DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

SOCIO-ECONOMIC FACTORS THAT INFLUENCE THE PARTICIPATION OF
PERSONNEL IN UNITED NATION PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS: THE
CASE OF THE GHANA ARMED FORCES

By

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THIS THESIS IS SUBMITTED TO THE UNIVERSITY OF GHANA LEGON, IN
PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF
MPHIL ECONOMICS DEGREE

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DECLARATION

I hereby declare that, except for the references of other people’s works, which I have duly acknowledged, this thesis is as the result of my own research work carried out in the Department of Economics under the supervision of Prof. Baah Boateng and Dr. Festus Ebo Turkson.

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ABSTRACT

Ghana continues to contribute troops to UN peacekeeping operations across the globe and presently Ghana is the eighth (8th) largest contributor of military personnel for UN peacekeeping operations in the world. Subsequently, several reasons motivate countries (Ghana) to participate in UN peacekeeping operations. These reasons could be classified under economic benefits, institutional benefits and political stability.

This study seeks to explore socio-economic factors that influence Ghanaian soldiers’ participation in UN peacekeeping. The study uses primary data based on a sample of 397 soldiers collected through administration of structured questionnaires in 2018 to analyze the factors that influence participation of soldiers in peacekeeping. Using the probit estimation technique, the study presented that socio-economic factors such as educational level, availability of the soldier (i.e. soldiers seeking higher education or doing business), travelling opportunity, combat experience & exposure, risk, peacekeeping as a privilege and financial benefits significantly influence soldiers’ participation in peacekeeping. The study further revealed that majority of the soldiers use the funds obtained to build, acquire land, cars, home appliances, expand their businesses and cater for their ward’s school fees & medical bills. This improves the welfare status of the soldier.

The study recommends that the government of Ghana (Ministry of Defense and Ministry of Foreign Affairs) and the Military High Command must ensure that proper and vigorous risk assessment are done on every peacekeeping mission and all necessary logistical and operational support provided in the MOU before committing to peacekeeping. Participating soldiers must be alert, vigilant, steady and professional at all times to avoid certain errors that may lead to loss of lives and properties.

Keywords: Peacekeeping; peace building; participation; welfare
DEDICATION

This work is dedicated to God Almighty for empowering me to complete this work. Also to my lovely wife Mrs Naa Korkoi Ankrah and my children; Naa Shika Ankrah and Nii Koranche Ankrah.
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I give honour and adoration to the Almighty God for his love, guidance, protection and favour upon my life and family. It is just by his grace only that, I have been able to completed this research.

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<tr>
<td>BIPSOT</td>
<td>Bangladesh Institute of Peace Support Operations Training</td>
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<td>CDS</td>
<td>Chief of Defense Staff</td>
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<tr>
<td>DIPSO</td>
<td>Director of International Peacekeeping Support Operation</td>
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<td>DDR</td>
<td>Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration</td>
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<td>DAPKOP</td>
<td>Directorate of Army Peacekeeping Operations</td>
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<td>ECOMOG</td>
<td>ECOWAS Monitoring Group</td>
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<td>ECOWAS</td>
<td>Economic Community of West African State</td>
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<td>GAF</td>
<td>Ghana Armed Forces</td>
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<tr>
<td>GDP</td>
<td>Gross Domestic Product</td>
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<tr>
<td>WAFF</td>
<td>West African Frontier Force</td>
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<tr>
<td>KAIPTC</td>
<td>Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre</td>
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<tr>
<td>MINURSO</td>
<td>Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara</td>
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<td>TCC</td>
<td>Troop Contributing Country</td>
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<td>UNMIL</td>
<td>United Nations Mission in Liberia</td>
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<td>UNAMID</td>
<td>United Nations/African Union Mission in Darfur</td>
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<tr>
<td>Abbreviation</td>
<td>Full Name</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNOCI</td>
<td>United Nations Operations in Cote d’Ivoire</td>
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<td>UNISFA</td>
<td>United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei</td>
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<td>UN</td>
<td>United Nation</td>
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<td>UNTSO</td>
<td>UN Truce Supervision Organization</td>
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<td>UNMISS</td>
<td>UN Mission in South Sudan</td>
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<td>UNEF</td>
<td>United Nation Emergency Force</td>
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<td>MINUSMA</td>
<td>UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali</td>
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<td>MEDEVAC</td>
<td>Medical Evacuation</td>
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<td>ONUC</td>
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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.0 Background of the Study

Ghana joined the United Nations on 8 March 1957 after she had gained independence on 6 March 1957. Ghana before independence was a British Colony known as The Gold Coast and had a military force established in 1879 by the British, which was named the Gold Coast Constabulary. The Constabulary was formed with about 300 personnel who were remnants of Hausa Constabulary of Southern Nigeria who remained behind after the 1873 to 1874 Ashanti war. Later, the Constabulary was properly constituted with Sixteen (16) European Officers and One Thousand Two Hundred and Three (1,203) Africans with the aim of protecting British trade interest. i

In 1897, the British formed the West African Frontier Force (WAFF) with the Gold Coast Constabulary and metamorphosed into the Gold Coast Regiment together with the Nigerian Regiment, which was also formed at the time. These were the two main Regiments of the West African Frontier Force that became the main battalions of the British force, which fought against the Ashantis in the Ashanti 1900 Campaign. ii The West African Frontier Force (WAFF) under the British control was involved in the First World War. Five Battalions were raised to participate in this war. These Battalions were deployed in the Kamina Togoland Campaign, Narungombe, East Africa, Duala and Cameroons Campaign. Subsequently, about nine battalions of the WAFF were deployed during the Second World
War in Kenya's Northern Frontier District, Italian Somaliland, El Wak, Juba, Myohaung, Abyssinia and Burma.

As Ghana gained independence in 1957, the Gold Coast Regiment was withdrawn from the Royal West African Frontier Force in 1959 to form Ghana’s own independent Military regiment, and renamed the Ghana Armed Forces. The Ghana Armed Forces has not yet participated in any major war since independence. However, Ghana is found to be among the nations that contribute troops to the sustenance of peacekeeping operations in the sub region and the International community.

The United Nations (UN) was formed in 1945, after the Second World War, with the sole aim of maintaining a peaceful world order. This would be realized through conflict prevention, peacemaking, peacekeeping, and peace building.

Peacemaking is practical conflict transformation focused upon establishing equitable power relationships robust enough to forestall future conflict, often including the establishment of means of agreeing on ethical decisions within a community, or among parties, that had previously engaged in inappropriate (i.e. violent) responses to conflict. Peacemaking seeks to achieve full reconciliation among adversaries and new mutual understanding among parties and stakeholders.

Peace building is an intervention technique or method that is designed to prevent the start or resumption of violent conflict by creating a sustainable peace. Peace building activities
address the root causes or potential causes of violence, creates a societal expectation for peaceful conflict resolution and stabilize society politically and socio-economically.

Peacekeeping refers to activities intended to create conditions that favour lasting peace. Research generally finds that peacekeeping reduces civilian & battlefield deaths and the risk of renewed warfare. The UN Security Council has the primary responsibility of keeping international peace and security. The General Assembly and the Secretary-General play major and complementary roles, along with other UN officers and bodies.iii The United Nations play an important role in conflict prevention, using diplomacy and mediation.iv Over the years, peacekeeping has proven to be one of the most effective tools available to the UN to assist countries navigate difficult conflict resolution.v

The dynamics of today’s peacekeeping is multidimensional and has redefined the hitherto basic roles of the UN into roles such as facilitating political processes, protection of civilians, assisting in the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of former combatants; support constitutional processes and even the organization of elections. Other roles include protection and promotion of human rights and assistance in restoring the rule of law in order to enforce legitimacy of governments. The authority to undertake Peacekeeping operations is mandated by the UN Security Council.vi Troops (military and police) are contributed by Member States and they are managed by the Department of Peacekeeping Operations with the support of the Department of Field Support at the UN Headquarters, New York.vii
United Nations Peacekeeping began in 1948 when the Security Council authorized the deployment of unarmed military observers to the Middle East to monitor the Armistice Agreement between Israel and its Arab neighbours. Subsequently, in 1956, the earliest armed peacekeeping operation was also deployed as UN Emergency Force (UNEF I) to address the Suez Crisis (Paul, 2008).

The first large-scale mission was the UN Operation in the Congo (ONUC) in 1960. This mission demonstrated the risks involved in trying to bring stability to war-torn regions. Having nearly 20,000 military personnel at its peak, about 250 UN personnel including the Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold died while serving on this mission. Several countries participated in this mission. Among them were Ethiopia, Morocco, Tunisia, Nigeria, Malaysia, Sweden and Ghana. Ghana on the 15 July 1960 deployed 770 troops to Congo, as part of the first 3,500 troops launched in Congo. This was the only international combat exposure that the Ghanaian soldiers who were active in service in the early 1960’s could lay claim to. ONUC brought considerable experience and exposure to the Ghana Armed Forces. The participation in ONUC was well appreciated by the government of Ghana (Erskine, 1989).

Ghana had another peacekeeping opportunity in October 1973 with the Second United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF II). The UN Secretary –General then, Kurt Waldheim invited Ghana Armed Forces to provide an infantry battalion and staff officers to participate in this mission (Erskine, 1989). For over four (4) decades, the Government of Ghana has strongly supported United Nations (UN) with troops and equipment in peacekeeping
missions around the world (Kumi, 2014). Ghana has a reputation for professionalism and commitment to duty in her participation in International Peace Support Operations. The Ghana Armed Forces earned this reputation over the years under the UN flag in Africa, the Middle East and also through its participation in the ECOWAS Monitoring Group (ECOMOG) operations in Liberia, Sierra Leone, Cote d’Ivoire and now the Gambia.

Ghana has continued to contribute troops to UN peacekeeping operations across the globe and currently Ghana is the 8th largest contributor of military personnel for UN peacekeeping operations in the world. Apart from providing troops to the UN peacekeeping missions, Ghana provides military observers, staff officers, civil police and specialists to various UN missions. As at December 2016, Ghana had about 3000 personnel participating in UN peacekeeping.

Ghana’s most recent contribution include an Engineer Company, Military Aviation Unit, staff officers, military observers and police to support the UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA). Ghana has also deployed over 800 armed troops to the UN Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS). As the only African Aviation Unit in MINUSMA, Ghana’s Aviation Unit has successfully carried out tasks such as, provision of fixed winged tactical air transport services for various purposes; logistics support flights, Medical Evacuation (MEDEVAC), Casualty Evacuation (CASEVAC) and general passenger flights. The engineer company is also the only unit responsible for the construction of all prefabricated units in the MINUSMA Super Camp in Mali.
Over the years, hundreds of thousands of military personnel and police personnel from over 120 countries have participated in UN peacekeeping operations. Several reasons motivate these countries to participate in these UN peacekeeping operations. Some of these reasons could be classified under economic benefits, institutional benefits and political stability. These benefits of the participation in peacekeeping could be derived at both the individual and national level. Bangladesh, being one of the leading troop contributors to UN peacekeeping contributes an average of 7,000 troops annually to peacekeeping and benefits economically, politically and institutionally from this participation. The financial benefits accrued by Bangladesh peacekeepers play an important role in supporting their economy. The government between 2001 and 2010 received $1.28 billion from UN as compensation for troop contributions, contingent-owned equipment (COE) and other compensations. Subsequently, the Bangladesh Armed Forces and Police Service received $72 million and $513 million respectively from participation in UN peacekeeping operations. From these, the Bangladesh Army have been able to purchase and maintain their military equipment, which would have been a great challenge to them without the peacekeeping compensations.

Considering the history of Bangladesh, the military usually plays the major role in decisions about Bangladesh’s participation in UN peacekeeping and it has strong institutional reasons for contributing. Primarily, peacekeeping allows Bangladeshi soldiers to interact with foreign armed forces and improve their professional skills. Such multinational exposure helps the personnel to gain operational expertise and first-hand knowledge of the latest military doctrines. Additionally, peacekeeping helps finance equipment and weapons platforms that might otherwise be out of reach. Largely,
peacekeeping enhances the military’s professional skills through language training, increased inter-personal skills, and provides opportunities to interact with foreign troops in military tasks.

Finally, peacekeeping has promoted institutional development, that is, to cater for increasing demand for trained peacekeepers; the Bangladesh Army has established the Bangladesh Institute of Peace Support Operations Training (BIPSOT), a prestigious facility that offers training to foreign and Bangladeshi personnel. BIPSOT has benefited from active funding provided by United States and other Western countries and helps toughen the professional image of Bangladesh Army hosting excellent training institutions.

Another leading contributor of personnel to the UN is India, also contributing about 8,000 troops annually³. The UN reimbursement for the deployment of well-equipped peacekeeping forces, including combat helicopters and naval ships are substantial to the government of India especially when capital costs are included. India receives UN compensation of about US$250 million on average per year for equipment and personnel deployment⁴. At the individual soldier and police level, these financial incentives for participating in peacekeeping are very significant. For this reason, only personnel and units that achieve high levels of performance at home (India) are selected for UN missions. This financial benefit then becomes an added recognition of good performance, especially as the Government does not deduct any money from UN payments to its personnel. For India, less than 0.06% of its overall military strength and an even smaller percentage of its police forces serve in UN peacekeeping at any time making this financial incentive minor for the armed forces overall.
Peacekeeping engagements have also brought financial rewards to the Government of Ghana and Ghana Armed Forces as well as individual personnel through the compensation packages offered by the UN. For the Government and the Ghana Armed Forces especially, these financial gains represent the main supplement to the national defense budget, some of which have been used to purchase aircrafts, other military equipment and renovated some military installations.

In Ghana, the decision to participate in UN peacekeeping operations lies with the political authority in consultation with the Military High Command. Some of the push factors which determine the participation in Peace Support Operation include the Risk level, the Financial benefits, Logistics and Equipment benefits to the military in general and the ability to maintain the minimum required strength needed to defend the nation at any point in time at home. An assessment is also made of the exposure to training and the initial financial demands of equipment acquisition.

1.1 Statement of the problem
The Military High Command nominates the individual soldier to participate in UN peacekeeping operation after it has sought the consent of the President. It is a personal choice of the individual soldier to accept participation in the UN peacekeeping operation. However, in recent times the desire for individual soldiers to participate in UN Peacekeeping operations has increased over the period. Several reasons may influence the soldier’s desire to participate to the extent that most soldiers are lobbying to partake in UN peacekeeping. These reasons could stem from the financial benefits, combat experience and exposure that they will have from participating in UN peacekeeping. An interview with
the Director, Department of Peacekeeping of the Ghana Armed Force revealed that the interest to participate has increased drastically. This research therefore seeks to unveil the compelling social or economic factors that influence the choice of participation or non-participation.

