

Post-War Economics

Micro-Level Evidence from the African Great Lakes Region

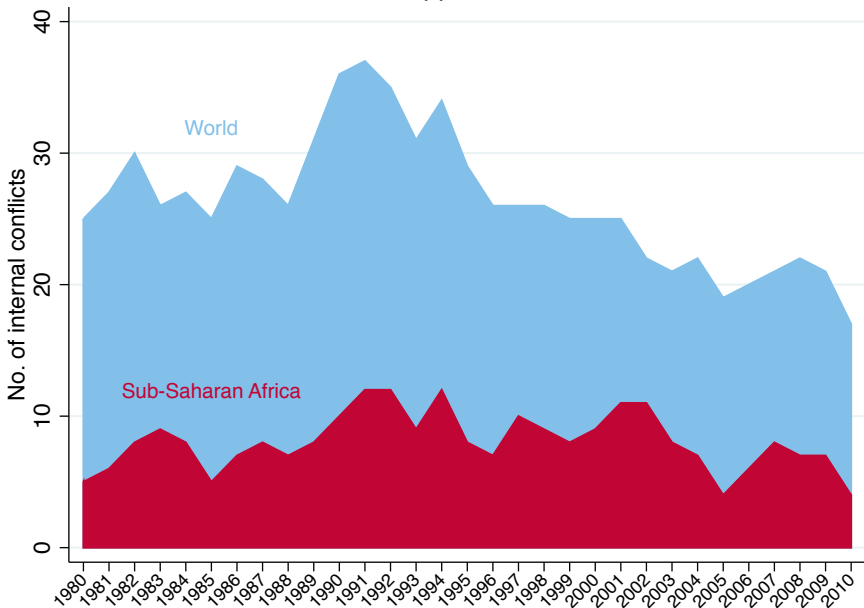
Olivia D'Aoust

Université libre de Bruxelles (SBS-EM, ECARES) and FNRS

July 11, 2015

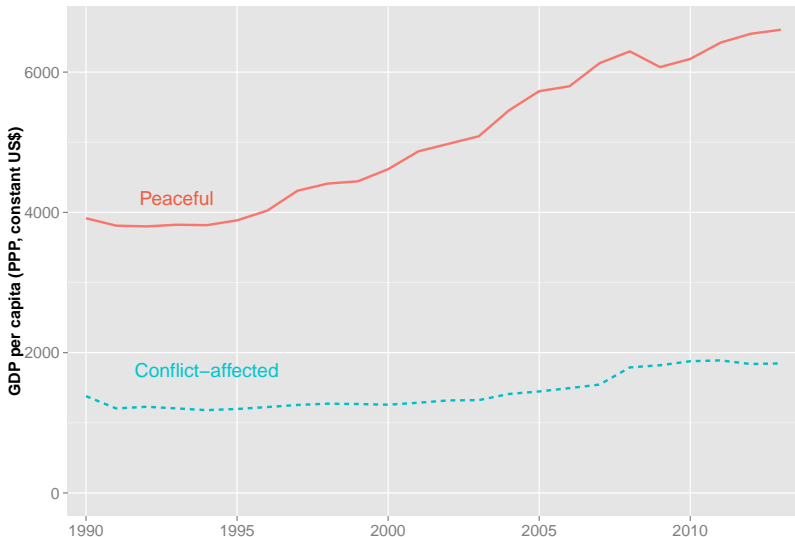
Why?

A third of civil conflicts happens in Sub-Saharan Africa



Source: UCDP/PRIO Dataset

Divergence in economic growth between conflict-affected and peaceful countries in sub-Saharan Africa



Source: World Development Indicators

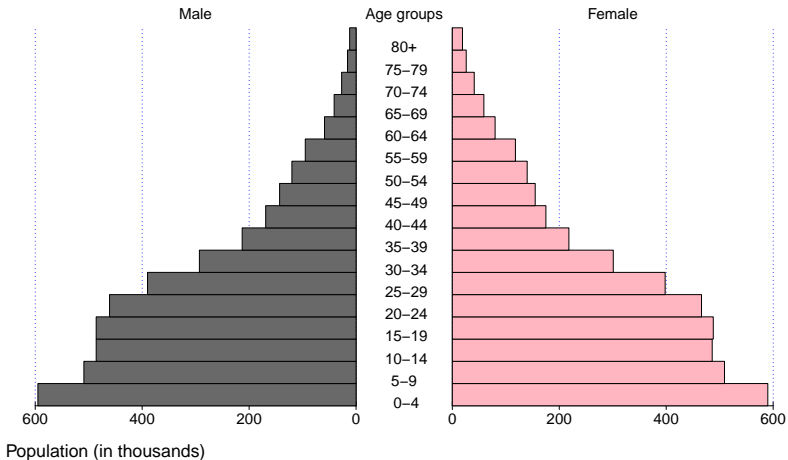
Where?

