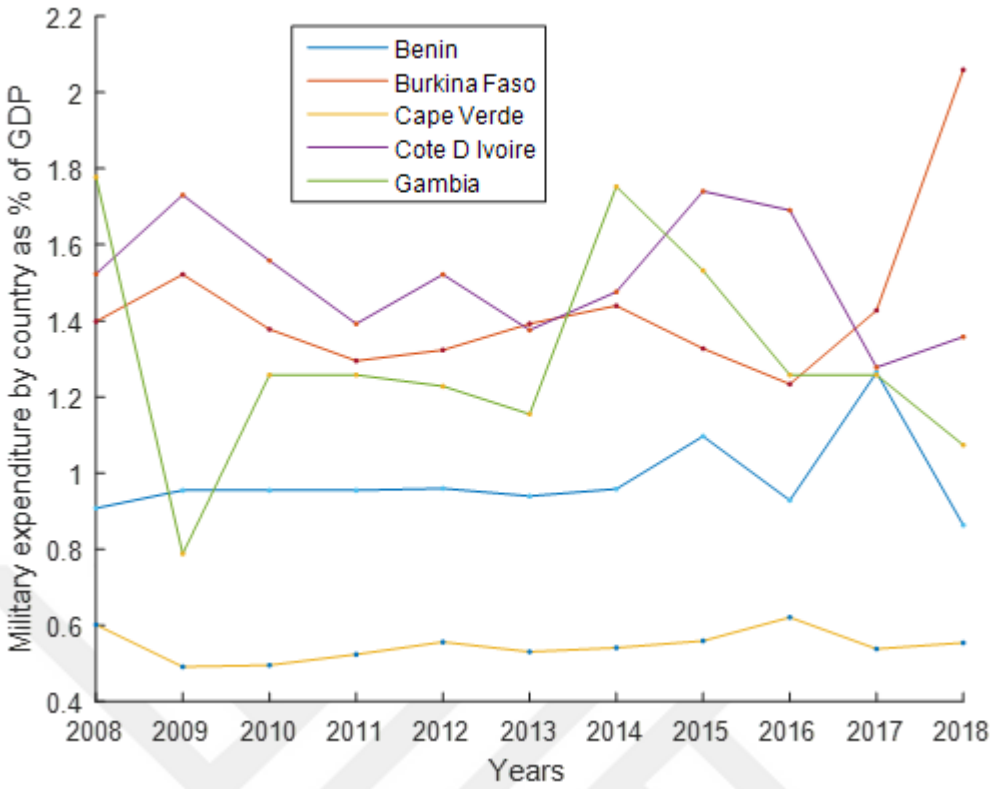


Figure 7. Military Expenditures (% of GDP) of Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Cote D'Ivoire, Gambia

In the first graph, looking at the countries, Military spending (% of GDP) of Benin from 2008 to 2015 increase from 0.9% to 1.1% and decreased by the year 2016 following by a sharp rise to reach a peak of 1.25 % in 2017. At the same time, Burkina Faso's spending trend smoothly increased to 1.4% in 2014 but fall in 2016 and rapidly growth quickly to 2% during the year 2018. For the country of Cape Verde, the value did not soar too much but stayed at a reasonable level of 0.6% during the period 2008-2018. At this specific time, Cote D'Ivoire's military spending climbed in 2009 with a percentage of 1.7% of the national GDP and again reached a peak of 1.6 during the critical year of 2016 because of the elections where security became an important priority to the country. After 2016 we observed a decline in spending to almost 1.3% in 2017. Meanwhile, Gambia's low military spending occurred in 2008 with a decrease from 1.8% to almost 0.8% which can be explained by the huge investment in the social and economic program. During the year 2014, the relative expense in terms of GDP to the Military sector grew to 1.7% and dropped to almost 1% in 2018. This change cause can be explained by the impact of the

high austerity program by many international finance organizations like IMF and the World Bank through their credit programs towards developing countries

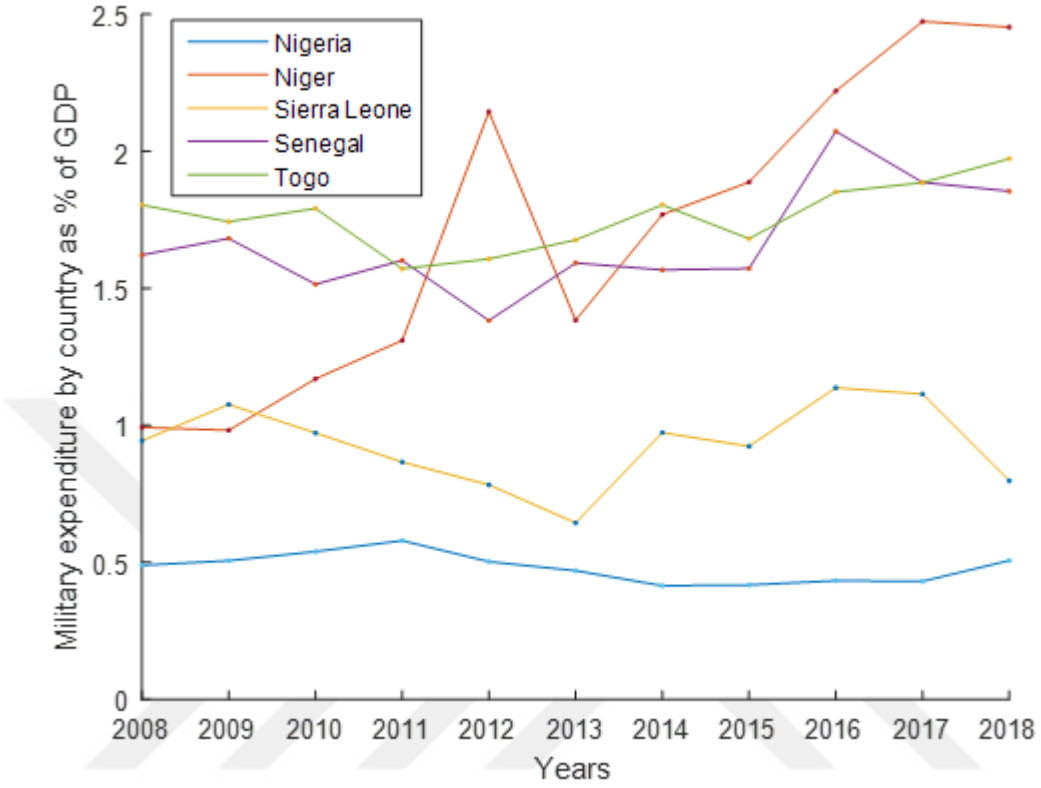


Figure 8. Military Expenditures (% of GDP) of Nigeria, Niger, Sierra Leone, Senegal, Togo