1.2 Research objectives
The general objective of the study is to determine the socio-economic factors that influence the individual soldiers’ choice to participate in the United Nations peacekeeping operation. The specific objectives of the study include the following:

- To examine the direct benefits individual soldiers get from peacekeeping participation
- To examine socio-economic factors that make the soldier decide to participate in UN peacekeeping.
- To examine how UN peacekeeping operations affects the welfare status of the soldier.
- To examine factors that militate against soldiers’ participation in UN peacekeeping operations.

1.3 Methodology and Data Source
For this study, the regression model would be modified to outfit the estimation of the socio-economic factors that make the individual soldier participate in UN Peacekeeping in Ghana. The research would model the Participation in UN Peacekeeping and it is a Qualitative dichotomy dependent variable. The research would equate “no participation” with zero (0) and “yes participation” with one (1). This Dichotomous dependent variable
would be transformed in a continuous variable and probit regression estimation would be used to conduct the research since the regression equation is non-linear in both parameter and variable.

The study would also be conducted using both primary and secondary sources of information. Primary sources include data collection using developed questionnaires, personal observation and face-to-face interviews with respondents in the selected rank groupings. The secondary data sources include internet, texts, fact sheets, magazines, newspapers among other things. Information from these sources would include quantitative and qualitative data.

1.4 Significance of the Study
This study brings to forefront an insight into the social and economic factors that influence individual soldiers’ participation in UN peacekeeping. This study intends to create a better understanding of the compelling factors that influence the soldiers’ participation in UN Peacekeeping. This study shall serve as knowledge platform for further research and studies on UN peacekeeping by the Ghana Armed Forces. That is, to establish social factors, economic factor and financial factors that influence a country’s participation in UN peacekeeping. Above all, this study would explain to government and individuals the risk associated with individual soldiers who participate in UN Peacekeeping despite the financial benefits.

1.5 Scope of the Study
The Ghana Armed Forces consists of the Ghana Army, Ghana Navy, and Ghana Air force. As at December 2016, the Ghana Armed Forces had about 16,643 all rank soldiers to
defend the territorial integrity of the country. The 16,643 all rank soldiers were made up of 823 Senior Commissioned Officers, 969 Young Commissioned Officers, 1,609 Warrant Officers (WO), and 13,242 Senior & Junior Non-Commissioned Officers (SNCO & JNCO). The Senior and Young Commissioned Officers are usually known as the “Military Officers” and the WO’s, SNCO’s, NCO and Young Soldiers are known as the “Other Ranks”. This study would be conducted on all the three services of the Ghana Armed Forces; however, eight (8) Senior Commissioned Officers by their appointment would be exempted from the research because they do not take part in UN peacekeeping operations. These Senior Officers are the Chief of Defense Staff, Chief of Staff, Chief of Army Staff, Chief of Navy Staff, Chief of Air Staff, the Commandant Military Academy and Training Schools, the Commandant Ghana Armed Forces Command and Staff College and the Commandant Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre. This would make the population of the study to be 16,635 (i.e. 16,645 minus 8) all rank soldiers.

The key limitation of the study is that, the study does not intend to cover thoroughly all issues related to the socio-economic factors that influence the participation in UN Peacekeeping by the Ghana Armed Forces, because it may be restricted to factors such as time, financial constraints, data collection and the availability of human resources.

1.6 Organization of the Study
This segment describes in summary how the research study would be carried out. Chapter one begins with the general introduction of the background of the study, research problem, research objectives, relevance of the study, scope of the study and limitations of the study have been discussed. Chapter two looks at the Ghana Armed Forces and the Economics of
peacekeeping. Chapter three looks at the literature review; it includes some theoretical studies on peacekeeping and reviews related to this study. Chapter four discusses the methodology used in this research paper. It involves procedure of data collection and the various techniques used. Chapter five is where the main research as well as the result from all the data collected and the model used would be discussed. Chapter six of this study finally concludes the research with a summary of the study, conclusion and recommendations to the various stakeholders i.e. for the Government of Ghana, the Military High Command, and Ghana Armed Forces in General for policy makers, for further studies and research, etc.
CHAPTER TWO

THE GHANA ARMED FORCES AND ECONOMICS OF PEACEKEEPING

2.0 Introduction

This section seeks to explain briefly the establishment and mission of the Ghana Armed Forces, which is categorized into the Ghana Army, Ghana Navy and Ghana Air force. It also indicates past and current UN peacekeeping participation of Ghana and states briefly some benefits Ghana has enjoyed from UN peacekeeping.

2.1 Establishment of the Ghana Armed Forces

The Ghana Armed Forces is the unified Armed Force of Ghana, consisting of the Ghana Army, Ghana Navy, and Ghana Air Force. The mission of the Ghana Armed Forces is to protect by land, sea, and air the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Ghana against internal and external aggression thereby, contributing to the transformation of the nature of the economy to achieve growth and accelerates poverty reduction especially to the vulnerable and excluded.

The Ghana Army is the main ground organizational military branch of the Ghanaian Armed Forces. On attainment of independence, the Army transformed into an exclusive Ghanaian institution, expanded and made to serve the interest of the Ghanaian government. The purpose of the Army at independence was to protect and advance national sovereignty and this has remained unchanged.
The Ghana Navy is the naval warfare organizational military branch of the Ghanaian Armed Forces. The Ghana Navy doctrines and stated mission is to defend Ghana and its territorial waters, fishery protection, exclusive economic zone, and internal security on Lake Volta. The navy's primary task remains the training of its personnel both ashore and afloat. Its operational mission is concerned with patrolling the Republic's coastal regions in an effort to control smuggling activities and to prevent other violations of the maritime laws. Patrols conducted to prevent unauthorized fishing in territorial waters by foreign fishing fleets.

The Ghana Air Force is the aerial warfare organizational military branch of the Ghanaian Armed Forces. The mission of the Ghana Air Force is to deliver air power for national security and developmental objectives. Its vision is to become an effective and efficient Air Force that is built around well-trained and motivated personnel with a passion for excellence and success.

2.2 Peacekeeping Operation
From the Ghana Armed Forces Doctrine on Peacekeeping by the Department of International Peace Support Operations, Ghana’s involvement in peacekeeping dates back to 1960 when the country first deployed troops as part of the UN peacekeeping operations in the then Congo Republic (ONUC). The first president of the country, Dr. Kwame Nkrumah’s urge to project Africans as being capable of solving its problems, ordered the deployment of Ghanaian troops to ONUC in 1960. Incidentally, this was at a time when the Ghana Armed Forces was relatively young (Erskine, 1978). In an address, Nkrumah
stated that his government would take positive steps through the United Nations Organization to promote and maintain peace and security among nations (Sule, 2016).

Ghana, from her birth, has projected herself as a torchbearer of peace and political development in Africa and the world. After the first experience in ONUC, Ghana has continued to contribute troops to UN peace support operations across the globe and hailed for its role in world peace and African freedom. From Congo in Central Africa to Sinai and Lebanon in the Middle East, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Mali and Gambia in West Africa, the Ghana Armed Forces have shown a shining example for the maintenance of world peace through peacekeeping operations (Sule, 2016). Between 1973 and 1979 when Israel and Egypt went to war over Sinai, Ghana and Sierra Leone were the only African countries that contributed troops to the maintenance of peace. Ghana’s troops stood at 8,862 by the end of the operation and out of the 55 total casualty rate, 6 were Ghanaians. This loss did not deter the country as Ghanaian soldiers were moved to Lebanon, where they continued to participate in United Nations peacekeeping in Lebanon from 1979 to date.

When civil war broke out in Rwanda in 1994, the UN under the OAU brokered Arusha Agreement and created United Nation Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) to provide security for the smooth implementation of the accord. Ghana responded to the call and contributed 2,741 out of the total of 5,200 troops who served in UNAMIR. When all the countries serving in the operation, that is, Belgium, Tunisia and Bangladesh withdrew their troops, Ghana kept faith with the Rwandans until the peace was restored. Ghana lost 5 soldiers out of the total 26 casualties recorded.
In Liberia, Ghana contributed a total of 11,429 troops, representing more than one-quarter of the total troops under the UN and 36 Ghanaian soldiers lost their lives in that operation. As the residues of the war were fading in Liberia, Sierra Leone; Liberia’s neighbour, was set on fire and when Ghana was called again to duty in 1999, the country answered and by May 2000, 803 Ghanaian soldiers had served in United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL), where two (2) soldiers lost their lives.

It has been 58 years of consistent UN operations and neither the commitment of Ghana nor its peacekeepers have waned but successively the country keeps on deploying men and women in almost all UN peacekeeping missions. Leaders and individual Ghanaians have equally shown their commitment to promoting international peace anytime the lot falls on them to do so. Ghana takes a front seat in telling the stories of its peacekeeping exploits across the world (Sule, 2016). A Pan-African News Agency correspondent, Mwausi Afele’s (2015), article on ‘Peacekeepers are Ghana’s Treasured Export’ stated that if peacekeeping was an exportable commodity, Ghana would have been rich by amassing a huge amount of money from it. John Kudalor, the former Inspector General of Police (2016) in his address at the first ever Chiefs of Police summit at the United Nations headquarters in New York affirmed that very few countries can boast of Ghana’s consistency and steadfast willingness to answer the UN call to duty.

As at 2016, on the continent of Africa alone, Ghana has provided personnel for eighteen major Peace Support Operations under the auspices of the UN, AU and ECOWAS. Ghana has therefore earned the international acclamation of being among the finest Troop
Contribution Counties to global peace (Birikorang, et al, 2016). Currently there is an impressive profile of Ghana’s participation in peacekeeping operation emphasized by the varied nature of Ghanaian units deployed in various missions (Safo, 2015). Since 1948 there has been 72 UN peacekeeping deployments of which Ghana Armed Forces had also participated in 30 deployments. Presently there are 17 UN peacekeeping operations and Ghana Armed Forces has participated and is still participating in 10 out of the 17 operations (Ghana Armed Forces peacekeeping Report, 2017).

According to the United Nations Peacekeeping Report (2017), the seventeen (17) current peacekeeping operations are

1) United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO) in Morocco.
2) United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL),
3) United Nations/African Union Mission in Darfur (UNAMID) in Sudan,
4) United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO),
5) United Nations Operations in Cote d’Ivoire (UNOCI),
6) United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA) in Sudan,
7) United Nations Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS),
8) United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL),
9) United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA),
10) United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL).


13) United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP)

14) United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP)

15) United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK)

16) United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO) in Middle East.

17) United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) in Golan

From these missions, the ten (10) participated by the Ghana Armed Force are

1. MINURSO in Morocco,

2. UNMIL in Liberia,

3. UNAMID in Sudan,

4. MONUSCO in Congo,

5. UNOCI in Cote d’Ivoire,

6. UNIFIL in Lebanon,

7. MINUSMA in Mali,

8. UNISFA in Sudan,

9. UNMISS in South Sudan and

10. MINUSCA in the Central African Republic
According to Contemporary International peacekeeping; a book by Akorful (2016), Ghana now finds itself operating in a more complex and clearly non-permissive peacekeeping environment that confronts all UN member States, especially States with soldiers and police deployed in the various UN missions. He added that Ghana boast of long standing international peacekeeping credentials. Despite the long and proud peacekeeping history, Ghana’s effort in this area is fraught with deep-seated challenges. He further stated that these challenges might affect Ghana’s participation and subsequently affect the interest of troop participation on UN peacekeeping operations.

In the perspective of Aning and Aubyn (2013), Ghana is increasing its current contribution in the future deployment in UN peacekeeping despite the logistical challenges it faces. These logistical challenges may also affect participation in the operation, although the authors think other countries could learn from the payment procedures to Ghanaian troops by the government of Ghana believed to be equitable and well elaborate. However, Aning and Aubyn (2013) did not provide details to explain that these payments are factors that influence troops to participate in UN peacekeeping. This omission informs the research work on troops participation in peacekeeping, which aims at identifying the factors that influence participation or non-participation of military personnel in UN peacekeeping.

2.3 Decision process to participate in Peacekeeping Operation

Aning and Aubyn (2013) consider three main reasons behind Ghana’s participation to peacekeeping. These are the regional and sub-regional security challenges and interests, the commitment to support international peace & security, and the financial & operational
gains. Aning and Aubyn (2013) indicated that in the Ghana Armed Forces, the decision-making process to deploy peacekeepers occurs at two levels namely strategic and operational. This is not governed by parliamentary legislation, but principally an institutional procedure adopted by the military to guide their decision-making.

At the strategic level, the key actors’ involved include the President, Cabinet, Parliament, Minister of Defense, Minister of Interior, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Ghana Armed Forces Council, Ghana Police Council, the Chief of Defence Staff (CDS) and the Inspector General of Police (IGP). The decision on whether to contribute troops or not is the prerogative of the President, who is the Commander-in-Chief of the Ghana Armed Forces according to the Article 57(1) of the 1992 Republican Constitution of Ghana. Other actors are advisers to the President with the exception of the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Parliament (Eshun, 2014). The Minister of Foreign Affairs negotiates the logistical and operational details of Ghana’s participation with the UN through the Ghana Permanent Mission in New York.

The risk involved is determined by conducting an internal threat assessment to ensure that the absence of troops from Ghana will not have any adverse effect on the country in terms of the government’s capacity to deal with potential national security crises. Once this threat analysis is completed, the conclusion is sent to the President who then decides what Ghana can contribute. If the answer is positive, a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) as the binding agreement between the UN and Ghana is signed then the process begins at the operational level. At this operational level, the Ghana Armed Forces have different processes for selecting and training personnel for peacekeeping duties. The key actors are
the Director of International Peacekeeping Support Operation (DIPSO), Director of Army Peacekeeping Operations (DAPKOP), Director of Navy Peacekeeping Operations, and the Director of Air Force Peacekeeping Operations. DIPSO coordinates the peacekeeping activities of the Ghana Armed Forces in general and the Directors of Peacekeeping Operations of the three service headquarters (i.e., Army, Navy, and Air Force) supervise the selection processes of their individual service headquarters (Kwesi, and Aubyn, 2013).

2.4 Selection process to participate in Peacekeeping Operation

The Ghana Armed Forces is not a conscriptive Army and therefore individuals join voluntarily. With this backdrop, individual soldiers have a choice of accepting nomination for participation in peacekeeping or otherwise. An Individual Soldier who accepts nomination for participation would have to meet the selection criteria, which include passing Standard Combat Medical Examination at the Military Hospital, Good Conduct, Sound mind and Discipline and pass a Battle Fitness Test. Personnel who accept nomination but fail any of these criteria, are not allowed to participate. Personnel who pass the selection criteria start the training for the peacekeeping deployment.

On the other hand, individual soldier who refuses to accept nomination for participation must give tangible reasons for non-participation. A report (2016) of the Directorate of Army Peacekeeping Operations (DAPKOP) indicated that the most common reason given for non- participation are family excuse and non-availability of the soldier. Personnel taking care of their parents, children or any relations give family excuse and those seeking higher education or having personal business give the non-availability excuse.
2.5 Benefits of Participation

Peacekeeping activities have significant rewards to the Government of Ghana, the Ghana Armed Forces and the individual Ghanaian soldier. The UN makes compensations and reimbursement since they are financially responsible for the costs of contingent deployment to the mission and the arrangement of letter of assistance.

