The Conflict Exposure Module: Theory and Practice

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Perugia
19-23 March 2018
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Monday</th>
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<tr>
<td>9:00 - 10:00</td>
<td>Opening</td>
<td>CEM Module (Tilman)</td>
<td>Discussion of White Paper (Nadia)</td>
<td>Ethics and Security (Damir and Tilman)</td>
<td>Group Work E: Presentations of</td>
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<td>Survey Techniques and Technologies (Neil)</td>
<td>Group Work D: Design a Module II (Tilman)</td>
<td>Designed Conflict Modules (Tilman)</td>
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<td>10:00 - 11:00</td>
<td>Introduction of Participants and Expectations (Tilman)</td>
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<td>11:30 - 12:30</td>
<td>Household Surveys (Diane)</td>
<td>Group Work C: Design a Module I (Tilman)</td>
<td>Panel Data and Tracking (Damir)</td>
<td>RCTs in Conflict and Humanitarian Settings (Tilman)</td>
<td>Feedback on the Course and Next Steps</td>
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<td>12:30 - 13:30</td>
<td>LUNCH</td>
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<td>13:30 - 14:30</td>
<td>Conflict Theory (Tilman)</td>
<td>Other Conflict Data (Ghassan)</td>
<td>Data Collection and Forced Displacement (UNHCR)</td>
<td>Behaviour and Welfare of Refugees and IDPs (Paolo and ISDC)</td>
<td>Free time</td>
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<td>14:30 - 15:30</td>
<td>Group Work A: Conflict (Tilman)</td>
<td>Presentation of the work of EGRIS (UNHCR)</td>
<td>Matching Conflict Data to Surveys (Ghassan)</td>
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<td>16:00 - 17:00</td>
<td>Group Work B: Conflict and Behaviour (Neil)</td>
<td>SDG 16: The Case of Kyrgyzstan (Damir)</td>
<td>Cultural Excursion Dinner</td>
<td>Measuring Fragility (Neil and Ghassan)</td>
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Overview

1. Introduction
2. Motivation
3. Some Concepts
4. Conflict and Development
5. Measuring Conflict Exposure
6. Other Surveys
7. The Conflict Exposure Module
8. Conclusions
Introduction
Key Messages

1. We need a more detailed understanding of conflict

2. Data collection has not kept pace with incidence of conflict

3. There is a survey tool which measures ‘conflict exposure’
HiCN Households in Conflict Network

About

Violent conflicts are a substantial barrier to economic development. Almost one third of the world’s population lives in conflict-affected low income countries. Yet little is known about the effects of conflict on household behaviour, household welfare and poverty.

The Households in Conflict Network (HiCN) brings together researchers interested in the micro level analysis of the relationship between violent conflict and household welfare.

The purpose of HiCN is to undertake collaborative research into the causes and effects of violent conflict at the household level. In particular, the researchers affiliated to the Network are committed to:

- characterise various forms of conflict from a household level perspective;
- identify channels through which households are affected by conflict-induced shocks;
- quantify the impact of conflict at the household level, such as the loss of household members, livestock and land;
- analyse the feedback mechanism from household welfare to violent conflict, such as the effects of inequality and poverty on the incidence of conflict;
- develop methods best suited to analyse the impact of conflict on household welfare;
- derive policy recommendations based on research findings for supporting households and communities affected by conflict.

This website provides:
- research papers published by HiCN fellows;
- information about relevant surveys and household datasets;
- news about research activities;
- learning materials from research workshops.

Latest Publications

- HiCN WP 197 Is Conflict Contagious? Evidence from a Natural Experiment
  Croth B. and Feltner J. (2015)
- HiCN WP 196 Income Inequality and Violent Crime: Evidence from Mexico’s Drug War
- HiCN WP 195 Networks in Conflict: Theory and Evidence from the Great War of Africa
- HiCN WP 193 What methods may be used in impact evaluations of humanitarian assistance?