In the second graph, countries like Niger continued to escalate and reached the highest record of Military spending with more than 2% of the GDP in 2012 and skyrocketed to 2.4% in 2018 because of the high violence and crime organized by Terrorism. Senegal also reduced the cost of expenditure by almost 1.6% in 2008 to 1.4% in 2012. The peak of 1.9% in 2016 was provoked by the security defense reform. Togo Military spending value smoothly declined from 1.7 to 1.5% in 2011 and augmented with a low percentage with a percentage of 1.6 in 2018. This slight increase was made because of the regional security reform towards aggression and Islamic radical ideology which started growing among communities. Comparing to other countries in the graph, Sierra Leone's evolution of Defence spending contributes to security declined rapidly from 0.9% in 2008 to 0.55% in 2013. A change occurred later but the difference was 0.6% in 2018. Nigeria, defined as one of the leading economic and populous country did not have a

movement of Military spending overall. The percentage change where almost the same from 2008 to 2018 by approximately 0.5% of GDP and it stays constant and one of the lower among other ECOWAS countries. The lack of budget allocation to the budget to the military expenditure was the negligence of the security. The government neglected to increase the spending cost because of the mismanagement of the government and the high degree of corruption.

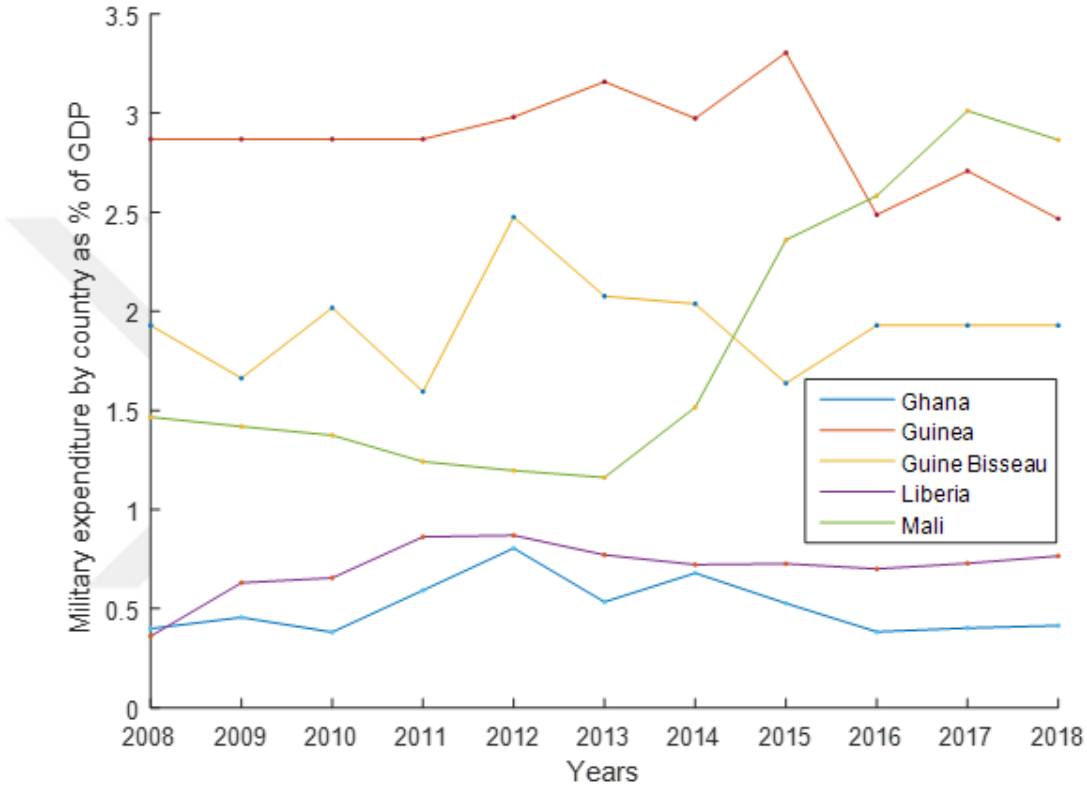


Figure 9. Military Expenditures (% of GDP) Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Liberia, Sierra Leone

In the last graph, Military Spending (%GDP) described the change in the last five ECOWAS countries such as Ghana, Guinea Bissau, Guinea, Mali, and Liberia.

Looking at the country Ghana, the Military Spending (%GDP) varies from 2008 to 2018 but the country spent less in the Defense sector. According to the data the percentage of defense spending 0.4% in 2008 and increase to 0.7% during the year 2012. Throughout the decade roughly improvement has been observed. At the end of 2018, we noticed that military Spending (%GDP) stay unchanged at 0.5%. In the case of Ghana, the increase of the small percentage was due to the new equipment and the update of Ghana's defense systems.

Military Spending (% of GDP) in Liberia increase during the period 2008 to 2012 from 0.4% to 0.8 % in 2012 and decrease to reach a constant value of 0.7% from 2015 to 2018. Meanwhile, the country of Mali from 2008 to 2013 decreased its defense budget to relocate to other sectors like Agriculture and Education. During the same period, there is a decrease in military spending from 1.5% to 1.3%. However, later in the year from 2013 to 2017, the percentage escalated to reach the highest with 2.9% as GDP to the military expenditure. This can be explained by the high political instability in the north because of terrorism activity. As we compare to other country Guinea Military Spending (%GDP) was the highest in the ECOWAS. From 2008 to 2015 the percentage soared from 3% to 3.3% and decrease considerably in 2018 with 2.4% of the national gross domestic product. It can be interpreted by the insecurity and some local violence and protestation due to the vulnerable socio-economic from the adverse impact of resource reallocation and the unfair justice system.

4.7. Global Peace Index

A common feature of peace is that whenever Low Countries' economic volatility is greater, growth is falling and the contractions happened later in the economy. In this context, the variable of this index will help us in our study to understand the real impact of peace and security indicators on the economics of the development of ECOWAS.

