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Agriculture as an engine of economic reconstruction and development in fragile countries

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RESOURCES

Glossary¹

Accountability. The ability of institutions to be responsive to citizens, including abiding by their aggregated preferences, disclosing necessary information, permitting citizen participation in decision-making, and allowing for citizen sanction of public officials on the basis of publicly recognized norms and procedures.

Anthropometry. Use of human body measurements to obtain information about nutritional status.

Body mass index (BMI). The ratio of weight for height, measured as the weight in kilograms divided by the square of height in metres.

Capacity. The ability of institutions to carry out their core functions efficiently and effectively. When states lack this capacity, they cannot mitigate stresses that might induce organized violence.

Citizen security. Both freedom from physical violence and freedom from fear of violence. Applied to the lives of all members of a society (whether nationals of the country or otherwise), it encompasses security at home, in the workplace, and in political, social, and economic interactions with the state and other members of society. Similar to human security, “citizen security” places people at the centre of efforts to prevent and recover from violence.

Collaborative, inclusive-enough coalitions. Unlike elite pacts, these coalitions involve broader segments of society—local governments, business, labour, civil society movements, in some cases opposition parties. Coalitions are “inclusive enough” when they involve the parties necessary to restore confidence and transform institutions and help create continued momentum for positive change; and when there is local legitimacy for excluding some groups—for example because of electoral gains, or because groups or individuals have been involved in abuses.

Commitment mechanisms. Ways to persuade stakeholders that intentions to break with past policies will not be reversed, including creating independent functions for implementing or monitoring agreements.

Confidence. Trust between groups of citizens who have been divided by violence, between citizens and the state, and between the state and other stakeholders (neighbours, international partners, investors).

Conflict. Conflict as used in this report is defined as struggles between interdependent groups that have either actual or perceived incompatibilities with respect to needs, values, goals, resources or intentions. This definition includes (but is broader than) armed conflict – that is

¹ FAO, IFAD, UNICEF, WFP and WHO. 2017. The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2017. Building resilience for peace and food security. Rome, FAO.

organized collective violent confrontations between at least two groups, either state or non-state actors

Conflict sensitivity. Conflict sensitivity means to study the profile, causes, actors and dynamics of conflict and the interaction between these and the proposed intervention. In the context of sustaining peace, this means maximizing positive impacts toward peace while minimizing negative impacts, including potentially creating so-called future hazards.

Dietary energy intake. The energy content of food consumed.

Dietary energy supply (DES). Food available for human consumption, expressed in kilocalories per person per day (kcal/person/day). At country level, it is calculated as the food remaining for human use after deduction of all non-food utilizations (i.e. food = production + imports + stock withdrawals – exports – industrial use – animal feed – seed – wastage – additions to stock). Wastage includes loss of usable products occurring along distribution chains from farm gate (or port of import) up to retail level.

Expectations. The way people make judgments about the future and how it will affect them, their families, and their communities. In situations where a track record of violence has created low trust, both excessively low and excessively high expectations can create problems for government policy.

Elite pacts. Formal or informal agreements by the holders of political, military, or economic power. These agreements, often enforced through coercion and patronage, are typically “personalized,” based on individual agreements. Throughout history the key motivating factor in forming an elite pact has been the wish to contain violence and to secure the property and economic interests and opportunities of pact members. The Report argues that elite pacts can provide short term security but that violence often recurs unless the pact broadens and is accompanied by institutional transformation.

Food insecurity. A situation that exists when people lack secure access to sufficient amounts of safe and nutritious food for normal growth and development and an active and healthy life. It may be caused by unavailability of food, insufficient purchasing power, inappropriate distribution or inadequate use of food at the household level. Food insecurity, poor conditions of health and sanitation and inappropriate care and feeding practices are the major causes of poor nutritional status. Food insecurity may be chronic, seasonal or transitory.

Food security. A situation that exists when all people, at all times, have physical, social and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life. Based on this definition, four food security dimensions can be identified: food availability, economic and physical access to food, food utilization and stability over time.