Latest News

- www.hicn.org
Measuring Conflict in Micro-Level Surveys

By Tilman Brück, Patricia Justino, Philip Verwimp and Andrew Tedesco

- Socioeconomic research on conflict has demonstrated that the circumstances of conflict matter greatly to policies designed to overcome legacies of conflict.
- Measuring conflict exposure in micro-surveys

The sourcebook reviews current practices and discusses specific methodologies for empirical research in conflict-affected areas and among conflict-affected populations. The module is particularly useful for researchers interested in developing a conflict typology. It may also be useful for the analysis of violence in other settings such as fragile states or areas suffering from high degrees of violence (such as some urban areas affected by organized crime).

- www.worldbank.org/lsms-isa -> tools
- www.hicn.org -> working papers
- article in “World Bank Research Observer” -> in your folder
History of the Literature

First: Academic research in economics
   - Paul Collier et al
   - Frances Stewart et al

Second: Policy makers
   - World Development Report 2011
   - OECD Fragile States Reports
   - SOFI 2017
Conflict Theory:
Motivation
Conflict Incidence

Armed Conflict by Region, 1946-2014

Conflict Incidence

Armed Conflict by Type, 1946-2014

No. of Conflicts

Year


Conflict Incidence

Armed Conflicts by Incompatibility, 1946-2014

Conflict Incidence

Armed Conflicts by Intensity, 1946-2014

Motivation: Effects of War

Civil wars, insurrections, riots and other forms of mass violent conflict affect millions of people every year across the world

– one third of the world’s population in 2001 lived in conflict-affected LICs
– two thirds of these people resided in rural areas (own calculations)

Many things we do not know about conflicts:

– Who are these people? What do they do to cope?
– Why do they get affected by violence? In what way?
– Are they part of the conflict? What led them into it?

At a fundamental level, conflict originates from people’s behaviour and how they interact with society and their environment

Hence conflict is a socio-economic process, which can be modelled, measured, understood, influenced, etc
Conflict: Context of the Debate

Some features

– destruction of capital
  (infrastructural, physical, natural, human, social etc.)
– erosion of formal and informal institutions
  (rule of law, education, trust etc.)
– uncertainty about the future
  (frontiers, political leaders, property etc.)
– structural change of economy
  (sectors dissolve, subsistence returns etc.)
Conflict: Context of the Debate

Some categories of conflict
- international, national, local
- intense or low-intensity
- lasting or short
- urban or rural
- political or economic

Time dimension
- pre-conflict
- conflict
- post-conflict
⇒ the conflict cycle
Motivation: The Micro Perspective

Why bother?
– either control for ‘conflict’ in the analysis to avoid bias
– or study ‘conflict’ as a topic in its own right
⇒ either way, data is needed to account for ‘conflict’ (or fragility etc)

Move to measure ‘conflict’ itself
– traditionally, ‘conflict’ has been unobservable
– rather measure effects of ‘conflict’ (e.g. battle deaths)
– to truly open black box, we should measure ‘conflict’ itself
⇒ developed module on ‘conflict’ for household surveys
Some Concepts
Definitions

Mass violent conflict

= Systematic challenge to right and ability of the state to define and implement property rights (‘institutions’)

‘Conflict’ is a special case of a humanitarian emergency

A common issue in many cases will be a dramatic change in institutions, broadly defined (‘fragility’)
Social and Economic Theory

There is large body of social and economic theory available to describe and analyse behaviour. These theories assume the prevalence of peaceful conditions and the rule of law (property rights). For example:
- households maximising consumption under a budget constraint
- farms maximising production under an input constraint

External shocks are limited to rainfall variation, illness of family members or livestock, crop diseases,…

Little attention is given to human-induced, deliberate or violent shocks or processes such as mass violent conflict.
Analytical Framework

conflict \rightarrow \text{policy} \rightarrow \text{individual behaviour and welfare} \leftarrow \text{exogenous factors}

policy \rightarrow \text{conflict} \leftrightarrow \text{individual behaviour and welfare}
Levels of Observation

