

**Reproducibility package for Stuck in a Conflict Trap:
The Case of the Central African Republic Civil War**

If you use the data, please, quote as:

Mandon, P., Nossek, V., and Sandjong, T.D., 2023: "Stuck in a Conflict Trap: The Case of the Central African Republic Civil War", Policy Research Working Papers Series 10624, World Bank Group, Washington, D.C.

Read the "Data Construction & Data Statement" txt file for more details on the data we used.

Instructions

Run the main do file to run all SCMs

- Change the path file (if needed)
- Please open the figures using Paint or a similar software
- Figures 1, 2 (upper), 4 (upper and middle), 6 (upper), 7 (upper), and 10 (upper and middle) are generated from Excel, using SCM1_LIC_GDPpc.dta, SCM1_LIC_LIGHT.dta, SCM1_LIC_MANUF.dta, and SCM1_LIC_HAI.dta, respectively. "CAR" uses the series "_Y_treated" and "Synthetic CAR" uses the series "_Y_synthetic". For more details check the "Des stat and SCM" Excel file in the Output subfolder.
- Regarding MSPE for Table A1, they are reported after the computation of each placebo SCM:
 1. Line 105 of [1-SCM GDPpcdo file]: stop the dofile and browse "br" the data (the last value is the MSPE associated with CAR the last SCM to be run)
 2. Line 119 of [2-SCM LUMINOSITY INTENSITY do file]: same procedure
 3. Line 103 of [3-SCM INDUSTRIAL (INCL. CONSTRUCTION) ACTIVITY do file]: same procedure
 4. Line 98 of [4-SCM MANUFACTURING ACTIVITY do file]: same procedure
 5. Line 112 of [5-SCM HUMAN CAPITAL do file]: same procedure
- In case "sysdir set PLUS "./ado"" command in the "main.do" do file does not work, please use "ssc install synth, replace" instead

If you want any additional clarification, if you detect any typo in the article or in the code please contact directly Pierre Mandon (pmandon[at]worldbank.org)

PM, VN & DTS.

Data Construction & Data Statement

All the data we used is publicly available:

I. Data on GDPpc PPP, Industrial and Manufacturing value added are taken from the World Development Indicators (WDI), updated on June 30, 2022

Weblink: <https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators>

GDPpc: GDP per capita, PPP (constant 2017 international \$)

"GDP per capita based on purchasing power parity (PPP). PPP GDP is gross domestic product converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity rates. An international dollar has the same purchasing power over GDP as the U.S. dollar has in the United States. GDP at purchaser's prices is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the country plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources. Data are in constant 2017 international dollars."

Industrial value added: Industry (including construction), value added (% of GDP)

"Industry (including construction) corresponds to ISIC divisions 05-43 and includes manufacturing (ISIC divisions 10-33). It comprises value added in mining, manufacturing (also reported as a separate subgroup), construction, electricity, water, and gas. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. The origin of value added is determined by the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), revision 4. Note: For VAB countries, gross value added at factor cost is used as the denominator."

Manufacturing value added: Manufacturing, value added (% of GDP)

"Manufacturing refers to industries belonging to ISIC divisions 15-37. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. The origin of value added is determined by the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), revision 3. Note: For VAB countries, gross value added at factor cost is used as the denominator."

II. Data on Human asset index (HAI), taken from Feindouno and Goujon (2019) [1]

Weblink: <https://ferdi.fr/en/indicators/human-assets-index-hai>

HAI is recomputed without literacy rate as follows:(Undernourishment Prevalence Index + Under5yo Mortality Rate Index + Secondary Enrollment Index)/3

All subcomponents are normalized from 0 (low performance) to 100 (high performance)

[1] Feindouno S, Goujon M. Human Assets Index: Insights from a Retrospective Series Analysis. Soc Indic Res. 2019;141(3):959–84.

III. Data on Nighttime lights (NTLs) data source comes from the Earth Observation Group, Colorado School of Mines.

Weblink: <https://payneinstitute.mines.edu/eog/>

We use the Version 4 DMSP-OLS Nighttime Lights Time Series for the data from 1992 to 2013 [2], combined with the DMSP Nighttime Lights Extension for the period 2014 to 2021 [3]. We extracted the sum of the NTL values within a buffer of 10 km radius drawn around the centroids of the capital cities of low-income countries. The extraction was done with the ArcGIS software.

[2] Baugh, K., Elvidge, C. D., Ghosh, T., & Ziskin, D. (2010). Development of a 2009 stable lights product using DMSP-OLS data. Proceedings of the Asia-Pacific Advanced Network, 30(0), 114.

[3] Ghosh, T.; Baugh, K.E.; Elvidge, C.D.; Zhizhin, M.; Poyda, A.; Hsu, F.-C. Extending the DMSP Nighttime Lights Time Series beyond 2013. Remote Sens. 2021, 13, 5004.