Fragility. Fragility is defined as the combination of exposure to risk and insufficient coping capacities of the state, system and/or communities to manage absorb or mitigate those risks. The new OECD fragility framework is built on five dimensions of fragility – economic, environmental, political, societal, and security – and measures each through the accumulation and combination of risks and capacity. See OECD. 2016. States of Fragility 2016: Understanding Violence. Paris. Available at www.oecd.org/dac/states-of-fragility-2016-9789264267213-en.htm

Fragility and fragile situations. Periods when states or institutions lack the capacity, accountability, or legitimacy to mediate relations between citizen groups and between citizens and the state, making them vulnerable to violence. Research for the Report reinforces the close link between institutional fragility and the risk of conflict.

Hunger. In this report, the term hunger is synonymous with chronic undernourishment.

Institutions. The formal and informal “rules of the game.” They include formal rules, written laws, organizations, informal norms of behaviour and shared beliefs—and the organizational

forms that exist to implement and enforce these norms (both state and non-state organizations). Institutions shape the interests, incentives, and behaviours that can facilitate violence. Unlike elite pacts, institutions are impersonal—they continue to function irrespective of the presence of particular leaders, and thus provide greater guarantees of sustained resilience to violence. Institutions operate at all levels of society—local, national, regional, and global.

Kilocalorie (kcal). A unit of measurement of energy. One kilocalorie equals 1 000 calories. In the International System of Units (SI), the universal unit of energy is the joule (J). One kilocalorie = 4.184 kilojoules (kJ).

Legitimacy. Normatively, this term denotes a broad-based belief that social, economic, or political arrangements and outcomes are proper and just. The concept is typically applied to institutions. Legitimacy is acquired by building trust and confidence among various parties. Forms of legitimacy include process legitimacy (which relates to the way in which decisions are made), performance legitimacy (which relates to action, including the delivery of public goods), and international legitimacy (which relates to the discharge of values and responsibilities that international law view as the responsibility of states).

Macronutrients. Here refers to the proteins, carbohydrates and fats available to be used for energy; measured in grams.

Malnutrition. An abnormal physiological condition caused by inadequate, unbalanced or excessive consumption of macronutrients and/or micronutrients. Malnutrition includes undernutrition and over nutrition as well as micronutrient deficiencies.

Micronutrients. Vitamins, minerals and other substances that are required by the body in small amounts; measured in milligrams or micrograms.

Nutrition security. A situation that exists when secure access to an appropriately nutritious diet is coupled with a sanitary environment, adequate health services and care, in order to ensure a healthy and active life for all household members. Nutrition security differs from food security in that it also considers the aspects of adequate caring practices, health and hygiene in addition to dietary adequacy.

Nutrition-sensitive intervention. Interventions designed to address the underlying determinants of nutrition (which include household food security, care for mothers and children and primary healthcare services and sanitation) but not necessarily having nutrition as the predominant goal.

Nutritional status. The physiological state of an individual that results from the relationship between nutrient intake and requirements and from the body's ability to digest, absorb and use these nutrients.

Organized violence. The use or threat of physical force by groups. Includes state actions against other states or against civilians, civil wars, electoral violence between opposing sides, communal conflicts based on regional, ethnic, religious or other group identities or competing economic interests, gang-based violence and organized crime and international non-state armed movements with ideological aims. While an important topic for development, we do not cover domestic or interpersonal violence. At times we refer to violence or conflict as a shorthand for organized violence, understood in these terms. Many countries address certain forms of violence, such as terrorist attacks by non-state armed movements, as matters that are subject to their criminal laws.

Over nutrition. A result of excessive food intake relative to dietary nutrient requirements.

Overweight and obesity. Body weight that is above normal for height as a result of an excessive accumulation of fat. It is usually a manifestation of expending fewer calories than are consumed. In adults, overweight is defined as a BMI of more than 25 but less than 30, and obesity as a BMI of 30 or more. In children under five years of age, overweight is defined weight-

for-height greater than 2 standard deviations above the WHO Child Growth Standards median, and obesity as weight-for-height greater than 3 standard deviations above the WHO Child Growth Standards median.

Pragmatic, best-fit approaches. Programs, institutions and reforms that are not technically the lowest-cost option for achieving outcomes, but are adapted to local political, security, and institutional realities.

Repeated cycles of violence. Countries or subnational areas that have seen more than one episode of organized violence for 20–30 years.

