



## **Annotated Bibliography**

# **An annotated bibliography of ODI development studies in Uganda**

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## Introduction

ODI publications have sought to inform development policy in Uganda over a long period of time and across a broad range of themes. These publications represent an important resource for further study in Uganda, both by ODI staff and other researchers. In one volume, this annotated bibliography brings together all of this literature, describing the 211 publications available on the ODI website as of December 2016. For each publication, the title of the paper, the name of the author(s), the date of publication, the subject themes, and a short description is provided in standard format, with the latter adapted from the online text.

In terms of the bibliography's structure, all entries are listed under one of the five strategic objectives present in the ODI Strategic Plan, 2014-2017: 'Rising to the global challenge, going to the next level of impact':

1. Eradicating absolute poverty and equalising opportunity
2. Promoting effective action on climate change and managing resources sustainably
3. Protecting people threatened by conflict, disasters and security
4. Building accountable and inclusive institutions
5. Increasing productivity and creating jobs through transformative growth

Assigning each publication according to this classification was a subjective choice and one that was made by the authors, who were guided by the subject themes of each publication as well as its description. The vast majority of papers fell readily into one of the five strategic objectives; a small number of entries could have been classified under another objective, as suggested by the list of themes recorded for each entry. These themes are those that appear on the webpage for each publication. All the themes were categorised by the five strategic objectives and are recorded in the Annex.

Under each strategic objective, entries are sorted by date, with the earliest papers appearing first. A secondary consideration in categorising each publication was to record whether Uganda was the sole country of focus or whether it was based on a multi-country study, where the country analysis might be expected to be less in-depth.

The template used for each entry takes the following format:

<b>Publication Number</b>	1 to 211
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	1 to 5
<b>Publication themes</b>	Extracted from publication webpage (may be more than one)
<b>Multiple country report</b>	Yes or no
<b>Title</b>	Extracted from publication webpage
<b>Authors</b>	Extracted from publication webpage
<b>Date</b>	Extracted from publication webpage (year only)
<b>Description</b>	Extracted from publication webpage

## Overview of the bibliography

As of December 2016, 211 ODI publications document development policies, processes of reform and examples of implementation practice in Uganda. Of these, 75 (36%) are single-country reports, demonstrating the depth of ODI knowledge regarding the specific conditions in the country. Uganda features strongly in multi-country reports from East Africa and wider geographical groupings.

There has been a steady annual flow of ODI publications on Uganda since 2000, with noticeable peak years occurring in 2010 and 2015 (Figure 1).

The earliest papers, from 1966 and 1967, analysed the delivery of aid in Uganda. In terms of coverage across each of ODI's five strategic objectives, Uganda has provided a country focus for furthering knowledge on each objective (Table 1). The dominance of studies on poverty reduction, equalising opportunity, and building accountable and inclusive institutions reflect the sustainable development paradigm that has underpinned much of ODI's work over the last 20 years, which has had an emphasis on social development issues. In contrast, an economic growth perspective is much less apparent in the number of publications. The fewest publications are on the topic of conflict studies; these are also relatively

recent papers, having publication dates ranging from 2006 to 2015.

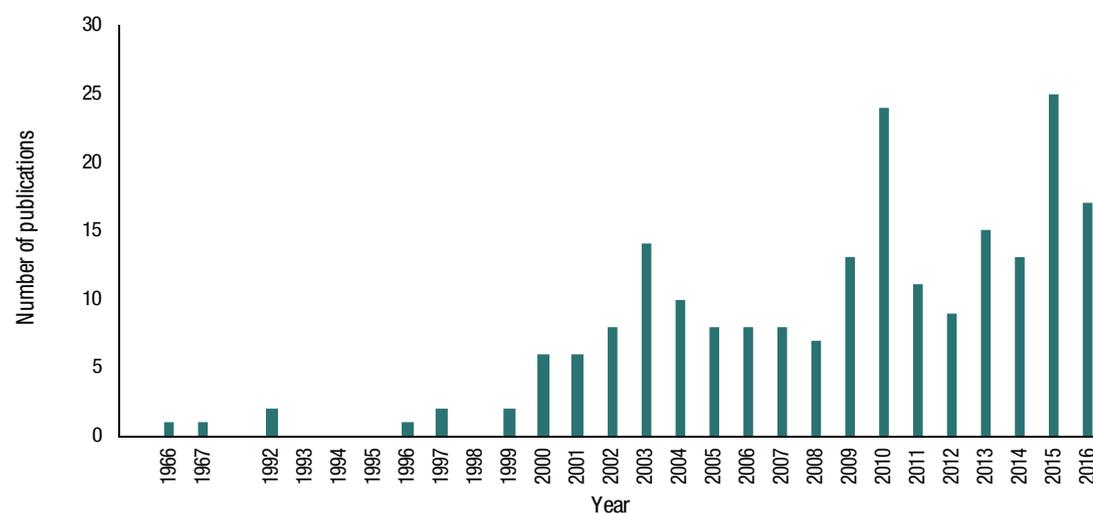
The changing focus of work on these objectives over time also reflects wider trends in research. Within the climate change and natural resources objective, for example, the first 15 papers (1967 to 2009) focus on the management of natural resources in Uganda; the first paper on the topic of climate change was not published until 2009. Similarly, the majority of papers published between 2009 and 2011 on growth focus on the impacts of the global financial crisis (2007 to 2008) on the Ugandan economy.

The balance between single- and multi-country studies varies across the strategic objectives. Studies on conflict, disaster and security show a preponderance of single-country studies, perhaps reflecting the location specificity of such studies. In contrast, studies on governance issues show the opposite relationship, which might be expected on account of the similar governance issues that face many low-income countries.

The full reports for all 211 publications listed in the following pages of this bibliography can be downloaded from the ODI website at <https://www.odi.org/publications>

The bibliography is also available as an Access file from the authors.

**Figure 1: Number of ODI publications on Uganda by year**



**Table 1. Number of Uganda publications by ODI strategic objective**

Objective	Short description	Single-country study	Multiple country study	Total	Percentage
1	Poverty reduction	30	51	81	38
4	Governance	14	51	65	31
2	Climate change and natural resources	15	24	39	19
5	Growth	8	7	15	7
3	Conflict	8	3	11	5

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# Bibliography

## 1. Eradicating absolute poverty and equalising opportunity

<b>Publication Number</b>	210
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	1
<b>Publication themes</b>	Poverty alleviation; agriculture; aid; chronic poverty
<b>Multiple country report</b>	No
<b>Title</b>	Evaluating the impact of non-governmental organisations (NGOs) in rural areas and poverty alleviation: Uganda country study
<b>Authors</b>	John de Coninck with additional material by Roger Riddell
<b>Date</b>	1992
<b>Description</b>	The bulk of this Working Paper reports the findings of evaluations that took place during 1990 of four non-governmental organisation (NGO) projects in Uganda. The paper forms part of a substantial ODI research project which set out to assess the impact of NGOs in poverty alleviating projects in different geographical and institutional settings. It followed the publication in 1990 of Working Paper No.37, 'Judging Success: Evaluating NGO Approaches to Alleviating Poverty in Developing Countries' by Roger Riddell, and is one of four similar country studies.
<b>Publication Number</b>	209
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	1
<b>Publication themes</b>	Poverty alleviation; knowledge and power; policy actors; civil society and social movements
<b>Multiple country report</b>	Yes
<b>Title</b>	The impact of non-governmental organisation (NGO) poverty alleviation projects: results of the case study evaluations
<b>Authors</b>	Roger Riddell and Mark Robinson
<b>Date</b>	1992
<b>Description</b>	This Working Paper produced an overview of NGO impact and effectiveness across Bangladesh, Uganda, Zimbabwe and India. It begins with a summary of the main findings of the research, drawing attention to factors that contribute to successful outcomes, as well as weaknesses in several of the projects. The background to the study is laid out in the following section, in which the rationale for the choice of the countries and projects is explained, and the overall objectives of the research are outlined. The main body of the paper examines the results of the evaluations, focusing on distributional impact, the involvement of women, the role of groups, management and staffing, innovation and replication, credit, sustainability, cost-effectiveness, and the constraints posed by the external environment.
<b>Publication Number</b>	200
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	1
<b>Publication themes</b>	Childhood and youth; gender; social policy and learning; gender mainstreaming
<b>Multiple country report</b>	Yes
<b>Title</b>	Mainstreaming Gender through Sector-Wide Approaches in Education – Synthesis report
<b>Authors</b>	Andy Norton, Mo Sibbons, David Smawfield, Helen Poulsen, Amanda Gibbard and Amanda Seel
<b>Date</b>	2000
<b>Description</b>	The objective of this study was to examine the experience of gender mainstreaming in sector-wide approaches in education in order to identify lessons learned and good practices for promoting gender equality. The study comprised three country case studies (Ghana, Uganda and India) and a literature review. In each of the country case studies, a short field visit was carried out to interview key informants in government, the donor community and civil society. Due to restrictions of time and scale it was not possible to extend the consultations to the level of community actors (parents, children, teachers) – a limitation which should be borne in mind when reading the conclusions.

<b>Publication Number</b>	201
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	1
<b>Publication themes</b>	Childhood and youth; gender; gender mainstreaming
<b>Multiple country report</b>	No
<b>Title</b>	Mainstreaming Gender through Sector-Wide Approaches in Education – Uganda case study
<b>Authors</b>	Amanda Seel and Amanda Gibbard
<b>Date</b>	2000
<b>Description</b>	This Uganda study is one of three case studies commissioned by the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the OECD, examining the mainstreaming of gender through sector-wide approaches (SWAps) in education. The studies were commissioned in response to the recognition of the linkages between gender, poverty and education; and commitment to achieving the development targets through more effective assistance through SWAps. The three studies on education fed into a broader study that looked also at gender mainstreaming in the health and agriculture sectors.
<b>Publication Number</b>	202
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	1
<b>Publication themes</b>	Health; public finance
<b>Multiple country report</b>	Yes
<b>Title</b>	Sector-wide approaches for health development: a review of experience
<b>Authors</b>	Mick Foster, Adrienne Brown and Tim Conway
<b>Date</b>	2000
<b>Description</b>	This report is a synthesis of findings from case studies of five countries (Mozambique, Uganda, Tanzania, Cambodia and Vietnam) and an exploratory visit to Ethiopia, all of which are involved, to some degree, with a sector-wide approach to health development. In general, there is a sense that the process of developing and implementing a sector-wide approach should gather momentum as more donors come on board with budgetary support, and governments are better able to prioritise.
<b>Publication Number</b>	199
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	1
<b>Publication themes</b>	Health; public finance
<b>Multiple country report</b>	No
<b>Title</b>	Current issues in sector-wide approaches for health development. Uganda study
<b>Authors</b>	Adrienne Brown
<b>Date</b>	2000
<b>Description</b>	This case study is one of five carried out for the World Health Organisation and the Inter-Agency Group on Sector-wide Approaches and Development Co-operation, conclusions from which have been drawn together in a synthesis entitled 'Sector-wide approaches for health development: a review of experience'. Uganda is notable amongst the five case study countries reviewed for the context in which the health sector-wide approach (SWAp) is developing. The strong political commitment to poverty reduction is manifested in the national Poverty Eradication Action Plan (PEAP), which has had a significant influence on sector strategy policy and implementation. Funds are earmarked for poverty reduction and channelled to primary health care activities with monitoring procedures that stress transparency and accountability. This is supported by an increased emphasis on improved public expenditure management at all levels of the service. The policy of decentralisation aims to link service provision with local needs, backed up by conditional grants for primary health care to reflect national priorities.

<b>Publication Number</b>	193
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	1
<b>Publication themes</b>	Sustainable livelihoods
<b>Multiple country report</b>	Yes
<b>Title</b>	Programme for Information on Sustainable Livelihoods – Desk Study
<b>Authors</b>	Anonymous
<b>Date</b>	2001
<b>Description</b>	A 25-page desk study report of a six-month project to help FAO develop a proposal for a strategic programme for information in support of sustainable livelihoods through relevant policies, institutions and processes. The preparatory project included discussions with staff in DFID and FAO, a desk study of relevant literature and websites, and field trips to India, Uganda and Ghana.

<b>Publication Number</b>	192
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	1
<b>Publication themes</b>	Sustainable livelihoods
<b>Multiple country report</b>	No
<b>Title</b>	Programme for Information on Sustainable Livelihoods – a Uganda Trip Report
<b>Authors</b>	Anon
<b>Date</b>	2001
<b>Description</b>	The purpose of the DFID-funded Strategic Programme for Information on Sustainable Livelihoods was to improve the availability of information that supported the sustainable livelihoods approach through relevant policies, institutions and processes. A report from a field mission to Uganda provided a review of the existing and planned activities in the country and identified specific interventions under the strategic programme.

<b>Publication Number</b>	184
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	1
<b>Publication themes</b>	Livelihoods
<b>Multiple country report</b>	Yes
<b>Title</b>	Programme for Information on Sustainable Livelihoods – Key Issues
<b>Authors</b>	Anon
<b>Date</b>	2002
<b>Description</b>	A 3-page summary of the key issues from a six-month project to help FAO develop a proposal for a strategic programme for information in support of sustainable livelihoods through relevant policies, institutions and processes. The preparatory project included discussions with staff in DFID and FAO, a desk study of relevant literature and websites, and field trips to India, Uganda and Ghana.