Based on the reliable public secondary, we will give an explanatory result on our ECOWAS countries to understand how improvement GPI (Global Peace Indicator) score has been made to promote peace in each country and the region. To illustrate that, we chose a selection of GPI sub-indicators as majors factors such as Militarization; Safety & Security; Domestic & International Conflict. As the index is based on the score, the GPI assessment is ranked between 1 and 5. The explanation of the score is, very low with 1 and very high with 5. Based on this assessment we will determine which country is more peaceful than others. In our comment, our country selection is based on specific sub-indicators to observe how GPI deteriorates or improves from 2008 to 2018. Based on these sub-indicators (access to weapons, weapons importation, weapons exportations, violent crime, Violence demonstrations, Political instability, Perceptions of criminality, Political Terror, Terrorism impact, Deaths from internal conflict, Internal conflicts fought, External conflicts fought, Intensity of internal conflict) the essential factors for the global peace index will be interpreted for ECOWAS countries from 2008 to 2018.

During the year 2018, we reckoned five countries with bad GPI score variables. For instance, Cote d'Ivoire scored 2.481 in the year 2008. This bad performance is explained by the deterioration of political stability. For example, the safety & Security majors exceeded the average with a score of 3.5/5 because of the high political instability (4.3/5), political terror (4/5), violent demonstration (5/5), and violent crime (3/5). The access of weapons (4/5) and the intensity of internal conflict (4/5). Looking at each score we can deduct that the fragility of people's safety meaning the insecurity was increased therefore the Peace was deteriorating in 2008. Comparing to the year 2008, the year 2013 shows domestic and international conflicts very high during the period (2008-2018). With an average score of 2.4/5, the political terror increased to (4.5/5) and death from internal conflict (3.5/5). The intensity of international conflict (4/5) showed how people suffered instability in the country. It has been referred that ethnic conflict was one of the causes of the violent war which happened during this period.

The second country which undergoes tension and peace deterioration was Nigeria. We noticed that terrible change happened during the critical year of 2014 with the high average of safety & security and conflicts. To illustrate that, the high perceptions of criminality (5/5), the political instability (4.3/5), the political terror (4/5), violent demonstration (5/5), and violent crime (5/5). However, Terrorism impact (4.2/5), access to weapons (4/5), internal conflict fought (5/5), and death from internal conflicts (3.8/5) are also the cause of the poor GPI score in Nigeria. Referring to the high score, Peace was very affected because of the terrorism situation that happened in the northern region where Boko Haram murdered people. This terrorism was controlling a vast territory and encourage religious conflicts between Christians and Muslims. The worst year was 2018 because all indicators were worst. Looking at the details you will see the death of international conflicts (5/5), international conflict fought (5/5), external conflicts (2.8/5), terrorism impact (4.5/5), political terror (4.5/5), perceptions of criminality (5/5).

The third country is Guinea. Considered as very rich in natural resources, peace stability was unstable. Regarding the value and the average of the keys indicators of GPI under the major factors, the year 2014 was streaked by the unstable peace condition because of the high access of weapons (5/5), the increased violence crime (4.5/5), political instability (4.3/5), violence demonstration (4/5), and homicide (3.9/5). Nepotism and the unequal distributions of the resources among the population were the cause of the poor score of the major factor in Guinea. People also claimed that the result was also the consequence of the inefficient government.

The trend analysis in the ECOWAS region regrouping the fifteen countries described how peace and economic development could be interlinked or not. With the data-led perspective on peace, the Vision of Humanity research study gives more details on our ECOWAS listed countries which could be one of the hypotheses to verify considering the impact on the result regarding the relationship between peace and security, and economic development (Vision of Humanity, 2021a).

Table 5.

Global Peace Index (2008-2018)

Countries	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Benin	2.218	2.24	2.213	2.261	2.212	2.126	2.101	1.975	1.997	2.028	1.975
Burkina Faso	1.893	1.826	1.791	1.75	1.77	1.91	1.82	1.89	2.04	2.07	2.02
Cape Verde	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cote d'Ivoire	2.481	2.387	2.299	2.5	2.452	2.627	2.315	2.145	2.218	2.26	2.213
Gambia	1.952	1.951	1.974	2	2.078	2.096	2.123	1.958	2.099	2.221	1.987
Ghana	1.753	1.799	1.803	1.78	1.804	1.795	1.805	1.8	1.796	1.808	1.772
Guinea	2.296	2.296	2.296	2.32	2.212	2.194	2.211	2.207	2.159	2.1	2.106
Guinea-Bissau	2.476	2.464	2.453	2.41	2.422	2.376	2.469	2.219	2.224	2.286	2.28
Liberia	2.054	2.043	2.077	2.035	1.994	1.946	1.906	1.951	1.988	2.059	1.933
Mali	2.347	2.346	2.266	2.251	2.28	2.329	2.418	2.546	2.565	2.696	2.685
Nigeria	2.593	2.582	2.61	2.58	2.718	2.744	2.864	2.936	2.871	2.871	2.883
Niger	2.168	2.164	2.162	2.13	2.156	2.132	2.094	2.329	2.268	2.415	2.444
Sierra Leone	1.867	1.862	1.847	1.895	1.917	1.821	1.777	1.792	1.772	1.751	1.737
Senegal	2.051	2.054	2.162	2.128	2.05	2.034	1.987	1.902	1.972	1.941	1.85
Togo	2.002	2	2.004	2	1.98	1.951	1.985	1.958	1.951	1.954	2.103

Source: Vision of Humanity (2021a)

4.8. Global Terrorism Index

Based on the threat to use violence to obtain political, social objectives, terrorism reached an extreme beyond what we supposed to be just victims (Enders and Sandler, 2002). Terrorists by creating a general atmosphere of fear, government officials can be forced to reach compromise with belligerents. Those relations' effects on sectors in the

economy have been mentioned in different literature. Late research generally addresses that, terrorist negative actions affect directly and indirectly economic growth. Throughout the analysis, our observational study will examine how in a large outlook our panel data study will analyze the real impact that terrorism plays in the ECOWAS economic development. Choosing this variable, I reckon how the different indices that constituted the index may be vital to our empirical analysis. For example, incidents which give the total number of terrorists in a given year; Fatalities defined by the total number of fatalities during the terrorist attacks in a given year; injuries which are a total number of injuries was attacked in a given year and finally Property related to the Total property damage from terrorist attacks.