The individual

The household
  – head of the household (unitary model)
  – intra-household differences (collective model)

The extended family

The farm

The firm

Peer-group or village-level networks

Regional data

Country-level data

→ these levels are connected and their boundaries are fluent
Levels of Analysis (1)

Individual
- randomly selected individuals in household or all individuals (roster)
- also to account for intra-household issues
- especially shocks: death, disability, disease, dislocation, destruction
- also: activities, outcomes and expectations
- could ask about group identification here (e.g. ethnicity)
Levels of Analysis (2)

Household

– head or other member of household responds on behalf of household, “Was any member of your household injured or disabled during the war or when you were leaving your previous home?” (LSMS Azerbaijan 1995)

– shocks, access to services and markets, investments, land access and use, social relations and networks

– beware of shifting definitions and compositions of households in times of conflict and over time (and space)

– useful as an instrument to capture violence and conflict when these are relatively widely distributed in the population
Levels of Analysis (3)

Community (not yet considered in the module)

- ask knowledgeable member of community or focus groups
- or aggregate up from individual or household responses
- also focus on policy activities (especially reconstruction)
- because mass violence events can be very concentrated in time and space, in some circumstances, community-level questions may be more appropriate to uncover the extent of the impact of violent conflict

⇒ also discussion with Patricia Justino on Thursday
Measuring Conflict Exposure
What is our Comparison Group?

Conflict analysis 1.0

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Conflict Zone</th>
<th>Not Conflict Zone</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Households Affected by Conflict</td>
<td>direct victims, incl. civilian casualties</td>
<td>indirect victims, e.g. returned IDPs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households Not Affected by Conflict</td>
<td>indirect victims, e.g. farmers</td>
<td>reference group</td>
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Conflict analysis 2.0

- differentiate causes, nature and effects of conflict across groups, space and time - including by victims and perpetrators
- consider degrees of conflict - hence much more data-intensive
- in other words: measure ‘conflict exposure’ at the individual level
Assessing the Status Quo

1. Surveys usually focus on post-war periods, not war-time
2. Often designed in close cooperation with the government
3. Explicit conflict-related questions are rare
4. Usually few and/or broadly defined answer categories
5. Lack of comprehensiveness to cover multiple dimensions of conflict
6. Only few surveys are comparable across time and space
7. For understanding conflict dynamics and dynamics of coping with conflict, panel data with questions on ‘conflict exposure’ in all waves are needed
Challenges (1)

Identification
- indirect effects of war can rarely be traced in surveys
- hence in the past often focus on conflict as a shock (easy to measure!)
- e.g. death: killed in action or died due to poor medical services

Boundaries
- What is individual, household or community “shock”?
- especially with expectations: one action may affect all households

Location
- aim to specify where conflict occurred
- develop maps of conflict (geo-coding data)

Intensity and other characteristics
- measure severity and nature of conflict and its elements
Challenges (2)

Conflict dynamics
- trace events across space and time
- do not measure conflict as a singular shock - rather study conflict cycle

Crime versus conflict
- what is difference between looting in war and theft due to high insecurity (e.g. cattle rustling)?

Linkages with related topics
- measurement of conflict links with measurement of political institution, groups, identity, crime, violence etc

Difficult to collect data in conflict-affected areas
- Danger! Conflict cannot be measured easily contemporaneously...
Challenges (3)

Measurement and selection bias
- ex-post measurements suffer from recall errors and attrition
- violent events are often very concentrated in time and space
  - people or whole households not covered by surveys (massacres)
  - restricted opportunities to choose participants
- migration
  - tracking is necessary yet displaced people are often not registered
- political constraints and sensitivities (LSMS)

Ethics
- risky to measure the intensity of violence or to access respondents
- political constraints and sensitivities
Advantages of a Conflict Module

