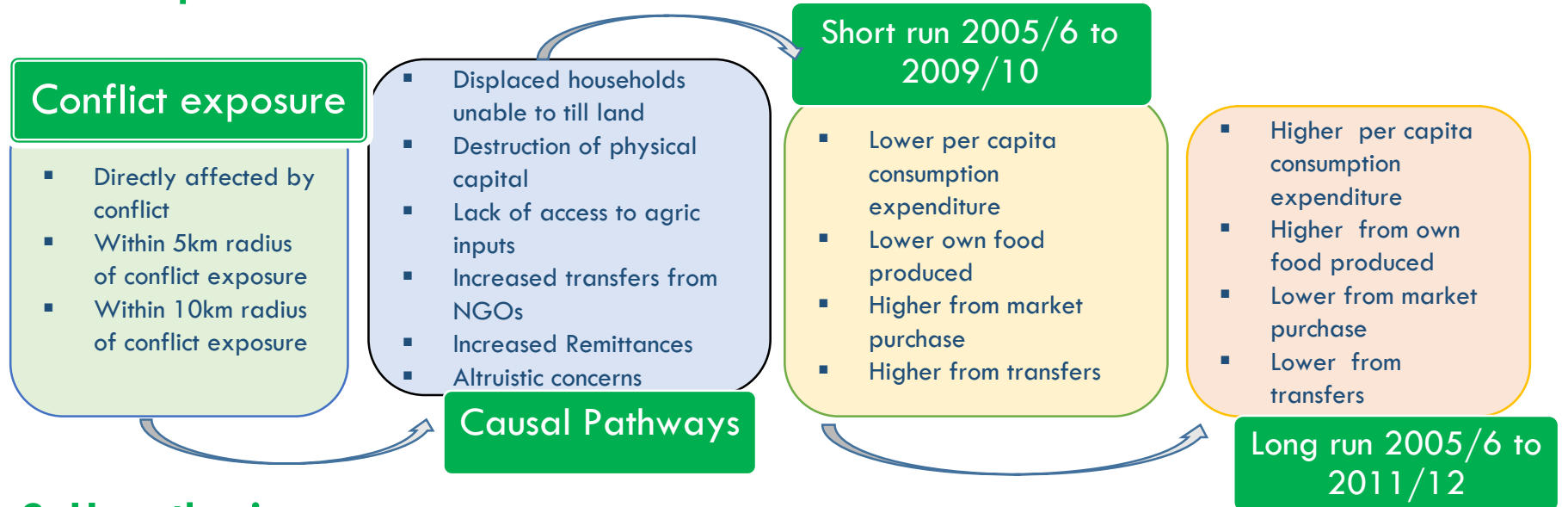


Conflict Exposure and Food Consumption Pathways During and After Conflict: Evidence from Uganda

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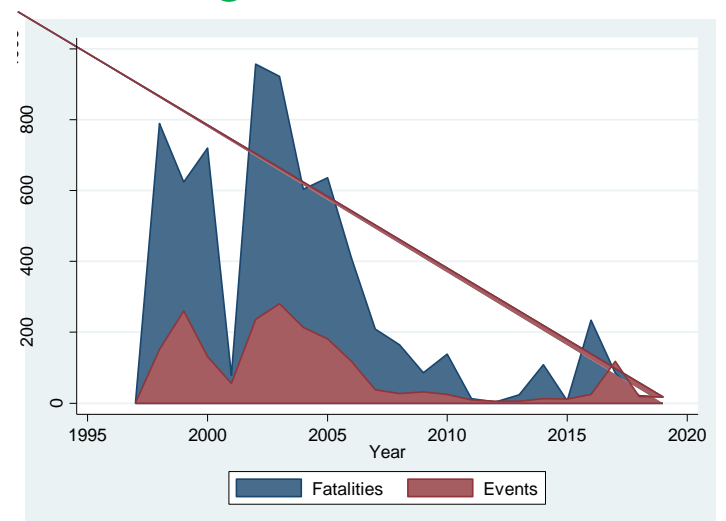
1. Conceptual framework



2. Hypothesis

- Families affected by violence will have higher consumption expenditure in the post-conflict period both in the immediate and medium-term than during the conflict.
- The closer the households are to the point of conflict locality, the higher the magnitude of effect
- The share of consumption expenditure from their own food produced for households affected by conflict is higher. Consumption expenditure from market purchases and transfers is lower in the immediate and medium-term post-conflict periods.
- The returns to land and skilled labor and the effects of market accessibility will be higher for households affected by conflict

3. The Lord Resistance Armed Conflict in Uganda



4. Findings

Conflict Measure	Consumption pathways			
	Own food	Market purchase	Transfers	Away from home
Short run (3 years after)				
Household reported	+	-	↑	↓
Within 5km conflict exposure	↓	↑	+	+
Within 10km conflict	↓	↑	↑	+
Long run (6 years after)				
Household reported	+	↓	↑	-
Within 5km conflict exposure	+	↑	-	↓
Within 10km conflict	-	+	↑	-

5. Conclusion and Policy implications

- Humanitarian assistance should cover a wider geographical area
- Transfers and other social safety nets remain crucial underlying the humanitarian-development-peace nexus
- The need for increased investments to create non-farm employment opportunities to spur economic recovery.
- Focus on improving agriculture production for subsistence consumption in these areas.

6. Contact information

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