2.5.1 Socio-economic benefits to the State

Like any foreign exchange commodity, compensations, reimbursement and payments from peacekeeping serves as the main sources of foreign currency into the consolidated fund of the Government. For over 58 years, Ghana has enjoyed considerably from these payments. In MINUSMA, for example, the UN paid the Ghana Aviation Unit an amount of $9,400 per an hour flight. In a month, the unit was expected to do 80 hours flight, but it usually did about 100 hours. The UN paid $8,000 per hour for the extra 20 hours. In calculation, Ghana earned about $900,000 a month from its flying in MINUSMA. Reimbursements paid on all Contingent Own Equipment (COE) included reimbursement for providing equipment, personnel and self - sustainment support services to formed troops representing the main source of income supplement to the national defense and other sector budgets.

From these, government purchases assets like aircrafts, military equipment such as armored cars, land cruisers, buses, generators, weapons, ammunitions and uniforms. Proceeding to Ghana’s account on peacekeeping record and commitment, Ghana also benefited from donor nations, such that in 2003 when they assisted Ghana to establish a peacekeeping school of excellence, named, the Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre (KAIPTC). The Centre has recently attained tertiary status and currently offers masters’ degree programs in peace and security. This arrangement has facilitated and enhanced the
position of Ghana as a peacekeeping troop contributor in the sub-region and as a training center (Aubyn and Aning, 2013). An interview with the former Defense Finance Comptroller, Brig Gen Nyamekye-Yeboah reveals that, one unstated benefit of peacekeeping is the political stability Ghana enjoys from its troops participating in peacekeeping operations. That is, as Ghanaian soldiers have the opportunity to witness the causes of war, the effects of war and political instability of the host countries, Ghanaian soldiers are more careful not to indulge directly or indirectly in any acts that may destroy the very peace they and their families enjoy in Ghana.

2.5.2 Socio-economic benefits to the Ghana Armed Forces
Ghana’s participation in UN peacekeeping is also inspired by the operational benefits that accrue from such activities. Specifically, peacekeeping has served as an avenue for the military to gain international skill and drills. The Ghana Armed Forces has benefited immeasurably from capacity-building initiatives and training support programs such as the US African Crisis Response Initiative (ACRI) and African Contingency Operation Training and Assistance (ACOTA), France’s Reinforcement of African Peacekeeping capabilities programme (RECAMP), and Canada’s Military Training Assistance Programme (MTAP). Such collaborative training and assistance programs have also offered opportunities for the Ghana Armed Forces to accumulate military equipment and technology by retaining the supplies provided by the UN and other donors. Additionally, the Combat experience and exposure of personnel, especially, those in the Air Force and Engineer Corps are exposed to new and difficult desert terrains like Mali & South Sudan. From these experiences, the personnel are enhancing their professional and technical
capabilities. That is, while the military pilots are doubling the number of hours they have flown in aircraft due to the frequency of flight in Mali, the technicians and engineers are also exposed to new technical issues in their field of work. Through extensive pre-deployment and in-mission training, the military police, artillery and infantry battalions have also gained broader perspectives on methods and issues such as internal security, counter terrorism, human rights, rule of law, surveys and supervision. Given the scarce resource constraints faced by the Ghana Armed Forces, these training programs have enabled the military to improve skills, knowledge and tactics to reach advanced international military standards (Aning and Aubyn, 2013). These continue to influence positively and enhance the professional expertise, capabilities and the operational performance of the Ghana Armed Forces both at home and abroad.

2.5.3 Socio-economic benefits to the individual
For the individual soldier, the UN reimbursement and emolument package offers an important alternative source of income. Currently, for every amount paid by the UN to the individual soldier with the troops contributing country (TCC), the Government of Ghana takes a percentage and then pays the soldier $35 per day for 360 days ($12,600 for a year), in addition to his/her monthly salary at home. Military Observer and Military Staff Officer Appointments also receive between $30,000 and $65,000 a year as their personal emolument and reimbursement directly from the UN in-mission finance office. This affords all personnel the ability to live a better life, build their own houses, buy good cars, and provide sufficiently for their families. The Former Defense Finance Comptroller, Brig Gen Nyamekye Yeboah also adds that peacekeeping participation has an unforeseen effect
of making Ghanaian soldiers especially the young ones maintain high standards of morals and discipline. Soldiers are presently more careful not to indulge in any illegal activity in search of quick money that may destroy their career. Rather they wait patiently for their turn to be deploy in peacekeeping operations. Indiscipline acts have also decreased drastically among all ranks since morals and disciplinary records became part of the criteria for selection for participation.
CHAPTER THREE

LITERATURE REVIEW

3.0 Introduction
This section surveys available literature on peacekeeping with special focus on Ghana. It begins with definitions of concepts; analyzing the history of peacekeeping and primary peacekeeping operations. The second focuses on Peacekeeping in general and in order to conduct a comparative study, the third group relates directly to the research question.

Considering the relatively increased participation of the Ghana Armed Forces in peacekeeping operations, very few research works have been done in this area of study. Universally, a limited number of studies, books, and articles have assessed the socio-economic impact of participating in peacekeeping operations and even in Ghana; this is not discussed in Ghana’s parliament or the Military. Many studies however cover the economic impact of peacekeeping operations in host countries that requested UN military support under chapter VI, VII and VII of the UN charter.

3.1. Definition of Concepts
Peace Support Operation is an operation managed by any international body like the United Nations, African Union and ECOWAS to ensure peace in a conflict zone in the form of peacekeeping, peace enforcement, peacemaking and peace building. The UN Department of Public Information defines peacekeeping as impartially making use of diplomatic, civil and military means, normally in the pursuit of UN Charter purposes in order to restore or maintain peace.
Peacekeeping Force are military troops deployed to support organized international assistance initiatives for the maintenance, monitoring and building of peace and prevention of resurgent violent conflicts.

Peace Enforcement is a different category of peace support operation usually with force conducted to maintain a ceasefire or a peace agreement where the level of consent and compliance is uncertain and the threat of disruption is high. The troops under peace enforcement must be capable of applying credible coercive force and must impartially apply the provisions of the peace agreement. With the British military definition, Peace Enforcement is defined as the operation to restore peace between belligerent parties, who do not all consent to interventions and who may be engaged in combat activities. The lack of consent to a ceasefire agreement and resistance to the deployment of peacekeepers by all local warring parties to the conflict is the critical difference between peacekeeping and peace enforcement.

Peace Making is another category, which is conducted at the breakout of a conflict to secure a ceasefire or peaceful settlement that involves primarily diplomatic action supported by direct or indirect use of military assets. Most international peacekeeping operations and peacemaking seeks to achieve full reconciliation and mutual understanding among warring parties and other stakeholders.

There is another category of Peace Support Operation called Peace Building. It is a range of measures targeted to reduce the risk of lapsing or relapsing into conflict by strengthening
national capacities at all levels for conflict management and to lay the foundation for sustainable peace and development. The Troop Contributing Country (TCC) refers to UN member states, which on a voluntary basis contribute forces for peacekeeping operations.

Observers and Staff Officers whether police or military are responsible for the administrative, operational and logistical needs of the mission. They provide bi-directional flow of information between a UN Permanent Mission, the Force Commander and any subordinate military unit at the peacekeeping theatre. The Military Staff Officer also provides an executive function where they filter information and report on intelligence.xii

3.2 Historical Perspective of Peace Support Operation
Factsheet by Usden & Juergenliemk (2012) on the History of UN Peacekeeping addresses peacekeeping from both a historical and a conceptual methodology. It indicates a broad and profound analysis of peace operations, from its origin to the current situation. The authors stated Article 2 of the UN Charter signed on 26 June 1945, which states that the UN member States shall settle disagreements peacefully and desist from using force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state. This follows the League of Nations Covenant which obliged member states not to resort to war and the Kellog-Briand Pact condemned “recourse to war for the solution of international controversies, and renounce it as an instrument of national policy in their relations with one another (Mamta Agarwal, 1920). The United Nations (UN) was primarily to be a forum for diplomatic interactions and cooperation between countries to enable peaceful settlement of disagreements and diffuse tensions between states.
The first part of this factsheet indicates that the UN was instituted to prevent war based on the overwhelming experiences of the First and Second World War. It explains how ‘peacekeeping’ is not mentioned in the Charter, which is the formation document of the UN. Chapter VI of the UN Charter describes how the UN can settle military disputes through non-military means. Under this Chapter and with the consent of the parties, the UN can decide to take action. Chapter VII also describes both the military and non-military action that the UN can take against threats to international peace.

The provisions in these two Chapters allow the United Nations to deploy troops in specific circumstances. This has been used to place troops as neutral observers to keep the peace and prevent the outbreak of violence until a resolution is found. The first peacekeeping operation was the UN Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO), mandated to monitor an Armistice between Israel and its Arab neighbours in May 1948. Similarly, the UN deployed observers to India and Pakistan in January 1949 as the UN Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan. These two operations are still running today to prevent incidents from escalating.

Usden & Juergenliemk (2012) also explains how during the Cold War, the hostility between members of the Security Council resulted in few resolutions that mandated peacekeeping operations. Within this period, the veto of the Permanent Five members; China, France, Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States, was used frequently. Oudenaren (2009) also adds that the volatile relationships between states and the constant
risk of escalating conflicts between the two superpowers limited the possible scope of UN peacekeeping activities.

Every peacekeeping operation needs to fulfill three principles to reduce the risk of provoking further violence: impartiality, consent and limited force. Although these principles were prepared progressively through practice, they are accepted as the yardsticks of sincerity for all peacekeeping operations, though they have been treated more flexibly since the end of the Cold War. These three principles are still given serious consideration by the UN Security Council when assessing the establishment of a new peacekeeping operation.

Usden & Juergenliemk (2012) also covers the end of the Cold War era, which marked the beginning of a new era in UN peacekeeping. It adds that the scope of peacekeeping operations continued to expand, particularly following the 1992 Agenda for Peace, written by the then Secretary General Boutros-Ghali (UN Yearbook, 1992). In this report, the importance of sustainable peace is achieved through the building of sustainable institutions, known as peace building (UN Department of Public Information, Yearbook of the United Nations, 1992).

Subsequently, the UN’s involvement within states became more expansive and practices such as the Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration of warring parties (DDR) and the development of states administrative capacity were introduced in peacekeeping operational mandates. The mandates also deal with the logistical challenges of recruiting personnel, military forces and deploying the necessary equipment to the Area of Operation.
Upon the start of the operation, this mandate serves as the interface between the Security Council and the operation on the ground (Major Rod Little, 2003).

Given the continued need for peacekeeping but insufficient means available to the UN, the need for reform persisted. The World Summit in 2005 decided on a number of proposals. The resulting General Assembly resolution established the Peace building Commission to support and integrate peacekeeping and peace building efforts.

The Capstone Doctrine (2008) marked a phase in reform of peacekeeping practices by formalizing and codifying a body of previously unwritten peacekeeping principles into a cohesive document. The aim for this doctrine is that it will further regulate and harmonize peacekeeping efforts. The World Summit Outcome also formally endorsed the Responsibility to Protect as a normative concept. This balances nation’s sovereignty with their responsibility to protect their citizens. The responsibility to protect citizens can lead the international community to address issues of genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity (Ndulo, 2000).

Usden & Juergenliemk (2012) concluded that since the mid-2000s, the numbers of personnel participation in peacekeeping have been stagnant and are decreasing in the last years due to the Western engagement in Afghanistan, i.e. while peacekeeping will remain a key area for the United Nations to engage in, it is likely to be less personnel intensive in the coming years. This invariably will impact on the socio-economic returns of peacekeeping for troops. This statement informs the research work on troop participation
in peacekeeping. It is aimed at identifying the factors that have led to the increase or reduction in numbers and to assess its impact.

3.3 Empirical Review

Ouedraogo (2016) on the Economic Impact of Peacekeeping reveals that, there is a correlation between the country’s economy and its motivation to participate in peacekeeping operations. Ouedraogo stated that, as at December 2015, 9 of 10 top UN Troop Contributing Countries were either low or lower-middle economies. Furthermore, out of the top twenty UN Troop contributing countries, only China, South Africa, and Jordan are not a low or lower-middle income economy (United Nations, 2015 and World Bank, 2016).

In developing countries, economic rationales and financial benefit are the primary motivators of large troop contributions to peacekeeping. The size of the country’s economy defines the size of the contribution. Poorer countries contribute more and richer countries contribute less because the richer countries do not see peacekeeping operations as a source of revenue but a political and diplomatic tool, i.e. economic motivations to participate tends to lose their importance in Troop Contributing Countries with a stronger economy (Avezov, 2014). A lower middle-income country like Bangladesh started its journey in the UN peacekeeping mission in 1988 with 15 observers in UNIMOG in Iraq-Iran (Avezov, 2014). Since then, it has maintained its dominance as a leading troop contributor country in UN peacekeeping. Bangladesh Armed Forces has so far participated in 54 peacekeeping missions out of the total 72 in 40 countries. A total of 128,545 members from the
Bangladesh Armed Forces have participated in the noble task of peacekeeping (Avezov, 2014).

With reference to Kabir’s (2013) article on Global benefits and national motives, Bangladesh responds pragmatically to requests to commit troops to the UN and sometimes volunteers to offer peacekeepers, due to humanitarian considerations. The government of Bangladesh claims that its peacekeepers have earned the credentials of a role model because of their professionalism, commitment, impartiality, integrity and humane attitude. Bangladeshi troops are highly disciplined, well trained, and hardworking and personally committed (Kabir 2013). He further argued that from the perspectives of Social Cost operating in conflict zones is very dangerous. There is the risk of death and injury in action and illnesses and accidents, including road mishaps. He also added that there are human costs of other dimensions. Most peacekeepers, particularly the lower-ranking ones, are also separated from their families for prolonged periods. Such separation can cause several problems. Additional, there is a risk of troops adopting various lifestyles such as alcoholism from conflict areas.

This article explains how the military is also affected. When the government deploys troops abroad in big numbers, the units at home may run short of adequate work force. Other problems may arise from frustration among troops who would want to participate in UN operations but were not deployed. Finally, Bangladesh has to bear the initial costs of the equipment and weapons its troops take along on UN operations and looking at the size of its contingent, it amounts to a huge sum of money, which becomes a financial burden to Bangladesh.
The Second part of the Article states that alternatively, many families benefit economically when members or relatives join UN peacekeeping missions. Bangladesh’s participation in UN peacekeeping missions has boosted the country’s reputation and shored up its international image (Kabir, 2013). Moreover, there are political and strategic gains and it is interesting how a small and populous country with a comparatively weak state would contribute so much to peacekeeping. However, it is noteworthy, that participation in peacekeeping has reduced the Bangladesh Armed Forces’ appetite for meddling in domestic politics.