Sequencing and prioritizing reforms. Deciding on the type and scope of changes societies will make first, those that will be addressed later, and the timeframes for achieving change.

Stresses. The political, social, security, or economic risks that correlate with organized violence. Violence is more likely when a combination of stresses operate in an environment characterized by weak institutions. Stresses can be internal—within the potential capacity of an individual state to control—or external, emanating from regional or global dynamics.

Stunting. Low height for age, reflecting a past episode or episodes of sustained undernutrition. In children under five years of age, stunting is defined height-for-age less than –2 standard deviations below the WHO Child Growth Standards median. Undernourishment. A state, lasting for at least one year, of inability to acquire enough food, defined as a level of food intake insufficient to meet dietary energy requirements. For the purposes of this report, hunger was defined as being synonymous with chronic undernourishment.

Transforming institutions. Developing over time “rules of the game” that increase resilience to risks of violence, including laws, organizations, norms of behaviour, and shared beliefs that ensure that the benefits from individuals choosing to act peacefully and lawfully exceed the costs.

Transition moments. Events that make new efforts to prevent or recover from violence possible. These can involve space for deep and wide-ranging change (for example, the end of a war, a deep national crisis, a change in government after one party has been in power many years) or more limited change (a new governmental reform plan or shift in key appointments, negotiations or coalition-building between different actors in society, events that spur reflection in society such as riots, military defeats, natural disasters, or key political anniversaries).

Undernutrition. The outcome of poor nutritional intake in terms of quantity and/or quality and/or poor absorption and/or poor biological use of nutrients consumed as a result of repeated disease. It includes being underweight for one’s age, too short for one’s age (stunted), dangerously thin for one’s height (wasted) and deficient in vitamins and minerals (micronutrient malnutrition).

Underweight. In adults, underweight is defined as a BMI of less than 18.5, reflecting a current condition resulting from inadequate food intake, past episodes of undernutrition or poor health conditions. In children under five years of age, underweight is defined as weight-for-age less than –2 standard deviations below the WHO Child Growth Standards median, and is thus a manifestation of low height for age and/or low weight for height.

Wasting. Low weight for height, generally the result of weight loss associated with a recent period of inadequate caloric intake and/or disease. In children under five years of age, wasting is defined as weight-for-height less than –2 standard deviations below the WHO Child Growth Standards median.

Acronyms

ACLED	Armed Conflict Location & Event Data
ACP	African, Caribbean and Pacific group of states
ADF	African Development Fund
ADF-13	Thirteenth Replenishment of the African Development Fund
AF	additional financing
AfDB	African Development Bank
AGIR	Alliance Globale pour l'Initiative Résilience-Sahel; Global Alliance for the Sahel Resilience Initiative
ALSF	African Legal Support Facility
AML	anti-money laundering
ANRC	African Natural Resources Center
ASA	Advisory Services and Analytics
ASP	Adaptive Social Protection
AU	African Union
BS	Budget Support
CAADP	Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Programme
CAT	Bond catastrophe bond
CAT DDO	Catastrophe Deferred Draw-Down Option
CCSA	Cross Cutting Solution Areas
CDC	Community Development Council
CDD	Community driven development
CEA	Country Environmental Assessments
CFT	combating the financing of terrorism
CILSS	Comité permanent Inter-Etats de Lutte contre la Sécheresse dans le Sahel, Permanent Interstates Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel
CMAW	Creating Markets Advisory Window
CMU	country management unit
CODE	Committee for Development Effectiveness
CPF	Country Partnership Framework
CPIA	Country Policy and Institutional Assessment
CPP	Country Programming Paper
CRFA	Country Resilience Fragility Assessment
CRP	Country Resilience Priorities
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CSP	Country Strategy Paper
DCI	Development Cooperation Instrument
DEC	Development Economics Vice Presidency
DEVCO	European Commission Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development
DFi	Development Finance (Vice Presidency)
DfID	Department for International Development in the UK
DG	Directorate General
DIB	development impact bond
DNA	Damage and Needs Assessment
DNPGCCA	Dispositif National de Prévention et de Gestion des Catastrophes et des Crises Alimentaires/ National Device for Prevention and Management of Disaster and Food Crises
DNSA	Dispositif National de Sécurité Alimentaire/ National Food Security Management System
DPF	Development Policy Financing
DPG	Development Policy Grant
DPL	Development Policy Loan