<b>Publication Number</b>	194
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	1
<b>Publication themes</b>	Poverty reduction; public finance
<b>Multiple country report</b>	Yes
<b>Title</b>	Sector-Wide Programmes and Poverty Reduction
<b>Authors</b>	Mick Foster and Sadie Mackintosh-Walker
<b>Date</b>	2001
<b>Description</b>	<p>The study is based on a fairly 'quick and dirty' review of material on a range of sector programmes selected by the availability of material to the authors. In view of the necessary limitations of the approach, the conclusions drawn are mainly limited to presenting information on how the current generation of SWAps address poverty concerns, and some necessarily tentative judgements on effectiveness.</p> <p>Improving the access to services by poor and marginal groups was a strong or central objective of most of the sector programmes reviewed. The main exceptions have been in the agricultural sector, where growth objectives have been equally or more important. As one might expect, poverty issues are more satisfactorily addressed in those SWAps where benefiting the poor is stated as a central objective, and has political endorsement.</p>

<b>Publication Number</b>	191
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	1
<b>Publication themes</b>	Public finance
<b>Multiple country report</b>	No
<b>Title</b>	How, When and Why does Poverty get Budget Priority? Poverty Reduction Strategy and Public Expenditure in Uganda
<b>Authors</b>	Mick Foster and Peter Mijumbi
<b>Date</b>	2002
<b>Description</b>	<p>This paper is one of five country case studies that seek to answer the questions how, when and why does poverty get budget priority?</p> <p>Uganda has recovered from the political chaos and economic collapse of the 1971-1986 period. Economic growth in the 1990s has averaged nearly 7% per annum, stable macroeconomic conditions have been maintained since 1992 despite external shocks, income poverty has fallen from 56% of the population in 1992 to 35%, and there is some evidence of improvements in access to basic economic and social services. Malnutrition has fallen. Though there are 1.7 million AIDS orphans and nearly 10% of the population are HIV positive, Uganda is unique in Africa in having achieved a significant reduction in HIV prevalence, with a halving of infection rates. Progress in poverty reduction has been uneven: poverty in the conflict-affected North has increased since 1996, and the region accounts for nearly 40% of the poverty population.</p>

<b>Publication Number</b>	187
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	1
<b>Publication themes</b>	Poverty monitoring and analysis; poverty outcomes
<b>Multiple country report</b>	No
<b>Title</b>	Combining Participatory and Survey-Based Approaches to Poverty Monitoring and Analysis
<b>Authors</b>	Simon Appleton and David Booth
<b>Date</b>	2002
<b>Description</b>	<p>This background paper follows the Poverty Eradication Action Plan (PEAP) summary document in treating poverty monitoring and analysis, including the monitoring of intermediate factors influencing poverty outcomes as well as tracking and analysing those outcomes themselves. It argues that a relative shift of attention from final outcomes to intermediate processes is called for in Uganda. This particularly affects the future use of the resources of Uganda Participatory Poverty Assessment Process/Project (UPPAP). The paper reviews the respective strengths and weaknesses of survey-based and participatory methods. It looks first at this issue in general terms, and then focuses respectively on the monitoring of poverty outcomes and PEAP implementation. Emphasis is placed on the fact that the methods have different comparative advantages, and that the productive ways of combining them take this into account.</p>

<b>Publication Number</b>	186
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	1
<b>Publication themes</b>	Livelihoods
<b>Multiple country report</b>	No
<b>Title</b>	Programme for Information on Sustainable Livelihoods – Uganda Case Study
<b>Authors</b>	Anon
<b>Date</b>	2002
<b>Description</b>	<p>A report describing the policy and practical context for communications and information for livelihoods in Uganda, including recommendations for practical interventions and profiles of many of the organisations involved. This paper was based on the findings of a joint DFID, FAO and ODI fact-finding mission to Uganda in October 2001, which interviewed a wide range of government and non-government staff from organisations involved in communications or information on agriculture at national, district and sub-district levels.</p>

<b>Publication Number</b>	185
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	1
<b>Publication themes</b>	Livelihoods
<b>Multiple country report</b>	Yes
<b>Title</b>	Programme for Information on Sustainable Livelihoods – Practical Approaches
<b>Authors</b>	Anon
<b>Date</b>	2002
<b>Description</b>	A 5-page document providing key findings focusing on practical issues of implementing communication and information projects using a livelihoods approach. The preparatory project included discussions with staff in DFID and FAO, a desk study of relevant literature and websites, and field trips to India, Uganda and Ghana.
<b>Publication Number</b>	175
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	1
<b>Publication themes</b>	Chronic poverty; social protection
<b>Multiple country report</b>	No
<b>Title</b>	Multiple shocks and downward mobility: learning from life histories of rural Ugandans
<b>Authors</b>	Kate Bird and Isaac Shinyekwa
<b>Date</b>	2003
<b>Description</b>	This paper presents findings from research in rural Uganda based on household survey and village level participatory work with in-depth life history interviews. This allowed the exploration of trajectories into and out of poverty and found that the loss of assets and composite shocks have propelled a number of previously non-poor households into severe and long-term poverty. In addition, findings illustrated that those born into chronically poor households found few opportunities for accumulation and escape.
<b>Publication Number</b>	159
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	1
<b>Publication themes</b>	Gender; governance; chronic poverty; applied political economy analysis
<b>Multiple country report</b>	Yes
<b>Title</b>	Fracture Points in Social Policies for Chronic Poverty Reduction
<b>Authors</b>	Kate Bird and Nicola Pratt with Tammie O'Neil and Vincent Bolt
<b>Date</b>	2004
<b>Description</b>	This paper examines the fracture points (or areas of weakness and failure) in social policy formation, from agenda setting through to policy formation and its legitimisation. It suggests why policy-makers may still fail to generate adequate responses in spite of clearly identified severe and widespread problems, which have been shown to drive and maintain poverty and which are also clearly associated with marginalisation and vulnerability. Social policies have been selected as the focus of this study because they are generally weakly addressed by the development and poverty policies of both donors and developing country governments. This paper also includes case studies that examine the barriers to effective policy responses to the problems of marginalised and vulnerable groups. Multiple deprivations experienced by some of these groups increases their likelihood of being not only poor, but chronically poor.
<b>Publication Number</b>	160
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	1
<b>Publication themes</b>	Livelihoods
<b>Multiple country report</b>	No
<b>Title</b>	"Poverty in Rural Uganda: Harsh Realities & Constrained Choices" in Ellis and Freeman's 'Rural Livelihoods and Poverty Reduction Policies'
<b>Authors</b>	Kate Bird and Isaac Shinyekwa
<b>Date</b>	2004
<b>Description</b>	This chapter presents findings from research on chronic poverty in rural Uganda. The analysis builds on the qualitative and quantitative livelihoods research undertaken in three districts in Uganda. It explores multi-dimensional chronic poverty through focus group discussions and in-depth life history interviews with the heads of 28 households in three villages: Buwapuwa in Mbale district; Kiribairya in Kamuli district; and Kalangaalo in Mubende district. The findings provide a starting point for understanding the trajectories into and out of poverty that individuals and households follow, and identify some possible entry points for constructive policy change.

<b>Publication Number</b>	151
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	1
<b>Publication themes</b>	Health; knowledge and power; policy engagement; policy engagement: case studies and examples; research and analytical work; understanding the links between policy and practice
<b>Multiple country report</b>	No
<b>Title</b>	Bridging Research and Policy on HIV/AIDS in Developing Countries: Case Study – Uganda
<b>Authors</b>	John Young and Julius Court
<b>Date</b>	2005
<b>Description</b>	Uganda provides one of the most interesting and surprising success cases in terms of response to HIV/AIDS. It is, as a result, also interesting as a case study for the bridging research and policy project. This case study provides an outline of what happened in Uganda, and key issues that seemed to be significant.

<b>Publication Number</b>	157
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	1
<b>Publication themes</b>	Social mobility; economic shocks; poverty and inequality
<b>Multiple country report</b>	No
<b>Title</b>	Even the 'Rich' are Vulnerable: Multiple Shocks and Downward Mobility in Rural Uganda
<b>Authors</b>	Kate Bird and Isaac Shinyekwa
<b>Date</b>	2005
<b>Description</b>	This article uses a household survey, village-level participatory studies, and in depth life-history interviews to examine people's poverty trajectories and to identify what drives and maintains chronic poverty.

<b>Publication Number</b>	150
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	1
<b>Publication themes</b>	Childhood and youth; inequality; social protection; social policy and learning; social development; youth and childhood in society; children, research and policy change; gender and inequality; social exclusion; social exclusion and education
<b>Multiple country report</b>	No
<b>Title</b>	Universal Primary Education, Uganda
<b>Authors</b>	Lawrence Bategeka and Nathan Okurut
<b>Date</b>	2006
<b>Description</b>	<p>Under the Universal Primary Education (UPE) programme, Uganda's government abolished all tuition fees and Parents and Teachers Association charges for primary education. Following its introduction, gross enrolment in primary school increased from 3.1 million in 1996 to 7.6 million in 2003. This amounts to an increase of 145% (4.5 million children), compared to an increase of 39% (0.9 million children) between 1986 and 1996. This is despite the fact that primary education was not made compulsory, nor entirely free, since parents were still expected to contribute pens, exercise books, clothing, and even bricks and labour for classroom construction.</p> <p>The UPE programme has required a significant increase in public expenditure devoted to primary education. Total education expenditure increased from 2.1% GDP in 1995 to 4.8% of GDP in 2000, while the share of the education sector in the national budget increased from 13.7% in 1990 to 24.7% in 1998. More importantly, under the country's Education Sector Investment Plan, at least 65% of the education budget must fund primary education. The additional expenditure has been financed largely from debt relief provided under the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) initiative, channeled via the country's Poverty Action Fund.</p>

<b>Publication Number</b>	146
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	1
<b>Publication themes</b>	Chronic poverty; social protection
<b>Multiple country report</b>	No
<b>Title</b>	Research into policy processes: Bringing global evidence on social protection into local policy contexts
<b>Authors</b>	Ursula Grant
<b>Date</b>	2006
<b>Description</b>	This project aimed to learn about and operationalise links between the international discourse, national discourse and policy processes. It achieved this through a series of varied policy engagement activities in Uganda to debate international research findings that support the potential for social protection approaches to meet the poverty reduction needs of chronically and extremely poor people. The project elicited responses from national policy-makers and other stakeholders in Uganda, and assessed the contextual political and logistical constraints to policy uptake, with a view to supporting any openings to move the agenda forward nationally.
<b>Publication Number</b>	145
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	1
<b>Publication themes</b>	Inequality; livelihoods; knowledge and power; policy actors; civil society and social movements; analysing political contexts by sector; applied political economy analysis
<b>Multiple country report</b>	No
<b>Title</b>	Advocating for pro-poor land laws: Uganda Land Alliance and the land reform process in Uganda
<b>Authors</b>	Emmanuel Nkurunziza
<b>Date</b>	2006
<b>Description</b>	Uganda Land Alliance (ULA) is an example of a civil society organisation that has recorded considerable success in its advocacy for pro-poor land policies, in no small measure due to its ability to use research both to empower the poor and to engage policy-makers. Aided by research-based arguments and information, ULA played a successful intermediary role, between the citizenry and the state elite, to arrive at a land law (Land Act, 1998) that is not just driven by economic imperatives but also addresses issues of equity.
<b>Publication Number</b>	148
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	1
<b>Publication themes</b>	Aid; public finance; sector-based support and aid; effective delivery of aid; public service delivery and results
<b>Multiple country report</b>	Yes
<b>Title</b>	General Budget Support and Public Financial Management Reform: Emerging Lessons from Tanzania and Uganda
<b>Authors</b>	Tim Williamson
<b>Date</b>	2006
<b>Description</b>	This paper considers the effects of the shift towards General Budget Support (GBS) on Public Financial Management (PFM) outcomes and reforms in Tanzania and Uganda – two countries where donors have decisively increased the amount of aid they provide in the form of GBS in absolute and relative terms over the last decade.
<b>Publication Number</b>	141
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	1
<b>Publication themes</b>	Inequality
<b>Multiple country report</b>	No
<b>Title</b>	Working with Community Groups: does it tackle or reinforce spatial poverty traps: experiences from Uganda
<b>Authors</b>	Robert Waswaga
<b>Date</b>	2007
<b>Description</b>	This paper examines the assumption of tackling spatial poverty traps through working with groups in Uganda. It concludes that the approach can either perpetuate (by being exclusionary) or reduce spatial poverty depending on a number of factors. Some next steps are suggested to improve the effectiveness of the approach in tackling rural poverty in Uganda.

<b>Publication Number</b>	139
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	1
<b>Publication themes</b>	Service delivery; rural communities
<b>Multiple country report</b>	Yes
<b>Title</b>	Community-Based Worker Systems – a possible solution to more services, reaching many communities, and within budget
<b>Authors</b>	Community-based worker partners in South Africa (Alfa Mahlako, Morongoa Mbhalati, Alani Alberts, Keneilwe Thipe, Gomba Mashao, Mpogeng Mahlangu, Mpontsheng Kumeke, Daleen Raubenheimer, Silas Thakanyane, Fiona McDonald, Irwin Friedman, Modjadji Letsoalo, Marietta van Rensburg, Lucius Botes, Zoli Kampi), Lesotho (Mapoloko Leteka, Agnes Lepphoto, Hon M Metsing, Keketso Sefeane, Matseliso Ramochalla, Thabelo Ramatlapeng, Mantiti Khabo, Vincent Hungwe), Uganda (Christine Achieng, Peter Byansi, Francis Byekwaso, Rebecca Ssabaganzi, Rosemary Kiwanuka, Joyce Namulondo) and Kenya (Kisa Juma, Ken Orwa, Lucy Kimani, Anne Owiti, Willie Tumising, John Cornwall, Abdi Nur Elmi), Regionally (Fatia Kiyange), and with Patrick Mbullu as project manager
<b>Date</b>	2007
<b>Description</b>	<p>One of the major problems in Africa is that government-provided services do not often reach communities, especially rural ones. One way of addressing this is via community-based workers (CBWs) such as community animal health workers, homebased carers, peer educators, etc. Lessons from Uganda, South Africa, Lesotho and Kenya suggest that these models can be applied on a large-scale basis and can have a major impact on livelihoods. These lessons are drawn from several sectors, including natural resources. To successfully scale up such approaches requires rethinking service provision and a major investment in the capacity of civil society. Methodologies for scaling up need to be developed, including standardisation of training and allowances, and large-scale capacity-building of civil society to take forward such approaches as well as coordination and management of potentially numerous CBWs in communities.</p> <p>Government will need to see such approaches as frontline service delivery, priorities rather than the last to be funded, so they can receive mainstream funding. Resistance from some professionals needs to be addressed for this to succeed, with clarity that improved front line delivery will result in increased demand for value-added professional services.</p>

<b>Publication Number</b>	138
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	1
<b>Publication themes</b>	Chronic poverty
<b>Multiple country report</b>	No
<b>Title</b>	Identifying and Communicating Pro-Poor Policy Messages to Policy Audiences: the Case of Chronic Poverty in Uganda
<b>Authors</b>	Kate Bird
<b>Date</b>	2007
<b>Description</b>	<p>This paper presents q-squared research into chronic poverty in rural Uganda. This research was undertaken in 2002 with the Chronic Poverty Research Centre. Three of nine sites were selected where an in-depth household survey had been recently undertaken. Analysis of the household survey provided an understanding of assets, livelihood portfolios, basic demographics, key shocks, and responses to shocks and patterns of change over the five years preceding the household survey. A mixed tool box of life histories, focus group discussions, and key informant interviews was developed in order to generate evidence and analysis to help explain differential poverty trajectories (between study sites, cohorts and individual households) and to identify a range of explanatory variables for differential wellbeing outcomes.</p> <p>The paper shows that q-squared methods provide rich and robust data, which can be presented in a way that is of interest to a wide range of audiences. However, researchers face challenges when trying to feed research results into policy processes. These challenges partly relate to the political economy in many low-income developing countries, which mean that issues of interest to the poor and the chronically poor are unlikely to get onto policy agendas. The paper outlines the barriers to pro-poor policy-making.</p>