The study ranks countries according to the assessment which gives a final score. To understand this, the configured assessment of the score was based on the maps which explain the meaning of the number. For example, the score is based on a scale of 10. 0 which means no impact of terrorism, (1-2) Lowest impact of terrorism, (8-10) Highest impact of terrorism. Thus, the inflow of foreign capital can be lost as terror threats. On the other hand, foreign investors may choose high peaceful countries for their investment (Enders and Sandler, 1996).

Based on the Vision of Humanity (2021b), the previous indices revealed a perfect understanding of the activity about the terrorism effect on different countries. Looking at the African countries especially ECOWAS we may see how those effects impact our fifteen countries during these last 10 years from 2008 to 2018. However, ECOWAS countries have been subjected to terrorism but related to our empirical analysis we will focus on the fifteen countries.

In the first place, the country of Mali which has been the theatre of many political instabilities and various Islamic groups claimed the Caliphate because the government failed to establish a society that reflects human dignity and justice. Scored 5.21 in global terrorism index in the year 2014, the index presents incidents with the number of 32, fatalities with 81, injuries 88, and the property 13. Looking at the number we noticed how deadly Malians suffered from the damage created by terrorist activities. Later in 2018 terrorism has been accentuated with a huge causality with 141 cases unregistered represented as high fatalities. This increase was due to the French troop's indirect support with terrorism. This implication of France was because of the large oil reserve discovery in the north. Secondly, in 2016 the country of Burkina Faso underwent a high impact of terrorist groups mixed with the minority ethnic group (Fulani people) who claimed

independence and blame the government for the no involvement in the development of their community. We count 16 fatalities and 132 injuries. Thirdly the country of Niger, very rich in uranium and sand oil has been disturbed by radical Islamic groups who came from the sect Boko Haram. In 2017 and 2018 the impact was very high and the index was 6.31 above the average on the Terrorism index scale. With a total number of terrorist attacks (17), 110 fatalities, 90 injuries, and 6 properties in 2017. In 2018 numbers became worse and casualties increase through high numbers of fatalities. Finally, the last country among the fifteen was Nigeria. The main goal of terrorism is to claim justice and dignity using Islamic law and apply it wrongly to the community by following the scriptures of the Holy book. The sectarian group of Boko Haram and the inter conflict between Christian and Muslims boost terrorism in the country and the ECOWAS region. Based on the data revealed by the index we see that in 2010 fatalities were 316, in 2012 the numbers soared and we see 170 incidents, 446 fatalities, 617 injuries. The following year the numbers have almost double with 1391 fatalities. In 2015 the situation became worse and the government was outnumbered with attacks like 7482 fatalities and more than 2251 injuries unregistered because of the terrorist attacks (Vision of Humanity, 2021b).

Table 6.

Global Terrorism Index (2008-2018)

Countries	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Benin	0.46	0.23	0.12	0.06	0.03	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burkina Faso	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.66	0.31	3.97	4.51	4.81
Cape Verde	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cote d'Ivoire	3.36	2.69	1.99	3.07	3.15	3.93	3.58	2.92	2.17	3.69	3.28
Gambia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ghana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.78	0.34	0.32	0.16
Guinea	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.07	0.46	1.4	0.72	0.32
Guinea-Bissau	2.55	1.88	1.64	0.8	0.15	0.78	0.34	0.15	0.08	0.04	0
Liberia	0.08	0	0	0	0	0.15	0.08	0.5	0.25	0.12	0.21
Mali	2.88	3.75	4.12	3.52	3.23	4.59	5.21	5.73	6.04	5.88	6.02
Nigeria	5.65	5.56	6.23	6.13	6.81	7.8	8.14	9.2	9.28	8.97	8.66
Niger	4.32	3.97	3.65	3.09	2.66	1.9	2.51	3.2	6.66	6.31	8
Sierra Leone	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.66	1.07
Senegal	0.04	2.02	2.94	2.71	3.52	3.36	3.28	3.22	2.59	1.79	1.05
Togo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Vision of Humanity (2021b)

CHAPTER V

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND RESULTS

Peace and security have a direct effect on the economic development of fifteen ECOWAS countries. Research and analysis results from scholars have revealed how crucial peace and security variables affect the economic development of ECOWAS countries. Covering many aspects of macroeconomic and social perspective, it is necessary to examine peace and security which shape the strong economic development of ECOWAS. For this reason, the description of our research model and the dynamic panel data study will be a perfect orientation for the empirical analysis.

One of the main factors that our study emphasized is the direct relationship between political stability, government effectiveness, military expenditure, fragile index, and the economic indicator as human development index (HDI). This direct relation demonstrated the relationship between peace, security, and economic development. This section presents a dynamic panel data analysis using Arellano and Bond estimator to observe how the change of peace and security indicators influence HDI.

5.1. Data Set

Based on the specific period 2008 -2018, the study covered data that have been determined for each year. Missed data have been encountered in some countries; fifteen countries will be included in the model and a large independent variable set will be constructed for the best performance of the analysis.

While HDI (Human Development Index) has been considered as a dependent variable in the analysis; government effectiveness, global peace index, global terrorism index, military expenditure(% of GDP), political stability, security apparatus, group grievance are independent variables represented as the peace and security indicators. Related data and sources are presented in Table 7.

Table 7.

Data Used in Dynamics Panel Data Analysis

Indicator Expression	Data	Data Definition	Data Source
It is The Rate Measurement of Key Dimensions of Human Development: A Healthy Life, being Knowledgeable And Decent Standard of Living.	Human Development Index	Human Development Index	World Bank
The Measure of The Quality of Public Services, Policy Formulation, Implementation, And Credibility of The Government's Commitment.	Government Effectiveness	Government Effectiveness Index	World Bank
The Relative Measurement of Countries, States Peacefulness	Global Peace Index	Global Peace Index	Institute For Economics & Peace
The Index Score Shows The Impact of Terrorism Activities In Countries	Global Terrorism Index	Global Terrorism Index	IEP
The Average Measure of Life Expectancy, Education, And Per Capita Income	Human Development Index	Human Development Index	UNDP
Financial Resources For Defenses Purposes	Military Expenditure (% GDP)	Capital Expenditures On The Armed forces, Including Peacekeeping Forces; Defense Ministries And Other Government Agencies	SIPRI
The Concept Describing The Absence of Violence	Political Stability	Estimate Score	World Bank
The Concept Describing The Threat of The State (Bombings, Attacks, Coups, Terrorism)	Security Apparatus	Security Apparatus	The Fund For Peace
The Characteristic of Political, Social Divisions in Society	Group Grievance	Fragile State Index	The Fund For Peace

5.2. Descriptive Statistics

Table 8.