DPO	Development Policy Operation
DRM	Disaster Risk Mitigation
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
EC	European Commission
ECD	early childhood development
ECHO	European Commission Humanitarian aid and Civil Protection department
ECOWAP	ECOWAS Agricultural Policy
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EDE	Ending Drought Emergencies
EDF	European Development Fund
EEAS	European External Action Service
EITI	Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative
EM	emerging market
EMDE	Emerging Markets and Developing Economies
EQ	Evaluation Question
ERA	education resilience approach
ESW	Economic and Sector Work
EU	European Union
EUD	European Union Delegation
EUTF	European Union Emergency Trust Fund for Africa
EWS	Nutrition Early Warning System
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FCS	fragile and conflict-affected situations
FCV	fragility, conflict, and violence
FF	Food Facility
FIL	Financial Intermediary Loan
FSF	Fragile States Facility
GBS	General Budget Support
GBV	gender-based violence
GCFF	Global Concessional Financing Facility
GCMP	Global Crisis Risk Management Platform
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GFDRR	Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery
GIF	Global Infrastructure Facility
GIS	geographic information system
GP	Global Practice
GPSA	Global Partnership for Social Accountability
HC13N	Haut Commissariat à l'Initiative 3N: les Nigériens Nourrissent les Nigériens / High Commission to the 3N Initiative : Nigerians Feed Nigerians
HDP	humanitarian-development-peace
HEA	Household Economy Analysis
HH	Household
HIP	Humanitarian Indicative Plan
HLPFS	High Level Panel on Fragile States
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ICGLR	International Conference on the Great Lakes Region
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
ICSP	Interim Country Strategy Paper
IcSP	Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace
ICT	information and communication technology
IDA	International Development Association
IDA18	[most recent 3-year IDA budget period, July 1, 2017 to June 30, 2020]

IDDRSI	IGAD Drought Disaster Resilience Sustainability Initiative
IDP	internally displaced person
IDPS	International Dialogue on Peace-building and State-Building
IDS	In-depth studies
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IFIs	International Financial Institutions
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
IMF	International Monetary Fund
INCAF	International Network on Conflict and Fragility
IPC	Integrated Food Security Phase Classification
IT	Information Technology
JC	Judgement Criteria
JHDF	Joint Humanitarian Development Framework
LRRD	Linking Relief, Rehabilitation and Development
MDBs	Multilateral Development Banks
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MDRI	Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative
MDTF	Multi-Donor Trust Fund
MS	Member States
NDMA	National Drought Management Authority
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NIP	National Indicative Plan
NTF	Nigeria Trust Fund
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
P4P	Purchase for Progress Programme (World Food Programme)
PBA	Performance-Based Allocation
PBO	Program-Based Operations
PFM	Public Financial Management
PRIME	Pastoral Resilience Improvement and Marketing Programme
PRORESA	Programme de renforcement de la sécurité alimentaire au Mali/ Programme for strengthening of food security in Mali
PRP	Priorités Resilience Pays/ Country Resilience Priorities
PSD	Private Sector Development
PSNP	Productive Safety Net Programme in Ethiopia
RAP	Resilience Action Plan
RAU	Resilience Analysis Unit
REC	Regional Economic Community
RESET	Resilience building programme in Ethiopia
RIMA	Resilience Index Measurement and Analysis Model
RMC	Regional Member Country
RPCA	Réseau de prévention des crises alimentaires/ Food Crises Prevention Network
SBS	Sector Budget Support
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SEEFSS 2008	AfDB Strategy for Enhanced Engagement in Fragile States
SHARE	Supporting the Horn of Africa's Resilience
SMEs	Small and Medium Enterprises
SomRep	Somalia Resilience Programme
SUN	Scaling Up Nutrition
SWAC	Sahel and West Africa Club
TANGO	Technical Assistance to NGOs
TF	Trust Fund
ToC	Theory of Change
ToR	Terms of Reference

TYS	AfDB Ten Year Strategy 2013–2022
UA	Unit of Account
UK	United Kingdom
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Emergency Fund
US	United States
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WFP	World Food Programme

Resources
French resources in italics

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