Where?

Mostly Burundi, but also Uganda

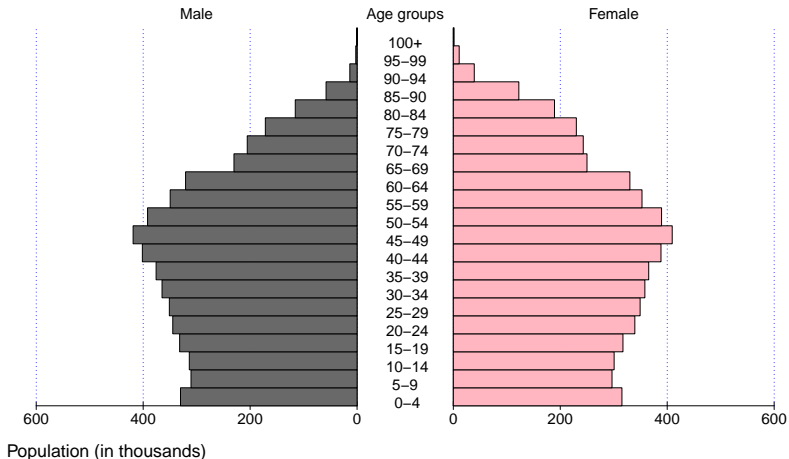


Burundi's population: half below 14



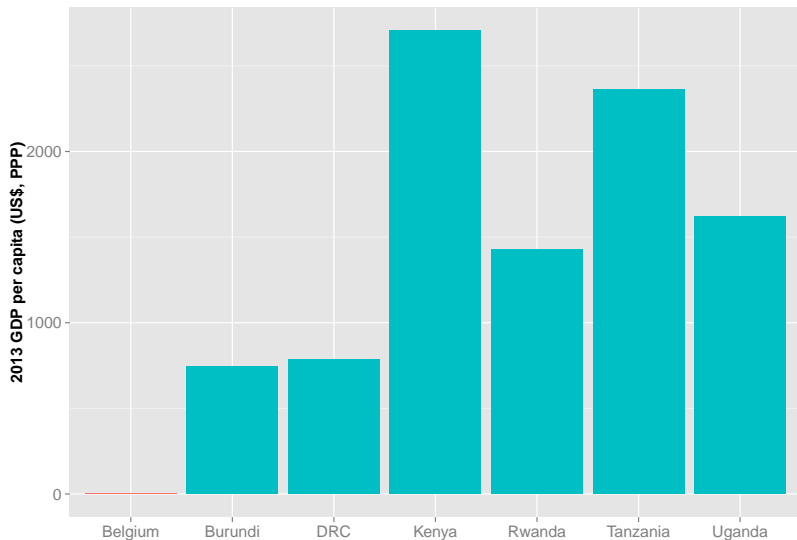
Source: UN, 2010

Belgium's population: aging



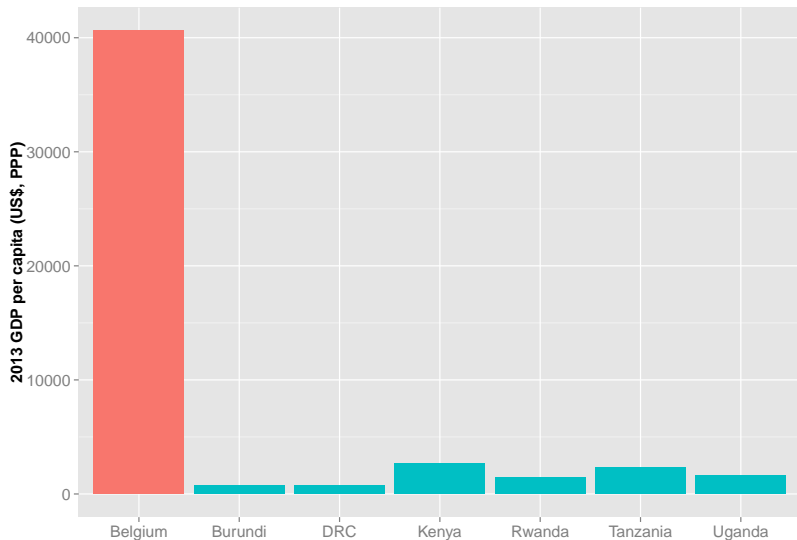
Source: Census, 2011

Revenue per inhabitant in 2013: comparing the Great Lakes to Belgium



Source: World Development Indicators

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#Burundi

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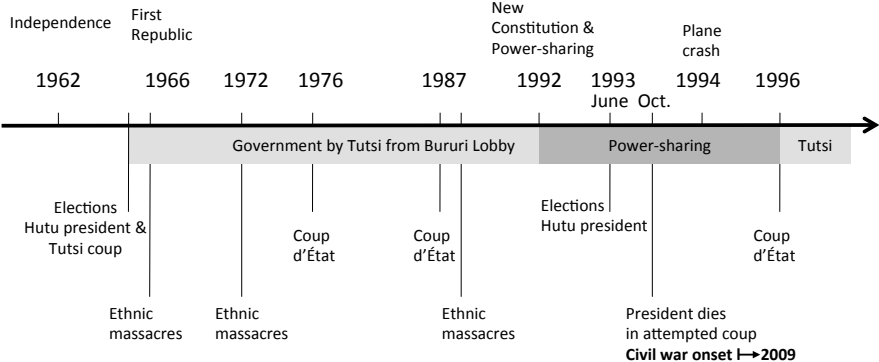


RFI

What?

