

Online Appendices

A Shrinking Humanitarian Space: Peacekeeping Stabilization Projects and Violence in Mali

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1 Overview

The online appendices contain additional information for the empirical part of this paper. The first appendix provides further background information and source materials. The second appendix provides different model specifications and robustness checks for the MWA analysis.

A Appendix: Data

A.1 QIPs

Table 1 shows the categories of the Quick Impact Projects (QIPs) of MINUSMA, and how much funding they received.

	Category	Funding
1	Other	117,269
2	Protection of civilians & conflict prevention	1,013,943
3	Rule of Law	1,154,285
4	Early recovery	1,237,747
5	Political & economic inclusivity	1,303,398
6	Confidence building in mission	1,762,244
7	Public services & civil administration	8,760,464
	Total	15,349,350

Table 1: Categories of QIPs in Mali, amount in US\$.

A.2 Aid Projects

Table 2 lists the different categories of humanitarian aid projects from the IATI database.

Table 2: Categories of humanitarian aid projects

Category	Number of Projects
Administrative costs of donors	99
Agriculture	2375
Banking and financial services	10
Basic education	138
Basic health	3127
Business and other services	689
Communication	92
Conflict prevention and resolution, peace and security	212
Developmental food aid / food security assistance	40
Disaster prevention and preparedness	122
Education, level unspecified	136
Emergency response	191
Energy generation and supply	15
Energy generation, distribution and efficiency	59
Energy generation, renewable sources	22
Fishing	33
Forestry	5
General budget support	10
General environmental protection	250
Government and civil society, general	1777
Health, general	553
Heating, cooling and energy distribution	13
Hybrid energy electric power plants	4
Industry	467
Mineral resources and mining	39
Other multisector	29
Other social infrastructure and services	270
Population policies / programmes and reproductive health	2695
Post-secondary education	6
Reconstruction relief and rehabilitation	9
Secondary education	44
Trade policy and regulations and trade-related adjustment	328
Transport and storage	82
Unallocated / unspecified	60
Water and sanitation	1669

A.3 Descriptive Statistics

This section presents the distribution and correlation of the 5 matching covariates used in the analysis.

Table 3: Summary Statistics

Statistic	N	Mean	St. Dev.	Min	Pctl(25)	Pctl(75)	Max
ln(Population Density)	7,936	3.344	2.404	−2.221	2.343	4.377	8.446
Nightlights	7,936	68.492	4.746	51	65	71	85
ln(UN Base Distance)	7,936	9.809	4.010	0.000	10.810	11.773	13.410
ln(Road Distance)	7,936	7.264	2.406	0.402	5.316	9.198	12.215
ln(Water Distance)	7,936	8.488	1.817	1.887	7.099	9.849	12.854