Explicitly identify violent conflict
- probe deeper into the manifestations, extent and magnitude of group-based violence
- inter-temporal changes: capture social and political transformations
- possibility to link different types of violence with specific harm

Ease of handling a ready-made module allows saving costs
- is designed to be included - with minor modifications depending on the local context - in future micro-level surveys

Make surveys and results more comparable
- helping to set standards in survey development and in conflict research
Related Literatures

Macro-level measures of violent conflict
– e.g. the number of battle deaths per country per year

The occurrence of violent events
– see Deep South Watch data, IISS Armed Conflict Database, CEWARN Reporter, ACLED, CERAC, HRDAG
– though they could be re-constructed from data

Estimation of war deaths with household surveys
– as is done by Burnham 2008; Burnham et al. 2006; Roberts et al. 2006
– critically discussed by Spagat (2009) and by the International Rescue Committee (IRC) (see Human Security Report 2008/9)

The perfect analysis of what is conflict
– instead, this is meant to yield an operational tool
Dimensions of Conflict (1)

**Measurement of participation in conflict**
- this requires additional information
- may be hard to elicit truthful responses

**Measurement of victimization**
- victims of conflict are not random: hence study their characteristics
- this must be multi-dimensional: political, social, economic etc
- there are strong ethical implications to ask about victimization

**Measurement of nature of conflict (and its legacy)**
- this matters hugely for study of its effects
- perhaps this differentiates conflict from, e.g., HIV
- hence harder to develop a standard set of questions
- ‘conflict’ is similar to ‘trade liberalization’
Dimensions of Conflict (2)

Measurement of *intensity* of conflict
- current analysis does not usually account for this
- conflicts differ widely by intensity and hence impact

Measurement of *start and end dates* of a conflict
- what exactly is the conflict period?
- consider importance of looming and recent violence

Measurement of *conflict legacies*
- hence also question long-term effects of conflict
- what is “the post-war period”?
Approaches (1)

Types of conflict questions
- questions about direct effects of conflict (e.g. asset destruction)
- questions about indirect effects of conflict (e.g. displacement)
- most basic option: include additional, conflict-relevant answer codes (e.g.: why did you loose this cattle?)

Conflict module vs. integration of conflict questions
- conflict module may help to focus
- may help to achieve comparability across surveys
- perhaps better for tracing conflict events and direct effects, less useful for causes and indirect effects
- but beware of varying local circumstances
- but the response rates in separate conflict modules may be lower
Approaches (2)

“Normal” survey versus conflict survey
- on the one hand: addition of conflict dimension as a rich source of information in the context of a multi-topic, multi-module survey
- on the other hand: smaller scale, single-topic surveys on conflict can go into more depth

Cross-sectional versus panel surveys
- normally, LSMS and DHS are cross-sectional surveys
- much can be learned from them by adding a few conflict questions
- for understanding conflict dynamics and dynamics of coping with conflict, panel data with conflict questions in all waves are needed

Merge conflict event data with “normal” surveys
- hence avoid need to have all relevant data in one survey
- but availability of two such suitable datasets may be low
Other Surveys: Types and Examples
Socio-Economic Surveys (1)

Note

– these are not explicitly collected for the analysis of processes or consequences of violent conflict per se but can be used for that purpose by being creatively merged with conflict event data

Standardized Household Surveys and Socio-Economic Panels

– Verwimp and Bundervoet (2007): The Burundi Priority Household Panel (1998-2007), one of the few panel data sets
  • ’when were you forced to work for free (for an armed actor)?‘, ‘have you been beaten ‘, or ‘ how much tax/bribe did you pay to the rebels?’
  • household welfare is measured before as well as after the event of violence in communities

– World War II destruction coupled with GSOEP
  • Akbulut-Yuksel’s (2009) data-set on the city-level destruction in Germany
Socio-Economic Surveys (2)