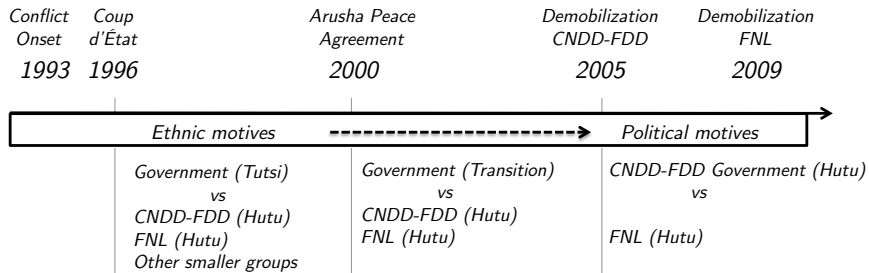
Chapter 1

Historical Background



Chapter 1

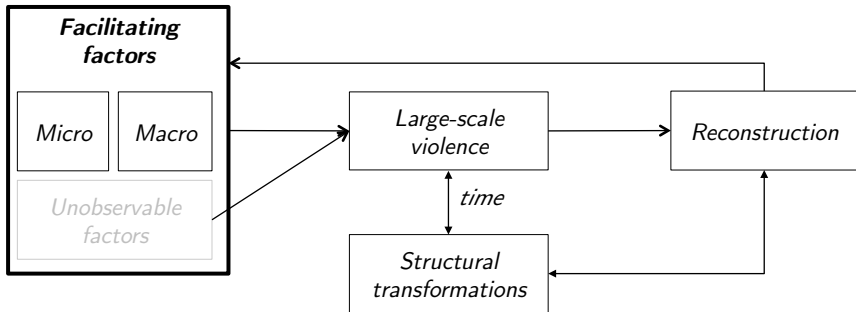
Historical Background



Roadmap

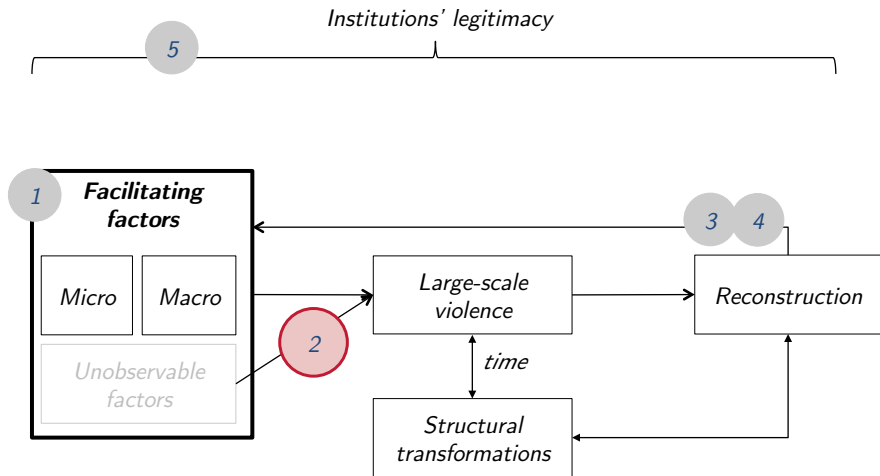
The cycle of violence

Institutions' legitimacy

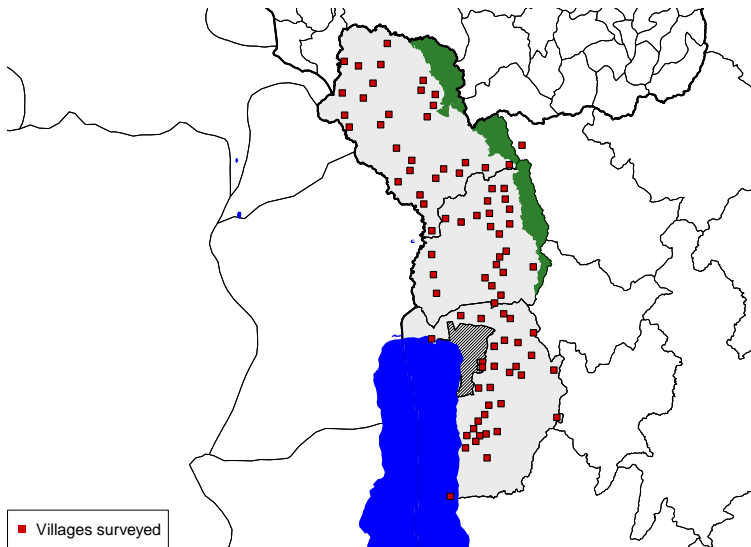


Chapter 2

On the Instrumental Power of Refugees: Household Composition and Civil war in Burundi

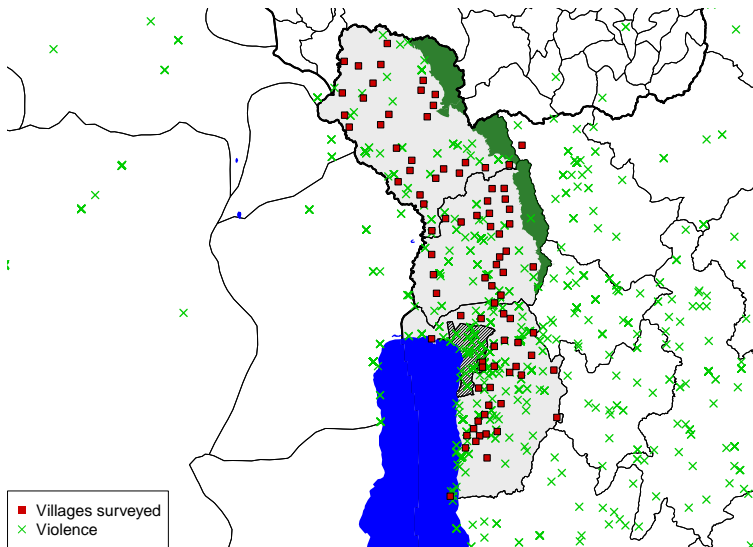