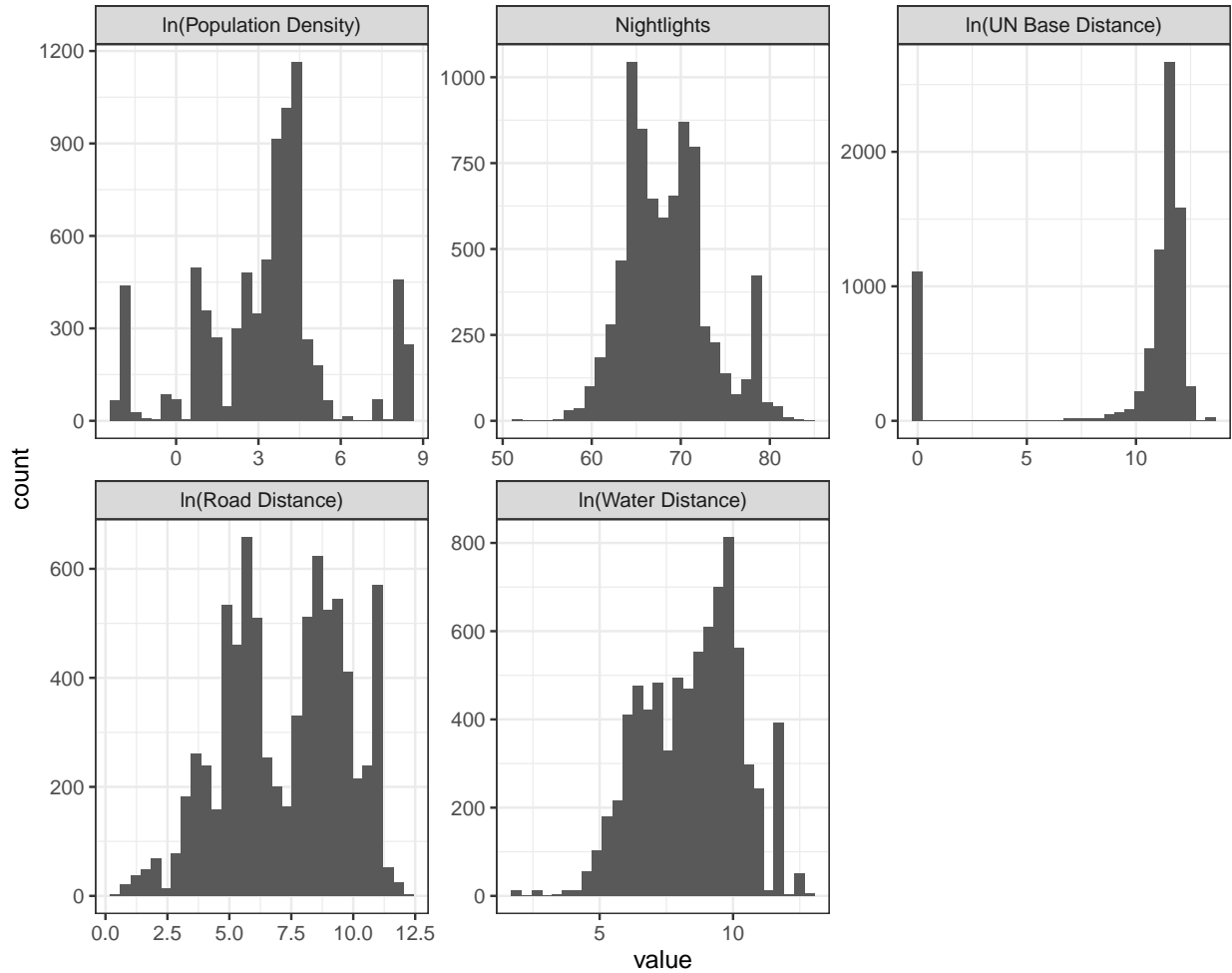


Figure 1: Distributions of matching covariates.

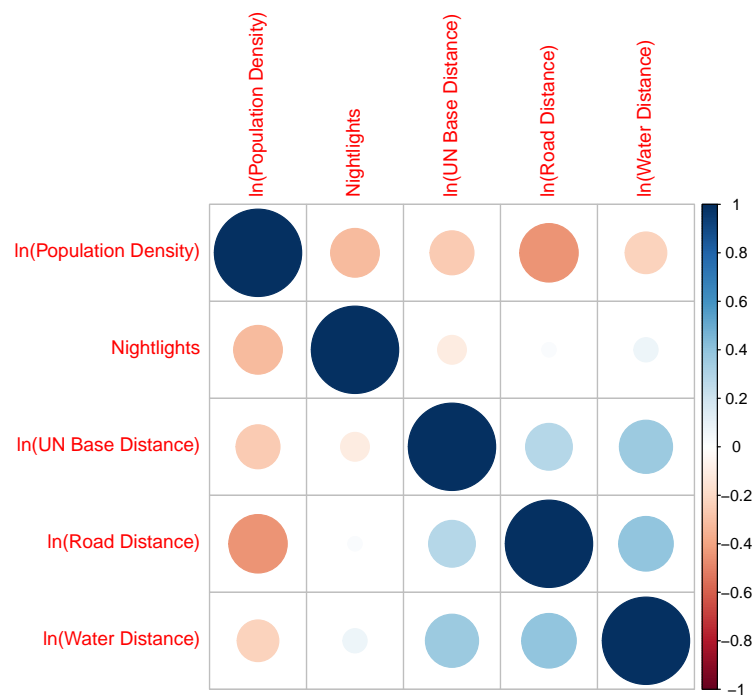


Figure 2: Correlation of matching covariates.

B Appendix: Alternative Outcome

B.1 NSAG Activitiy

The MWA with all (Non-State Armed Group) NSAG activities yields to a similar results to the outcome with battles, as shown in Figure 3. NSAG activities include all incidents of non-state armed actors (rebels, militias, etc.) from the ACLED database (Battles, remote violence, strategic development etc.) There is no increase in NSAG activities, rather, 30 days after project initiation NSAG activities goes slightly down.

Time[days]	Space[km]	Effect Size	p-value	Adj. R ²
30.00	3.00	-0.29	0.00	0.02
30.00	6.00	-0.31	0.00	0.02
30.00	9.00	-0.31	0.00	0.02
50.00	3.00	0.27	0.02	0.40
50.00	6.00	0.27	0.03	0.37

Table 4: Effect of QIPs on NSAG activity. Only space-time windows with statistically significant ($p \leq .05$) effects are presented.

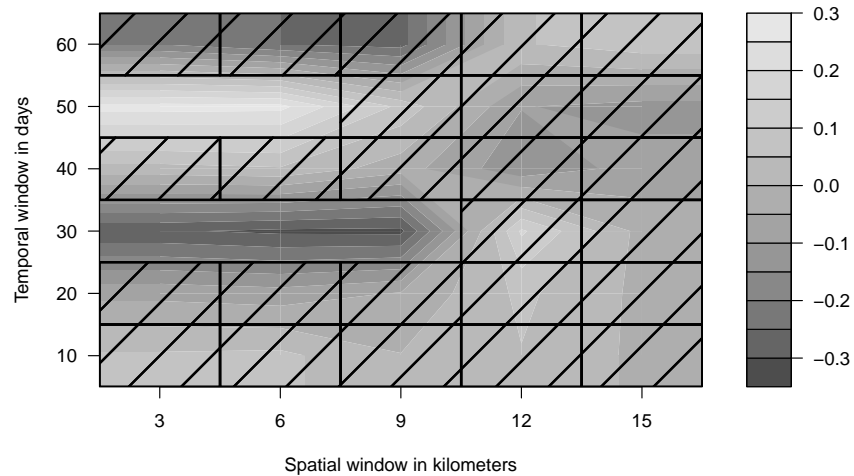


Figure 3: Point estimates of the effect of QIPs on NSAG activities. Statistically significant ($p \leq .05$) combinations are shown without any overlay.