On his part, Cook (2014) stated that Indonesia’s commitment to send peacekeepers to United Nations peacekeeping operations has five motivations. The first is for the continued professionalism of the Indonesian army through experience and training as part of a UN mission. The second is the impartiality of the UN, which is in line with Indonesia’s free and active foreign policy. The third is the financial commitment the UN makes, amounting to about US$ 1,028 per month for each deployed peacekeeper (Sambhi, 2013). The fourth is the Presidential decision to contribute and actively participate in peace operations and nurture Indonesia’s position as a regional and global leader. Lastly, Indonesian products like weapons and Armoured Personnel Carriers (APC) that are not as advanced as those produced in the West gives the Indonesia a chance to use and market their products in the theatres. An example is the Indonesian Formed Police Unit using Indonesian weapons and APCs in United Nations Mission in Darfur (UNAMID). Focusing on Peace Support Operations, Indonesia has strengthened military-to-military cooperation. This had made
the President of Indonesia increase the budget of the Military from US$ 5.45 Billion in 2011 to US$ 7.53 Billion in 2012 and to US$8.12 Billion in 2013 (Pitsuwan, 2014).

UN remunerations include both reimbursements for equipment to the TCC and monthly payment for peacekeepers. Sri Lanka for instance has gained US$142 million from participating in UN peacekeeping. It used US$47 million to purchase equipment for the military, training soldiers and supporting the country’s economy (Avezov, 2014). Apart from the direct profit, countries have also gained indirectly using peacekeeping as a tool to obtain funding and external investment. Though this aspect is more difficult to assess, a country like Ghana, received US$2 million from China in 2005 to invest in the armed forces (Aning 2007).

From a methodological point of view of Raszka & Krč (2013) all benefits and expenses related to peacekeeping operations can be divided into direct and indirect, material and immaterial. They are also assessed on how effectively the resources spent on peacekeeping operations are used and included the evaluation of direct and indirect benefits for the country’s economic development.

The direct costs are expenses directly related to peacekeeping operations. This category also includes contributions to international establishments. Indirect costs are a follow-up replication and side effects of the conflict under preparation, ongoing or finished. Indirect costs related to peacekeeping operations can also include the growing security-related costs and a possible decrease in Gross Domestic Product of the Troop Contributing Country.
Thus, between 1994 and 2014, the average gross domestic product per capita of states providing peacekeepers has declined by 64 percent (Caverley & Savage 2016). This reflected in a decrease in personal incomes, growing budget deficit due to funding military operations, post-war reconstruction and increased veteran care expenses, etc. Additional indirect costs also result from the price instability of raw materials that are extracted on the territory of the ongoing peacekeeping missions.

Immaterial costs of peacekeeping operations result from specialized training developments as well as permanent decrease in value of property with long service life, i.e. wear & tear of equipment, military equipment and material used in peacekeeping operations becoming obsolete or damaged. Some of the most extensive costs, however, difficult to quantify are expenses related to loss of human lives, which are unfortunately an inseparable part of armed conflicts. Nevertheless, it is hard to assess the economic value of fatalities, injuries and suffering of refugees and displaced persons.

One of the direct benefits is a higher security to the world, which benefits every economy. Raszka & Krč (2013) added that achieving a secure environment in a given country is a way towards economic development of the country itself and its neighbouring countries. Other benefits include ensuring national defense and protection of national interests. The category of indirect benefits may also include company profits from direct investments abroad, which benefit the state in form of the taxes. Development aid for the host country creates conditions for a more stable flow of the country’s investments abroad.
CHAPTER FOUR

METHODOLOGY

4.0 Introduction
This section describes the process of data collection, data analysis process and gives an extensive analysis of the research methods employed in ascertaining the determinants of the socio-economic factors that makes the individual Ghanaian soldier to participate in UN Peacekeeping Operations. It explains the dependent and independent variables, sources of data, sampling methods and research instruments. It also explains the procedures adopted for data collection and analysis in order to draw valid and reliable conclusion for the study.

4.1 Conceptual Framework
According to Yanyi-Akofur (2016), Ghana’s connection to peacekeeping goes beyond prestige and privilege. Ghana’s participation buttresses the more important strategic implications that stimulate her interest in the peacekeeping enterprise (Yanyi-Akofur, 2016). This adds to the Sixty-sixth General Assembly Fourth Committee 14th Meeting (AM) that United Nations Peacekeeping has ‘Responsibility and Privilege’ to serve those grasping promise of Peace, Security and Prosperity. It is the “responsibility and privilege” of the United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations to bring the Organization’s highest ideals to the service of people, having endured conflict and war. This also explains that most Troop Contributing Countries, including Ghana, participate in peacekeeping for prestige and privilege reasons. The statement would inform the choice of National Prestige and Privilege as a variable in the regression model for the study.
Zaman & Biswas (2016) revealed that Bangladeshi soldiers interact with foreign armed forces and improve their professional and combat skills. Such multinational exposure helps the personnel to gain operational expertise and first-hand knowledge of the latest military doctrines and equipment. An Article on when Peacekeepers Come Home by Caverley and Savage (2016) states that the training, combat experience and relatively high earnings peacekeepers from developing nations gain can equip them to affect politics at home when they return. Many less developed countries have responded by authorizing the United Nations to have their soldiers for a period and train them. Caverley and Savage (2016) also argue that compared with previous decades, the average peacekeeper now comes from a country that is not just poorer but also less democratic and institutionally underdeveloped. It is worthy to note that the less developed and developing country peacekeepers realize many opportunities from participation in Peacekeeping. Erskine (1978) also added that peacekeeping is the only international combat exposure that the Ghanaian soldiers who are active in service can lay claim on. This confirms Zaman & Biswas (2016) statement that peacekeeping allows Bangladeshi soldiers to interact with foreign armed forces and improve their professional and combat skills.

Ouedraogo (2016) also concludes that Ghana as a lower-middle income economy receives direct benefits that motivates not only the nation but also the individual soldier to participate in peacekeeping. The compensation offered by the UN for troops and equipment provides a considerable amount of financial resources for the Ghana Armed Forces. In 2010, the total compensation Ghana received for peace operations was estimated at US$ 74.3 million. After deducting the peacekeeping expenditures, Ghana’s profit was US$ 32.2
million (Aning and Aubyn 2013). For individual soldiers, the monthly reimbursement offered by the UN constitutes a considerable source of additional revenue. A UN Press release (2000) by the special political and decolonization committee also revealed that delays in reimbursement to troop-contributing countries could significantly account for the lack of participation in UN peacekeeping missions by developed countries. According to the representative of the Non-Aligned Movement, which supplies the overwhelming majority of peacekeeping forces, the delays in reimbursements for troop and equipment costs brings some financial challenges to the troop contributing country and the soldier in the long run. These concerns further explain that finances for the troops influence participation in UN peacekeeping missions. This also informs the decision to add financial benefits of the individual to the regression model.

In the same Press Release (2000) the UN unveil that presently, more than 75 percent of United Nations peacekeepers came from developing countries and, in most cases, were serving in high-risk mission areas. The risk involved in peacekeeping demands that critical operational issues like the safety and security of deployed peacekeepers is well considered. Yanyi-Akofur (2016) stated that UN peacekeeping and associated personnel with their property are targets of attack. Additionally, UN personnel are increasingly vulnerable in complex peacekeeping operations where various parties to the conflict view the UN as unhelpful to their cause. The local population tends to see the UN as ineffective in averting outbreaks of violence and resolving basic issues in conflicts. As reviewed earlier, Kabir (2013) indicated the risk of death, injury in action, illnesses and accidents, including road mishaps and kidnapping associated with peacekeeping. UN Press release (2018) by the
Standing Committee for the Security and Independence of the International Civil Service indicated that, at least 71 United Nations associated personnel; i.e. 53 peacekeepers and 18 civilians, including 2 police personnel and 15 contractors, were killed in malicious attacks in the line of duty in 2017. Over the past five years, at least 310 United Nations personnel have died in deliberate attacks. This informs the study to include risk as a variable in the regression analysis.

Kabir (2013) again adds that most peacekeepers, particularly the lower-ranking ones, are separated from their families for prolonged periods. Such separations can cause several problems to the soldier and his/her family. Adler (1995) stated that peacekeeping brings a mixed bag of problems and positives for family. Results from this study also indicates that families were experiencing a loss of social, emotional and parenting support. Lobnikar et al (2011) on the psychodynamic processes related to the involvement in peacekeeping missions explains that two-thirds of the families reported feeling better than expected when their families members were deployed. That is, families may experience anticipatory anxiety during the pre-deployment period and may feel helpless on hearing untoward incidents in the media during the deployment period. This explains that family life of soldiers is also a very important variable in this research.

The respect for equal rights of men and women is mentioned in the preamble of the UN Charter. Jain (2005) says this laid the foundation of the feminist striving for international recognition of gender equality. Stiehm (1997) and Olsson (2001) also argue that long before gender equality was openly addressed in UN discussions on peace and security, the
UN Transitional Assistance Group in Namibia (UNTAG) integrated a gender perspective in its practical work. Baumgärtner (2014) discusses that similarly to the uniformed personnel, gender advisers define gender equality most commonly as equal job opportunities for men and women. Gender specialists further emphasize that gender is not equalized with women but is about the social relation between men and women. Hicks (2008), adds that civilians and women are essential participants in peacekeeping, but so far they mostly left the field to the military and to male officials. The research would seek to find out if being a male or female is a factor to participate in peacekeeping Operations.

United Nations Press Release (1998) set the basic required age for military observers, military advisers and military liaison officers to be between the ages of 25 years and 55 years with at least 5 years commissioned service. However, for military peacekeepers who are with the national contingents (i.e. troop contributing country) the age preferable should be more than 21 years and not less than 18 years. The main idea is to have men and women of age and not child soldiers, which is an additional measure to the UN’s efforts to promote the right of the child. The press release also adds that there are no indication that member States have provided the UN with soldiers under age but this is a proactive measure to ensure that the UN use of uniformed personnel is an example for police and military worldwide. The Ghana Armed Forces Regulations (1962) also admits this fact of having men and women between the ages of 18 to 25 years to start their basic military training. This explains that the United Nations and the Ghana Armed Forces pay serious attention to the age of soldiers deployed in the peacekeeping operation. In simple terms, the Age of a soldier could also influence the soldier’s decision to participate or not to.
In Summary, very few studies have been conducted on the socio–economic factors that influence participation in UN peacekeeping operations in many countries. The estimated economic influence from other studies also vary consecutively and none has yet concluded with the significant level of test. In spite of these studies, no study has yet been conducted for Ghana as a contributing country, despite the increasing participation of Ghana Armed Forces in UN peacekeeping Operation. This calls for the research on this topic “socio-economic factors that influence the participation of personnel in United Nations peacekeeping operations in Ghana and underlies the model specification of this study.

4.2. Model Specification

The model specification lays the foundation for analyzing the socio-economic factors that influence individual participation in UN peacekeeping. Classical Linear Regression (CLR) estimation is the commonly applied statistical technique when dealing with models with continuous dependent variable. However, when the dependent variable is discrete, Ordinary Least Square (OLS) becomes an inefficient estimation technique since the underlying linear probability model (LPM) that is being estimated represents a poor priori choice of model specification (Aldrich and Nelson, 1984).

For this study, the dependent variable that captures participation of Ghanaian soldiers in UN peacekeeping missions is measured in a discrete form and thus the application of OLS estimation technique becomes inappropriate. The dependent variable is measured dichotomously (1 participation; 0 non-participation) and thus calls for the use of binary regression estimation technique. This Dichotomous dependent variable would transformed
in a continuous variable and probit regression estimation would be used to conduct the research since the regression equation is non-linear in both parameter and variable. The Probit model constraint the estimated probabilities to be between 0 and 1, and relaxes the constraint that the effect of independent variable is constant across different predicted value of the dependent variable. The probit model assumes an S-shaped responds curve such that in each tail of the curve, the dependent variable \( Pr(Y = 1) \] response slowly to changes in the independent variables, while towards the middle of the curve [i.e. towards the point where \( Pr(Y = 1) \) is closest to 5], the dependent variable responds more swiftly to changes in the independent variable. The other alternative binary regression estimation technique is logit model. However, probit model was most preferred because of its interpretation, that is, if an independent variable makes a soldier less or more likely to participate.

The probit model assumes that while we only observe the values of 0 and 1 for the variable Y, there is latent, unobserved continuous variable Y* that determines the value of Y. That is from Nagler (1994) the general probit regression equation

\[
P_r(y=1|x_i) = F(a + b_i X_i + f_i Z_i + q_i H_i + e_i)
\]

where ‘y’ represents participation in peacekeeping and ‘x’ is a vector of explanatory variables that capture socio-economic factors that influence individual’s decision to participate in peacekeeping.

Assuming that the model is linear in the set of parameters, the estimated participation model is specified as:

\[
P_r(y=1|x_i) = F(a + b_i X_i + f_i Z_i + q_i H_i + e_i)
\]
where $X_i$ is a vector of variables such as age, gender, family dependency and education captured in a form of categorical dummy; $Z_i$ represents a vector variables namely availability, combat exposure and experience, travel desire, and risk; $H_i$ denotes a vector of variables namely privilege and financial benefits. $\alpha$ is a constant term and $\beta, \phi$ and $\theta$ are parameters of different groups of variables that capture the extent of influence of these variables on participation in peacekeeping; $F$ is a function taking on values strictly between 0 and 1; and $e$ denotes the disturbance term with mean zero and variance. Thus, the estimated model is specified as:

$$
Pr(y = 1 | x_i) = F\left(\alpha + \beta_1\text{age} + \beta_2\text{Fem} + \beta_3\text{Family} + \beta_4\text{Edu} + \theta_1\text{Avlity}
+ \theta_2\text{Comb} + \theta_3\text{Trlop} + \theta_4\text{Risk} + \phi_1\text{Privg} + \phi_2\text{FinBnf} + e_i\right) \tag{3}
$$

Where $Y_i$ as the dependent variable is to capture Participation in Peacekeeping. The independent variables are **age** that is age of the soldier, **female** dummy to capture gender implication of participation, **family** dummy to capture effect of dependents on participation and **Edu** is tertiary and non-tertiary education dummies, The rest of the explanatory variables are **Avlity** is the availability of the soldier, if the soldier is available for peacekeeping (it includes if the soldier is seeking higher school or having a business and ready to leave them for Peacekeeping. **Comb** is Combat exposure and experience of the soldier, **Trlop** travelling desire of the soldier, **Risk** in the Area of Operation, **Privg** if the soldiers perceives peacekeeping as a privilege or not and **Finbenefit** is Financial Benefits of the peacekeeping (that is if the soldier would still participate if there financial benefits decreased) with $e$ as stochastic error term.