Did violence during the war and the return of ex-combatants to their villages affect household composition?



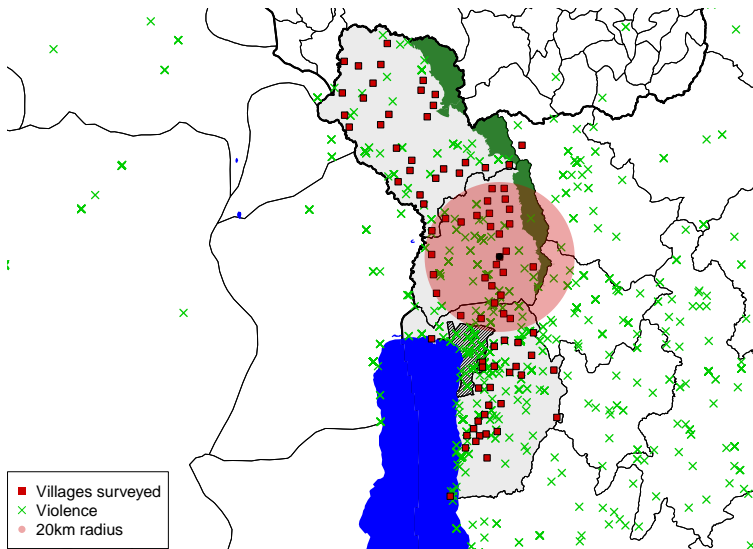
Source: 2005 MICS survey

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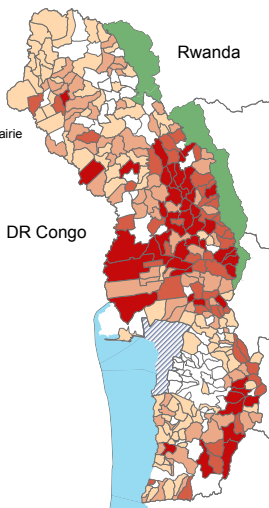
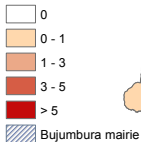
Source: ACLED

Did **violence** during the war and the return of ex-combatants to their **villages** affect household composition?



