**Policy options for reducing poverty and vulnerability in conflict-prone countries**

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| **SECTION A. Organization leading the activity and contact person**  A1 Center or organization leading the research activity:  International Food Policy Research Institute  A2 Name of contact person:  Jean-Francois Maystadt  A3 Email of contact person:  [J.F.Maystadt@cgiar.org](mailto:J.F.Maystadt@cgiar.org)  A4 Phone of contact person:  202-862-4623 |
| **SECTION B. Contribution to CRP2**  B1 CRP2 theme:  T 1: Effective Policies and Strategic Investments  B2 CRP2 subtheme:  ST 1.2: Macro-economic, Trade, and Investment Policies  B3 CRP2 output(s):  OP 1.2.9: Analysis of policy options to reduce conflict and promote development in conflict-prone countries  B4 CRP2 outcome(s):  OC 1.2.1: Use of outputs by policymakers to implement policy reforms and improve agricultural development strategies  OC 1.2.5: Use of outputs by civil society organizations in developing countries to increase their voices in policy and investment decisionmaking |

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| **SECTION C. Description of research activity**  C1 Title of activity: *(15 words)*  Policy options for reducing poverty and vulnerability in conflict-prone areas  C2 Summary of activity: *(100 words)*  This research will examine policy options for enhancing economic resilience in three countries – Democratic Republic of Congo, South Sudan and Ethiopia - that have been exposed to a combination of conflict and weather and other types of shocks (e.g. high food prices in the world or in the region). Identifying such policy options requires integrating the microeconomic and macroeconomic dimensions of resilience into a common framework and linking policies to the household and community capacities to cope with external shocks. The three case studies will use primary and secondary data to understand household and community level resilience/vulnerability to these shocks.  C3 What is the rationale for the activity? *(150 words)*  The studied three countries are among the top four largest African countries, while research on the impact of conflict and economic shocks in these countries is very sparse. In DRC and South Sudan, many years of conflict prevented substantive research on how both conflict and governance have influenced poverty and vulnerability. Similarly, pastoralist areas of Ethiopia and South Sudan, subject to conflictive competition over natural resources, are substantially under-researched. Most such areas are poorly covered (or not covered at all) by standard economic and agricultural surveys, and the only major research programs in the region ended almost seven years ago. Thus there is a major dearth of knowledge on the impacts of the droughts, conflict, higher food prices, and various public and private investments.  C4 What is the specific purpose of the activity? *(100 words)*  The specific purposes of this activity are:   * To identify the impact of conflict, economic shocks and government policies on poverty and vulnerability; * To understand how the impacts of these factors are mediated by policies, household and community assets and coping strategies. * To devise evidence-based policy recommendations on how best to reduce poverty and enhance resilience in these contexts.   C5 What are the tools, methods, and data to be used for the activity? *(300 words)*  The analysis will make extensive use of a combination of innovative econometric models, descriptive and comparative statistics, reviews of existing evidence and best practices in the study countries and comparable settings.  For the DRC, the analysis will mainly use the 1-2-3 survey 2004-05, the Demographic Health Survey 2007 and the upcoming 1-2-3 survey 2012. In South Sudan, detailed land use data, the first national baseline household survey (NBHS) and population census as well as a new Sudan Household Survey will be used. Other valuable data on health, nutrition, and infrastructure in South Sudan which may become available during the activity period include the Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) and the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS). In Ethiopia we will conduct primary surveys (market surveys of traders, brokers and pastoralists) to understand economic diversification and whether it contributes to resilience. Where available, this survey will also be augmented by secondary data sources such as price and wage data from the Central Statistical Agency, and various household expenditure, health and nutrition surveys (HICES and DHS).  Geo-referenced data will also be largely exploited in the three country case studies. Conflict data will be constructed based on the Armed Conflict Location and Event Data (ACLED), available for the three countries from January 1997 to December 2010. Weather-related phenomena will be modeled with the means of agro-climatologic data provided by the POWER project of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA). These data can be further combined with the IFPRI Spatial Allocation Model (SPAM) model that provides a very accurate description of the potential land use (highly disaggregated crop-specific production data).  C6 Research plan:   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | **Sub-activity, phase or step** | **Start date** | **End date** | | Collect primary and secondary survey data; clean and process datasets | March 2012 | August 2012 | | Analyze survey data | June 2012 | June 2013 | | Draft working and discussion papers | October 2012 | December 2013 | | Disseminate results with stakeholders | January 2013 | December 2014 | | Refine results and submit papers for publication (peer-reviewed journals) | February 2013 | June 2014 |   C7 Deliverables and milestones:  **OP 1.2.9: Analysis of policy options to reduce conflict and promote development in conflict-prone countries**   |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | **2012** | **2013** | **2014** | | Deliverables | Draft working and discussion papers | Final working& discussion papers:   * 3 Discussion papers on each country case study (to be submitted to peer-reviewed journals) | Final discussion papers and publications:   * 1 Discussion Paper on enhancing resilience to conflict and extreme weather shocks * 3 policy briefs on the role of food policies in enhancing resilience to conflict and extreme weather shocks * At least 3 Discussion Papers to be submitted to peer-reviewed publications | |  | Workshops and seminars to disseminate results to other researchers, and stakeholders (at least 2) | Workshops and seminars to disseminate results to other researchers, and stakeholders (at least 2) | | Milestones | Collection, compilation and cleaning of primary and secondary surveys:  Completion of draft reports  Conceptual framework to understand the role of food policies to enhance resilience to conflict and extreme weather shocks  Stocktaking on the nutrition challenges in post-conflict context and possible lessons for DRC food policies  Stocktaking on coping strategies and investment options in pastoralist areas in the Horn of Africa | Final reports & discussion papers |  | |  | Workshops and seminars to disseminate results to other researchers, and stakeholders |  |   C8 Beneficiaries: *(100 words)*  The intended beneficiaries include: the vulnerable population groups and communities being studied; country governments (local, regional, national); development partners, including bilateral and multilateral donors and NGOs; and civil society organizations. More generally, the research will provide an improved evidence base for development strategies in these countries and regions.  C9 Countries/regions:   |  |  | | --- | --- | | **Country or region** | **Percentage** | | South Sudan | 30% | | Democratic Republic of Congo | 30% | | Ethiopia – arid and semi-arid lowlands (“pastoralist”) areas | 40% |   C10 Partners:   * Ethiopian Development Research Institute (EDRI) * Managing Risk for Improved Livelihoods (MARIL) PLC, Ethiopia * International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI) * Université Catholique de Bukavu (Laboratoire d’Economie Appliquée au Développement) * University of Kinshasa   C11 Key staff:   |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | **Name** | **Organization** | **Person month allocated to this activity** | | | | **2012** | **2013** | **2014** | | Derek Headey | IFPRI, DSG | 5 | 5 | 5 | | Jean-Francois Maystadt | IFPRI, DSG | 4 | 4 | 4 | | Olivier Ecker | IFPRI, DSG | 1 | 1 | 1 |   C12 How are gender issues addressed? *(200 words)*  In the DRC and South Sudan the analysis of nutrition will focus on individual level outcomes, including disaggregation by gender, and maternal malnutrition. It is also possible to disaggregate by sex of the household head. There is additional gender information in the Demographic Health Surveys on domestic violence, and gender roles and attitudes which will be exploited. In the Ethiopian study there is less of an explicit gender focus since the main data source is a market survey. However, the survey will include questions on the roles of men and women in the markets and on the evolution of gender participation over time.  C13 How will the activity strengthen the capacity of partners? *(100 words)*  In the DRC, this activity will directly contribute to IFPRI’s country strategy support program in which capacity building in improving the design, implementation and monitoring of agricultural and food security strategies is one of most important activities. In Ethiopia, this study will contribute to capital strengthening in EDRI, which is the hosted institution of IFPRI’s Ethiopia Strategy Support Program (ESSP). In particular, this activity will be highly demanded by EDRI and the government, as very little work in pastoralist areas of Ethiopia has been done. More specific areas of capacity strengthening will include survey design and implementation, analysis of data, and dissemination of results. In South Sudan, the creation of empirical evidence and research based knowledge on policy options to improve food security and spur broad based economic growth in South Sudan, through analysis conducted in collaboration with South Sudanese and other research partners.  C14 What is the communications strategy for the activity? *(100 words)*  In Ethiopia and South Sudan the very strong interest in investing more resources to build greater resilience in pastoralist areas means that there are number of development partners, NGOs, regional organizations, civil society groups and government bodies interested in an improved evidence base. Hence we will disseminate results to these partners through workshops, policy briefs, and by linking the paper with current USAID/World Bank/IGAD technical support consortium, of which IFPRI is a part. In DRC, the Strategic Analyses and Knowledge Support System (SAKSS) nodes at the national and subnational will be used to disseminate the project results. These SAKSS nodes are expected to fill knowledge gaps, timely disseminate policy relevant knowledge and strengthen local institutional and human capacities in support of the formulation and implementation of a country’s agriculture investment plan.  C15 Comments:   * This activity will look for additional funding to cover the cost of conducting the market survey in the Ethiopia study. * In DRC and Ethiopia where IFPRI has the country strategy support programs, research staff of CSSPs will participate in this activity, and they will be primarily funded by the CSSPs. * This activity will look for funding from various sources, including from CSSPs, to cover the cost of national collaborators. * In both CSSP countries, this activity will be supported by the CSSP offices in disseminating its research findings and in-country policy dialogues with the policymakers and other stakeholders. |