<b>Publication Number</b>	137
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	1
<b>Publication themes</b>	Childhood and youth; economic growth; inequality; migration; social policy and learning
<b>Multiple country report</b>	No
<b>Title</b>	Regional inequality and primary education in northern Uganda
<b>Authors</b>	Kate Higgins
<b>Date</b>	2007
<b>Description</b>	<p>This paper is part of a collection of five policy briefs commissioned by the World Bank for the 2009 World Development Report 'Reshaping Economic Geography'. This brief examines Universal Primary Education in Uganda and its impact on reducing regional inequality in education access, quality and performance. The paper finds that while the universalistic approach to addressing regional disparities in education is effective and has improved primary education access and quality in the lagging northern region of Uganda, it does not have an equalising effect. Additional resources are required to reduce regional disparities, particularly in relation to primary education quality and performance.</p> <p>All five policy briefs seek to explore how a range of policy instruments might influence spatial differentiation within countries. The policy briefs explore different policy instruments and issues, but all have three common objectives. First, to explore the spatial disparity that motivated the policy response; second, to outline the policy instrument; and third, to examine the impact of the policy.</p>

<b>Publication Number</b>	129
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	1
<b>Publication themes</b>	Agriculture; childhood and youth; health; governance; politics of public goods and service delivery
<b>Multiple country report</b>	Yes
<b>Title</b>	Sustaining and scaling up Millennium Villages: Beyond rural investments
<b>Authors</b>	Kent Buse, Eva Ludi and Marcella Vigneri
<b>Date</b>	2008
<b>Description</b>	<p>The Millennium Villages Project (MVP), brainchild of The Earth Institute headed by Jeffrey Sachs, aims to demonstrate that meeting the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) is possible. The project supports an integrated package of proven interventions in African villages to lift inhabitants above the poverty threshold, at a cost of \$120 per capita per year for five years. The MVP experiment concentrates resources at the community level, prioritising these investments, at least initially, over complementary ones in rural-urban linkages (such as infrastructure and market access) and institutional reforms.</p> <p>This Project Briefing reviews the potential for the MVP approach to be scaled up and is based on case studies from Ethiopia, Ghana, Malawi and Uganda, focusing on agriculture and health, with support from the Open Society Institute, a major sponsor of the MVP. The findings confirm the numerous successes of the approach, and calls for plans to scale up rural investments on the basis of ongoing dialogue and analysis, involving a watchful civil society, in the wider political and institutional environment. It includes clear recommendations for next steps for the MVP itself, for governments, and for donors.</p>

<b>Publication Number</b>	124
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	1
<b>Publication themes</b>	Childhood and youth; inequality; rights; economic growth; making markets work for the poor
<b>Multiple country report</b>	Yes
<b>Title</b>	Beyond Basic Needs: Programming for marginalised and vulnerable groups – The Australian Partnerships with African Communities (APAC) Programme
<b>Authors</b>	Fiona Samuels, Victoria James and Kerry Sylvester
<b>Date</b>	2009
<b>Description</b>	<p>This Project Briefing focuses on aspects of service delivery that go beyond the provision of basic services. It explores the ways in which APAC partners in Kenya, South Africa, Uganda and Zambia have, increasingly, recognised the need to address issues of vulnerability and exclusion to achieve lasting change. The Australian Partnerships with African Communities (APAC) programme is a five-year cooperation agreement (2004-2009) between the Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID) and Australian NGOs to address emerging development challenges in southern and eastern Africa using community-based approaches.</p> <p>On the basis of evidence from this region, the Project Briefing argues that development programmes work best when they reflect local realities and respond to both rights violations and lack of access to services. Evidence suggests that basic and 'beyond basic' needs programming should be planned together from intervention design, with a clear step-by-step process to move from one to the other. Finally, a rights-based approach to programming is crucial in the achievement of long-term and sustainable empowerment of marginalised groups.</p>
<b>Publication Number</b>	119
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	1
<b>Publication themes</b>	Chronic poverty; economic growth; social protection; the global financial crisis; global- and country-level responses to the global financial crisis; social protection and economic development; the effects of the global financial crisis on society and vulnerable groups
<b>Multiple country report</b>	Yes
<b>Title</b>	The global financial crisis: Poverty and social protection
<b>Authors</b>	Anna McCord and Milo Vandemoortele
<b>Date</b>	2009
<b>Description</b>	<p>This Briefing Paper argues that the global financial crisis will exacerbate poverty and inequality and undermine progress towards Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). While the nature of this impact will vary between and within countries, developing countries need to address the immediate needs of the poor, as well as investing in growth and stabilisation packages. To date, social protection responses to the crisis in developing countries have been marginal in scale, and the Briefing Paper urges a prioritisation of social protection as a way to mitigate the worst impacts of the crisis.</p>
<b>Publication Number</b>	51
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	1
<b>Publication themes</b>	Millennium Development Goals (MDGs); inequality; MDG progress and challenges
<b>Multiple country report</b>	Yes
<b>Title</b>	Millennium Development Goals (MDG) Report Card: Measuring Progress Across Countries
<b>Authors</b>	Various authors
<b>Date</b>	2010
<b>Description</b>	<p>MDGs have provided an important motivational force and yardstick for progress. In their design, the goals were deliberately ambitious, their achievement requiring unparalleled progress in most countries.</p> <p>This report presents data on how countries are closing in on MDG targets. It unpacks the targets and indicators to map out how the development process is playing out across countries and continents. It goes beyond standard global- and country-level assessments to provide insights into how these gains are being shared across income, rural-urban, and gender groups. It identifies the 'star' performers that have made the greatest gains, shines a light on unexpected outcomes from the pursuit of MDG targets, and sounds out warnings where progress has stalled or is heading in the wrong direction.</p>

<b>Publication Number</b>	93
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	1
<b>Publication themes</b>	Chronic poverty; chronic poverty and Millennium Development Goals (MDGs); chronic poverty as persistent poverty; policies for the chronically poor; what is chronic poverty?; inequality; reducing disparities to address poverty
<b>Multiple country report</b>	No
<b>Title</b>	Isolation and poverty: the relationship between spatially differentiated access to goods and services and poverty
<b>Authors</b>	Kate Bird, Andy McKay and Isaac Shinyekwa
<b>Date</b>	2010
<b>Description</b>	<p>The paper begins by reviewing different concepts of isolation and remoteness considered in the existing literature, which is focused predominantly on rural areas. It highlights the complexity of the concept, which has many different dimensions – isolation can be understood in terms of distance from infrastructure, from services, from an economic core or from political decision-making, and these different dimensions are often strongly interrelated.</p> <p>This leads into a review of the current evidence on poverty in Uganda, considering both monetary and non-monetary dimensions. Particular attention is paid to geographic disparities in poverty, including an initial discussion of their possible causes and historical origins. Existing analysis does not distinguish between more and less remote areas of Uganda, though, so this paper then discusses the construction of a summary index of isolation for districts and communities in Uganda. This draws on extensive fieldwork, which collected information on a series of indicators of isolation at the district level (physical remoteness; access to infrastructure; availability of services, facilities and means of communication). Factor analysis is used to create composite indicators of isolation in Uganda, thereby reducing the many different dimensions into single indices based on correlations apparent in the data. An analysis of these indices at the district level reveals significant differentiation within the four regions of Uganda.</p> <p>The paper then summarises the implications of these findings for likely future evolution of poverty, in particular considering likely future spatial patterns of growth. It discusses policy implications for tackling poverty in remote areas of Uganda and integrating those living there into the process of growth. It also identifies future research priorities, both specific to Uganda and to the issue of isolation and poverty more widely.</p>

<b>Publication Number</b>	51
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	1
<b>Publication themes</b>	Millennium Development Goals (MDGs); inequality; MDG progress and challenges
<b>Multiple country report</b>	Yes
<b>Title</b>	Millennium Development Goals (MDG) Report Card: Measuring Progress Across Countries
<b>Authors</b>	Various authors
<b>Date</b>	2010
<b>Description</b>	<p>MDGs have provided an important motivational force and yardstick for progress. In their design, the goals were deliberately ambitious, their achievement requiring unparalleled progress in most countries.</p> <p>This report presents data on how countries are closing in on MDG targets. It unpacks the targets and indicators to map out how the development process is playing out across countries and continents. It goes beyond standard global- and country-level assessments to provide insights into how these gains are being shared across income, rural-urban, and gender groups. It identifies the 'star' performers that have made the greatest gains, shines a light on unexpected outcomes from the pursuit of MDG targets, and sounds out warnings where progress has stalled or is heading in the wrong direction.</p>

<b>Publication Number</b>	28
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	1
<b>Publication themes</b>	Social protection; the politics of social protection; public finance; public finance for poverty reduction
<b>Multiple country report</b>	Yes
<b>Title</b>	Financing social protection in light of international spending targets: A public sector review
<b>Authors</b>	Jessica Hagen-Zanker, Anna McCord, Karen Ellis, Ed Hedger, Sam Moon and Rohit Singh
<b>Date</b>	2010
<b>Description</b>	<p>This study explores the 'affordability' of development targets in the key sectors of health, education, water and sanitation, agriculture, and infrastructure by means of an empirical study examining sectoral expenditure in five low-income case study countries in sub-Saharan Africa (Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique and Uganda) and comparing them with target levels of expenditure set out in recent international agreements to which sub-Saharan governments are signatories. The study has a particular focus on social protection in response to growing government and donor interest in the affordability of provision in this sector. This approach is taken in order to assess the limitations of the current 'silo' approach to sector financing that characterises much of the development financing discourse, and results in the abstraction of one sector from the broader fiscal whole, which is to the detriment of overall fiscal coherence and realism. While this study looks at total expenditure per sector, it does not look at efficiency or outcomes of this spending.</p> <p>The report examines expenditure in 2006-2007 in relation to sector-specific international targets, assesses the shortfall, and then explores the fiscal feasibility of financing all six sectoral targets. The paper finds that meeting all the six targets simultaneously would require more than 100% of total government expenditure in four of the five case study countries (98% in the fifth), and that to meet these targets while retaining current levels of expenditure in other sectors would imply doubling current levels of government expenditure. Often it is claimed that developing country governments lack the political will to allocate resources to some sectors. However, this study suggests that the inadequacy of public expenditure in key sectors is also informed by the inherent impossibility of simultaneously meeting the range of international commitments to which developing countries are signatories.</p> <p>The report highlights the tension faced by governments between the need for good public financial management on the one hand, and the challenge of meeting international commitments on the other, raising the impossibility of meeting the key development spending targets simultaneously.</p>

<b>Publication Number</b>	104
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	1
<b>Publication themes</b>	Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)
<b>Multiple country report</b>	No
<b>Title</b>	Uganda: Case Study for the MDG Gap Task Force Report
<b>Authors</b>	Jodie Keane, Jane Kennan, Massimiliano Cali, Isabella Massa and Dirk Willem te Velde with Sarah Ssewanyana and James Wokadada
<b>Date</b>	2010
<b>Description</b>	<p>Four country studies (in Bangladesh, Bolivia, Cambodia and Uganda) examined the needs gap in official development assistance (ODA), trade and debt relief. They analysed whether the commitments and delivery in these three essential and interrelated areas met the actual needs of these countries between 2000-2008 until 2009, with attention regarding the impact of the economic crisis on these three areas.</p> <p>This paper discusses these issues in the case of Uganda. It first reviews progress towards reaching the MDGs. It then provides evidence on how indicators in the areas of aid, trade and debt have evolved. Uganda has performed extremely well since the mid 1990s. It has had two decades of uninterrupted growth (albeit with rising inequality and strong population growth) and several of MDGs are likely to be met (e.g. halving poverty and improving access to water and education), although some (health-related) may not be attained. Uganda has weathered the storm of the financial crisis relatively well, as its macroeconomic indicators—such as debt, government deficits and growth—have remained stable. The crisis had some impact, but it is unlikely that the crisis has seriously affected progress towards MDGs.</p>

<b>Publication Number</b>	103
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	1
<b>Publication themes</b>	Millennium Development Goals (MDGs); chronic poverty; chronic poverty and MDGs; gender; reducing disparities to address poverty; childhood and youth; child poverty; MDG progress and challenges: case studies
<b>Multiple country report</b>	Yes
<b>Title</b>	Millennium Development Goals Report Card: Learning from progress
<b>Authors</b>	Various authors
<b>Date</b>	2010
<b>Description</b>	<p>Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) have provided an important motivational force and measuring rod for progress on poverty reduction and human development. This summary is part of initial findings from an ongoing review of development progress, which will include a set of 'MDG indicators to construct league tables' highlighting progress on these indicators. It focuses on progress towards three MDGs and some of the factors contributing to that progress: Goal 1 (eradicate extreme poverty and hunger), Goal 4 (reduce child mortality), and Goal 5 (improve maternal health).</p> <p>The key message from many years of working towards the MDGs is that progress is possible. In every aspect of development, a significant number of countries have made real achievements. The challenge for the remaining five years until the 2015 MDG deadline is to learn from, and build upon, the progress made.</p>

<b>Publication Number</b>	95
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	1
<b>Publication themes</b>	Millennium Development Goals (MDGs); MDG Progress and Challenges: case studies
<b>Multiple country report</b>	Yes
<b>Title</b>	Case Studies for the MDG Gap Task Force Report: Overview of Bangladesh, Bolivia, Cambodia and Uganda
<b>Authors</b>	Dirk Willem te Velde drawing on contributions by Massimiliano Cali, Isabella Massa, Jodie Keane, Jane Kennan, Alberto Lemma, Luis Jemio and Sarah Sswewanyana
<b>Date</b>	2010
<b>Description</b>	<p>The United Nations (UN) compiles the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) Gap Report. The 2010 version of the report emphasised the 'needs gap', which measures the gap between actual delivery on global commitments and 'estimated needs for support' by developing countries. This is an important gap, because it provides an estimate relating to whether the partnership envisaged under the MDGs is helping to address the needs of developing countries effectively.</p> <p>This overview paper first reviews progress towards reaching the MDGs. It then discusses how the global financial crisis has affected the case studies in broad terms on the basis of recent trends in development finance. The paper also discusses alternative MDG8 measuring frameworks relating to how the global financial crisis, G20 issues, and beyond aid issues affect poor countries.</p>

<b>Publication Number</b>	90
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	1
<b>Publication themes</b>	Social protection; the global financial crisis; implementing social protection; aid; sector-based support and aid
<b>Multiple country report</b>	Yes
<b>Title</b>	The affordability of social protection in the light of international spending commitments
<b>Authors</b>	Jessica Hagen-Zanker and Anna McCord
<b>Date</b>	2011
<b>Description</b>	<p>This paper explores the affordability of social protection and other development sectors by comparing target levels in international agreements to actual government expenditure in five African countries. Most targets are not met and, on average, only 7% of social protection target expenditure is reached. While sectoral targets may be individually 'affordable', the targets are not jointly affordable. Meeting any of the targets would require sectoral trade-offs, or major increases in donor and government expenditure, suggesting that affordability is ultimately a question of political preference.</p>