Did violence during the war and the return of ex-combatants to their villages affect household composition?

Nr. ex-rebels per 1000



Source: CNDRR registers

Chapter 2

The instrumental power of refugees

“Contrary to other refugee exodus from danger [...], it was an organized system of mass mobilization for a political purpose. The refugees settled in their camps, in perfect order, under the authority of their former leaders, ready to be used for further aims.” (Prunier, 2009)

[This phenomenon] *“devastating effects are nowhere more dramatically revealed than in the three states under consideration [DRC, Rwanda et Burundi] - the transformation of refugee-generating conflicts into conflict-generating refugees.” (Lemarchand, 1997)*

Chapter 2

Household Composition and Civil war in Burundi

Did violence during the war and the return of ex-combatants to their villages affect household composition?

1 Violence

- ▶ In more affected locations, there are relatively more adults (men) within households.
- ▶ In-migrations after the war, or members staying to protect their family and assets are the most likely explanations

2 Ex-combatant returns

- ▶ In less affected locations, there are more adult men within households
- ▶ Young ex-combatants originating from smaller households were more likely to go back home rather than forming their own household

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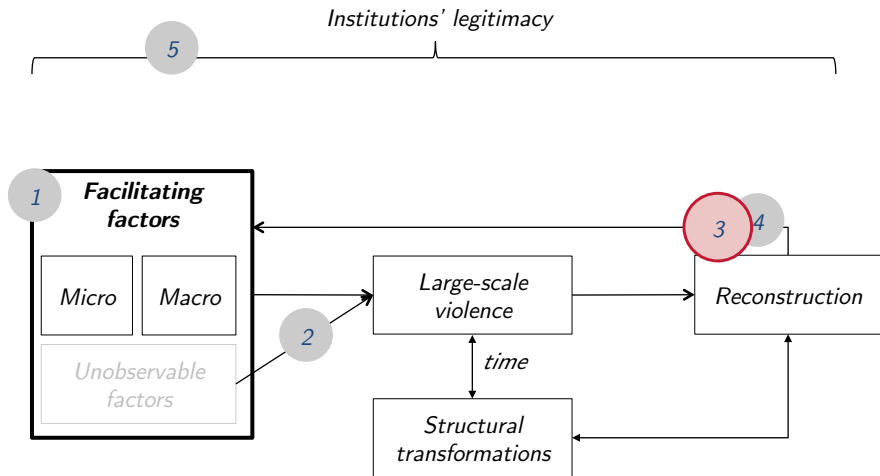
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Chapter 3

Who Benefited from Burundi's Demobilization Program?

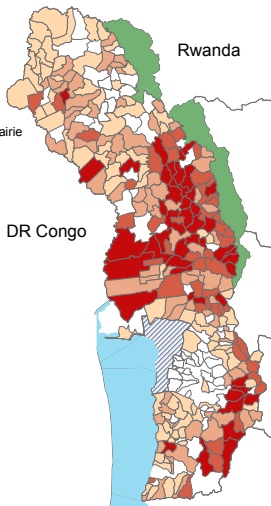
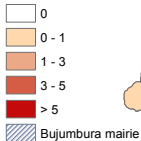


Chapter 3

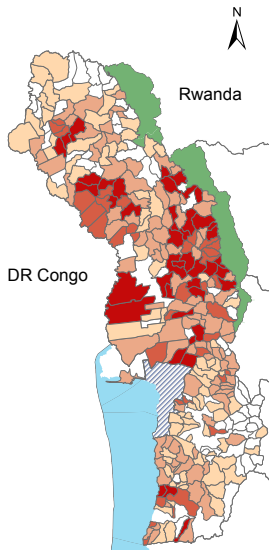
Who Benefited from Burundi's Demobilization Program?