Descriptive Statistics of The Variables

Variables	Mean	Std. Dev.	Minimum	Maximum
Government Effectiveness	0.80392	0.444844365	-1.76677	0.3192393
Global Peace Index	2.143792	0.274978197	1.737	2.936
Global Terrorism Index	1.767792	2.42461009	0	9.28
Military Expenditure (% GDP)	1.294927	0.677071834	0.360530047	3.3050830
Political Stability	-0.55753942	0.754938555	-2.21112322	0.8862156
Group Grievance	6.205151515	1.771436878	3.1	9.9
Security Apparatus	6.6248182	1.668965433	9.9	2.4

Accordingly, the variables in the quantitative data provide an explanation related to the relationship between peace, security, and economic development. However, by determining the Mean, Standard deviation, and Minimum/Maximum, the representation of the distribution of our data will be more adequate for our sample description. In our linear regression equation, to have an accurate analysis, understanding the spread out over a wide range is very critical. For instance, in our study, it will be difficult to compare the peace, security indicator, and human development index data sets effectively whenever there is higher dispersion or variability of the data to the linear regression.

In table 8, by finding the mean value of each variable it will be easier to compare and interpret our analysis collected from the fifteen ECOWAS countries as a sample. Change of the variables of the period examined over time with these preliminary findings obtained does not show a relationship that meets the expectations. As a result of the

preliminary determinations in this data collection, the relationship between peace, security, and economic development should be analyzed in detail.

5.3. Methodology

5.3.1. Dynamic Panel Data Model

One of the important regression models in panel data analysis is a dynamic panel regression. In this model, there are individual effects that are formed by combining horizontal section data and time series. The model plays an important role in obtaining relations that are difficult to detect with a particular horizontal section or time series. In conventional dynamic panel analysis, it is well known that estimators such as the within estimator and the first difference estimator are inconsistent and generate asymptotic biases (Nickell, 1981). Since it has more degrees of freedom and includes more observations than time series analysis, panel data analysis largely eliminates the problem of multiple linear connections. However, Dynamic panel data analysis, on the other hand, is an analysis that aims to measure the effect of the historical value of the dependent variable on the current value of this variable.

Since the current behavior of individuals and institutions can be affected by past behavior, due to continuity, habit, and partial adjustment, dynamic effects are also required to be modeled. A dynamic panel data model can be shown as follows (Evans, 2016).

$$yit = \delta\, yi,t\text{-}1 + xit\,\beta + Uit \quad = 1,\ldots\ldots N\,;\, t = 1,\ldots\ldots T \tag{3}$$

The error term is modeled as follows:

$$uit = + \mu i + vit \tag{4}$$

However, some problems are arising from the use of the lagged value of the dependent variable as an explanatory variable. Since **y*it*** is a function of **μi**, so **yit-1** also has a function of **μi**. In this case, **yit-1** becomes associated with the error term. The fact that the lagged value of the dependent variable is related to the error term makes the OLS estimator deviated and inconsistent even if the vit is not serially correlated. Fixed effects estimator is only consistent in samples where T is greater than N (Baltagi, 2007).

According to Anderson and Hsiao (1981), it is easier to deal with the relationship between explanatory variables and the error term through their method in which individual effects can be eliminated through the first difference transformation (Anderson and Hsiao, 1981).

5.3.2. Arellano-Bover/Blundell-Bond Model

Two basic econometric methods for predicting dynamic panel data can be used. The first one; is the Least Squares (OLS) estimator. But, In the presence of lagging internal variables in the model, the OLS estimator does not allow estimates to be made (Harris and Sevestre, 2008). Considered weak as estimator OLS, the Generalized Method of Moments (GMM) led to the development of a second known estimation method. Dynamic GMM forecaster for panel data, especially in the economic discipline where it is widely used in regressions. In general, GMM is a semi-parametric effective estimation method. According to the cross-section estimators, there are important advantages to using the GMM panel estimator. Firstly, to solve the problem of endogeneity, it employs the lagged values of the endogenous regressors as instruments. Second, it uses first-differences to remove the fixed effects. Third, to solve the problem of autocorrelation, the lagged dependent variable is instrumented with its past values. Finally, the Arellano–Bond estimator is designed for small-T large-N panels. In this study, we employ the system GMM estimator, which uses more instruments than the difference GMM estimator and can achieve higher estimation efficiency. The Arellano–Bond system GMM estimator uses the levels equation to obtain a system of two equations: one differenced and one in levels. By adding the equation in levels, additional instruments can be obtained, which usually increases efficiency.

Within the framework of the relation between Peace and economic development, Arellano and the dynamic panel regression equation is the best suggestion (Arellano and Bond, 1991) :

$$HDI_{it} = \alpha HDI_{t-1} + \beta' X_{it} + \eta + \varepsilon_{it} \qquad i = 1,\ldots\ldots N \; ; \; t = 1,\ldots\ldots T \qquad (5)$$

Here, the Human Development index of the I country in the period HDI_{t-1}, in the period t-1, Human Development of the country I, Xit Peace and security indicators including Government Effectiveness, Global Peace Index, Global Terrorism Index, Military

Expenditure (% GDP), the sets of others variables that may affect the term. Another property of the dynamic regression equation is dependent, the delayed state of the variable is included in the equation. α and β are respectively the parameters of the delayed value of the dependent variable and the independent refers to the parameters vector consisting of the parameters of the variables. An important factor in predicting this dynamic model with the OLS estimator is the lack of accuracy. Even if the fixed and random effects model is in question, here HDIi, t-1. The OLS estimates will be inconsistent as they will be related to the error terms.

$$HDI_{it} - HDI_{t-1} = \alpha(hdi_{t-1} - hdi_{t-2}) + \beta'(X_{it} - X_{i,t-1}) + \eta + (\varepsilon_{it} - \varepsilon_{i,t-1}) \quad (6)$$

$$i = 1,\ldots\ldots N \; ; \; t = 1,\ldots\ldots T$$

Before interpreting the statistical result of the dynamic panel data, it is important to reveal the important aspect of the impact that the dependent variable has on peace and security indicators. As shown in Table 9, each expected sign will be given according to the direct impact of the HDI on peace and security variables.

Table 9.