<b>Publication Number</b>	86
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	1
<b>Publication themes</b>	Childhood and youth; child poverty; rights; voice and accountability; exclusion from health and education; social development; youth and childhood in society; children, youth and rights
<b>Multiple country report</b>	No
<b>Title</b>	Situation analysis of children and poverty in Uganda: voices of children
<b>Authors</b>	Paola Perezniето, David Walker, Eliana Villar and Hanna Alder
<b>Date</b>	2011
<b>Description</b>	<p>This paper examines what Ugandan children living in poverty have to say about their lives in general, and more specifically about their experiences of poverty. It seeks to identify vulnerabilities and risks facing children, and what mechanisms children can draw on in order to improve their situation.</p> <p>As part of a situation analysis of poor children in Uganda, the study provides an in-depth understanding as to why children's basic needs across seven dimensions (education, health, food, water, sanitation, shelter and information – known as the Bristol Indicators) are, or are not being met, according to children themselves. These dimensions are threshold measures of severe deprivations that are likely to have serious adverse consequences for children's health, wellbeing and development. Qualitative and participatory research instruments were used to capture what children had to say in relation to each of these dimensions, in order to understand if, why and how they faced deprivations. The study hopes to be able to inform better policy and programme design and community initiatives that can help tackle the real concerns facing children.</p>

<b>Publication Number</b>	73
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	1
<b>Publication themes</b>	Gender; exclusion from health and education; inequality; reducing disparities to address poverty; inequity and policy process; social protection; implementing social protection; social protection instruments; vulnerable groups, social development and social protection; social development; social protection, gender and age
<b>Multiple country report</b>	No
<b>Title</b>	Transforming cash transfers: beneficiary and community perspectives on the Senior Citizen Grant (SCG) in Uganda
<b>Authors</b>	Paul Bukuluki and Carol Watson
<b>Date</b>	2012
<b>Description</b>	<p>This report investigates beneficiary and community perspectives on the Senior Citizens Grant (SCG) in Uganda. This is one of six country reports for the DFID commissioned project, 'Transforming cash transfers: beneficiary and community perspectives on social protection programming'. Each report provides robust evidence from the perspective of beneficiaries and their communities that will improve the quality and effectiveness of cash transfer programmes.</p> <p>Cash transfers are predictable payments made directly to poor people. There is growing evidence that cash transfers have a range of positive effects, however the evidence varies – it is strong, for example, on reducing poverty and hunger, and helping people to access health and education services. But it is weaker on more transformational effects; there is strong logic but little evidence of the effects of cash transfers on citizen's voice, empowerment, gender equality, social cohesion and state-building.</p>

<b>Publication Number</b>	79
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	1
<b>Publication themes</b>	Gender; gender and health; health; health policy, donors and processes; health and accountability; governance; aid and accountability; service delivery
<b>Multiple country report</b>	Yes
<b>Title</b>	Delivering maternal health: why is Rwanda doing better than Malawi, Niger and Uganda?
<b>Authors</b>	Vikki Chambers and David Booth
<b>Date</b>	2012
<b>Description</b>	<p>This Briefing Paper uses new research by the Africa Power and Politics Programme to explore the factors that shape maternal health outcomes in Malawi, Niger, Rwanda and Uganda. It examines the institutional causes of bottlenecks in the provision of maternal health services and considers the policy implications for country actors and donors. Maternal health outcomes will not improve quickly in low-income Africa as long as the known bottlenecks in public provision are not addressed. Improving the flow of resources will help, but not enough and not on its own. The similarities and differences between Malawi, Niger, Rwanda and Uganda point to the importance of three types of institutional factors in shaping outcomes. This indicates clearly what governments and development partners need to be doing if they are serious about improving maternal health:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The whole set of policies bearing on maternal health outcomes needs to be reviewed regularly to ensure it is internally coherent.</li> <li>• Provider performance standards need to be enforced, with appropriate upward accountability and monitoring.</li> <li>• Where local solutions to major bottlenecks are found, they should be supported, not discouraged.</li> </ul>

<b>Publication Number</b>	69
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	1
<b>Publication themes</b>	Gender; social protection; social development; social protection, gender and age; the rights of vulnerable groups; vulnerable groups, social development and social protection
<b>Multiple country report</b>	Yes
<b>Title</b>	Holding cash transfers to account: beneficiary and community perspectives
<b>Authors</b>	Fiona Samuels and Nicola Jones with Agnieszka Malachowska
<b>Date</b>	2013
<b>Description</b>	<p>This synthesis report presents qualitative and participatory research findings on beneficiary and community perceptions of five unconditional cash transfer programmes: two in the Middle East and North Africa regions and three in sub-Saharan Africa (Kenya's Cash Transfers for Orphans and Vulnerable Children (CT-OVC) programme, Mozambique's Basic Social Subsidy Programme (PSSB), and Uganda's Senior Citizen Grant (SCG), part of the Social Assistance Grants for Empowerment (SAGE) programme).</p> <p>The report summarises key features of the cash transfer programme in each country and the extent to which programme objectives address empowerment, social justice, social cohesion and citizenship alongside economic vulnerability. It considers positive experiences and concerns at the individual, household and community levels, as well as beneficiary and community views on programme governance and accountability.</p> <p>The overarching aim is to help identify gaps and entry points for more tailored support in the context of ongoing national-level social protection reform processes, as well as to offer insights into the potential role of beneficiary participation in monitoring and evaluation in improving the effectiveness of cash transfer programmes.</p>

<b>Publication Number</b>	63
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	1
<b>Publication themes</b>	Social development; gender and inequality; exclusion from health and education; gender and social norms; gender-based violence; reducing disparities to address poverty; social exclusion; adolescent girls; gender and empowerment; social exclusion and education; social exclusion and health; youth and childhood in society; children, youth and rights; children, research and policy change
<b>Multiple country report</b>	Yes
<b>Title</b>	Adolescent girls and gender justice: Country reports – Year 1
<b>Authors</b>	Nicola Jones, Fiona Samuels, Paola Pereznieto, Grace Bantebya, Florence Muhanguzi, Carol Watson, Bekele Tefera, Guday Emirie, Anita Ghimire, Sanju Wagle, Elizabeth Presler-Marshall, Tran Thi Van Anh and James Hamilton Harding
<b>Date</b>	2013
<b>Description</b>	<p>Adolescence is increasingly recognised as a critical period for capacity growth, one which presents development actors with a unique opportunity to alter life trajectories across generations. Adolescent girls in particular are seen as key. However, while progress has been rapid on some fronts, with today's girls far more likely, for example, to attend school than their mothers, gender-discriminatory norms and practices, such as burdening girls and women with the lion's share of domestic responsibility, continue to limit the options open to tomorrow's women. By exploring girls' unique vulnerabilities—vis-à-vis gender, age and culture—this paper hopes it can identify nuanced solutions that will help them shape identities of their own choosing.</p> <p>These reports present findings from the first round of fieldwork conducted as part of the DFID-funded multi-year policy research programme, 'Transforming the lives of adolescent girls' exploring gender justice for adolescent girls in Ethiopia, Nepal, Uganda and Vietnam.</p> <p>Through these country reports, the ODI, in partnership with national researchers, explores the key vulnerabilities that shape girls' current wellbeing and future potential. These reports focus on five capacity domains—educational, economic, reproductive/bodily integrity, psychosocial, and civic and household participation—drawing on the first year of work from this research, they aim to render visible the all too often hidden experiences of adolescent girls and identify how policy and programme actors can better respond to their needs and priorities.</p>

<b>Publication Number</b>	58
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	1
<b>Publication themes</b>	Childhood and youth; gender; adolescent girls; gender and social norms
<b>Multiple country report</b>	Yes
<b>Title</b>	Adolescent girls and gender justice: Lessons learned and emerging issues from year 1
<b>Authors</b>	Carol Watson and Caroline Harper
<b>Date</b>	2013
<b>Description</b>	<p>Poised at the intersection between childhood and the world of adults, adolescent girls face unique challenges to the full development and exercise of their capabilities. And yet they may also hold the key to effecting positive development outcomes that could reverberate across future generations. ODI's DFID-funded project under the ODI Accountable Grant, 'Transforming the lives of girls and young women', is a multi-year, multi-country study exploring the complex ways in which adolescent girls' capabilities are shaped and/or constrained by gender discriminatory social norms, attitudes and practices, and how other overlapping and intersecting experiences of poverty, deprivation and exclusion serve to intensify and perpetuate vulnerabilities.</p> <p>The first year of field research was carried out between 2012 and 2013 in Vietnam, Uganda, Nepal, and Ethiopia, and the empirical, conceptual and methodological lessons learned and emerging issues to come out of this first year are presented in this paper.</p>

<b>Publication Number</b>	59
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	1
<b>Publication themes</b>	Gender; childhood and youth; adolescent girls; gender and social norms; health; sexual and reproductive health; exclusion from health and education
<b>Multiple country report</b>	Yes
<b>Title</b>	Adolescent girls and gender justice: Country briefings
<b>Authors</b>	Nicola Jones, Fiona Samuels, Paola Pereznieto, Grace Bantebya, Florence Muhanguzi, Carol Watson, Bekele Tefera, Anita Ghimire and Tran Thi Van Anh
<b>Date</b>	2013
<b>Description</b>	<p>These four country briefings draw on first-hand information, opinions and experiences from adolescent girls and boys, family and community members, district officials and national stakeholders to examine how social norms operate and impact on girls' abilities to achieve their full life capabilities in Uganda, Ethiopia, Vietnam and Nepal.</p> <p>Findings reveal some positive changes, such as in Uganda and Nepal where there are growing educational opportunities for girls as well as changes in practices related to marriage and household roles and responsibilities. Nevertheless, adolescent girls still lack a voice in the decisions that concern them and there are limits on their income earning potential and skills, their reproductive and sexual health, and their legal and physical protection. Entrenched discriminatory norms and practices combine with high levels of poverty and limited service provision to significantly limit the development of adolescent girls' capabilities, while a sense of isolation and strict boundaries circumscribes their life trajectories.</p> <p>This briefing is part of a broader multi-country initiative funded by the UK Department for International Development (DFID) called 'Transforming the lives of adolescent girls', which uses a common set of research tools that is adapted to the local context.</p>

<b>Publication Number</b>	66
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	1
<b>Publication themes</b>	Aid; aid to fragile states; effective delivery of aid; aid effectiveness; funding mechanisms for aid; key challenges in aid policy; the international aid system
<b>Multiple country report</b>	Yes
<b>Title</b>	Localising aid: a whole-of-society approach
<b>Authors</b>	Jonathan Glennie and Gideon Rabinowitz
<b>Date</b>	2013
<b>Description</b>	<p>Donors can localise aid without necessarily working with the government or other stakeholders, but a whole-of-society approach implies the need to do just that. This report brings the two concepts together. In the absence of a clear rulebook for how this can be achieved, two major priorities for donors are suggested:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The radical internalisation of complexity in strategic and programme decisions; and</li> <li>• Much better sharing of information between donors, national governments and the public at large.</li> </ul>

<b>Publication Number</b>	65
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	1
<b>Publication themes</b>	Social protection; international spending
<b>Multiple country report</b>	Yes
<b>Title</b>	The Affordability of Social Protection in the Light of International Spending Commitments
<b>Authors</b>	Jessica Hagen-Zanker and Anna McCord
<b>Date</b>	2013
<b>Description</b>	In this article, Jessica Hagen Zanker and Anna McCord analyse social protection affordability by comparing target spending levels with actual government expenditure in five African countries (including Uganda). In recent years a number of international sector-specific agreements have been developed by the international community and ratified by developing countries – some with specific spending targets. This article offers an empirical analysis of the individual and aggregate affordability of six sectoral targets and, based on the actual or estimated cost of each of the targets, compares target spending levels with actual government expenditure in five African countries. Most targets are not met and, while individually 'affordable', the estimated cost of meeting the six targets simultaneously indicates that they are not jointly affordable, with an estimated cost of more than 100% of total government expenditure in four of the five countries. Meeting any of the sectoral targets in full would require either sectoral trade-offs, or significant increases in donor or government expenditure.

<b>Publication Number</b>	44
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	1
<b>Publication themes</b>	Gender, youth and unemployment
<b>Multiple country report</b>	No
<b>Title</b>	Gender, youth and urban labour market participation: evidence from the catering sector in Lira, northern Uganda
<b>Authors</b>	Richard Mallett and Teddy Atim
<b>Date</b>	2014
<b>Description</b>	This paper looks at how urban labour markets work through an investigation of young people's participation in the catering sector of Lira, in post-conflict northern Uganda.

<b>Publication Number</b>	100
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	1
<b>Publication themes</b>	Social development; gender and inequality; gender and social norms
<b>Multiple country report</b>	Yes
<b>Title</b>	Unhappily ever after: the fight against early marriage
<b>Authors</b>	Caroline Harper, Nicola Jones, Elizabeth Presler-Marshall and David Walker
<b>Date</b>	2014
<b>Description</b>	Some 39,000 child brides marry every day—14 million a year—often against their will with devastating consequences. Few use contraception and quickly become pregnant, enduring difficult deliveries and even dying as their bodies are not yet fully developed. Young brides are also often physically and sexually abused, with some even becoming HIV positive as they marry older, more sexually experienced men. Based on ODI field research from Ethiopia, Vietnam and Uganda, this report looks at the drivers and costs associated with early marriage in several developing country contexts. It argues that there are both economic and social drivers that interweave in complex and sometimes unpredictable ways. Key recommendations are made to legally empower adolescent girls; tackle income poverty; and to keep girls in secondary school to provide them with quality education. The report emphasises the need to understand the unique nature of early marriage causes in different contexts in order to address issues surrounding early marriage without generating unforeseen consequences.