(a) 2004

Nr. ex-rebels per 1000

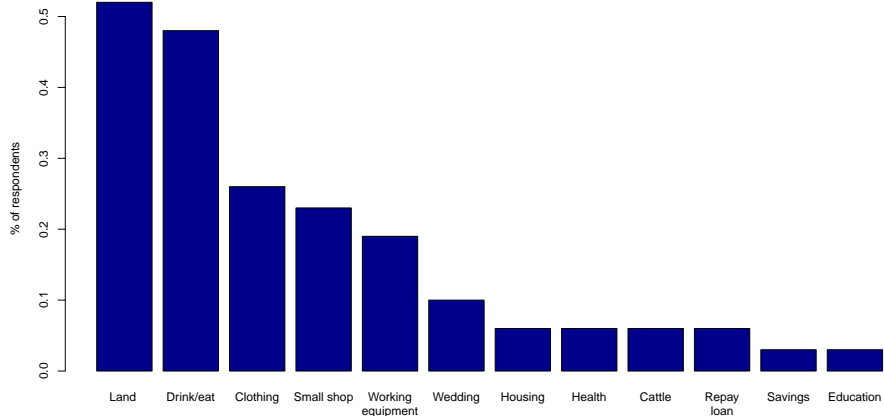


(b) 2009



Chapter 3

Who Benefited from Burundi's Demobilization Program?



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Who Benefited from Burundi's Demobilization Program?

Did the program improve the living conditions of ex-combatants and their communities?

1 Cash grants

- ▶ Both ex-combatants' households and their communities benefited from the cash grants paid by the program, in particular in villages with large returns.
- ▶ Consumption, current spendings and livestock ownings increased.

2 Cash and in-kind grants

- ▶ The indirect effect on the community disappeared as the cash gradually escaped the local economy. Among ex-combatant' households, the boom did not sustain either.
- ▶ Consumption, current spendings and livestock ownings decreased and converge to initial levels

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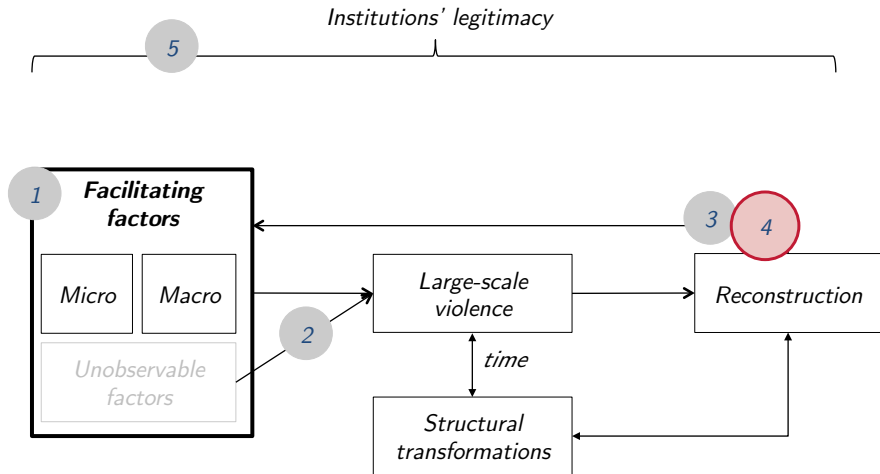
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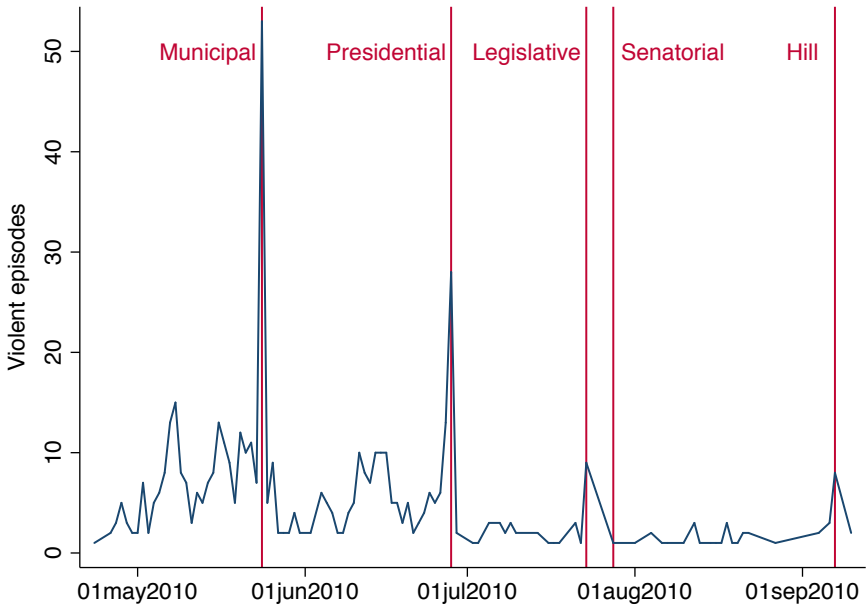
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Chapter 4

