Counter-Insurgency Operations and Economic Decision-Making: The Case of Afghanistan

Ethan B. Kapstein

University of Texas at Austin

Center for a New American Security

Center for Global Development

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The Problem: How Do We Measure Progress in Stabilizing War-Torn Countries?

- Example: ISAF (Unclassified) Metrics :
- Number of Insurgent Attacks
- Number of Civilian and Military Casualties
- Anti-Insurgent Activity
- Counter-Narcotics Efforts
- Public Opinion Polls

But how accurately do these "metrics" reflect progress towards the outcomes we are trying to achieve? What's the causal theory that links these metrics to outcomes?

A "New" Generation of Economics Research is Examining the Effectiveness of Counter-Insurgency Campaigns

- Much of this literature is built on research in the political economy of development, notably efforts to explain differences in economic performance.
- More narrowly, it builds on work by North (1981) on the role of institutions, and specifically property rights, in inducing investment.
- Svensson (1998) and Collier (1999) find that political instability and violent conflict reduce property rights.
- This may influence both aggregate amount and type of investment (e.g. lower capital investment).
- Example: precipitous drop in residential construction in Vietnam between 1966-1974 (USAID 1974).

Some Examples of Recent Literature

- Fielding (2003) finds that aggregate Israeli investment falls during Intifada of 1987-1993 and is particularly sensitive to both Israeli and Palestinian civilian casualties. Construction falls more sharply than other forms of I.
- Gonzalez and Lopez (2007) find that political violence in Colombia reduces efficiency of farming as it disrupts rural labor markets (displacement of the rural population).
- Chaney (2007) and Greenstone (2007) examine how violence in Iraq influence prices of publicly traded government bonds.
- Berman, Felter and Shapiro (2009) assess relationship between CERP spending and violence in Iraq.
- Coyne, Dempster, and Isaacs (nd) examine relationship between equity index prices and violence in Sri Lanka to reveal sustainability of peace agreements.

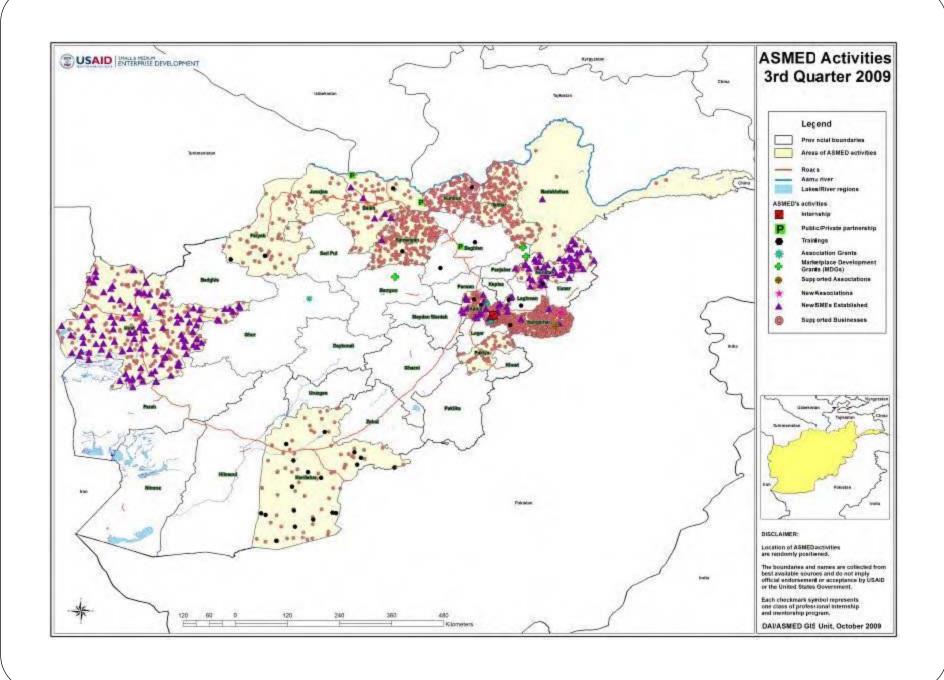
Financial Markets and Political Information

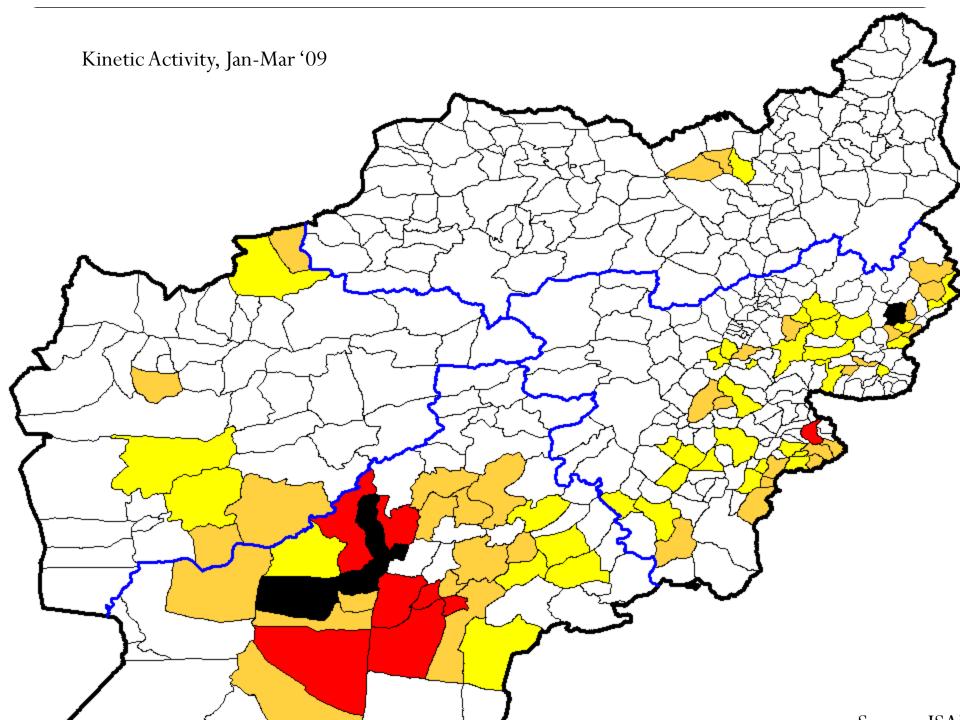
- The market price of Iraq bonds reveals information about the survival probability of the current Iraqi regime.
- Bond prices respond to news events or nonevents that affect assessments of the prospects for regime survival.
- These price responses can be studied to draw inferences about how particular developments affect regime survival prospects.

Source: Steven Davis, Comments on Chaney (2007)

My (Proposed) Research: What is the Relationship Between COIN Operations and Investment Activity in Afghanistan?

- Economic modeling of COIN "success" in AFG hampered by absence of financial markets, thus hard to replicate approach taken by economists in Iraq, Sri Lanka, and elsewhere.
- Long time-series data on investment at the district or provincial level is lacking.
- Thus, reliance on household (NRVA) and enterprise (World Bank and GoA) surveys and, if available, USAID data → map COIN proxies vs. I





Next Steps

- Secure funding
- Gather data in DC and Kabul
- Perform statistical analysis
- (Hopefully) publish some *policy-relevant* research
- But going further:
- Build deeper causal understanding of how COIN operations influence economic behavior and decision-making by examining a number of war-torn countries...thus build data sets for several countries if possible.
- THANKYOU FOR YOUR COMMENTS AND SUGGESTIONS!