Demographic and Health Surveys
- Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS)
  - variety of tremendously detailed on health, fertility and mortality questions (e.g. De Walque/Verwimp (2010) and Brück/Schindler (2010) on Rwanda)
  - but beware of bias: whole families might have died
- United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), Burundi
  - years (and sometimes month) of violent events registered
  - a pre-conflict variable to wit the number of cattle the household possessed
  - duration and location of all migratory moves and residences since the start of the civil war (see Bundervoet, 2009)
- 2002 Rwandan Rural Labor and Death Survey
  - no further questions about the profile of the perpetrators
  - Rwanda restricts the measurement of ethnicity
Socio-Economic Surveys (3)

Livelihood and Well-Being Surveys

- Living Standard Measurement Surveys (LSMS)
  - to assess the effectiveness of interventions designed to improve the living standards of individuals, households and communities in developing countries
  - in a few cases the LSM surveys incorporate questions on experiences with conflict and violence (e.g. see studies by Bhaumik, Gang, Yun (2005); Alva, Murrugarra, Paci (2002); Shemyakina (2006, 2009); Hatlebakk (2007) and overview by Brück et al (2010))
Conflict Surveys (1)

Ex-combatant surveys
- i.e. micro-level analyses on the process and impacts of mobilization
- Blattman and Annan: Survey of War Affected Youth (SWAY) in Northern Uganda
  - e.g. measurement of the scope and nature of violence (most brutal and traumatic acts of violence experienced (e.g. “You were forced to kill a family member or friend” “You were forced to betray a family member or friend”); measure psychosocial well-being; use locally adapted instruments
  - measurement of violence does not account for different levels of intensity or length of exposure of these events; omit domestic violence, verbal abuse, and forced displacement; did not differentiate between different perpetrators of violence
Conflict Surveys (2)

- Humphreys/ Weinstein (2003, 2004) on Sierra Leone
  - “Which faction were you a member of?”; soldiers’ actions during the war at different locations (‘in/during combat’, ‘near the base’, and ‘within the unit itself’)
  - unlike Deininger (2003) include question asking respondents what they were told they would receive upon joining a fighting group
  - survey lacks information such as attitudes toward the government or patterns of voting and participation.
  - similar survey: Pugel 2006 on Liberia

- Arjona and Kalyvas (2008) on Colombia
  - joining, group organization and practices, and demobilization
  - their differentiation in insurgent and incumbent groups was given up by Guichaoua’s (2007)
Conflict Surveys (3)

– Mvukiyehe, Samii and Taylor (2007) on Burundi
  • comparison of experiences of combatants and non-combatants possible
  • people experiencing “physical mistreatment or sexual abuse” and/ or forced labor, and can directly identify groups of perpetrators
  • do not account for intensity (number of times the incidents occurred)
  • some questions are speculative or might lead the respondent too much into a pre-determined direction (“In terms of speculation, is there any of the following things that you were expecting to get as interest if you had to join?” - “Revenge? Happiness? Power? Respect? Dignity? Friends? Pride?”)

  • asks about the timing of injuries and the perpetrators;
  • do not account for intensity (number of times the incidents occurred)
  • it does not specify the different acts of violence
Conflict Surveys (4)

Genocide and atrocity surveys

- Genocide Transition Survey (2000)
  - Verwimp on approach, profiles of perpetrators (2005) and victims (2003)
- Darfur Refugee Questionnaire (DRQ)
  - links violent acts and the victims of these acts immediately with a description of the perpetrator
  - it is specifically designed to capture the extent of violence and conflict afflicted on a given population as well as particulars about the type of violence and the profile of the perpetrators
- Vietnam War: Hamlet Evaluation System (HES)
  - differentiates between ‘selective terrorism (kidnapping and assassination)’ and ‘non-selective terrorism’, such as ‘mining’ and ‘bombing of a public place’; community-level dataset
Conflict Surveys (5)

Displacement surveys

– Catholic Church in Colombia
  - Deininger et al. (2004): decisions to return after displacement
  - information was collected only if the people requested assistance from the Church

– Northern Uganda Livelihood Survey (NULS) 2007
  - questions are carefully phrased and answer categories are specific enough to also estimate past experiences with violence; type of crime and violence experienced, information on the perpetrators; causes of health problems due to combat operations, additionally specifying whether the person was a combatant, and to whom they would turn for protection
  - limited in its scope to assess people’s health status
  - the variable on the timing of death is not exact
Conflict Surveys (6)

Displacement Surveys (cont.)