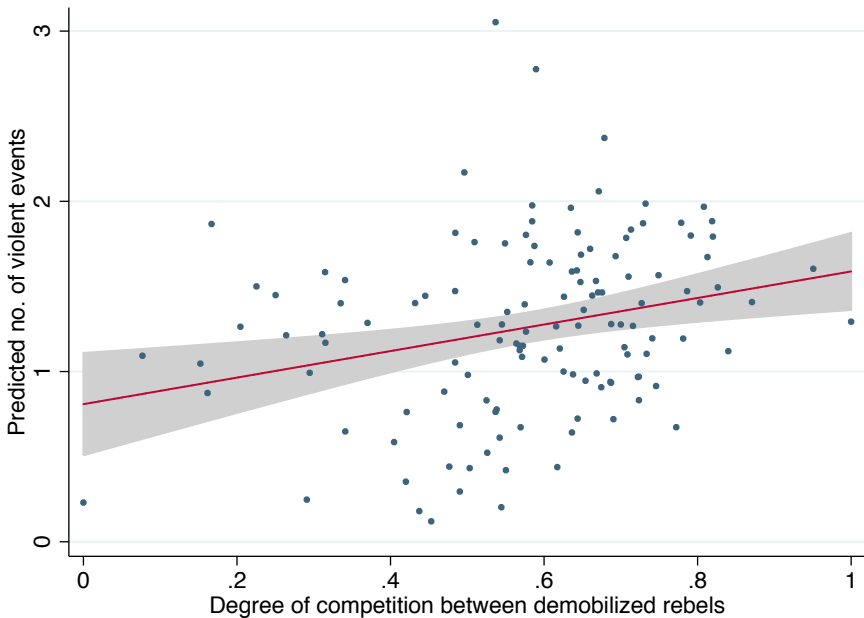
From Rebellion to Electoral Violence



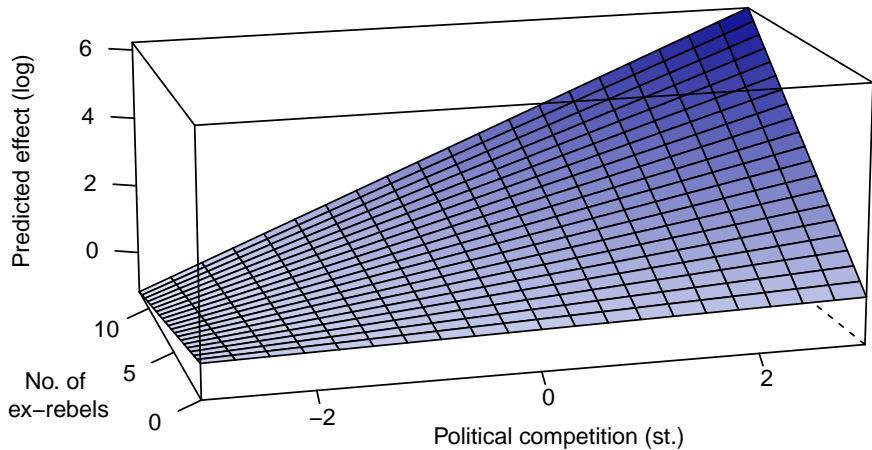


Source: Ushahidi Amatora Mu Mahoro

Competition between demobilized rebels' groups

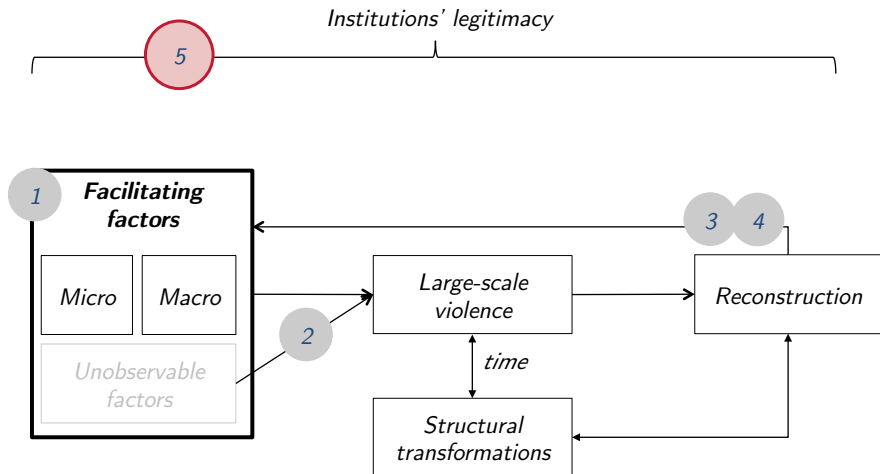


Political competition demand for violence meets
the “hard core supporters” supply