Expected Effects of Peace And Security Variables on HDI

Dependent Variable	Peace, Security Indicators	Scope	Expected Effect	Result
HDI	Government Effectiveness	Infrastructure Development, The Bureaucracy, And The Quality of law Enforcement	Positive (+)	In most countries, good infrastructure and low bureaucracy lead to an increase and effectiveness in government quality attainable goals.
HDI	Political Stability	Tribal Traditions, Religion, Education, Conflicts	Positive (+)	Low tribal conflict with a religious tolerance among the population rise the political stability which benefits the economic improvement of the country
HDI	Military Expenditure (% Gdp)	National Security, Defense Expenditure, Crime, Violence,	Negative (-) And Positive (+)	A large military expense budget may have an indirect positive impact on life expectancy by reducing insecurity and violence. with less expense violence and crime may soar and affect negatively the HDI
HDI	Global Terrorism	Education, Lack of Social Welfare, Healthcare	Negative (-)	Growth of lack of healthcare and social welfare negatively contribute on healthy life
HDI	Global Peace	Healthcare, Security, Lack of Justice, Tribal Conflicts	Negative (-)	There is a negative significant effect between global peace on HDI because of conflicts and lack of justice system
HDI	Group Grievance	Political Instability, Religions, Lack of Resources	Negative (-)	The negative relation between group grievance and HDI. the lack of resources and the high instability determines that relation.
HDI	Security Apparatus	Violence, Terrorism, Crime	Negative (-)	The correlation decreased during the high violence and crime rate observed by the high volatility between HDI and security apparatus

5.4. Estimation Method

This study applied the generalized method of moments (GMM) panel estimators and extended by Arellano and Bond, Arellano and Bover and Blundell and Bond (Blundell and Bond, 1998). The empirical model is expressed as follows:

$$HDIit - HDIit\text{-}1 = (1-\alpha)HDIit\text{-}1 + \beta_1 GEit\text{-}1 + \beta_2 GP_{it} + \beta_3 GT_{it} + \beta_4 ME_{it} + \beta_5 PSit + \beta_6 DI_{it} + \beta_7 GG_{it} + \beta_8 SA_{it} + \mu i + e_{it} \quad (7)$$

Equivalently, equation (1) is written as follows:

$$HDIit\text{-}1 = \alpha\, HDIit\text{-}1 + \beta_1 GEit\text{-}1 + \beta_2 GP_{it} + \beta_3 GT_{it} + \beta_4 ME_{it} + \beta_5 PSit + \beta_6 DI_{it} + \beta_7 GG_{it} + \beta_8 SA_{it} + \mu i + e_{it} \quad (8)$$

Where i is a country index, t is the time index, and the human development index extracted from the world bank. GE is the Government's effectiveness determined by measuring different factors such as quality of public services, quality of the civil service and the quality of policy formulation and implementation, and the credibility of the government's commitment to its stated policies. Global Peace is the indicators with different criteria that form peace as a whole. Global Terrorism is security-based on an index that is characterized by some criteria such as violence, crime. Military Expenditure (ME) is all government spending on current military forces and activities. Political Stability (PS) is the perception regarding the probability that change can occur in policies. Political Instability, defined as the propensity of a change in the executive power, either by constitutional or unconstitutional means. Group Grievance and Security Apparatus are the measurement of stability and justice focusing on divisions and schisms between different groups and also the violence, threat of the state. *HDIit-1* denotes the one-period lag of the dependent variable. It should be noted here that one period lag means the value of the variable one year ago. Once I set up the dynamic panel data model, I estimate the fixed effects models for the model analysis.

The consistency of the GMM estimator is the serial correlation of error terms. The validity of instrument variables depends on the realization of the assumption (no autocorrelation). Convenient predictions with GMM estimator makes it necessary to test

those assumptions. To understand those assumptions perfectly, the Sargan test should be tested.

Sargan Test

Use for identifying restrictions under the null hypothesis of the validity of the instruments (Roodman, 2018). The validity of the instrument set is checked using a Sargan test. This test is asymptotically distributed as chi-squared under the null. Concerning the Sargan test of over-identifying restrictions, the high p-value suggests that we cannot reject the null hypothesis that the set of instruments is appropriate. Therefore, the Sargan test supports the validity of the GMM estimator and GMM system and does not indicate a serious problem with the validity of the instrumental variables. This is consistent with the presence of measurement errors (Blundell et al., 2001).

Table 10.

Sargan Test

Sargan Test Instruments	Results
H0:	Over-Identifying Restrictions are Valid
Chi2 (166)	83.19396
Prob > Chi	1.0000 (p-value is Greater Than .05)

5.4.1. Results of The Dynamic Panel Data Analysis

Table 11.

Results of The Dynamic Panel Data Analysis

Lagged Variable	Coefficient	Effect On HDI (Dependent Variables)	p-value	Statistical Significance (P <0.05)
General Gov. Final Cons.Exp (% OF GDP)	-2.09	Negative	0.038	0.038<0.05
Trade: (%of GDP)	2.82	Positive	0.139	0.0139>0.05
Gross Domestic Saving (% of GDP)	1.44	Positive	0.597	0.597>0.05
Central Government Debt (% of GDP)	4.16	Positive	0.005	0.005<0.05
Unemployment Rate	2.12	Positive	0.039	0.039<0.05
Gross Capital Formation (% of GDP)	-1.85	Negative	0.000	0.000<0.05
Peace Variables Indicators (Independent variables)				
Government Effectiveness	2.10	Positive	0.000	0.000<0.05
Global Peace Index	9.25	Positive	0.000	0.000<0.05
Global Terrorism Index	-3.47	Negative	0.000	0.000<0.05
Military Expenditure f(%Gdp)	-2.85	Negative	0.000	0.000<0.05
Political Stability	1.90	Positive	0.056	0.056>0.05
Security Apparatus	7.50	Positive	0.000	0.000<0.05
Group Grievance	-1.20	Negative	0.003	0.003<0.05

Table 11 shows the dynamic panel data analysis of the study. The table at first records the differences between the correlation of the coefficient effect. While the

existence of a high relationship between some variables is determined, the findings also discovered that the relationship between some variables is weak.