- CEDE’s database on violence by municipality by Calderón and Ibáñez (2009)
- Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS) data and the Northern Uganda Survey (NUS) by Fiala (2009)
  - lack of questions on health
- PODES - Indonesia
  - Czaika and Kis-Katos (2009) maps conflict-affected villages across all of Indonesia; community-level collected census
Conflict Surveys (7)

Post-Conflict Reconstruction Surveys

- aim to evaluate the impact peacekeeping operations have on the advantage to capture the conflict re-escalation (or security perception) and repeated violence against civilians in different locations
- Cote d'Ivoire survey by Mvukiyehe and Samii (2008, 2009)
  - asks explicitly to report on events and circumstances associated with the possibility of renewed conflict
- Tuungane on survey in the Democratic Republic of Congo (2007)
  - see Humphreys (2008)
  - develop instruments to capture the attitudes towards the legitimacy of using violence
The Conflict Exposure Module
Demographic Characteristics (1)

Identifying changes in the household composition

– Can already reflect causes of psychological traumata, low family connectedness, abduction and orphaning
– re-allocation of tasks: depending on the characteristics of the members who leave or join, this may lead to changes in productivity and income; child labor; identification gender-specific vulnerabilities
– can in later analysis predict poor labor market success (Annan et al. 2006; Rodriguez/ Sanchez 2009; Justino 2009)
Demographic Characteristics (2)

The reasons why a person left the household can provide the first direct information on the impacts of war

– timing of these changes in the household composition (A8), which might reveal information on dynamics of the conflict – people acting differently in different phases of the conflict
– additional questions on the age of people leaving the household (A9) might be interesting for the analysis of the strategies of the warring parties to recruit or abduct people (Annan et al. 2006)
– more than counting the number of death, we are interested in causes

Neglected question: reasons for ‘joining’ the household

– can reveal information on the impacts of conflict even if it took place in distant regions
Economic Welfare (1)

Identification of changes in income and asset endowments enables us to study whether and to what extent the conflict represented an economic shock to the household

– B 1.1: Did you experience severe losses of income since the outset of the conflict [SPECIFY PERIOD OF TIME IN CONTEXT]?  
– B 1.2: What was the longest period of interruption?  
– B 1.3: We would like to specify the reasons for the losses of income. Did you experience any of the following?

**The answer categories reflect**

– lack of economic opportunities; security considerations and infrastructural destructions (limited access to markets); military service; restrictions on investments; social restrictions; set-backs in health
Economic Welfare (2)

Assets

- assets are important mechanisms of self-insurance in risky environments and at the same time likely to be destroyed in heavy fighting as well as to become key targets for soldiers and looters (Brück 2004: 9; Justino 2009; Bundervoet et al. 2009)
- B 2.1: Was property considerably destroyed, lost or robbed because of the violence or displacement?
- B 2.2: When exactly did this occur?
- B 2.3: What was the overall value of the item at the time that it got lost? (SPECIFY CURRENCY)
- B 2.4: Who was responsible for the destruction or theft? (SPECIFY IN CONTEXT)
Activities during Conflict (1)

How do people adjust to the manifold challenges and incentives that conflicts bring about?