### 4.3 Description of Variables

The variables for the research described as follows:
4.3.1 Dependent Variable
The core focus of this research is to measure the socio-economic factors that influence the participation of personnel in the United Nation peacekeeping operation. As such, the dependent variable for the study is represented with Y*, where Y* represents the participation in peacekeeping or non-participation in peacekeeping. It is determined by Gender, Age, Family/Dependent, Education, Availability of the Soldier, Combat experience & exposure, Travel Opportunity/Desire to travel, Risk, Privilege and Financial Benefits. Such that Y\textsubscript{i} responds to the changes introduced by these independent variables in the regression model.

4.3.2 Independent Variables
The following are explanations for the various independent variables found in the above model specification. These variables are the major determinants of participation or non-participation in UN peacekeeping.

Gender - This Study has chosen to include gender as one of its independent variable with reference to gender and peacekeeping (Hicks Stiehm 1997, Olsson 2001). The purpose is to determine if a soldier being a male or female is a socio-economic factor that influences participation in UN peacekeeping, i.e. if a female decision may defer from a male, due to the very nature and roles of females in general. The dummy captures the gender effect of participation with 1 assigned to female soldier and 0 to male soldier.

Age - The research has also chosen to analyze the soldier’s age from age 18 upwards. This is because by age 18, both the UN and Ghana Armed Forces are convinced that the soldier is matured enough to make rational decisions about his/her life and a choice to participate.
or not to participate in UN peacekeeping operation. Again, the study seeks to explore if the age of a soldier affects his/her decision to participate or not. Age was treated in the model as discrete variable because most soldiers were not willing and ready to declare their real ages though they were promised it would be treated as confidential. However, they were ready to choose their age within a range i.e 18 to 24yrs, 25 to 34yrs. This is one limitation of the research.

**Family life or dependents** - This ascertains whether the marital status of a soldier and one with dependents have an important influence on the soldier’s participation or non-participation in UN peacekeeping operations and also to capture the effect of dependency on participation in peacekeeping. A married soldier and/or soldier with dependents is assigned 1 and otherwise is assigned 0. From Adler AB (1995) reports, peacekeeping brings a mixed bag of problems and positives for families. This study would further determine if the soldier would leave his or her dependents to participate or not to participate in UN peacekeeping operations.

**Education** – The minimum requirement for recruitment and enlistment into the Ghana Armed Forces is a Senior High or Technical School certificate or A-level and National Vocational and Technical Institute (NVTI) certificate. All is classified as Non-Tertiary and those with a Bachelors or Masters degree as Tertiary. The Education variable is introduced into the participation model in the form of dummies namely tertiary (bachelors and postgraduate) and non-tertiary (basic education and secondary education) education. Soldiers that have tertiary education as the highest educational level is assigned a value 1
and soldiers with Senior High or Technical School, A-level and National Vocational and Technical Institute (NVTI) certificate or basic school as the highest educational qualification or attainment are assigned a value 0. This is to ascertain if the level of education of a soldier influences his or her decision to participate.

**Availability** – A report from the Directorate of Army Peacekeeping Operations (DAPKOP, 2017) explains that available soldiers may participate and those not available due to they taking care of their parents, children or any relations as well as those seeking higher education or having personal businesses may not participate. Availability would be measured by any of the reasons, 1 if available and 0 if not available due to business or education.

**Combat Experience and Exposure.** – Erskine’s (1978) statement that peacekeeping is the only international combat exposure that the Ghanaian soldiers who are active in service can lay claims on and Caverley & Savage’s (2016) explanation that peacekeepers are equipped with training, combat experience and relatively high earnings encouraged the study to include combat exposure and experience as an independent variable. That is, the study would determine if a soldier’s past experience in peacekeeping and the number of times a soldier has participated in peacekeeping would influence his or her decision to participate in another UN peacekeeping operation.

**Travelling Opportunity** - The study would also wish to establish if peacekeeping offers the individual soldier travelling opportunities outside Ghana. This would determine
whether a soldier who desires to travel abroad is more or less likely to participate in UN peacekeeping than the soldier who does not have that desire. The study would also analyze if a soldier who has traveled abroad before joining the military would participate in UN peacekeeping operations or not.

Risk- This study has chosen to include risk as one of its independent variables with reference to the risk associated to peacekeeping (Yanyi-Akofur, 2016). The purpose is to determine if soldiers are risk lovers or not and if risk is a socio-economic factor that influences participation in UN peacekeeping. Thus, peacekeeping is risky but would the soldier still participate or not participate when the Area of Operation is extremely risky.

Privilege- The research has also chosen to analyze the view of peacekeeping as privilege (Akofur 2016) as an independent variable. That is to determine if the view of peacekeeping as a privilege has an influence on soldiers’ participation or not.

Financial Benefits- Financial benefits from peacekeeping is perceived to be one of the substantial factors that influence soldiers’ participation in UN peacekeeping (Ouedraogo, 2016 and Aning & Aubyn, 2013). The research would want to determine if financial benefits and compensation to peacekeepers (soldiers) influence their participation or non-participation. The determinant would be if soldiers would participate in peacekeeping operations if the financial benefits and compensation is reduced.
### Table 4.1: Description and Measurement of Variables and Expected signs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dependent Variables</th>
<th>Description and Measurement</th>
<th>Expected signs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Soldiers Participation in UN Peacekeeping Ops</td>
<td>Dummy: 1, if a soldier chooses to participate in UN peacekeeping Operation, 0 if otherwise.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Independent Variables</th>
<th>Description and Measurement</th>
<th>Expected signs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Dummy: sex of soldiers sample: 1 if is a female and 0, if male</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age Group</td>
<td>Discrete Variable: Age of soldiers: age range of the soldier. Categorical</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family life/Dependent</td>
<td>Dummy: Marital status of soldiers sampled: 1 if is married and/or has dependents, 0 if unmarried and/or has no Dependents</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>Categorical dummies namely tertiary and non-tertiary, Tertiary education 1, and 0 if otherwise</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Availability</td>
<td>The availability of the soldier; Availability should be measured by any of the reasons. 1 if available and 0 if not available due to business or education.</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travelling Opportunity</td>
<td>Dummy: soldiers desire to travel abroad: 1 if is yes and 0, if no</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Combat exposure</td>
<td>Dummy: if soldiers travelled for PKO before 1 if is yes and 0, if no</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Risk</td>
<td>Dummy: if AO is extremely Risky would the soldier travel to PKO: 1 if is yes and 0, if no</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Privilege</td>
<td>Dummy: if PKO is a Privilege: 1 if is yes and 0, if no</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial Benefits</td>
<td>Dummy: if the Financial benefits decreases would the soldier still go to PKO: 1 if is yes and 0, if</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4.4 Sources of Data
The study would be conducted using both primary and secondary sources of information. Primary source of data is based on a quantitative field survey in the form of administration of structured questionnaire to selected rank groupings. The secondary data sources include internet, texts, fact sheets, newsletters among other things. Information from these sources included quantitative and qualitative data.

4.4.1 Design and Execution of Survey
The target population of the study was 16,635 all rank soldiers, which is the current population size of the GAF. Most of soldiers (13,342 or 79.6%) are Senior and Junior Non-Commissioned Officers with the remaining 20.4% being Commissioned and Warrant Officers. A total of 815 (or 4.9%) are Senior Commission Officers, as against 969 (or 5.8%) Young Commission Officer and 1,609 representing 9.6% as Warrant Officers. The target population have both soldiers who have participated and those who have not participated in UN peacekeeping. Out of this, the sample (those participated and never participated) was selected.

Sampling Methods
The Yamane’s approach is used to determine the sample size in this research because it takes into consideration the population size, the risk of selecting a bad sample size and the allowable sample error. Yamane (1973) recommended the formula as \( n = \frac{N}{1 + Ne^2} \), where \( n \) is size of the sample, \( N \) is population of the sample and \( e^2 \) is probability of error. Subsequently, the sample size for the study is calculated with \( N = 16,635 \), \( e = 5 \% \) (at 95% confidence level) as \( 16,635/ 1 + 17,168(0.05)^2 = 390.607 \approx 391 \).
Using the Stratified Random Sampling, the 16,635 all rank soldiers were identified and the list of all the 16,635 soldiers were viewed from the Directorate of Military Records. Listing the population according to the chosen stratification; a total of 391 soldiers were selected using the percentage of each rank grouping. That is, the 815 Senior Commission Officers who are about 4.9% of the 16,635 total population were sampled as 4.9% of the calculated sample size of 391 which came to 19.15, approximately 19. The 969 Young Commission Officer who are about 5.83% of the total population, were sampled as 5.83% of the calculated sample size of 391 which came to 22.776, approximately 23. The 1,609 Warrant Officers who are about 9.67%, were sampled as 9.67% of the calculated sample size of 391 which came to 37.819, approximately 38 and the 13,242 Senior and Junior Non-commission officers who are about 79.60% of the total population, were sampled as 79.60% of the calculated sample size of 391 which came to 311.24, approximately 311.

TABLE 4.2: Total population and stratified random sampling of the study

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Percentage of Population</th>
<th>Sample Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Senior Commissioned Officers</td>
<td>815</td>
<td>4.90%</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Young Commissioned Officers</td>
<td>969</td>
<td>5.83%</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warrant Officers</td>
<td>1,609</td>
<td>9.67%</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senior &amp; Junior Non Commissioned Officer</td>
<td>13,242</td>
<td>79.60%</td>
<td>311</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>16,635</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>391</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Selection of Sample size

The total population of 16,635 were numbered in accordance with the rank groups and the simple random techniques used to select the 391 sample.
Research Instrument

The structured questionnaire used for the survey was designed to capture relevant information that would facilitate analysis of the socio-economic factors that influence the individual soldier’s willingness to participate in UN peacekeeping. It contained some instruments used to capture the respondent demography (the age and gender), combat experience, financial benefits and the rest of independent the variables.

4.5 Methods of Data Collection

The survey interrogated the respondents by using questionnaires. The questionnaires were personally delivered to the specified 391 individual soldiers selected randomly using the random number table by the researcher and a significant personal interaction with the respondents in gathering the needed data. The questionnaires distributed by the percentage of each rank of the total population per the sample size are as follows.
TABLE 4.3: Questionnaires distribution by percentage of rank per sample size (as calculated under table 4.1)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Army sample</th>
<th>Navy sample</th>
<th>Airforce sample</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brig Gen &amp; Equiv</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Col &amp; Equiv</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lt Col &amp; Equiv</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maj &amp; Equiv</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub Total</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capt &amp; Equiv</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LT &amp; Equiv</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2/Lt &amp; Equiv</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub Total</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MWO/SWO/FCPO</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WOI/CPOI</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WOII/ CPOII</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub Total</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SSGT/FSGT/POI</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SGT/POII</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CPL/ LS</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAC/LCPL/AB</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PVT/AC/OS</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub Total</td>
<td>196</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>311</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>391</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NB. To get views of the Soldiers of NAVY and AIRFORCE with Zero sample. The Research would add six samples and give it to the Ranks involved with the zero sample.

The data was collected from military units in Ghana where the individual soldiers selected randomly belong. The research instruments used were questionnaires to the specified 391 + 6 (397) individual soldiers selected randomly using the random number table by the researcher. Each respondent was reached in his or her respective Unit in Ghana and the questionnaires delivered by hand or mailed to the respective individuals selected. In order to ensure accuracy of the findings and supply consistent information, the researcher in the
beginning gave an outline of the purpose and objectives of the study to some impending respondents prior to the investigation. The respondents were encouraged to ask questions before, during and after data collection. This was done to allow people have the confidence needed for effective response in the data gathering. The researcher guaranteed them that there was no risk for their involvement in the data collection in this study. They were allowed to stop at any time they felt to do so at their own discretion. The researcher also informed the respondents that their responses for the study were important for the completion of this thesis. In response, the respondents were confident that their participation or non-involvement would not be detrimental to them in the military or their respective areas of expertise. They were also assured that the data would not be used for misinformation or any other negative reasons. The questionnaires were pre-tested in Burma Camp, Accra in order to identify errors prior to data collection and corrections were made on them for the fact-finding exercise. Fifty questionnaires pre-tested in selected units in Accra and the researcher noticed respondents were not willing to indicate their respective ages and the total amount of money they earned yearly. In correcting these, the researcher changed the Age to a discrete variable and introduced the question “if soldiers would still participate in peacekeeping if the earned dollar decreased” to determine the influence of financial benefits.
CHAPTER FIVE

DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS OF RESULTS

5.0 Introduction
This chapter deals with analysis of data obtained from the field survey. The analysis begins with descriptive analysis on the surveyed data set, followed by a more rigorous quantitative analysis using binary regression estimation techniques.

5.1 Analysis of Primary Data
A total of 373 soldiers representing 94 percent of respondents provided complete information while 24 soldiers representing 6 percent failed to return the administered questionnaires. The questionnaires were personally delivered or mailed to the specified 397 individual soldiers selected randomly using the random number table from the stratified random sampling method. The total number of respondents from each rank was based on the percentage of the total soldiers in each rank structure. The questionnaires were distributed per the sample size as shown in Table 4.3.

5.2 Demographic Characteristics of Respondents
The results show that out of the 373 soldiers (respondent), who returned the questionnaires 253 of them came from the Army representing 67.8 percent, 55 (or 14.8%) from the Navy and 65 (or 17.4%) from the Air Force.

The sex composition of respondents puts the male soldiers at 84.72 percent compared to 15.28 percent of females (see Figure 5.1a). About 20.33% of respondents were within the youth age group of 18-24 as against 49.59% aged 25-34 years and 20.33% within the age
group of 35-44 years. Only 9.21% and 0.54% fall within the age groups of 45-54 years and above 54 years respectively (see Table 5.1).

Majority (195 i.e 52.98%) of the respondents were single or not married as against 177, representing 47.45% were married and only 1 soldier represent 0.27% was divorced. Out of the 177 married soldiers, 12.50% had been married for less than 2 years, 15.52% had been married for 2-5 years, 25.43% had been married for 6-10 years, 12.07% had been married for 11-15 years and 7.33% had been married over 16 years. Out of the 369 who responded to the question as to whether they had dependents or not, 321 of them representing 86.99% said they had dependents and 48 of them representing 13.01% had no dependents.