Looking at the coefficient effect and the p-value, there is a direct relationship between the dependent variable HDI index and the lagged independent variables. Firstly, the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (% of GDP) harms the HDI. This negative effect is statistically significant with a p-value less than 0.05. Secondly, Trade (% of Gdp) and Gross domestic savings indicated a positive effect on HDI. The high P-value results demonstrated that both variables are no statistically significant. Thirdly, Central Government Debt (% of GDP) and unemployment rate show a positive effect on HDI and based on their P-value both are statistically significant. The last lagged variable is the Gross capital formation (% of GDP). This variable indicates a negative coefficient effect on HDI. This effect is statistically significant with the p-value ($0.000<0.05$).

There is a strong relationship between the dependent variable HDI and the peace and security variables indicator. This correlation coefficient shows how strong variables can be related. Looking at the independent variable such as Government effectiveness, Global peace index, Security Apparatus Military the result of the dynamic data analysis shows a positive coefficient effect on HDI. However, with a p-value greater than 0.05, their correlation is statistically significant. In the Global Terrorism Index, Group Grievance, Military Expenditure (%Gdp) the analysis indicates that those three variables harm the HDI coefficient but they are statistically significant. Finally, Political stability has a positive effect on HDI. The $0.056>0.05$ as P-value indicated that there is no statistical significance related to the null hypothesis.

CHAPTER VI

CONCLUSION

The relationship between peace and security on economic development has been neglected in the economics literature. During the last decade, especially after 2011, peace and security have become the center of any policy issue regarding the sustainability of any country. In the case of developing countries and emerging markets, the vulnerability of the security during the 2008 and 2018 period indicated how critical and terrible African countries suffered from the impact of the lack of peace and security. Consequently, the consequences became an issue in the economic development of ECOWAS countries, exacerbated by the high political instability and poor government management which make ECOWAS the worst place regarding peace and security.

In this study, the relationship between peace and security on economic development includes 15 countries spanning the period of 2008-2018. We also investigate whether there is a relationship between indicators through the dynamic panel data model. We also, estimate an equation of peace and security and economic development employing an Arellano–Bond estimator fixed effects to achieve higher estimation efficiency. The results suggest that the impact of peace and security on economic development appears to be more severe in ECOWAS countries.

The findings of the study indicate that HDI has a positive relationship with government effectiveness. According to Sarkodie et al. (2020), there is a positive correlation between the Human Development Index (HDI) and government effectiveness (Sarkodie et al., 2020). Based on the different factors related to government effectiveness such as access to electricity, promotion to modernization (usage of the internet), human development has been impacted positively. Therefore, the interaction of Government effectiveness has a significant and positive relationship with human development index factors like health and education. My findings also fall in the same view as the authors. I find that government effectiveness has a positive relationship with a strong statistical significance. Related to previous work, I find that high government effectiveness tends to a high standard of living through good Education, a fair Justice system for the population, and equal distribution in resources and income. Therefore, ECOWAS countries' governments should improve the quality of their services, ensuring greater accountability

for the public sector and always make sure that responsibilities are carrying out for the best of the population.

HDI index and Global Peace have a positive relationship regarding the coefficient effect. By explaining this positive relation. With the P-value of 0.000 the statistical significance shows that more the referring indicators of Peace (Perceptions of criminality, Political Terror, Terrorism impact, violent crime) are lower in any country of ECOWAS, HDI index move also in the positive direction. Considering the predominant factor, economic issues have always been reflected as a consequence of war. Looking at the unequal distribution of economic resources among people, the presence of insecurity revealed that conflicts in West Africa have begun always with political demands. Through the article of Aning and Atuobi (2011), I find that the literature explicitly confirms how Peace can be impacted. It is saying that the absence of economic provisions (good health, a decent standard of living,) has the potential to pose challenges to sustainable peace. (Aning and Atuobi, 2011).

In the case of global Terrorism, the coefficient effect with the dependent variable HDI index is negative. Looking at the P-value of 0.000 <0.05, the statistical interpretation is significant because of P<0.05. Most of the findings from the correlation between Global Terrorism and HDI are similar to what other scholars have found. So the question arises here is: What is new about this study? The most pertinent element of my study is the dataset that I have used. While it is generally accepted that Terrorism is negatively related to the Human Development Index, the impact of terrorism in HDI indicators in ECOWAS is not clear. Although in our present case, I find the important argument of the evidence of a negative relationship. Dele et al. (2018) argued that the emergence of terrorist groups such as Al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb, the Movement for Unity and Jihad in West Africa (Mujoo), the Niger Delta Avengers, Ansar – Dine, Boko Haram, and Juma'ata Ansarul Muslimina (Ansaru) within and around West Africa had negatively affected the flow of socio-economic interaction among Member States which is identified by ECOWAS leaders as a major threat to the integration effort of the body (Dele et al., 2018). Another study published by the authors Ousmane-Issaka (2019) in her thesis entitled "Impact of Terrorism on Niger from 2013 to 2019" put forward the argument that Terrorism threat increases the vulnerability of women and children; reducing the frequency to receive basic health services. The effects of terrorism limit access to education for young people and encourages engagement in illicit activities because of

limited employment options for young adults. Thus, a negative relationship between Terrorism and HDI may be expected (Ousmane-Issaka, 2019).

Although it is generally argued that higher Military Expenditure the low quality of standard of living may occur in a country. Based on the dynamic panel result the coefficient effect of military expenditure with the dependent variable HDI index is negative. Looking at the P-value 0.000<0.05, the statistical is significant because of P<0.05. With different perspectives and approaches of the result between HDI and military expenditure I find in less developed countries, the military expenditure shows a consistent negative relationship in all the HDI specifications. Most of the studies did by some researchers revealed different results. Osie-Hwedie and Kurantin (2019) indicated in their analysis that Military Expenditure, Economic Growth has generated controversy, especially in developing countries of Africa. Based on the case of Ghana and Nigeria, the high increase in military spending harms the long-run and positive effect in the short run on economic growth (Osie-Hwedie and Kurantin, 2019). As economic growth, I considered a good human development index through better health, a good life expectancy with a strong per capita income. According to other findings, some researchers found the correlation between HDI and the military expenditure positive in the sense that military expenditure in the ECOWAS sub-region is a growth-enhancing factor as it contributes positively to the growth rate of the region on average (Aiyedogbon, 2011).