<b>Publication Number</b>	46
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	1
<b>Publication themes</b>	Social development; gender and inequality; gender and social norms; gender, MDGs and beyond; gender-based violence; social exclusion; the rights of vulnerable groups; methods and capacity-building for research with socially excluded groups; youth and childhood in society; adolescent girls; child poverty; children, youth and rights
<b>Multiple country report</b>	Yes
<b>Title</b>	Adolescent girls and gender justice: Country reports - Year 2
<b>Authors</b>	Fiona Samuels, Nicola Jones, Paola Perezniato, Anita Ghimire, Grace Bantebya, Florence Muhanguzi, Carol Watson, Elizabeth Presler-Marshall, Tran Thi Van Anh, Bekele Tefera, Janey Stephenson, Taveeshi Gupta, Guday Emire, Betlehem Gebre and Kiya Gezhegne
<b>Date</b>	2014
<b>Description</b>	<p>Adolescence is increasingly recognised as a critical period for capacity growth, one which presents development actors with a unique opportunity to alter life trajectories across generations. Adolescent girls in particular are seen as key. However, while progress has been rapid on some fronts, with today's girls far more likely, for example, to attend school than their mothers, gender-discriminatory norms and practices, such as burdening girls and women with the lion's share of domestic responsibility, continue to limit the options open to tomorrow's women. By exploring girls' unique vulnerabilities—vis-à-vis gender, age and culture—this paper hopes it can identify nuanced solutions that will help them shape identities of their own choosing.</p> <p>These reports, written by ODI in partnership with national researchers, present findings from the second round of fieldwork conducted as part of the DFID-funded multi-year policy research programme, 'Transforming the lives of adolescent girls' exploring gender justice for adolescent girls in Ethiopia, Nepal, Uganda and Vietnam.</p> <p>In the first year, the study explored the key vulnerabilities that shape girls' current wellbeing and future potential. In this second year of fieldwork, the same country research teams used the findings from year 1 to focus on two key issues: education and early marriage.</p>

<b>Publication Number</b>	52
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	1
<b>Publication themes</b>	Childhood and youth; children, youth and rights; gender and child-related policy change; social development; gender and inequality; gender and social norms; social exclusion; the rights of vulnerable groups; youth and childhoods in society; adolescent girls
<b>Multiple country report</b>	Yes
<b>Title</b>	Changing discriminatory norms affecting adolescent girls through communications activities: Insights for policy and practice from an evidence review
<b>Authors</b>	Rachel Marcus
<b>Date</b>	2014
<b>Description</b>	<p>Recent years have seen growing policy interest in adolescent girls. Some of this has been inspired by instrumental concerns (girls as a good investment in future development, both as development actors and as mothers of the next generation). At the same time, there is also a more rights-focused emphasis (girls as actors whose wellbeing and opportunities are systematically undermined and whose rights are abused). This growing global interest in gender equality has led to increasing attention to discriminatory social norms as key factors that continue to impede gender equality and undermine adolescent girls' wellbeing and developmental opportunities.</p> <p>Of the 61 communications initiatives examined in the systematic-style review, and discussed here in this short paper, just over half the programmes directly involved adolescent girls; some worked primarily with family and community decision-makers, seven (11%) focused on men or boys and others were mass media programmes aimed at general audiences.</p>

<b>Publication Number</b>	52
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	1
<b>Publication themes</b>	Childhood and youth; children, youth and rights; gender and child-related policy change; social development; gender and inequality; gender and social norms; social exclusion; the rights of vulnerable groups; youth and childhoods in society; adolescent girls
<b>Multiple country report</b>	Yes
<b>Title</b>	Changing discriminatory norms affecting adolescent girls through communications activities: Insights for policy and practice from an evidence review
<b>Authors</b>	Rachel Marcus
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<b>Publication Number</b>	53
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	1
<b>Publication themes</b>	Childhood and youth; adolescent girls; children, research and policy change; gender and child-related policy change; gender; gender and social norms; gender and social protection; social development; gender and inequality; youth and childhood in society; child poverty; children, youth and rights
<b>Multiple country report</b>	Yes
<b>Title</b>	Changing discriminatory norms affecting adolescent girls through communication activities: A review of evidence
<b>Authors</b>	Rachel Marcus and Ella Page
<b>Date</b>	2014
<b>Description</b>	<p>Recent years have seen growing policy interest in adolescent girls. Some of this has been inspired by instrumental concerns (girls as a good investment in future development, both as development actors and as mothers of the next generation). At the same time, there is also a more rights-focused emphasis (girls as actors whose wellbeing and opportunities are systematically undermined and whose rights are abused). This growing global interest in gender equality has led to increasing attention to discriminatory social norms as key factors that continue to impede gender equality and undermine adolescent girls' wellbeing and developmental opportunities.</p> <p>Of the 61 communications initiatives examined in this systematic-style review, just over half the programmes directly involved adolescent girls; some worked primarily with family and community decision-makers, seven (11%) focused on men or boys and others were mass media programmes aimed at general audiences.</p>

<b>Publication Number</b>	47
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	1
<b>Publication themes</b>	Social development; data on poor and marginalised groups; gender and inequality; gender and social norms; gender, MDGs and beyond; reducing disparities to address poverty; social protection, gender and age; children and social protection; children, youth and rights; gender and social protection; social protection frameworks; vulnerable groups, social development and social protection; youth and childhood in society; adolescent girls; child poverty; gender and child-related policy change
<b>Multiple country report</b>	No
<b>Title</b>	Sexual exploitation of adolescent girls in Uganda
<b>Authors</b>	David Walker, Paola Pereznieto, Grace Bantebya and Eric Ochen
<b>Date</b>	2014
<b>Description</b>	<p>The phenomenon of cross-generational sex—defined as sexual relationships between an adolescent and a partner who is older, usually by 10 or more years—can be linked to many immediate and life-long negative consequences for both girls and boys. These can include entering into transactional sexual relationships—one in which the exchange of commodities and obligations can be considered as payment—as well as increased exposure to major health risks and several foregone opportunities. In development studies and other disciplines, the study of these exploitative relationships has largely been neglected, or examined as a public health issue – most often with respect to HIV and AIDS. Systematic examinations of cross-generational sex as a child protection issue—in which the impacts of violence, abuse, neglect and exploitation are highlighted—are negligible, and are desperately needed to help development practitioners understand the issue and find long-lasting solutions.</p> <p>This study therefore seeks to understand the multiple and overlapping reasons behind cross-generational relationships in Uganda, as well as associated interventions, in order to promote more comprehensive responses to the issue. Through on-the-ground research, this paper explores the consequences of adolescent experiences of these exploitative relationships, and analyses the extent to which policy and programming are currently failing this phenomenon. In particular, the research looks at the extent to which income poverty collates with discriminatory social norms in Uganda, which contribute to this particular form of child protection violation.</p>

<b>Publication Number</b>	45
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	1
<b>Publication themes</b>	Social development; social protection, gender and age; children and social protection; children, youth and rights; gender and social protection; youth and childhood in society; adolescent girls; child poverty; children, research and policy change; the rights of vulnerable groups; vulnerable groups, social development and social protection
<b>Multiple country report</b>	No
<b>Title</b>	Cross-generational and transactional sexual relations in Uganda: Income poverty as a risk factor for adolescents – Full report
<b>Authors</b>	Grace Bantebya, Eric Ochen, Paola Pereznieto and David Walker
<b>Date</b>	2014
<b>Description</b>	<p>This study is part of a two-year Oak Foundation-funded programme of work that explores the potential for greater linkages between child protection and anti-poverty work in low- and middle-income countries. It seeks to better understand the multiple and intersecting drivers of cross-generational and transactional sex for adolescent girls in Uganda, to explore some of the consequences adolescents experience, and to analyse the extent to which policy and programming are currently addressing the drivers and consequences of this phenomenon.</p> <p>The conceptual framework for the research recognises the drivers of violations of children's rights are multi-layered, complex and interconnected. It also emphasises the key and often underestimated role of poverty in mediating children's wellbeing outcomes.</p>

<b>Publication Number</b>	45
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	1
<b>Publication themes</b>	Social development; social protection, gender and age; children and social protection; children, youth and rights; gender and social protection; youth and childhood in society; adolescent girls; child poverty; children, research and policy change; the rights of vulnerable groups; vulnerable groups, social development and social protection
<b>Multiple country report</b>	No
<b>Title</b>	Cross-generational and transactional sexual relations in Uganda: Income poverty as a risk factor for adolescents – Full report
<b>Authors</b>	Grace Bantebya, Eric Ochen, Paola Pereznieta and David Walker
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<b>Publication Number</b>	32
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	1
<b>Publication themes</b>	Social development; gender and inequality; gender and social norms; social exclusion; adolescent girls; methods and capacity-building for research with socially excluded groups; the rights of vulnerable groups
<b>Multiple country report</b>	Yes
<b>Title</b>	How useful are systematic reviews for evaluating gender norm change interventions?
<b>Authors</b>	Ella Page with Rachel Marcus
<b>Date</b>	2015
<b>Description</b>	<p>Systematic reviews have a long history in medical research, synthesising evidence through randomised, controlled trials and answering questions about 'what works'. But they are increasingly favoured in international development research because they can bring together the highest quality evidence on a given issue and assess the effectiveness of different interventions, as well as helping to explain why certain types of programmes are effective.</p> <p>This research and Practice Note outlines reasons for conducting a systematic review and includes a useful flowchart to aid the decision of whether to conduct one or, alternatively, another form of evidence review. It also includes valuable tips on guiding your systematic review and developing your initial research question. Drawing on the authors' own experiences of conducting a systematic review on communications interventions challenging discriminatory norms affecting adolescent girls, the Practice Note sets out the various stages involved in the process: the literature search, the appraisal and exclusion of studies, and synthesis and analysis of findings.</p> <p>Despite the valuable insights such reviews can bring, the Practice Note also explores challenges of using review evidence to assess change in gender norms that affect adolescent girls, such as the difficulties involved in assessing qualitative and mixed method studies, the lack of clear insights into long-term impacts, and often the limited amount of detail on programme activities, making it difficult to draw detailed conclusions on the effectiveness of different programmatic components.</p>

<b>Publication Number</b>	33
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	1
<b>Publication themes</b>	Social development; gender and inequality; gender and social norms; social exclusion; adolescent girls; methods and capacity-building for research with socially excluded groups; the rights of vulnerable groups
<b>Multiple country report</b>	Yes
<b>Title</b>	Social norms, gender norms and adolescent girls: a brief guide
<b>Authors</b>	Rachel Marcus and Caroline Harper with Sophie Brodbeck and Ella Page
<b>Date</b>	2015
<b>Description</b>	<p>Drawing on social norms theory, this research and Practice Note introduces gender norms, defined as widely held values and common practices that are based on gender differences. It explores why social expectations exert a strong influence on how people behave, and how an individual's attitudes, beliefs and agency affects how far they comply with prevailing norms. Drawing on fieldwork from Ethiopia, Nepal, Uganda and Vietnam, the Practice Note identifies three main clusters of gender norms that affect adolescent girls: son bias (valuing boys more than girls), norms of femininity at different stages of the life cycle, which affect perceptions of how girls should behave, and norms of masculinity, which not only govern boys and young men but also have effects on girls' lives. These norms are interlinked with broader cultural norms and values, and underpin other norms and practices, such as those related to child marriage, education or domestic violence.</p> <p>The Practice Note also explores whether poverty is a key driver of discriminatory gender norms, proposing that while widespread and deep poverty limits the development opportunities available to boys and girls alike, it is clear that gender norms work alongside poverty to determine people's decisions about how they use scarce resources and what the future holds for each of their children.</p>

<b>Publication Number</b>	34
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	1
<b>Publication themes</b>	Social development; gender and inequality; data on poor and vulnerable groups; gender and social norms; social exclusion; adolescent girls; methods and capacity-building for research with socially excluded groups; youth and childhood in society
<b>Multiple country report</b>	Yes
<b>Title</b>	How do gender norms change?
<b>Authors</b>	Rachel Marcus and Caroline Harper with Sophie Brodbeck and Ella Page
<b>Date</b>	2015
<b>Description</b>	<p>Because societies and economies change over time, so do gender norms. Change in gender norms can be so slow that people hardly notice change, or very rapid. This research and Practice Note outlines some of the main drivers of norm change, including broad processes such as economic change or the spread of communications technology, or by government-led action, such as law or policy reform or the spread of education. Drawing on case studies from Uganda and Ethiopia, the Practice Note also explores individual factors affecting norm change, including an individual's economic situation, which may affect their room for manoeuvre or willingness to adopt new norms and practices.</p> <p>The Practice Note outlines some of the main changes identified in relation to norms around child marriage and girls' education, based on primary research in Ethiopia, Nepal, Uganda and Vietnam. In all four countries, it was clear that shifts in these two areas reflected a wider set of changing norms and values, as well economic transformations and the effects of policies and programmes. It was also striking how connected these different forces were: for example, a changing sense of possibilities for girls' futures is contributing to girls attending school past puberty in many of the research communities; this is also driven by government investment that has increased the availability and reduced the costs of education, and by growing demand (in some countries) for educated wives, so that social pressures towards marriage in mid-adolescence have started to wane.</p>

<b>Publication Number</b>	26
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	1
<b>Publication themes</b>	Social development; gender and inequality; gender and social norms; social exclusion; adolescent girls
<b>Multiple country report</b>	Yes
<b>Title</b>	Girls' clubs and empowerment programmes
<b>Authors</b>	Rachel Marcus and Sophie Brodbeck
<b>Date</b>	2015
<b>Description</b>	<p>This research and Practice Note outlines the role girls' club and empowerment programmes can play in promoting adolescent girls' wellbeing and changing the gender norms that constrain their lives. It draws on fieldwork in Ethiopia, Nepal, Uganda and Vietnam, an ODI systematic review of communications programmes, and secondary literature. Girls' clubs, which may be drop-in sessions or regular meetings, organised by community groups or girls themselves, are an increasingly popular approach to promoting adolescent girls' wellbeing. They help girls cope with the physical and emotional changes they experience during adolescence, and equip them with knowledge and skills to help them challenge discriminatory norms within their home and wider community. Typically, they aim to empower girls by giving them access to information about their rights (including their sexual and reproductive health). They also equip them with life skills, which build their self-confidence and help them to negotiate for their rights and voice their concerns. The approach aims to broaden girls' horizons and encourage them to envisage and realise a better future.</p> <p>This Practice Note highlights examples of girls' clubs that have led to increasingly gender equitable attitudes and practices, from programmes in Burkina Faso to Bangladesh. However, despite the potential of this type of programme, there are common limitations and weaknesses and important knowledge gaps yet to be addressed. This Practice Note explores these, before offering recommendations to enhance the positive contribution that clubs can make to girls' lives, such as ensuring that club leaders are adequately trained, and preparing for possible backlash and resistance from the local community and key gatekeepers.</p>

<b>Publication Number</b>	31
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	1
<b>Publication themes</b>	Social development; gender and inequality; gender and social norms; social exclusion; adolescent girls; methods and capacity-building for research with socially excluded groups; the rights of vulnerable groups
<b>Multiple country report</b>	Yes
<b>Title</b>	The law as a tool for changing gender norms affecting adolescent girls
<b>Authors</b>	Rachel Marcus and Sophie Brodbeck
<b>Date</b>	2015
<b>Description</b>	<p>This research and Practice Note explores the power of legal reforms and implementation in changing gender norms that affect adolescent girls, focusing specifically on child marriage practices. The Practice Note draws on research insights from Ethiopia, Nepal, Uganda and Vietnam, each of which have taken significant steps to prevent child marriage through a combination of laws on the minimum age at marriage and education.</p> <p>First exploring the factors that enhance the power of the law, the Practice Note outlines a series of conditions under which progressive change in norms around child marriage is more likely to occur, including when officials are prepared to implement the law (intervening to prevent child marriage and punishing offenders, in some contexts), even at the risk of criticism within their communities. It also offers insights into challenges related to public acceptance and the implementation of child marriage laws, such as when the justice system is inaccessible and unaffordable, or when people perceive officials and the justice system as corrupt, leading to underreporting.</p> <p>These insights, in addition to links to related literature and relevant ODI reports, provide an in-depth note on the power of legal reforms and the many considerations to take into account when seeking to use the law as a tool for change.</p>

<b>Publication Number</b>	38
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	1
<b>Publication themes</b>	Social development; data on poor and marginalised groups; youth and childhood in society; social protection, gender and age; child poverty; children, research and policy change; children, youth and rights; gender and child-related policy change; children and social protection; gender and social protection; social exclusion
<b>Multiple country report</b>	No
<b>Title</b>	Situation analysis of children in Uganda
<b>Authors</b>	Nicola Jones and David Walker
<b>Date</b>	2015
<b>Description</b>	This analysis aims to provide a robust and comprehensive understanding of the situation of children to identify broad areas of intervention in the national development agenda within which government and key stakeholders can situate emerging opportunities.