Fig 5.1: Gender
Table 5.1: Age group of soldiers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AGE GROUP OF RESPONDENTS</th>
<th>FREQUENCY</th>
<th>PERCENTAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>18 - 24 YEARS</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>20.33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 - 34 YEARS</td>
<td>183</td>
<td>49.59%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 - 44 YEARS</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>20.33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 - 54 YEARS</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>9.21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54+</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.54%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>369</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.00%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The study further inquired from the soldiers if they would leave their dependents to participate in peacekeeping. From the 373 soldiers sampled, 323 (86.60%) said they would leave their dependents for peacekeeping mission and 13.40% said they would not leave their dependents. Out of the 323 who would leave their dependents, 265 gave some reasons to leave their dependents for peacekeeping. Some of the reasons given were, “peacekeeping is a military duty, Army First, Sworn an oath, National Assignment, Financial benefit and for Combat Experience”

**Fig 5.2: Leaving dependents to participate in UN Peacekeeping**

![Pie chart showing 87% leave their dependents, 13% do not leave their dependents.]
In relation to education, 3.22% had completed the basic school, 72.39% had completed senior high school, 18.77% had completed bachelors degree course and 5.09% had completed their masters degree course.

Fig 5.3: Educational Level of soldiers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Educational Level</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No Edu</td>
<td>0.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BECE</td>
<td>3.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SSCE</td>
<td>72.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bachelors</td>
<td>18.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masters</td>
<td>5.09</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5.2.1 Travelling Experience
In terms of travel experience, 35.39% of the 373 respondents had travelled before joining the Ghana Armed Forces, 63.27% had no travelling experience and 1.34% failed to respond to that question. 65.95% said they had heard of peacekeeping before joining the military, 30.83% had not heard of peacekeeping and 3.22% also failed to respond. About, 85.52% desired and were willing to travel abroad, and 14.48% had no interest in travelling abroad.

5.2.2 Risk
Out of the 373 soldiers sampled, 58.71% said they were risk lovers and 41.29% reported otherwise. The researcher inquired from the soldiers if they would go for the peacekeeping
when the area of operation is extremely risky. Fifty seven percent (57.91 %) said they would not go if the area of operation is extremely risky whiles Forty two percent (42.09%) indicated that they would go if the area of operation is extremely risky.

Additionally, out of the 340 soldiers who would want to participate in peacekeeping, 192 representing 56.47 % would not participate if the area of operation is extremely risky whist 148 representing 43.53% would still participate.

From the 33 soldiers who would not want to participate, 24 would still not participate if the Area of Operation is extremely risky.

**Fig 5.4: Area of operation extremely risky**

![Area of Operation Extremely Risky](image)

**5.2.3 Financial Benefits**

Most of the soldiers failed to respond to a question related to benefits in terms of monthly salary and allowance. The few that responded to the questions gave the minimum and maximum salary to be 900 and 7100 Ghana Cedis respectively. Per the response from the sampled soldiers, the income earned annually from peacekeeping was between $12,600 and $65,000. Upon a follow-up question on whether they would still participate in a
peacekeeping operation should the amount of money paid to peacekeepers be reduced; Of the 373 soldiers interviewed, 192 representing 51.47% said they would not participate in peacekeeping should the allowance be reduced whiles 181 representing 48.53% said they would still participate if the allowance of peacekeeping reduces.

**Fig 5.5: Peacekeeping Allowance reduced**

5.2.4 **Availability**

The study seeks to identify whether factors such as seeking higher education or having a business could influence the soldier’s availability to participate in peacekeeping operations. A total of 225 out of 373 respondents representing 60.3% were seeking higher education compared to 96 (28.5%) who were not pursuing further education and 52 (15.4%) failed to respond to this question. About 53.1% would opt for further studies rather than take up peacekeeping mission whiles the remaining 46.9% expressed preference for peacekeeping over further studies.
In term of soldiers having or doing business, 280 respondents representing 83.1% expressed interest in having a business as against 46 (or 13.6%) who declared no interest to do business with 47 (or 13.9%) refusing to answer this question. About 60.32% of the respondents expressed preference for peacekeeping over business and 39.68% opted for business over peacekeeping.

**Fig 5.6: Seeking higher education over peacekeeping**

![Bar chart showing preference for seeking higher education over peacekeeping](chart1.png)

**Fig 5.7: Having business over peacekeeping**

![Bar chart showing preference for having business over peacekeeping](chart2.png)
5.2.5 Combat Exposure

Out of 373 soldiers interviewed, 229, representing a little over two-thirds had the opportunity to participate in peacekeeping at least once, while the remaining 144 representing 38.61% had not gone for peacekeeping before.

**Fig 5.8: Number of peacekeeping exposure of a soldier**

Of the 229 soldiers that had participated in the peacekeeping operations, 78.17% indicated that they had the opportunity to work and interact with other soldiers from different countries whilst 21.83% said they did not get the opportunity to work and interact with other nationals. About 72.48% said they enjoyed participating in peacekeeping whilst the rest said otherwise. Additionally, 64.19% agreed to the fact that they learnt special skills from participating in peacekeeping. However, 81.38% consider peacekeeping to be stressful and life-threatening.
Table 5.2: Summary relationship between No. of PKO a soldier had participated in and those who would like to go for peacekeeping operation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Soldiers who like to go for Peacekeeping</th>
<th>Number of Peacekeeping a soldier had participated in</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NEVER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NO (33)</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YES (340)</td>
<td>137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>144</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As reported in Table 5.2, out of 144 soldiers who had never traveled, 137 are part of the 340 who would want to participate in peacekeeping. This clearly indicates that majority of soldiers who would want to participate in peacekeeping now have never gone for peacekeeping before. Again the table also indicates that soldiers who had participated once or twice in peacekeeping operation would still want to go for peacekeeping operations as compared to soldiers who had participated in peacekeeping four or more times. This indicates clearly that as the soldier participates in four or more peacekeeping operations the desire to participate again decreases.

5.2.6 Perception
The survey results also showed that 312 (92.6%) soldiers responded to the question “who benefits directly from peacekeeping operations” as against 61 (or 7.4%) who gave no response. From the 312 soldiers who responded, 48.72% perceived that both the individual soldier and the government benefits directly from peacekeeping, compared to 47.12% who
believe peacekeeping is benefited only by the Government and 4.16% who think the benefits go to the individual soldiers only.

5.2.7 Peacekeeping as a privilege
The survey results again suggest that, 245 representing 65.68% of the respondents consider peacekeeping as a privilege whiles the rest consider it otherwise (see Figure 5.9).

Figure 5.9 Peacekeeping as a privilege

5.2.8 Participation as the Dependent variable
A total of 340 representing 91.15% had interest in participating in peacekeeping and 33 representing 8.85% had no interest in going for peacekeeping. The study also sought to find out the link between participating in peacekeeping and those that had travelled abroad before joining the military. Out of the 340 soldiers who said they would want to go for peacekeeping, 220 (or 64.7%) had not travelled abroad before joining the military as against 119 (or 35.0%) who had traveled abroad before joining the military.
Again, out of the same 340 soldiers who would want to go for peacekeeping, 303 representing 89.1% said they desire to travel abroad as against 37 (or 10.9%) who indicated that they were not ready to travel abroad.

For 33 soldiers who said they would not participate in peacekeeping, 16 (or 48.5%) had not travelled abroad before joining the military compared to 13 (35.1%) who had travelled abroad before their military career, with 3 respondents failing to provide a response.

Again, with the 33 who would not want to participate, 16 (or 48.5%) would like to travel abroad while 17 (or 51.5%) would not like to travel abroad.

5.2.9 Reasons for Non-participation in Peacekeeping

With the mention of reasons for non-participation, 30 respondents of which 26 were female and 4 males gave reasons for not wanting to participate. The study revealed that the main reasons for non-participation were risk in the Area of Operation, non-availability of the soldier due to some business or schooling or family life.

5.3 Analysis of Empirical Results from Econometric Estimations

The main objective of our research is to explore socio-economic factors that influence the soldiers’ participation in peacekeeping. The dependent variable in this study is whether the soldier wants to participate in peacekeeping or not. The modified probit regression model for this study given as

\[
P_r\left(y = 1 \mid x_i \right) = \Phi\left(\alpha + \beta_1 \text{age} + \beta_2 \text{Fem} + \beta_3 \text{Family} + \beta_4 \text{Edu} + \theta_1 \text{Avlity} + \theta_2 \text{Comb} + \theta_3 \text{Trlop} + \theta_4 \text{Risk} + \varphi_1 \text{Pr ivg} + \varphi_2 \text{FinBnf} + e_i \right)
\]  

(3)
5.3.1 A-priori Expectations

In accordance with theoretical and empirical literature, the expected signs of the coefficients of gender, age group, level of education, availability of the soldier, travelling opportunity/desire to travel, and privilege were met. However, the expected signs for the coefficients of family/dependency, combat exposure, risk, and financial benefit decreased were not achieved. Furthermore, table 5.3 shows that, the coefficients for all the independent variables are less than zero except a soldier’s desire to travel (travelling opportunity). These negative signs of gender, age group, educational level, and combat exposure of the soldier indicate a negative relationship between these independent variables and the dependent variable (participation in peacekeeping).
Table 5.3: Regression Results for the Research Model

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variables</th>
<th>Coefficients</th>
<th>Marginal Effects</th>
<th>p-value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>-0.2568</td>
<td>-0.024</td>
<td>0.452</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age Group</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-34yrs</td>
<td>-0.0869</td>
<td>-0.007</td>
<td>0.833</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35-44yrs</td>
<td>-0.1188</td>
<td>-0.010</td>
<td>0.809</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45-54yrs</td>
<td>-0.542</td>
<td>-0.059</td>
<td>0.304</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family life/Dependency</td>
<td>0.6335</td>
<td>0.060</td>
<td>0.129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education Level</td>
<td>-0.924</td>
<td>-0.089</td>
<td>0.001 ***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Availability</td>
<td>0.9381</td>
<td>0.090</td>
<td>0.020 **</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travelling Opportunity</td>
<td>1.107</td>
<td>0.106</td>
<td>0.000 ***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Combat Exposure</td>
<td>-0.7829</td>
<td>-0.075</td>
<td>0.020 **</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Risk</td>
<td>0.5988</td>
<td>0.057</td>
<td>0.045 *</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Privilege</td>
<td>0.6282</td>
<td>0.060</td>
<td>0.015 **</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fin Benefits Decreased</td>
<td>0.5200</td>
<td>0.050</td>
<td>0.070 *</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cons</td>
<td>0.0902</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.848</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Observation</td>
<td>= 358</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pseudo R-Squared</td>
<td>= 0.3508</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prob &gt; chi Squared</td>
<td>= 0.000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LR chi Squared (12)</td>
<td>= 68.92</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* means p value< 0.10, ** means P value<0.05, *** means P value<0.01
From the table 5.3, Participation is the response variable in the Probit regression. Coefficients and marginal effects are also represented in the Probit regression analysis. The Negative coefficient and marginal effect of female is the Probit estimated for gender, it explains that if the respondent is a female, she is less likely to participate in United Nations Peacekeeping Operations. This confirms Hicks (2008), statement that civilians and women are essential participants in peacekeeping, but so far, they have mostly left the field to the military and male officials. In addition, from the background that, the Ghana Armed Forces is a male dominated profession, this result is highly expected, i.e. From Military Records (2016) only 14% of the total population of soldiers are female. Though this is insignificant, the nature of the UN Peacekeeping mission in terms of bad weather, logistics and administrative supports for female, associated risk etc., makes most of the UN peacekeeping mission request for more male soldiers than females (DIPSO Report, 2017). Considering this report, Ghana from the start of UN peacekeeping mission in Mali and South Sudan have not yet sent female soldiers to participate.

The Negative coefficient of Age explains that, the older the soldier the less likely he or she would participate in United Nations Peacekeeping Operations. From the marginal effect of age 25yrs – 34yrs (0.7%) is less likely, 35yrs – 44yrs (1%) is less likely, 45yrs – 54yrs (5.9%) is less likely to participate. This is insignificant but affirms the serious attention the United Nations and the Ghana Armed Forces pay to the age of the soldier for recruitment and deployment in peacekeeping operations. The result explains that as the soldier grows older he/she may want to stay home to manage their family or businesses. Also by the
nature and traditions of Ghanaians, elders and older family members would want to stay home to handle traditional and family issues as and when they arise.

The positive coefficient and marginal effects of Family life/Dependents indicates that soldiers with dependents are 6% more likely to participate in United Nations Peacekeeping Operations. This is however insignificant and though Kabir (2013) believes that most peacekeepers are separated from their families for prolonged periods and such separation can cause several problems, the Ghanaian soldier is still likely to participate even with dependents. The Ghanaian soldier’s family also benefits directly or indirectly from participation by the improvement of the welfare status of the family. As Adler (1995) stated, that peacekeeping brings a mixed bag of problems and positives gains for family. This study confirms that the positive gains for family far out-weighs the associated problems.

The Negative coefficient and marginal effects of Education indicates that the respondent with Tertiary education (Bachelor and Master’s degree holders) are 8% less likely to participate in United Nations Peacekeeping Operations. From the Enlistment and Recruitment manual of the Ghana Armed Forces, the minimum requirement for recruitment and enlistment into the Ghana Armed Forces is Senior High or Technical School, SSCE /A-level, National Vocational and Technical Institute (NVTI) certificate; all these are classified as Non Tertiary. The results reaffirm that Ghanaian soldiers with tertiary degree are less likely to participate and explains that as a soldier attains higher
educational qualification he or she is also less likely to participate. This is very significant at 0.01 level of significance.

The Positive coefficient of Availability indicates that the respondent who is available is 9% more likely to participate in United Nations Peacekeeping Operation and is significant at 0.05 level of significance. This endorses the Directorate of Army Peacekeeping Operations (DAPKOP, 2017) report that available soldiers would participate and those not available due to they taking care of their parents, children or any relations as well as those seeking higher education or having personal businesses are not likely to participate.

Positive coefficient and marginal effect of Traveling Opportunity indicates soldiers who desire to travel abroad are 10% more likely to participate in United Nations Peacekeeping Operation and this is significant at 0.01 level of significance. Additionally, this adds to the UN volunteers stories (2018) that peacekeeping offers them opportunity to travel to different sectors, regions and countries to see, learn and experience different cultures etc.

In Ghana for instance, the phrase “Join the Military and Travel” was formally used as an advertisement statement for recruitment.

The Negative coefficient of Combat exposure indicates that soldiers who had participated in peacekeeping operation before are 0.7 % less likely to participate again and this is significant at 0.05 level of significance. The result does not only indicate soldiers have gained experience and exposure from peacekeeping but also reveals that there is a negative relationship between the soldier who has participated in peacekeeping before and is participating again. That is, though the soldier gains from participating; the stress involved
may deter them from participating again. To explain further, as the soldier gains experience and financially from participating in more missions, he or she may want to stay home to work with their experiences, spend or invest their monies. From Zaman & Biswas (2016), soldiers interacting with foreign armed forces improve their professional and combat skills, but their literature did not explain if after gaining the experience, the soldiers would want to participate again.