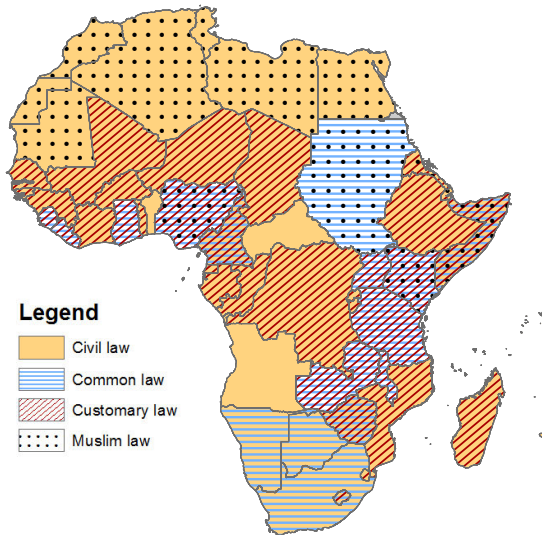


Chapter 5

Who Benefits from Customary Justice? Rent-seeking, Bribery and Criminality in sub-Saharan Africa

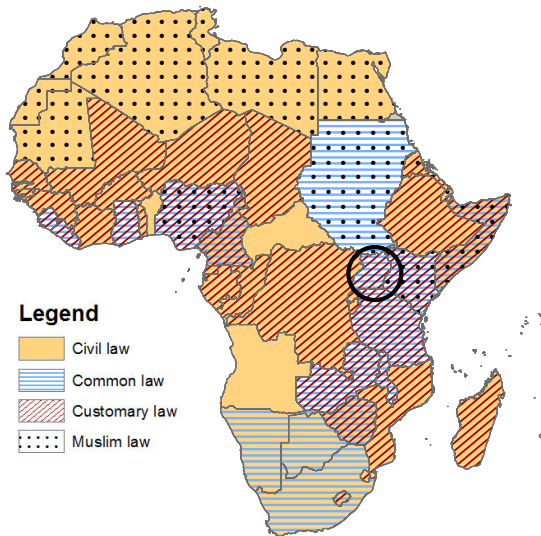


Legal pluralism: co-existence of traditional and modern law



Source: JuriGlobe research group, Université d'Ottawa

Focus on Uganda



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Focus on Uganda

"If my goat is stolen, I must find the wrongdoer and bring him to the chief; my remedy is then either to get the goat back or to be compensated in money or kind so that I am restored to my original position." (Lamony, 2007)

Customary justice pro's

- 1 Cheap
- 2 Flexible
- 3 In local language
- 4 Accessible

Customary justice flaws

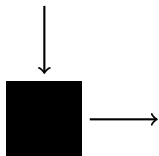
- 1 Discriminatory
- 2 Corrupted
- 3 Poorly monitored
- 4 Subject to conflicts of interest

Chapter 5

Who Benefits from Customary Justice? Rent-seeking, Bribery and Criminality in sub-Saharan Africa

Within a dual judicial system, victims can often choose to which authority to complain, which may lead to inconsistencies in judgments' outcomes

- What will be the choice of victims?
- How will criminals behave?
- What will judges decide?



- Victims report crimes to customary justice to get reparations, unless serious offense
- Expecting that, criminals commit petty crimes
- Customary judges grab money from victims (rent-seeking) and criminals (bribery)

How?

Behind the scene...

So What...

... should we take home

- Insecurity is one of the most challenging impediment to economic growth and development
- In a post-conflict setting, relapse into violence is common
- Demobilization programs would benefit if training were offered in conjunction to money grants
- Programs that facilitate the transition from rebel groups to political parties, and from rebel to civilian life should be further studied and improved
- Investigating the nature and evolution of the conflict is crucial
- Recognized, accountable and legitimate institutions and public sector, allowing tangible changes, could also make a difference