<b>Publication Number</b>	30
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	1
<b>Publication themes</b>	Social development; gender and inequality; gender and social norms; social exclusion; adolescent girls; youth and childhood in society; children, research and policy change
<b>Multiple country report</b>	Yes
<b>Title</b>	Communications to change discriminatory gender norms affecting adolescent girls
<b>Authors</b>	Rachel Marcus and Caroline Harper
<b>Date</b>	2015
<b>Description</b>	<p>This research and Practice Note explores insights into the power of communications programmes in changing gender norms that affect adolescent girls. These programmes cover a range of approaches, such as TV- and radio-based messaging, community dialogue, and non-formal education, all aiming to challenge discriminatory gender norms and promote gender equality, either by giving girls the information and skills they need to change their lives and claim their rights or by seeking to change the views of people who influence and make decisions about girls' lives.</p> <p>Drawing from an ODI systematic review of 61 communications programmes, and in-depth case studies from Ethiopia, Nepal, Uganda and Vietnam, the Practice Note highlights programmes and components that have proven effective in changing community attitudes and behaviours related to girls' education, the ideal age of girls at marriage, and how household chores should be divided between girls and boys. Effective approaches include communications with relevant content and engaging formats, such as giving families information about the health risks of child marriages and using real-life or fictional characters as role models, such as India's Meena Communication Initiative developed by UNICEF. The Practice Note also outlines the limitations of such approaches, including the reality that popular media, radio and TV may not reach everyone, especially the most vulnerable groups and girls themselves; and effectively emphasises the vital need to deliver communications as part of a 'package'.</p>

<b>Publication Number</b>	36
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	1
<b>Publication themes</b>	Social development; gender and inequality; social exclusion; adolescent girls; the rights of vulnerable groups; gender and social norms
<b>Multiple country report</b>	Yes
<b>Title</b>	What can internationally comparable quantitative data tell us about how gender norms are changing?
<b>Authors</b>	Paola Pereznieto
<b>Date</b>	2015
<b>Description</b>	<p>This research and Practice Note outlines how standardised national surveys, opinion data and administrative data from developing countries, collected at regular intervals, can reveal important information about how gender norms affect adolescent girls, and whether prevailing norms are changing.</p> <p>The Practice Note explores how survey data can be useful for understanding trends in gender norms, exploring links between attitudes, practices and social and demographic characteristics, and making comparisons across countries and regions. It also acknowledges the limitations of using such data—such as the failure of surveys, in some contexts, to reflect girls' own attitudes—to capture local nuances and to include information from the most marginalised groups and communities, for example, those living in remote or conflict-affected areas.</p> <p>With a comprehensive list of links to the surveys outlined and related literature, this Practice Note provides an insight into how internationally comparable quantitative data can be used effectively by policy-makers, development practitioners and evaluators.</p>

<b>Publication Number</b>	29
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	1
<b>Publication themes</b>	Social development; gender and inequality; gender and social norms; social exclusion; methods and capacity-building for research with socially excluded groups; participatory research and social exclusion
<b>Multiple country report</b>	Yes
<b>Title</b>	Doing qualitative field research on gender norms with adolescent girls and their families
<b>Authors</b>	Fiona Samuels, Nicola Jones, Carol Watson with Sophie Brodbeck
<b>Date</b>	2015
<b>Description</b>	<p>Qualitative research is particularly valuable for understanding gender norms that affect adolescent girls, because it allows people's own perspectives and voices to come through, and gives the researcher a deeper, more nuanced understanding of the complexities involved in studying gender norms. By listening to what girls, their families and community leaders say, researchers can explore how people perceive the norms that pattern lives, and how they are—or are not—changing. These insights can be invaluable in challenging received wisdom about how gender norms affect adolescent girls in particular contexts.</p> <p>There is already a great deal of guidance available on the principles and ethics of conducting qualitative research with children and young people. This research and Practice Note adds to this body of work by drawing out some key pointers to bear in mind when undertaking qualitative research on gender norms with adolescent girls. It describes a step-by-step process for using four innovative or visual tools based on experiences of researching the impact of gender norms on adolescent girls in Nepal, Uganda and Vietnam. It reflects on experiences of framing questions around social and gender norms, and links to the tools used throughout.</p>

<b>Publication Number</b>	27
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	1
<b>Publication themes</b>	Social development; gender and inequality; gender and social norms; social exclusion; adolescent girls
<b>Multiple country report</b>	Yes
<b>Title</b>	Changing gender norms: monitoring and evaluating programmes and projects
<b>Authors</b>	Rachel Marcus with Sophie Brodbeck
<b>Date</b>	2015
<b>Description</b>	<p>To understand whether projects and programmes to change discriminatory gender norms affecting adolescent girls are having their intended effect—and to make the necessary changes if they are not—it is important to monitor change (or lack of change) at regular intervals. As well as being vital to help individual programmes and projects be as effective as possible, impact monitoring data and evaluations can contribute to the pool of global knowledge on how to change discriminatory gender norms. They can help identify what works and what does not in particular circumstances and can help designers and implementers of other programmes to avoid their mistakes and build on successes.</p> <p>This research and Practice Note focuses on monitoring gender norm change in programmes and projects, outlining key principles for monitoring and evaluating changes. Tips include using a combination of standardised and locally relevant indicators, aiming to capture insights into attitudes, intentions, practices and perceptions of norms, and following up several years after the end of a programme or project. The Practice Note also provides indicators of gender norm change which have been used in local, national and international surveys, such as the Demographic and Health Survey, World Values Survey, and studies carried out by BRAC.</p>

<b>Publication Number</b>	35
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	1
<b>Publication themes</b>	Social development; gender and inequality; gender and social norms; the rights of vulnerable groups; social protection, gender and age; social exclusion; adolescent girls
<b>Multiple country report</b>	Yes
<b>Title</b>	What can gender indices tell us about gender norms that affect adolescent girls?
<b>Authors</b>	Paola Perezniето with Rachel Marcus
<b>Date</b>	2015
<b>Description</b>	<p>Gender indices can give us a summary measure of different indicators affecting the wellbeing and development of women and girls. They typically look at one or more of the following aspects of people's lives: health, education, economic empowerment, labour opportunities, political voice, and supportive laws and institutions. In most cases, indices have been produced more than once for the same country, which allows the analysis of trends in outcomes for women and girls over time.</p> <p>While indices tend to measure outcomes across these dimensions rather than gender norms specifically, evidence of changes in the situation of women and girls in a country over time enables us to begin a conversation about the factors that have contributed to those changes. There is an increasing amount of literature that to draw on, which explores how gender norms can affect women and girls' overall wellbeing. One of the indices discussed here, the Social Institutions and Gender Index (SIGI), is particularly relevant because it focuses on the role played by formal and informal social institutions (which it defines as formal and non-formal laws, attitudes and practices) and how they affect the lives of women and girls in different countries.</p> <p>This research and Practice Note looks in detail at five global indices that provide the best measures of gender equality and empowerment: SIGI; the Gender Inequality Index (GIE); the Global Gender Gap Index (GGGI); the African Gender Inequality Index (GEI); and the African Gender Development Index (AGDI).</p>

<b>Publication Number</b>	40
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	1
<b>Publication themes</b>	Social development; gender and inequality; exclusion from health and education; gender and social norms; gender, MDGs and beyond; gender-based violence; social exclusion; the rights of vulnerable groups; youth and childhood in society; adolescent girls; children, youth and rights
<b>Multiple country report</b>	Yes
<b>Title</b>	Transforming the lives of girls and young women – Year 2 country briefings
<b>Authors</b>	Nicola Jones, Bekele Terefra, Janey Stephenson, Taveeshi Gupta, Paola Perezniето, Anita Ghimire, Fiona Samuels, Carol Watson, Grace Bantebya Kyomuhendo, Florence Muhanguzi Kyoheirwe, Elizabeth Presler-Marshall and Tran Thi Van Anh
<b>Date</b>	2015
<b>Description</b>	<p>Poised at the intersection between childhood and the world of adults, adolescent girls face unique challenges to the full development and exercise of capabilities. These four country briefings draw on first-hand information, opinions and experiences from adolescent girls and boys, family and community members, district officials and national stakeholders to examine how social norms operate and impact on girls' abilities to achieve their full life capabilities in Uganda, Ethiopia, Vietnam and Nepal.</p> <p>These briefings draw on the findings from the second year of research and are part of a broader multi-country initiative funded by the UK Department for International Development (DFID) called 'Transforming the lives of adolescent girls', which uses a common set of research tools that is adapted to the local context.</p>
<b>Publication Number</b>	23
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	1
<b>Publication themes</b>	Social development; gender and inequality; gender and social norms; the rights of vulnerable groups; children, youth and rights; youth and childhood in society; adolescent girls
<b>Multiple country report</b>	Yes
<b>Title</b>	Transforming the lives of girls and young women: year 3 country briefings
<b>Authors</b>	Nicola Jones, Elizabeth Presler-Marshall, Van Anh Thi Tran, Fiona Samuels, Anita Ghimire, Carol Watson, Grace Kyomuhendo Bantebya and Florence Muhanguzi Kyoheirwe
<b>Date</b>	2015
<b>Description</b>	<p>Poised at the intersection between childhood and the world of adults, adolescent girls face unique challenges to the full development and exercise of capabilities. These four country briefings draw on first-hand information, opinions and experiences from adolescent girls and boys, family and community members, district officials and national stakeholders to examine how social norms operate and impact on girls' abilities to achieve their full life capabilities in Uganda, Ethiopia, Vietnam and Nepal.</p> <p>These briefings draw on the findings from the third year of research and are part of a broader multi-country initiative funded by the UK Department for International Development (DFID) called 'Transforming the lives of adolescent girls', which uses a common set of research tools that is adapted to the local context.</p>
<b>Publication Number</b>	39
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	1
<b>Publication themes</b>	Social development; data on poor and marginalised groups; youth and childhood in society; social protection, gender and age; child poverty; children, research and policy change; children, youth and rights; gender and child-related policy change; children and social protection; gender and social protection; social exclusion
<b>Multiple country report</b>	No
<b>Title</b>	Situation analysis of children in Uganda: summary
<b>Authors</b>	Nicola Jones and David Walker
<b>Date</b>	2015
<b>Description</b>	<p>Uganda has made important strides in promoting children's rights over the past 20 years. But in order to fully understand the lives of children in the country and the issues that continue to hamper the achievement of their full potential, it is important to take a systematic look at the situation of children in Uganda today. This report is a summary of the full 'Situation analysis of children in Uganda' report published by UNICEF in 2015.</p>

<b>Publication Number</b>	24
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	1
<b>Publication themes</b>	Social development; gender and inequality; gender and social norms; social exclusion; adolescent girls
<b>Multiple country report</b>	Yes
<b>Title</b>	Adolescent girls and gender justice: country reports – Year 3
<b>Authors</b>	Nicola Jones, Elizabeth Presler-Marshall, Tran Thi Van Anh, Dang Bich Thuy, Dao Hong Le, Nguyen Phuong Thao, Grace Kyomuhendo Bantebya, Florence Muhanguzi Kyoheirwe, Carol Watson, Bekele Tefera, Taveeshi Gupta, Guday Emirie, Bethelihem Gebre and Kiros Berhanu
<b>Date</b>	2015
<b>Description</b>	<p>These reports, written by ODI in partnership with national researchers, present findings from the third and final round of fieldwork conducted as part of the DFID-funded multi-year policy research programme 'Transforming the lives of adolescent girls', exploring gender justice for adolescent girls in Ethiopia, Nepal, Uganda and Vietnam.</p> <p>In the first year, the study explored the key vulnerabilities that shape girls' current wellbeing and future potential. In the second year these findings were used to focus on two key issues, education and early marriage. In the third and final year of fieldwork the same country research teams used the findings from years 1 and 2 to focus on communication initiatives aimed at shifting social norms that restrict the lives of girls.</p>

<b>Publication Number</b>	25
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	1
<b>Publication themes</b>	Social development; gender and inequality; gender and social norms; social exclusion; adolescent girls
<b>Multiple country report</b>	Yes
<b>Title</b>	Question guide: researching norms about early marriage and girls' education
<b>Authors</b>	Nicola Jones, Fiona Samuels and Carol Watson
<b>Date</b>	2015
<b>Description</b>	<p>This Question Guide outlines the key qualitative tools used to investigate gender norms, with a particular focus on tools used in the second year of research, which focused on norms related to child marriage and education.</p> <p>Qualitative research is particularly valuable for understanding gender norms that affect adolescent girls because it allows people's own perspectives and voices to come through, and gives the researcher a deeper, more nuanced understanding of the complexities involved in studying gender norms. By listening to what girls, their families and community leaders say, researchers can explore how people perceive the norms that pattern lives, and how they are—or are not—changing. These insights can be invaluable in challenging received wisdom about how gender norms affect adolescent girls in particular contexts.</p> <p>This question guide outlines qualitative tools which have been used and adapted across four countries as part of the DFID-funded ODI programme 'Transforming the Lives of Adolescent Girls and Young Women', which involved research in Ethiopia, Nepal, Uganda and Vietnam. These tools were adapted to reflect specific issues in different contexts.</p> <p>Tools include body mapping, key informant interviews, focus group discussions, intergenerational trios, and outlier case studies each aiming to explore gender norms and their impact on the lives of adolescent girls. These tools can be used with girls themselves, adolescent boys, parents, parents-in-law and key informants, such as government officials and programme implementers.</p>

<b>Publication Number</b>	41
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	1
<b>Publication themes</b>	Social development; gender and inequality; youth and childhood; children, youth and rights
<b>Multiple country report</b>	Yes
<b>Title</b>	Understanding changing social norms and practices around girls' education and marriage
<b>Authors</b>	Carol Watson
<b>Date</b>	2015
<b>Description</b>	<p>Adolescent girls face unique challenges to the full development and exercise of their capabilities, and yet they may also hold the key to positive development outcomes that could reverberate across future generations. Investments to empower adolescent girls are increasingly recognised as critical to breaking the intergenerational transmission of poverty.</p> <p>The first year of field research (2012-2013) was informed by the capabilities approach to development, underpinned by conceptual work on gender justice and entitlements. The research provided an overview of adolescent girls' lives in case study countries, capturing the status quo and complex interplay of forces that shape their wellbeing and capabilities in five domains: education, household and family relations; economic empowerment/access to resources; physical safety and health; psychosocial wellbeing; and political/civic participation.</p> <p>This paper focuses on the lessons learned from the second year of field research that aimed to provide a more in-depth understanding of if, how and why discriminatory gendered social norms are changing so as to better inform relevant policies and programmes.</p>