Additionally, if the area of operation is extremely risky, the positive coefficient and marginal effect of risk specifies that soldiers are 5% more likely to choose to participate in the UN Peacekeeping Operation though the operation is extremely risky and this is significant at 0.1 level of significance. However, this does not conform to the researcher’s predicted signs and descriptive statistics, i.e. from the descriptive statistics, out of the 373 soldiers interviewed, 42.09% said they would participate if the area of operation is extremely risky and 57.91% said they would not participate if the area of operation extremely risky. Conversely, this regression results attribute to the fact that, UN Peacekeeping operations classified by the United Nations Department for Peacekeeping as “Extremely Risky” have additional financial benefits such as Risk Allowance. For example, during the Ebola outbreak in Liberia, the Security Council introduced risk allowance for all peacekeepers in Liberia. These additional financial benefits may entice individual soldiers to choose to participate though the mission is extremely risky.

The Positive coefficient and marginal effects of Privilege indicates soldiers who perceive peacekeeping as a privilege are 6% more likely to participate in United Nations
Peacekeeping Operation. This affirms Yanyi-Akofur’s (2016) statement that Ghana’s connection to peacekeeping goes beyond prestige and privilege and the Sixty-sixth General Assembly Fourth Committee 14th Meeting (AM) that United Nations Peacekeeping has ‘Responsibility and Privilege’ to Serve those grasping promise of Peace, Security and Prosperity. For Ghanaian soldiers, the medals and emblems presented to them after serving in UN peacekeeping gives them a high sense of pride and privilege to participate. This result is also significant at 0.05 level of significance.

The positive coefficient and marginal effects of financial benefits reduced specifies that if the financial benefits from peacekeeping reduces, soldiers are 5% more likely to participate in the UN Peacekeeping Operation and this is significant at 0.1 level of significance. This result may reaffirm Aning and Aubyn (2013) claims that monthly reimbursement offered by the UN constitutes a considerable source of additional revenue for soldiers. Therefore, even with the reduction, they would still participate, Additionally, Ghanaian soldiers continue to receive their monthly salaries from the Government at home even whiles they are away for UN peacekeeping operations. A reduction in the financial benefit would not cost them much since they would still receive some funds in Ghana to add to the reduced funds in peacekeeping, which is relatively better than non-participation. However, the research failed to access if soldiers would still participate in peacekeeping if there were no financial benefits at all. This is a limitation to the research.
5.4 Direct/indirect benefits and impact of Peacekeeping on Welfare

In determining how peacekeeping has affected their welfare, soldiers were asked what they used the money from peacekeeping for. Most of the soldiers left this question unanswered, to the extent that only 128 soldiers representing just about a third responded to this question. From the answers provided, respondent indicated that they used the returns from peacekeeping on all four options provided, that is “land and building project”, “school fees and medical bills”, “car and home appliances” and “doing or expanding their businesses”.

The study revealed that peacekeeping affords all personnel direct benefits; the ability to live a better life, build or buy their own houses, buy good cars, and provide sufficiently for their families.

The study also revealed that peacekeeping gives soldiers the opportunity to travel outside Ghana, which affords them the privilege to visit historical places in host countries, e.g. Timbuktu, Israel etc. Subsequently, soldiers also gain combat, professional & technical experience and exposure. Additionally, the military pilots doubled their number of hours as they flew in Mali whiles technicians and engineers were also exposed to new technical issues in their field of work. The military police, artillery, infantry battalions, signals, medical, legal and finance officers have also gained broader perspectives on methods and issues such as internal security, human rights, rule of law, surveys, supervision and accounting on the battle ground.

The study also confirms the statement of the former Defense Finance Comptroller, Brig Gen Nyamekye-Yeboah, that peacekeeping participation has unforeseen effects of making
Ghanaian soldiers maintain good standards of living, morals, discipline and professionalism. That is, soldiers are economically and financially better in society by being able to provide for themselves and their families all basic needs and plan for a better future. For indirect benefits, soldiers in recent times are more careful not to indulge in any illegal activities in search of quick money that may destroy their career and tarnish the image of the Ghana Armed Forces. Furthermore, as the welfare status of the soldiers is improved, the studies also supports the article of Kabir (2013) that, participation in peacekeeping has reduced the Bangladesh Armed Forces appetite for meddling in domestic politics. Obviously since Ghana’s participation in UN peacekeeping increased in 1992, the Ghanaian military had not interfered in domestic politics or taken over the country.

5.5 Factors that militate against soldiers participation in Peacekeeping

The study also analyzed major factors that mitigates against peacekeeping participation. Some soldiers indicated that they would not participate if the area of operation was risky. The study inquired from the soldiers if they will go for the peacekeeping operation if the area of operation was extremely risky, 57.91 percent of the 373 respondent said they would not go if the area of operation was extremely risky. Additionally, out of the 340 soldiers who would want to participate in peacekeeping, 192 or 56.47% would not participate if the area of operation was extremely risky. These affirm that the risk level of the UN peacekeeping affects participation and confirms the literature of Kabir (2013), Yanyi-Akofur (2016) and UN Press release (2018) that UN peacekeeping and associated personnel with their property are targets of attack. UN personnel are increasingly vulnerable in complex peacekeeping operations, the risk of death, injury in action, illness
and accidents, including road mishaps and kidnapping. Although the regression discovered that personnel are significantly more likely to participate, the descriptive statistic states otherwise, hence risk is a militating factor.

Since the Area of Operation can be extremely stressful, some soldiers added that they would not participate should the amount paid them be reduced. Out of the 373 soldiers interviewed, 192 representing 51.47% said they would not participate in peacekeeping operations should the allowance be reduced. Though the study did not determine the impact if there were no financial benefits at all, the percentage above explains that financial benefits play a very important role of influencing soldiers participation. This may differ from the regression, as soldiers are still more likely to participate with a reduction in funds, however a number of soldiers may not want to participate when the monies involved decreases. This is a militating factor against participation.

On availability, out of 373 respondents, about 53.1% would opt for further studies rather than taking part in peacekeeping mission. This endorses the Directorate of Army Peacekeeping Operations (DAPKOP, 2017) report that available soldiers would participate and those not available due to seeking higher education not likely to participate. Further, the results from education explains that soldiers with tertiary education are less likely to participate. From this, the study reveals that those with higher education qualifications militate against participation.

However with the family life of the soldier, the study revealed that from the 373 soldiers sampled, 323 (86.60%) said they would leave their dependents for peacekeeping missions. This explains that family life may not be a militating factor against soldiers’ participation.
On Combat experience, though the soldier gains from participating, the stress involved may deter them from participating again. That is as the soldier gains experience and financially from participating in more missions, he or she may want to stay home to work with their experience, spend or invest their monies. This is another militating factor against participation.

The results also explicates that as the soldier grows older he/she may want to stay home to raise their family or manage a business. Though this is not significant, the nature and traditions of Ghanaians where elders and older family members handle traditional and family issues, older soldiers may want to stay home to handle such matters as and when they arise. This is an additional militating factor against participation.
CHAPTER SIX

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.0 Introduction
This chapter presents the summary of the whole research, observations, limitations and recommendations of the study.

6.1 Summary
The research contributes to literatures on Peacekeeping in Ghana and the world. It examines the socio-economic factors that influence the participation of personnel in United Nation peacekeeping operations: The case of the Ghana Armed Forces. The research’s main objective was to investigate the socio-economic factors that influence the individual soldier’s choice to participate in the United Nations peacekeeping operation. On the other hand, the study chooses to assess if the individual soldier benefits directly from participating in peacekeeping and the factors that militate against soldiers’ participation in UN peacekeeping operations.

This study was conducted using a primary data collected. The research questionnaires were personally delivered and mailed to the specified 397 individual soldiers selected randomly using the `random number table` by the researcher. The questionnaires were distributed using the percentage of each rank per the randomly selected sample size of 397 soldiers in Ghana.
Results from the study provided empirical evidence of several expected conclusions. It also revealed a number of previously unsuspected trends in relation to socio-economic factors that influence UN peacekeeping. The study was conducted using the probit model. The results show that socio-economic factors such as educational level, availability of the soldier (i.e. is a soldier seeking higher education or doing business), travelling opportunity, combat experience & exposure, risk, peacekeeping as a privilege and final benefits from peacekeeping significantly influence soldiers participation in the peacekeeping.

6.2 Summary of Major Finding
The study hypothesized that, a soldier being a male or female has no significant influence in participation in UN peacekeeping operations, though females are less likely to participate. In addition, the likelihood that a soldier would participate in peacekeeping is insignificantly less as their age increases. Family life and dependency have no significant impact of the soldiers’ participation. A soldier with tertiary degree (Bachelor Degree and Masters’ Degree or Professional) is significantly less likely to participate than one with a non-tertiary certificate (SSCE, WASCE /A-level, Certificate of NVTI). The study further revealed that with the availability variable, soldiers available were also significantly more likely to participate than those who are not available. Again, those with the desire to travel abroad are significantly more likely to participate in UN peacekeeping. Those that have also gained combat experience/exposure and traveled for peacekeeping before are significantly less likely to participate again. The results from the study also explained that soldiers are risk lovers and additionally if the Area of Operation if extremely risky, soldiers are significantly more likely to participate, though the descriptive statistic states otherwise. Soldiers who consider peacekeeping as a privilege are also significantly more like to
participate. Financial benefits also have significant impact on participation, i.e. when the financial benefits reduces, soldiers are still more likely to participate in UN peacekeeping operations.

The study further projected that participation in UN peacekeeping operations affect the welfare status of the soldier, i.e. majority of the soldiers affirmed that they use the monies from peacekeeping for acquiring land and building projects, cars and home appliances. Others also used the money to start and expand their businesses, cater for their wards’ school fees and medical bills. At large these monies received from peacekeeping operations improve their lives and that their family members.

The study also analyzed major factors that mitigates against peacekeeping participation. Some soldiers said they would not participate in peacekeeping operations if the area of operations were risky. Others also added that they will not participate in the peacekeeping should the amount paid them be reduced because the Area of Operation can be extremely stressful. Those seeking higher education may also not want to participate and as a soldier grows older the decision to participate decreases.

6.3 Limitations of the Study
In the face of the best efforts to conduct a complete flawless project work, some circumstances and events were beyond the control of the researcher. The researcher found this to be the case with this research, especially having to get some classified information from the Ghana Armed Forces. In addition, limited resources and time constraint prevented the study from obtaining the consistent data available. Using the random number table from the stratified random sampling method required lots of time and resources. Again,
some respondents refused to answer questions concerning their salaries and financial benefits from peacekeeping. Data on how financial benefits influences peacekeeping were not obtained but a soldier’s participation if the financial benefits decreased was obtained to be significant. Age was not a continues variable because soldiers were reluctant to disclose their real ages, however, discrete variables were used. Lastly, data of the destination and the type of mission the soldier would want to participate in was also not obtained. These limitations could be addressed in further research on factors that affect participation in peacekeeping.

6.4 Recommendations
With reference to the findings in this study, the issue of fewer female participation in UN peacekeeping could be addressed if the Ghana Armed Forces and the UN permanent mission put in the necessary logistics and administrative support to increase female participation.

According to the study, family life/dependents have no significant effect on the participation. However, individual soldiers must ensure that prudent measures are put in place to take care of their family when they are out there on UN peacekeeping operations. Well thought-out plans must be designed by the UN Department of Peacekeeping and The Welfare Support unit of the Ghana Armed Forces to ensure that all dependents are well taken care of. The study similarly advises that, the Government of Ghana and the Ghana Armed Forces should create facilities to support families of soldiers who participate in peacekeeping.
Subsequently, the negative effect of Combat experience and exposure to participation of UN peacekeeping simply recommends that the stress level in the Area of Operation must be well managed. That is, as the soldier participates in three (3) or more tours his/her desires to participate again diminishes. The Ghana Armed Forces and the UN permanent mission should develop Stress Management activities and curricula at all levels for deployed soldiers.

In addressing the high level of risk, the Government of Ghana (Ministry of Defense and Ministry of Foreign Affairs) must ensure that proper and vigorous risk assessments are done on every mission before soldiers are committed to peacekeeping. The Military High Command must also ensure that all the necessary logistical and operational support are provided in the MOU before committing to peacekeeping. Individual Soldiers who participate must be alert, vigilant, steady and remain professional at all times to avoid certain errors that may lead to loss of lives and properties.

The safety of UN personnel and their property has led to the creation of a Department of Safety and Security. This Department must ensure that well-structured safety and security measures such as proper risk analysis, efficient security plans, effective guard procedures and sufficient drills on all internal security, counter terrorism and counter insurgency are put in place to handle all forms of attacks in the Area of Operation.

The Government of Ghana and the Military High Command need to improve upon its human and artificial intelligence capacity and proficiency in order to accommodate the changing mode of operation within the area of operation and appropriately apply the acquired knowledge to help defend deployed personnel to reduce the rate of mortalities.
The significance of UN peacekeeping as a privilege also suggests to the Government of Ghana that though the decision to commit Ghanaian troops to international peacekeeping is political, deliberate measures must be in place to meet the required statecraft that would simultaneously provide all the financial and logistical resources for the deploying troops.

The study recommends that any research into estimating factors that influence peacekeeping should take into consideration factors such as; the period for data collection, time series data and the research instrument used.

Students and researchers can also research into the different factors that influence participation in United Nations Peacekeeping. Further studies can also analyze UN peacekeeping participation when there are no financial benefits paid to participants at all. This may bring out other factors that influence a soldier’s participation aside the direct welfare benefit.
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(festus.aubyn@kaiptc.org) Last updated November 2015


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APPENDIX

QUESTIONNAIRE

I am an MPhil Economics student of University of Ghana, Legon undertaking a research study on the “Socio-Economic Factors That Influence the Participation of Personnel in United Nation Peacekeeping Operations: The Case of The Ghana Armed Forces”.

The information gathered here will help the Researcher from the University of Ghana and the Military High Command to know the social and economic issues that influences the participation and Non-Participation of UN peacekeeping. The information obtained here will be held in the strictest confidentiality. Neither your name nor your unit will be used in any document based on this survey.

Please READ carefully all questions and place a check mark [✓] next to each question.

Serial Number: ……………..

Personal Information

SERVICE: ARMY ....... NAVY ........ AIRFORCE ........ UNIT: ......................

RANK ...................... DEPARTMENT: ..........................