A striking observation from the Security Apparatus revealed a positive coefficient effect on the HDI. In terms of statistic interpretation of security Apparatus, the P-value of 0.000 <0.05, the statistical interpretation is also significant. Regarding the correlation between human development, there is a positive relationship between Security Apparatus and the Human development index. Through my study, the variables data from both indicators' variables are moving in the same direction. Therefore, when one Security Apparatus variable increases as the Human development index variable increase. Relying on the positive relationship and the results of the panel regression results, the findings of Aduloju and Pratt (2014) demonstrated that the outcome of insecurity (war and conflict) created a developmental crisis (inadequate poor health, high illiteracy rate, food crisis, an outbreak of diseases, poverty…) that is related to a poor development index for the population (Aduloju and Pratt, 2014). Tough the lack of studies on the direct impact of the security Apparatus, I can say that Peace and security of the sub-region have been threatened several times by violent domestic insecurity in several countries since 2000.

Politically instability, the abuse of minority ethics, and the high degree of corruption are the basics of the direct positive impact on the high standard of the population which is a link to the development human index. Based on the country of Ghana, strengthening collective security structures, improvement of the security resulting from political, ethnic, religious and chieftaincy disputes make a huge impact on the maintenance of democracy and good governance. Therefore we can observe a positive performance to the HDI index and a more peaceful and prosperous society.

In the case of political stability, the coefficient effect with the dependent variable HDI index is positive. Looking at the P-value of 0.056 >0.05, the statistical interpretation is no significant because P>0.05. I find that the reliability of the data is unstable and with a large standard of errors, possible sources of uncertainties occurred. Therefore there is no credible evidence that Political stability has a positive effect on the human development index. According to Diop et al. (2010), there is a positive relationship between political violence and economic growth. They show that poor governance is one of the main causes of ECOWAS countries reaching a high standard of living (Diop et al., 2010). Looking at my study if I consider poor governance as one of the indicators of political stability and the standard of living as the Human development index, we can see the positive similarity.

The last result analysis includes the interaction between the Group Grievance and HDI index. The coefficient effect with the dependent variable HDI index is negative. Many examples happened in different countries of ECOWAS. Indeed, divisions based on social or political characteristics influence and shape the life of the community. In many countries, a mixture of unequal distribution of resource rents intersects with ethnic or religious cleavages. In the West African Sahel, for example, the recent Tuareg rebellions in Mali and Niger between 2007–2009 were catalyzed by shared socio-economic grievances. In such situations, Haysom et al. (2009) demonstrated that the unequal control of natural resource benefits can exacerbate tension and motivate ethnic or identity-based conflicts (Haysom et al., 2009). The negative correlation can be shown by the finding of Akinola (2011) who work on the case of the Niger Delta, one of the best producers of oil in Nigeria. According to him, the wealth of the region of the Delta brought considerable disruptions, the emergence of the violent armed groups soared rapidly and give birth to a region where grievances are high. His paper also revealed by concluding that the crime and attack groups reduce government income, therefore impede Nigeria's efforts at maintaining peace in West Africa (Akinola, 2011).

To conclude, I can say that, in general, the economic development of the ECOWAS countries is positively affected by Peace and Security. However the study showed the direct influence of Government Effectiveness, Global Peace Index, Global Terrorism Index, Military Expenditure, Political stability, Security Apparatus, Group Grievance on the Human Development Index. This relationship indicated how difficult and complicated the effect of Peace and Security can impact economic development in the fifteen countries. Although in more cases Peace indicators have shown a positive relationship with HDI, the presence of negative results plays an important impact in the analysis.

In the case of Political Stability, the result was not statistically significant. However, in some cases, a positive correlation between independent variables like Government Effectiveness, Global Peace Index, Democratic index, Political stability, and Security Apparatus demonstrate a positive coefficient effect and a statistically significant with the dependent variable HDI. The higher government effectiveness; political stability Security Apparatus, the higher the Human Development index. Global Terrorism Index, Military Expenditure, Group Grievance have a negative correlation with the Human Development index. But the fall in the level of Terrorism, Military Expenditure, and Group Grievance leads to a strong Human Development Index and economic development to the ECOWAS as a whole. Finally, this study finds that lagged variables are indirectly related to the relation between Peace and security on Economy development, and it helps us to reach a more accurate and robust of the effects of independent variables. By using as data to our analysis, the performance to the result compared to other analysis become valuable to the literature.

Suggestions

The relationship between Peace and Security on Economic development is one of the key changes that ECOWAS countries should improve for the best of the population. In the study, the result showed the real impact of some indicators of the development. However, there are a lot of factors such as regulatory context, rule of law, corruption besides the Peace variable and the GDP growth, Income per capita, FDI for the Economic development which may influence the decision making for the improvement of the ECOWAS region. For the better economy, there should be disciplinary evolvement in the ECOWAS countries such as policies and recommendation which has to be executed among state. Recommendations for the 15 countries generally are summarised as follows:

The country of Benin is characterized by good political stability. The level of security was also improving during the period between 2008-2018. However, the country needs to take more resolutions and actions to improve the standard of living of the population through effective management of public goods such as increasing investment in social projects, construction of hospitals. Those projects' achievements will reduce the level of mortality and raise the life expectancy of the population. When it comes to security, Benin needs to increase its military expenditure to reduce the corruption in the army. Finally, the country needs to industrialize its economy by boosting the manufacturing sector of goods and services, the key to economic development.

Looking at the border and internal security, the country of Burkina Faso needs to develop international collaborative work towards joint solutions with neighboring countries. This collaboration will strengthen their domestic security against more terrorist attacks. Then, there should be financial support from the government to the local communities to ameliorate the standard of living. The support should be equal to everyone to avoid any discrimination which may lead to an ethnic conflict. For the economy, the rule of law shall be applied to make institutions more efficient and improving democracy.

With crime and political instability that raised during the last ten years, the country of Côte d'Ivoire should have a different approach regarding the system of the government. The right to elect freely members of the parliament and the president with more justice and transparency. There should be an improvement in the health sector and the distribution of resources which will improve the gap of poverty. The government should enhance local industries for the transformation of the raw materials or resources as a value-added consumption good. For better institutions, transparency and equality should come into play to eradicate corruption thus enabling an effective and fair justice system for everyone.

The country of Cape Verde should continue to improve its security by using more technologies and implements different products and services for strong domestic security. The country has to invest more in human capital by improving the education system which is indirectly related to economic development. As one of the smallest countries in ECOWAS, the country needs to reduce its dependency on the exportation of goods and services. With the high importation of goods, life becomes more expensive for the population. Cape Verde should promote the policy of reducing the food basket price of local products and increases the intra-trade among the regional states.