- ex-ante coping activities, meaning that the household has anticipated changes induced through higher levels of insecurity, an example would be the sell of livestock

- ex-post coping strategies are chosen as a reaction to lower levels of opportunities due to insecurity and violence
Activities during Conflict (2)

Examples of questions

– C1: Have you or your household members changed your economic activities as a result of violence [SPECIFY TIME PERIOD IN CONFLICT]?
– C2: Compared to the situation before the conflict [SPECIFY PERIOD OF TIME IN CONTEXT] what changes did you actually make?
– C3: Did you take any of the following steps in/during [SPECIFY PERIOD OF TIME]?
– C4: If so, when exactly did you introduce this measure?
– C5: What was the main reason?
– C6: If it was undertaken for protective purposes, what type of harm or type of violence is this measure going to protect you from?
Harm and Health (1)

Chance of not being employed in future, moderately lower wages and increase deprivation, social dislocation, and vulnerability (Anan et al. 2006: 44, 47)

While the information on health seems to be one of the better collected ones in past surveys, they are still too vague

The meaning of phrases like ‘physical’ and ‘sexual aggression will differ greatly in different contexts and cultures
Harm and Health (2)

Examples of questions

– D1: Which forms of maltreatment do you not consider as violence?
– D2: Have people in your household or have you experienced any of the following?
– D3: Who was the person experiencing the harm?
– D4: When was the harm inflicted for the first time?
– D5: Please specify if the referred person was part of a warring fraction when harm was inflicted
– D6: Where did the incident occur?
– D7: aim to identify whether the person experiencing harm was a combatant or not
Displacement (1)

Displacement, executions, disappearances, kidnapping, …
- associated with decreases of income and nutrition (Fiala 2009; Engel/Ibanez 2007; Ibanez/Moya 2006) and the break-down of families and social protection (Alderman et al. 2006)

Examples of questions
- E1: In (SPECIFY PERIOD OF TIME OF CONFLICT) did you live in the same place as now?
- E2: When did you leave your home for the first time?
- E3: When did you return to the place you left?
  - questions on the identification of the timing and time span of the displacement will aim to provide necessary background information to estimate the impacts of conflict on displacement as well as of displacement on other socio-economic outcomes
Displacement (1)

– E4: How many times have you changed residence since the beginning of the conflict?
  • Moreover, a question the number of times a person migrated might be an indicator for the intensity of this experience.

– E5: What was the main reason for you to move to the current place?
  • capture the driving motivations for ex-ante coping strategies (anticipation of conflict), e.g. ‘insurmountable disputes increased in the local area’, or ‘political reasons’, ‘threat of violence’
  • Ex-post strategies, e.g. ‘Property destroyed in war’

– E6: In case you were forced to leave, who forced you to leave your original place of residence?

– E7: Where did you stay most of the time during the absence?

– E8: Why did you not leave the place despite the outbreak of conflict?
Education

Violent conflicts results in the reduction of social, economic and political opportunities for certain groups (Justino 2009)

This impact is most apparent in the process of human capital formation, which is often interrupted during the conflict

- F1: Did you miss school for more than one month in the last years
- F2: How long did you stay out of school?
- F3: Why did you miss school or discontinue studies? Please state the main reason
Perceptions of Security

Generally, perceptions and expectations matter and are under-researched

- G1: How safe do you feel in your neighborhood/ local area?
- G2: Why did you not introduce preventive steps?
  - Capturing these perceptions is important as they might induce the adaptation or maintenance of coping strategies as described in section C
Conclusions
Priorities

Identify conflict-induced losses and damages
  human capital, physical assets, infrastructure etc (“having”)

Identify effects of conflict on people
  changes in coping strategies (“doing”)
  changes in welfare, including food security (“being”)

Identify effects of conflict on infrastructure and markets
  including trust, social capital, exchange etc (“functioning”)

⇒ Work with partners to collect the data
Take-Aways

1. Conflict and development are more closely intertwined than is often assumed.
2. This also holds at the individual level.
3. Hence it is important to capture ‘conflict exposure’.
4. But it is very hard to do so.
5. Hence we developed a set of consistent, comparable and systematic criteria to identify violence and conflict.
6. These can be adapted to fit national needs and circumstances.
Questions and Answers

Thank you!