<b>Publication Number</b>	3
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	1
<b>Publication themes</b>	Social protection; social protection instruments; implementing social protection; gender and social protection
<b>Multiple country report</b>	Yes
<b>Title</b>	Cash transfers: what does the evidence say? A rigorous review of impacts and the role of design and implementation features
<b>Authors</b>	Francesca Bastagli, Jessica Hagen-Zanker, Luke Harman, Georgina Sturge, Valentina Barca, Tanja Schmidt and Luca Pellerano
<b>Date</b>	2016
<b>Description</b>	<p>Cash transfers have been increasingly adopted by countries worldwide as central elements of their social protection and poverty reduction strategies. A growing number of studies provide rigorous evidence on the impact of cash transfers, and the role of specific cash transfer design and implementation features in shaping outcomes.</p> <p>This review of the impact of cash transfers is the largest and most comprehensive review of its kind to date. It consolidates and assesses the body of evidence from 2000 to 2015, covering low- and middle-income countries worldwide, to provide policy-makers, practitioners and researchers with a single resource on the most rigorous and up-to-date evidence available. It pays particular attention to the links between variations in cash transfer design and implementation details (e.g. transfer value, targeting mechanism, conditionality) and outcomes.</p>

<b>Publication Number</b>	4
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	1
<b>Publication themes</b>	Chronic poverty; Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs); economic growth
<b>Multiple country report</b>	Yes
<b>Title</b>	What policy lessons can be learnt from cases of pro-poorest growth?
<b>Authors</b>	Andrew Shepherd, Chiara Mariotti and Laura Rodriguez-Takeuchi
<b>Date</b>	2016
<b>Description</b>	<p>Pro-poorest growth, defined as a relatively greater proportion of income gain from growth by the poorest compared to the average, may be necessary to achieve the first Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) target of eradicating extreme poverty. This recommendation was a key finding of the 2014-2015 'Chronic Poverty Report: the Road to Zero Extreme Poverty' and, more generally, the outcome of the Chronic Poverty Advisory Network's work on policies for poverty eradication published in numerous policy guides. This finding motivated a comparative research programme investigating the policies that can drive and support pro-poorest growth.</p> <p>It explores a small number of these episodes and compares them to other episodes which have not been pro-poorest, or have been but only in absolute terms. While a larger sample of such episodes would be necessary to come to any robust conclusions, a comparative analysis of growth episodes and policies in six rapidly growing countries since 2000 allows some tentative conclusions to be drawn about the policies that can promote pro-poorest growth.</p>

<b>Publication Number</b>	2
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	1
<b>Publication themes</b>	Youth and unemployment
<b>Multiple country report</b>	No
<b>Title</b>	Understanding the context of the Youth Forward initiative in Uganda
<b>Authors</b>	Alexandra Lowe, Lukasz Marc, Warren Nyamugasira, Phionah Sanyu, Fletcher Tembo, with Anne Buffardi and Peace Nganwa
<b>Date</b>	2016
<b>Description</b>	<p>Youth Forward focuses on economically disadvantaged young people, aged 15 to 24, living in Ghana and Uganda, who are low-income (living on less than \$2 a day), out of school, unemployed or underemployed, and moving through a transition point in their lives.</p> <p>Uganda has made remarkable economic progress in the past 25 years, but the consequences of its history of conflict, internal displacement, high population growth and unequal development are still felt today. Young people are at a particular disadvantage due to Uganda's rapid population growth, which has resulted in high unemployment rates and prevents young people from acquiring skills and experience. This is made more difficult by low levels of development of industry and services, as well as the unique post-conflict environment of northern Uganda.</p> <p>The context in which a programme operates can influence implementation efforts and outcomes. Using an ODI political economy analysis framework, this paper explores the context of the Youth Forward initiative in Uganda. It first establishes the underlying cultural, political, economic and geographical factors, which still bear influence on Uganda today, and then identifies key stakeholder groups with influence on the initiative's progress, to locate entry points for Youth Forward to influence and shape local dynamics.</p>

<b>Publication Number</b>	14
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	1
<b>Publication themes</b>	Chronic poverty as persistent poverty; resilience
<b>Multiple country report</b>	Yes
<b>Title</b>	How resilient are escapes out of poverty?
<b>Authors</b>	Lucy Scott, Katharina Hanifnia, Andrew Shepherd, Milu Muyanga and Elsa Valli
<b>Date</b>	2016
<b>Description</b>	<p>Once a household has escaped poverty it is far from guaranteed that its members will continue to live at a level above the poverty line. Evidence from nine three-wave panel datasets (surveys that returned to interview the same household at three points in time) shows that at least 15% of households that escape poverty return to it in the future. In one case this proportion is 60%.</p> <p>Even if a household escapes poverty and remains out of it, this does not mean that its living standards continue to improve. In South Africa, households that remained out of poverty in wave three after having escaped it in wave two, on average, had continued to improve their situation. This though, is not the case in rural Ethiopia or Uganda. Education, and particularly having the second four years of primary education or more, emerges as extremely important to sustain poverty escapes, as does land.</p> <p>A combination of policies is likely to be needed to achieve sustained escapes from poverty, while the context specificity of the events that contribute to poverty escape and sustained escape mean that a range of different policy responses are needed.</p> <p>The Working Paper discusses a range of policies, including life-cycle investments in education, policies to secure access to land by the poorest people and local economic development policies, all which can promote resilient poverty escapes and improve the quality of those escapes.</p>

<b>Publication Number</b>	16
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	1
<b>Publication themes</b>	Gender; gender and empowerment; adolescent girls
<b>Multiple country report</b>	Yes
<b>Title</b>	How communications can change social norms around adolescent girls
<b>Authors</b>	Carol Watson and Caroline Harper
<b>Date</b>	2016
<b>Description</b>	<p>Poised at the intersection between childhood and adulthood, adolescent girls face unique challenges to the full development and exercise of their capabilities. Child marriage and under-investment in girls' education are two challenges that continue to limit girls' trajectories, fuelled in part by discriminatory social norms that uphold these practices within local settings that are often circumscribed by poverty and lack of opportunity.</p> <p>A multi-year, multi-country study has been exploring the complex ways in which adolescent girls' capabilities are shaped and/or constrained by gender-discriminatory social norms, attitudes and practices, and under what conditions positive changes may be brought about, particularly around norms and practices related to child marriage and education.</p> <p>Evidence from this report showed that communications programmes could be an effective way of challenging gender-discriminatory attitudes and practices, reaching a variety of stakeholders with both broad pro-gender equality messages and messages on specific discriminatory norms. While no one approach was found to be more effective than others, programmes with more than one communications component and those integrated with activities other than communications were found to achieve a higher proportion of positive outcomes.</p> <p>The study has been conducted by ODI in partnership with national research teams in Vietnam, Nepal, Ethiopia and Uganda, commissioned by the UK Department for International Development (DFID) as part of a flagship programme on 'Transforming the Lives of Girls and Young Women'.</p>

<b>Publication Number</b>	10
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	1
<b>Publication themes</b>	The international aid system; Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
<b>Multiple country report</b>	No
<b>Title</b>	Age of choice: Uganda in the new development finance landscape
<b>Authors</b>	Cathal Long, Fiona Davies and Martin Wabwire
<b>Date</b>	2016
<b>Description</b>	<p>The development finance landscape has dramatically changed since the early 2000s; there are now more development finance providers than ever before, offering a new 'age of choice' in financing options to developing countries. Governments need to better understand the sources of finance and potential partnerships available to them if they are to capitalise on this age of choice in a way that effectively supports their national objectives.</p> <p>Official development finance beyond ODA (official development assistance) accounted for just 6.3% of total development finance to Uganda between 2002 and 2013, amounting to \$1.4bn. Since 2013, there has been a step change. In 2014-2015, the Ugandan Parliament approved \$2bn of non-ODA loans, primarily from China. These made up 67% of total new external financing commitments for the year, including grants. Non-ODA loans are expected to constitute 70% of new government borrowings to 2025-2026, amounting to \$7.4bn in value. Borrowing from China Exim Bank is expected to account for almost 80% of non-ODA loans to 2025. The government has decided not to issue sovereign bonds for the time being, given the availability of cheaper sources of financing, including from China.</p> <p>Politically, Chinese loans are considered preferable to public-private partnerships (PPPs) for large-scale infrastructure investments because they are faster and deemed to deliver a lower cost for end-users. Scope remains to develop PPPs for projects where there is less immediate political pressure for visible results and/or donor support to structuring the PPP arrangements.</p> <p>This study is one of a set of case studies examining the challenges and opportunities facing governments in managing this new context for development finance.</p>

<b>Publication Number</b>	5
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	1
<b>Publication themes</b>	Political institutions and systems; social exclusion and education; exclusion from health and education
<b>Multiple country report</b>	Yes
<b>Title</b>	Anti-discrimination policies and programmes in low- and middle-income countries
<b>Authors</b>	Rachel Marcus, Anna Mdee and Ella Page
<b>Date</b>	2016
<b>Description</b>	<p>In the quest to 'leave no one behind' to what extent can anti-discrimination and affirmative action policies and programmes create more inclusive societies? What is the evidence that such actions reduce discrimination and improve the outcomes for marginalised groups?</p> <p>As part of the first phase of the 'Evaluating Anti-discrimination Measures' project, this report presents the findings of a rigorous review of evidence on anti-discrimination and affirmative action policies and legislation in low- and middle-income countries. It focuses on three areas: political participation, education and labour markets.</p> <p>One of the main conclusions of this literature review is that the making and shaping of categories is political. The use of some categories as the basis for affirmative action can create competition between groups and reinforce differences. Categories evolve over time and can create new dimensions of inclusion and exclusion.</p>

<b>Publication Number</b>	1
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	1
<b>Publication themes</b>	Chronic poverty; resilience
<b>Multiple country report</b>	No
<b>Title</b>	Ensuring escapes from poverty are sustained in Uganda
<b>Authors</b>	Lucy Scott, Vidya Diwakar and Moses Okech
<b>Date</b>	2016
<b>Description</b>	<p>Since the early 1990s, Uganda has experienced substantial reductions in poverty. Using the national poverty line, the poverty headcount has declined from 21% in 1992 to just over 5% in 2012. Economic growth, the end of conflict, and sound macroeconomic management have all contributed strongly to this success. However, as people have moved out of poverty, the number of people living at a level less than twice the poverty line—termed the ‘insecure non-poor’ in the Ugandan context—has risen. In 2012-2013, as many as 14.7 million people were ‘insecure non-poor’ meaning they were extremely vulnerable to falling into poverty in the event of shocks or stressors, such as drought or an episode of ill-health. The specific focus of this report is on ‘transitory escapes’ (i.e. on those households which, having successfully escaped from poverty, return to living in it once again). Analysis of the Uganda National Panel Survey (UNPS) reveals that transitory escapes are a significant phenomenon in Uganda. In particular, between 2005 and 2011, 9% of all households fell back into poverty. Of those households that escaped poverty between 2005 and 2009, around 40% were again living in poverty by 2011. The fact that many people escape poverty only to live at a condition just above the poverty line is a contributory factor for the high level of transitory escapes in Uganda.</p>

<b>Publication Number</b>	11
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	1
<b>Publication themes</b>	Resilience; chronic poverty
<b>Multiple country report</b>	Yes
<b>Title</b>	Investigating resilience thresholds in sub-Saharan Africa
<b>Authors</b>	Lucy Scott, Debbie Hillier and Helen Underhill
<b>Date</b>	2016
<b>Description</b>	<p>75% of people living in developing countries (around 4 billion people) live on less than \$4 a day and are exposed to individual or household shocks (such as ill-health, loss of job, theft and death), or shocks experienced by the whole community (such as drought or flooding). Of course, households have varied ways of coping with such shocks – some may experience only a transitory impact, for others it can be long term. For households in low-income countries, the most effective safeguard is a large asset base that they can draw upon, but the poorest households are the least likely to have sufficient income, savings, and assets to do so and may resort to negative coping strategies, forced into sacrificing long-term gain for immediate survival needs.</p> <p>Getting to zero—and staying there—involves not just ensuring that people currently living in poverty escape it, but also that people do not fall into poverty in the future. This research explores the link between poverty and key variables such as consumption, education, land and diversified sources of incomes using regression analysis in panel data from Ethiopia, Uganda, South Africa and Tanzania. This is complemented by a life history study from Ghana, Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda.</p>

<b>Publication Number</b>	9
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	1
<b>Publication themes</b>	The international aid system; Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
<b>Multiple country report</b>	Yes
<b>Title</b>	An age of choice for development finance: evidence from country case studies
<b>Authors</b>	Annalisa Prizzon, Romilly Greenhill and Shakira Mustapha
<b>Date</b>	2016
<b>Description</b>	<p>National financing strategies will play a decisive role in implementing Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). But, the development finance landscape has dramatically changed since the early 2000s. There are now more development finance providers than ever before, offering a new ‘age of choice’ in financing options to developing countries. Governments need to better understand the sources of finance and potential partnerships available to them if they are to capitalise on this age of choice in a way that effectively supports their national objectives.</p> <p>This report and its case studies examine the viewpoints of developing country governments on this new age of choice in general and on non-traditional sources of development finance—defined as ‘beyond official development assistance (ODA)’—in particular. It looks at the ‘beyond ODA flows’ (BOFs) that developing countries can select, explores their choices and the factors that shape them.</p> <p>The findings in this report are based on nine country case studies that were carried out in stable lower-income countries (Ethiopia, Uganda, Ghana, Senegal, Kenya, Zambia) and lower-middle-income countries (Cambodia, Vietnam and Lao PDR) from from 2012 to 2015, drawing on interviews with government officials, development partners and civil society organisations.</p>

## 2. Promoting effective action on climate change and managing resources sustainably

<b>Publication Number</b>	211
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	2
<b>Publication themes</b>	Aid; agriculture; aid to agriculture, and agricultural policy issues; policy-making in agriculture
<b>Multiple country report</b>	No
<b>Title</b>	Aid in Uganda: agriculture
<b>Authors</b>	Hal Mettrick
<b>Date</b>	1967
<b>Description</b>	This study analyses the difficulties facing the Ugandan government in developing agriculture and how it is dealing with them. It considers the various aid programmes for agriculture that exist in Uganda and suggests how these can be made more effective. Issues regarding technical assistance and the need for donors to provide more capital aid for local and recurrent costs are highlighted.
<b>Publication Number</b>	208
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	2
<b>Publication themes</b>	Forests and the environment
<b>Multiple country report</b>	Yes
<b>Title</b>	Recent Approaches to Participatory Forest Resources Assessment
<b>Authors</b>	Jane Carter
<b>Date</b>	1996
<b>Description</b>	This report analyses experience in participatory approaches to forest resource assessment, from mapping to complex inventories of many species. Chapters in the book provide detailed case studies from Nigeria, Ecuador, Mexico, Ghana, Nepal, Indonesia and Uganda, and are supplemented by discussion chapters. The introduction sets the need for participatory forest resource assessment in the context of general developments in forestry, while the concluding chapters draw lessons from the case study material and from other documented field experience.
<b>Publication Number</b>	207
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	2
<b>Publication themes</b>	Forests and the environment
<b>Multiple country report</b>	Yes
<b>Title</b>	A synthesis of results of the FTTP Farmer-initiated Research and Extension Practices Initiative in East Africa
<b>Authors</b>	Chritoffel den Biggelaar
<b>Date</b>	1997
<b>Description</b>	Agroforestry trials—experimenting with the inclusion of woody plants in farming systems—constitute an age-old practice throughout the world. The Forests Trees and People Programme (FTTP), briefly presented in this paper, aimed to document farmers' research and information sharing practices, and to identify present and future roles of outsiders in the process. Case studies in Kenya, Uganda and Rwanda demonstrated how farmer experimentation and scientific research could complement each other. However, there was barely any farmer-to-farmer dissemination of new findings, because people feared their ideas would be stolen with no credit to themselves. The author suggested a system of legal protection and formal recognition, and outlined the future activities of the programme.