A. Bio-data of Respondent

1. Gender □ Male □ Female

2. Age in years
   i. 18-24 □     ii. 25-34 □     iii. 35-44 □
   iv. 45-54 □    viii. 54+ □

3. Marital and Family life Status
   i. Married □    ii. Unmarried □
   iii. Divorce □  iv. Widow □

3(a). If you are MARRIED, How long have you been married?
   i. Less than 2 yrs □    ii. 2yrs to 5 yrs □
   iii. 6 yrs to 10yrs □   iv.11yrs to 15 yrs □
   v. 16 yrs and more □
3(b). Do you have Children, Siblings, Parents and Relatives (DEPENDANTS) to take care off?
   i. YES ☐      ii. NO ☐

3(c). If YES, what is your responsibility towards them? *You can a tick all if all are applicable.*
   i. Financial Responsibility ☐
   ii. Parenting and Child Care ☐
   iii. Care for Aged relatives and Sick ☐

3(d). Would you leave your Children, Siblings, Parents and Relatives (DEPENDANTS) to go for peacekeeping?   i. YES ☐  ii. NO ☐

   If YES, Why………………………………………………

4. What is your highest level of Educational/Qualification?
   i. No Education ☐
   ii. BECE/ O Levels ☐
   iii. SSCE/ A Level ☐
   iv. First Degree ☐
   iv. Masters/ Professional ☐
   v. PHD ☐

5. What is your Trade/ Role in the Military?
   i. Infantry/ Artillery/ Recce/ Air Bone Force ☐
   ii. Pilot / Executive on the Ship ☐
   iii. Engineering/ Architecture/ Technician/Signals ☐
   iv. Supply/Transport / Logistics/ Driver ☐
   v. Clerk/Administration/Band/ Finance ☐
   vi. Legal/ Provost Marshal ☐
   vii. Medical ☐

B. Travelling Background

6. Have you ever travelled beyond the boundaries of Ghana before joining the Military?
   i. YES ☐  ii. NO ☐

7. Did you know of peacekeeping Operations Prior to joining the service?
   i. YES ☐  ii. NO ☐
8. Would you like to travel outside Ghana?
   i. YES □    ii. NO □

9. Have you ever travelled for Peacekeeping Operation?
   i. YES □    ii. NO □

10. Would you like to go for Peacekeeping Operation?
    i. YES □    ii. NO □

10(a). If YES, why would you want to go for Peacekeeping Operation? You can tick all if all are applicable and or state your own reason.
    i. FINANCIAL REASONS □   ii. COMBAT EXPOSURE & EXPERIENCE □
    iii. TRAVELING OPPORTUNITY □   iv. .......................................................... □

10(b). If NO, why would you not want to go for Peacekeeping Operation? You can tick all if all are applicable and or state your own reason.
    i. RISK IN THE AO □   ii. NOT AVAILABLE □
    iii. FAMILY LIFE □   iv. ....................................................

C. Combat Experience and Exposure

11. How many times have you travelled to Peacekeeping Operation?
    i. ONCE □    ii. TWICE □    iii. THREE TIMES □
    iv. FOUR TIMES □    v. FIVE □    vi. SIX OR MORE □

12. Did you have the chance to TALK/WORK with other peacekeeper from other Countries? □
    i. YES □    ii. NO □

13. Did you enjoy working with other country peacekeepers?
13(a). Did you learn any special skills or have any exposure from other peacekeepers?

i. YES   
ii. NO   

13(b). Would you want to travel any to meet and work with other country peacekeepers?

i. YES   
ii. NO   

D. Risk Factor

14. Did you enjoy the peacekeeping mission in general?

i. YES   
ii. NO   

15. Would you consider Peacekeeping to be stressful and threatening?

i. YES   
ii. NO   

16. How was the threat level at the Area of Operation?

i. RISKY   
ii. EXTREMELY RISKY   

17. Do you enjoy taking RISK?

i. YES   
ii. NO   

17(a). Did you like the RISK at the AO?

i. YES   
ii. NO   

18. Would you choose to go Peacekeeping if the AO is EXTREMELY RISKY?

i. YES   
ii. NO   

E. FINANCIAL BENEFITS

Monthly Income
19. With all Humility what is the Range of your Monthly Salary in Ghana?

.................................................................

19(a) Are you still paid at home whiles on Peacekeeping Mission?

i. YES □ ii. NO □

Earned Dollar

20. What is the range of the amount for Earned dollar you received / will receive for participating in peacekeeping mission for a year

a) With a Ghanbatt? ........................................

b) As a MILOB/MSO ........................................

22. Would you still participate in Peacekeeping if the earned dollar is decreased?

i. Yes □ ii. No □

23. Did you receive any other allowance for participating in your latest Peacekeeping?

i. Yes □ ii. No □

If YES Q23, please tick the Allowance you received

i. ENTERTAINMENT ALLOWANCE □

ii. LOCAL ALLOWANCE □

iii. GOVERNMENT LEAVE ALLOWANCE □

iv. RISK ALLOWANCE □

v. RECREATIONAL ALLOWANCE (LEAVE PAY) □

24. How much did you receive for ENT ALLOWANCE per a month

.................................................................

25. How much did you receive for RISK ALLOWANCE per a month

.................................................................
26. How much did you receive for LOCAL ALLOWANCE per a month ........................................................................................................................................................

27. How much did you receive for LEAVE ALLOWANCE for the period ........................................................................................................................................................................................................................

28. How much did you receive for RECREATIONAL ALLOWANCE (LEAVE PAY) for the YEAR ........................................................................................................................................................................................................................

29. With all Humility what did you usually use the Money from Peacekeeping for?
   You can tick all if all are applicable and or state your own reason.
   i. Land and Building Project
   ii. School Fees and Medical Bills
   iii. Business
   iv. Car and home Appliances
   v. If the reason is not here please State it

F. AVAILABILITY

30. Are you seeking any higher educational Qualification?
   i. Yes □ ii. No □

31. If YES, which higher education?
   i. SSCE □ ii. First Degree □ iii. Masters □
   iv. PHD □ v. Professional Qualification □

32. Would you want to finish your Education before going for Peacekeeping?
   i. Yes □ ii. No □

33. Would you choice your education over going for Peacekeeping?
   i. Yes □ ii. No □

34. Do you have interest to do Business?
   i. Yes □ ii. No □
35. Do you have any Business (a shop, a taxi etc) that is running?
   i. Yes  
   ii. No  

36. Would you leave your Business to go on peacekeeping?
   i. Yes  
   ii. No  

37. What else would make you not to PARTICIPATE in UN peacekeeping Operation?
   i. Business  
   ii. Family  
   iii. Loneliness in the AO  
   iii. Risk involved  
   iv. School  
   v. if the reason is not here please State it……………………..

38. Who do you think benefits or had benefited Directed from the UN peacekeeping operation?
   i. Individual Soldiers  
   ii. Government of Ghana  
   iii. Both the Soldiers and the Government of Ghana

39. Would you sincerely consider to go to peacekeeping just for the Respect, Prestige and Medals from it?
   i. YES  
   ii. NO  

39. Would you consider going to peacekeeping as a Privilege?
   i. YES  
   ii. NO  

### Table 3.7.1a: Senior Commission Officers Stratification of Each Rank

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Army</th>
<th>Navy</th>
<th>Air force</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brigadier General &amp; Equivalent</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colonel &amp; Equivalent</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lieutenant Colonel &amp; Equivalent</td>
<td>194</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>245</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Majors &amp; Equivalent</td>
<td>258</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>362</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>815</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 3.7.1b: The Percentage of each Senior Commission Officer of the total population (stratified rank population / total population by 100%)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Army Population</th>
<th>Percentage of Army</th>
<th>Navy Population</th>
<th>Percentage of Navy</th>
<th>Air force Population</th>
<th>Percentage of Air force</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brig Gen &amp; Equiv</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>0.22%</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0.06%</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0.04%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Col &amp; Equiv</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>0.70%</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>0.17%</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lt Col &amp; Equiv</td>
<td>194</td>
<td>1.17%</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>0.13%</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>0.18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maj &amp; Equiv</td>
<td>258</td>
<td>1.55%</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>0.34%</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>0.29%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 3.7.1c: Calculating the Sample of each Senior Commission Officer using their percentage of the population per sample size (percentage x 391)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Percentag e of Army by sample</th>
<th>Army sample</th>
<th>Percentag e of Navy by sample</th>
<th>Navy sample</th>
<th>Percentage of Air force by sample</th>
<th>Air force sample</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brig Gen &amp; Equiv</td>
<td>0.87</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.24</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.14</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Col &amp; Equiv</td>
<td>2.73</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.66</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.26</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lt Col &amp; Equiv</td>
<td>4.56</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.49</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.71</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maj &amp; Equiv</td>
<td>6.06</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1.32</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.13</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S/TOTAL</td>
<td>6.06</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1.32</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.13</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>14</strong></td>
<td><strong>3</strong></td>
<td><strong>3</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>2</strong></td>
<td><strong>19</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TABLE 3.7.1d: YOUNG COMMISSION OFFICER STRATIFICATION OF EACH RANK.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Army</th>
<th>Navy</th>
<th>Air force</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Captain/ Flight Lieutenant/ Lieutenant GN</td>
<td>385</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>569</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lieutenant/ Flying Officer/ Sub Lieutenant</td>
<td>176</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>343</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd Lieutenant/ Pilot Officer/ Acting Sub Lieutenant</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>969</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source, Directorate of Military records 2016.

Table 3.7.1e: The Percentage of each Young Commission Officers of the total population (stratified rank population / total population by 100%)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Army Population</th>
<th>Percentage of Army</th>
<th>Navy Population</th>
<th>Percentage of Navy</th>
<th>Air force Population</th>
<th>Percentage of Air force</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Capt &amp; Equiv</td>
<td>385</td>
<td>2.31%</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>0.54%</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>0.57%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LT &amp; Equiv</td>
<td>176</td>
<td>1.06%</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>0.43%</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>0.58%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2/Lt &amp; Equiv</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>0.17%</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>0.10%</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>0.07%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3.7.1f: Calculating Sample of each Young Commission Officer using their percentage of the population per sample size (percentage x 391)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Percentage of Army by sample</th>
<th>Army sample</th>
<th>Percentage of Navy by sample</th>
<th>Navy sample</th>
<th>Percentage of Air force by sample</th>
<th>Air force sample</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Capt &amp; Equiv</td>
<td>9.05</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>2.09</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2.23</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LT &amp; Equiv</td>
<td>4.14</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1.67</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2.26</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2/Lt &amp; Equiv</td>
<td>0.68</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.40</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.26</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TABLE 3.7.1g: WARRANT OFFICER STRATIFICATION OF EACH RANK.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Army</th>
<th>Navy</th>
<th>Air force</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Master &amp; Senior Warrant Officer/ Fleet Chief Petty Officer</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warrant Officer I/ Chief Petty Officer I</td>
<td>548</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>723</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warrant Officer I/ Chief Petty Officer I</td>
<td>675</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>780</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,609</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source, Directorate of Military records 2016.

Table 3.7.1h: The Percentage of each Warrant Officer of the total population (stratified rank population / total population by 100%)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Army Population</th>
<th>Percentage of Army</th>
<th>Navy Population</th>
<th>Percentage of Navy</th>
<th>Airforce Population</th>
<th>Percentage of Airforce</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MWO/SWO/FCPO</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>0.45%</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>0.08%</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>0.10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WOI</td>
<td>548</td>
<td>3.29%</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>0.26%</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>0.79%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WOII</td>
<td>675</td>
<td>4.06%</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>0.50%</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>0.13%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3.7.1i: Calculating Sample of each Warrant Officer using their percentage of the population per sample size (percentage x 391)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Percentage of Army by sample</th>
<th>Army sample</th>
<th>Percentage of Navy by sample</th>
<th>Navy sample</th>
<th>Percentage of Airforce by sample</th>
<th>Airforce sample</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MWO/SWO/FCPO</td>
<td>1.76</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.33</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WOI/CPOI</td>
<td>12.88</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>1.01</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3.10</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WOII/CPOII</td>
<td>15.87</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>1.95</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.52</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S/TOTAL</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### TABLE 3.7.1g: SENIOR & JUNIOR NON-COMMISSION OFFICER STRATIFICATION OF EACH RANK.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Army</th>
<th>Navy</th>
<th>Airforce</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Staff &amp; Flight Sergeant/ Petty Officer I</td>
<td>1185</td>
<td>185</td>
<td>228</td>
<td>1598</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sergeant/Petty Officer II</td>
<td>1738</td>
<td>438</td>
<td>242</td>
<td>2418</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corporal / Leading Seamen</td>
<td>2596</td>
<td>566</td>
<td>411</td>
<td>3573</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAC/ L-Corporal/ ABI</td>
<td>1778</td>
<td>730</td>
<td>427</td>
<td>2935</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private/ AC/ OS</td>
<td>1018</td>
<td>819</td>
<td>881</td>
<td>2718</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>13,242</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source, Directorate of Military records 2016.

Table 3.7.1h: The Percentage of each Warrant Officer of the total population (stratified rank population / total population by 100%)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Army Population</th>
<th>Percent age of Army</th>
<th>Navy Population</th>
<th>Percent age of Navy</th>
<th>Airforce Population</th>
<th>Percent age of Airforce</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SSGT/FSGT/ POI</td>
<td>1185</td>
<td>7.12 %</td>
<td>185</td>
<td>1.11 %</td>
<td>228</td>
<td>1.37 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SGT/POII</td>
<td>1738</td>
<td>10.45%</td>
<td>438</td>
<td>2.63%</td>
<td>242</td>
<td>1.45 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CPL/ LS</td>
<td>2596</td>
<td>15.61%</td>
<td>566</td>
<td>3.40%</td>
<td>411</td>
<td>2.47 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAC/LCPL/ AB</td>
<td>1778</td>
<td>10.69%</td>
<td>730</td>
<td>4.39%</td>
<td>427</td>
<td>2.57 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PVT/AC/OS</td>
<td>1018</td>
<td>6.12%</td>
<td>819</td>
<td>4.92%</td>
<td>881</td>
<td>5.30 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3.7.1i: Calculating Sample of each Warrant Officer using their percentage of the population per sample size (percentage x 391)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Percentage of Army by sample</th>
<th>Army sample</th>
<th>Percentage of Navy by sample</th>
<th>Navy sample</th>
<th>Percentage of Airforce by sample</th>
<th>Airforce sample</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SSGT/FSGT/ POI</td>
<td>27.85</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>4.35</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5.36</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SGT/POII</td>
<td>40.85</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>10.30</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5.69</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CPL/ LS</td>
<td>61.02</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>13.30</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>9.66</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAC/LCPL/ AB</td>
<td>41.79</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>17.16</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>10.04</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PVT/AC/OS</td>
<td>23.93</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>19.25</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>20.71</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SUB TOTAL</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>196</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>63</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>52</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>311</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
FOOT NOTES

6 *United Nation, Department of Peacekeeping Operations Reports, 2012*
7 *United Nation, Department of Peacekeeping Operations Reports, 2012*
8 *www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/operations/early*

9 *Rashed Uz Zaman & Niloy Ranjan Biswas, Contributor Profile: Bangladesh, 2016*

x *Dipankar Banerjee, Contributor Profile: India, Institute of Peace and Conflict Studies, New Delhi, 2013*

xi *Dipankar Banerjee, Contributor Profile: India, Institute of Peace and Conflict Studies, New Delhi, 2013*

xii *GHANA ARMED FORCES PEACEKEEPING MANUEL, 2013*

xiii The research instrument should include screener questions to determine factors such peacekeepers salary, compensation from peacekeeping, attitudes and values of peacekeepers.