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| **SECTION D. Budget**  D1 Costs:  US$   |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | **2012** | **2013** | **2014** | **Total** | | Personnel – Key staff | 83,987 | 89,026 | 93,477 | 266,489 | | Personnel – Other staff | 21,419 | 27,245 | 34,655 | 83,319 | | Travel | 10,000 | 12,000 | 14,400 | 36,400 | | Operating expenses | 58,769 | 61,120 | 63,564 | 183,453 | | Trainings / Workshops | 3,000 | 3,600 | 4,320 | 10,920 | | Partners / Collaborators / Consultancy contracts |  |  |  |  | | Capital and other equipment |  |  |  |  | | Contingency |  |  |  |  | | ***Total direct costs*** | 177,174 | 192,990 | 210,417 | 580,581 | | % indirect costs | 17 | 17 | 17 |  | | ***Indirect costs*** | 30,385 | 33,098 | 36,086 | 99,570 | | **Total activity costs** | 207,560 | 226,088 | 246,503 | 680,151 |   D2 Funding sources (if known):  US$   |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | **2012** | **2013** | **2014** | | **Window 1-2** | 207,560 | 226,088 | 246,503 | | **Window 3** | $ | $ | $ | | **Bilateral** | $ | $ | $ | | **Total** | **$** | **$** | **$** |   For bilateral funding, donor and program: |