<b>Publication Number</b>	206
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	2
<b>Publication themes</b>	Forests and the environment
<b>Multiple country report</b>	No
<b>Title</b>	Local Communities and Ecotourism Development in Budongo Forest Reserve, Uganda
<b>Authors</b>	C. D. Langoya and Catherine Long
<b>Date</b>	1997
<b>Description</b>	<p>Ecotourism has become an increasingly popular means for local residents to profit from protected areas. This paper described the development of an ecotourism project, funded by DFID and NORAD, at Budongo Forest Reserve in Uganda. A series of village meetings around the forest led to a development plan for ecotourism, and two sites were opened to visitors. Revenues were split to give 60% for running the two sites, employing 28 local people, and 40% to community projects. The authors observed that while the benefits of ecotourism accrued locally and were ecologically sustainable, they would never match the revenues of timber harvesting. The next challenge was to ensure economic sustainability in the context of fluctuating tourism in Uganda.</p>
<b>Publication Number</b>	204
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	2
<b>Publication themes</b>	Agriculture; knowledge and power
<b>Multiple country report</b>	No
<b>Title</b>	New methods and old institutions: The systems context of farmer participatory research in national agricultural systems. The case of Uganda
<b>Authors</b>	Andrew Hall and Silim Nahdy
<b>Date</b>	1999
<b>Description</b>	<p>Farmer participatory research (FPR) methods have been advocated as a means of increasing the client focus of agricultural research in developing countries. The National Agricultural Research Systems (NARS) in these countries have adopted them to varying extents – often as an implicit conditionality of donor supported research projects. This paper seeks to demonstrate that, despite the apparent acceptance of FPR in NARS, the fundamental nature of the relationship between scientists and farmers remains unchanged. FPR has largely failed in its attempts to improve the efficiency of agricultural research by restructuring science/production relations. This failure is the result of the ‘systems problem’ in agricultural research, whereby the complex interrelationship of actors, institutions and resources prevents FPR methods being compatible with NARS.</p> <p>To illustrate the nature of these problems, this paper documents the experiences of participatory needs assessment and technology development research in Uganda. Four problem areas are identified that appear to be representative of the wider context of the research system: researcher/farmer power relationships; the professional identity of scientists; the skill base and available human resources; and perceptions concerning the validity of research methods. It is argued that the difficulties that these factors introduce—particularly in terms of the professional behaviour of scientists—are a result of the historical patterns of institutional development specific to Uganda, as well as the tendency of institutionalised science to perpetuate these problems.</p> <p>The paper concludes by suggesting that these problems are more serious than problems associated with the introduction of a new method. The problems are systemic in nature and are the result of more fundamental issues relating to the structure of agricultural research. The advocacy of participation has been prescriptive and too coercive. Attention needs to be focused on the real impact of these methods and the receptiveness of the institutional settings in which they are advocated. The greatest policy challenge exists in devising structural change within agricultural research, to enable more client-focused activities. Policy should focus on creating sufficient flexibility in NARS and other service providers to allow new structures to evolve, which can more efficiently supply ‘services’ to farmers.</p>

<b>Publication Number</b>	198
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	2
<b>Publication themes</b>	Agriculture; water and sanitation; forests and the environment; adapting to environmental change and uncertainty in the water sector; water resources management and allocation
<b>Multiple country report</b>	Yes
<b>Title</b>	Re-examining the 'more people less erosion' hypothesis: special case or wider trend?
<b>Authors</b>	Charlotte Boyd and Tom Slaymaker
<b>Date</b>	2000
<b>Description</b>	Recent research into natural resource rehabilitation based on in-depth case studies has highlighted situations where population growth and agricultural intensification have been accompanied by improved, rather than deteriorating, soil and water resources (e.g. Tiffen et al., 1994). Drawing on new case studies in six countries (Burkina Faso, Ghana, Nigeria, Senegal, Tanzania and Uganda), this paper examines how widespread the prospects are for positive outcomes of the 'more people, less erosion' type.
<b>Publication Number</b>	203
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	2
<b>Publication themes</b>	Agriculture
<b>Multiple country report</b>	Yes
<b>Title</b>	The contribution of soil and water conservation to sustainable livelihoods in semi-arid areas of sub-Saharan Africa
<b>Authors</b>	Charlotte Boyd and Cathryn Turton (eds), with N. Hatibu, H.F. Mahoo, E. Lazaro and F.B. Rwehumbiza, P. Okubal and M. Makumbi
<b>Date</b>	2000
<b>Description</b>	<p>This paper discusses the role of soil and water conservation (SWC) practices in sustainable livelihoods and presents preliminary findings from case studies conducted in Tanzania and Uganda. Ultimately the question addressed in this paper is: what factors and conditions lead to households choosing to invest in SWC? The conditions under which households choose to invest in building or maintaining SWC practices are described within the framework of local livelihood strategies, together with the policies and structures which influence these strategies.</p> <p>Many households in the Uganda case study have diversified away from crop production in order to generate cash income and, as a result, SWC has been neglected. In Uganda, those farmers with limited access to land and oxen are seen to be more likely to invest in SWC, perhaps reflecting a greater need to invest in soil fertility maintenance where a lack of draught power limits the options for opening new land.</p> <p>The findings presented suggest that there are important differences between and within communities with respect to the contribution that SWC makes to livelihoods. The decision to invest in SWC relates both to the assets available to households and the attractiveness of agricultural intensification as a livelihood strategy. This is also affected by wider policy and institutional issues that are beyond the immediate control of households.</p>
<b>Publication Number</b>	188
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	2
<b>Publication themes</b>	Agriculture; water and sanitation; forests and the environment; adapting to environmental change and uncertainty in the water sector; water resources management and allocation
<b>Multiple country report</b>	Yes
<b>Title</b>	Rethinking Natural Resource Degradation in sub-Saharan Africa: Policies to support sustainable soil fertility management, soil and water conservation among resource-poor farmers in semi-arid areas
<b>Authors</b>	Tom Slaymaker and Roger Blench (editors)
<b>Date</b>	2002
<b>Description</b>	These two volumes present the findings of a two-year research programme funded by the UK Department for International Development (DFID). The research was led and managed by the ODI in collaboration with partners in Burkina Faso, Ghana, Nigeria, Senegal, Tanzania and Uganda. It involved the production of literature reviews and field case study reports in each country. The focal point of the initiative was a regional workshop held in Tamale, Ghana in February 2000, bringing together partners from each of the case study areas to review, analyse and synthesise their research findings.

<b>Publication Number</b>	176
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	2
<b>Publication themes</b>	Agriculture; water and sanitation
<b>Multiple country report</b>	Yes
<b>Title</b>	Improving watershed management in developing countries: A framework for prioritising sites and practices
<b>Authors</b>	Carlos Perez and Henry Tschinkel
<b>Date</b>	2003
<b>Description</b>	This paper summarises observations based on previous assessments of watershed management projects in developing countries. These observations are based on a review of the activities of seven private and governmental organisations in Guatemala that were promoting watershed management before and after Hurricane Mitch struck Central America in 1998. Also included are short-term reviews of watershed management projects in Bangladesh, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Niger, Peru, Thailand and Uganda. In all of these cases, the authors visited field sites, interviewed project personnel and participant farmers, and reviewed project documents and other technical literature. To complement and contrast with their first-hand experience, the authors perused the international literature on watershed management. The paper proposes a framework to prioritise and sharpen the intervention focus on those few critical activities and locations capable of yielding a good, long-term payoff for resource users, their communities and the environment.

<b>Publication Number</b>	162
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	2
<b>Publication themes</b>	Agriculture; forests and the environment
<b>Multiple country report</b>	No
<b>Title</b>	Farmers' experiences in the management and utilisation of Calliandra calothyrsus, a fodder shrub, in Uganda
<b>Authors</b>	Philip Nyeko, Janet Stewart, Steven Franzel and Pia Barklund
<b>Date</b>	2004
<b>Description</b>	Understanding farmers' experiences and practices is important in facilitating the development and introduction of technologies that meet farmers' aspirations and are thus likely to be adopted by them. This paper documents farmers' experiences in the management and utilisation of an important agroforestry tree species, Calliandra calothyrsus, in Uganda. Specifically the report provides information on farmers' knowledge, perceptions and practices in the cultivation and utilisation of Calliandra, and their experiences of the species' pest and disease problems. Implications of the findings for scaling up the adoption of Calliandra and agroforestry technologies, in general, are discussed.

<b>Publication Number</b>	161
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	2
<b>Publication themes</b>	Agriculture; forests and the environment
<b>Multiple country report</b>	No
<b>Title</b>	Reform of forestry advisory services: Learning from practice in Uganda
<b>Authors</b>	Mike Harrison, Rebecca Ssabaganzi, Ian Goldman and James Carnegie
<b>Date</b>	2004
<b>Description</b>	Finding sustainable and value-adding models for agricultural/natural resource (NR) services that reach poor communities has proved problematic. Privatisation appears more viable with commodities or enterprises that can easily be converted into cash, and more difficult where it is concerned with the broad range of benefits that are sought from NR management, which range from the commercial, to the risk- and vulnerability-reducing, to the environmental, and frequently have 'public goods' components. This paper captures these dilemmas by focusing on forestry extension for poor farmers, both on-farm and in forest areas. It describes the piloting of reforms in forest advisory services in Uganda, identifying livelihood opportunities and relevant service demands, exploring different kinds of services, and using community-based workers for delivering services. Early experience suggests lessons on the roles of and relations between individuals and institutions may have much wider relevance.

<b>Publication Number</b>	158
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	2
<b>Publication themes</b>	Agriculture; forests and the environment
<b>Multiple country report</b>	No
<b>Title</b>	Participatory assessment of farmers' experiences of termite problems in agroforestry in Tororo District, Uganda
<b>Authors</b>	Philip Nyeko and Florence Olubayo
<b>Date</b>	2005
<b>Description</b>	As agroforestry technologies are developed and promoted, there is a need to integrate indigenous knowledge about pest identification and management techniques into the scaling-up process in order to improve farmers' pest management practices. This paper documents farmers' knowledge, perceptions and management practices against termites in agroforestry in Tororo District, Uganda. The applicability and implications of such information in the development and promotion of sustainable termite management in agroforestry are discussed.
<b>Publication Number</b>	152
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	2
<b>Publication themes</b>	Agriculture; business and markets; public finance
<b>Multiple country report</b>	No
<b>Title</b>	Prioritising farmers' extension needs in a publicly-funded contract system of extension: a case study from Mukono District, Uganda
<b>Authors</b>	Bernard Obaa, Jeff Mutimba and A.R. Semana
<b>Date</b>	2005
<b>Description</b>	Uganda is phasing out its public extension system and replacing it with a 'private service provider advisory' system. However, there is no evidence that the new extension system will be more effective than the one currently being phased out. This paper reports on a case study conducted in Mukono District to assess the new system's effectiveness in engendering grassroots participation and control of the extension agenda. Data on the process of identifying farmers' needs was collected through observation of enterprise priority-setting and selection meetings. In addition, 120 farmers were surveyed for their perceptions of the new system. The paper discusses how the farmers' needs were identified and prioritised for delivery of extension services under the new system, and what farmers felt about it. The paper also highlights problems experienced in translating the system's lofty objectives into reality, and draws lessons for the new system as it covers more districts.
<b>Publication Number</b>	147
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	2
<b>Publication themes</b>	Agriculture; livelihoods
<b>Multiple country report</b>	No
<b>Title</b>	Productive Strategies for Poor Rural Households to Participate Successfully in Global Economic Processes – Country Report for Uganda
<b>Authors</b>	Sanjay Kumar
<b>Date</b>	2006
<b>Description</b>	The goal of the International Development Research Centre (IDRC) Rural Poverty and Environment (RPE) Programme Initiative (PI) is to support participatory action-learning research, and policy and institutional innovations and reforms. RPE PI contributes to the development of networks, partnerships and communities of practice in order to strengthen organisations, policies and practices that enhance the food, water and income security of the rural poor, including those living in fragile or degraded upland and coastal ecosystems.

<b>Publication Number</b>	125
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	2
<b>Publication themes</b>	Agriculture; humanitarian policy; livelihoods; risk reduction and management
<b>Multiple country report</b>	Yes
<b>Title</b>	Pastoralism, policies and practice in the Horn and East Africa: A review of current trends
<b>Authors</b>	Various authors
<b>Date</b>	2009
<b>Description</b>	<p>Pastoral communities in the drylands of eastern Africa are increasingly vulnerable to food and livelihood crises. Many reasons have been cited for this, including climate change and increased climatic shocks, such as droughts and floods, and man-made forces, such as the ban on meat exports to the Gulf region and rapid population expansion overtaxing a finite natural resource base. However, there is also the persistent cycle of inappropriate policy and practice in the region. Policies that are neither consistent with the needs nor responsive to the uniqueness of the pastoral system are primarily to blame for pastoral vulnerability.</p> <p>The study on which this Synthesis Paper is based reviews current policies and practice towards pastoralism of governments, development agents and pastoral communities in the Horn and East Africa. It also analyses the impact of current policies and practice on pastoralism and pastoral livelihood vulnerability, and how policies influence investment in and the development of pastoral areas. The study also presents the considerable economic contribution of traditional pastoralism, as well as recommendations on how to secure a vibrant pastoral economy through positive policy approaches, which would open up opportunities for diversification and alternative livelihoods.</p>

<b>Publication Number</b>	120
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	1
<b>Publication themes</b>	Climate change; chronic poverty
<b>Multiple country report</b>	Yes
<b>Title</b>	Closing the gap between climate adaptation and poverty reduction frameworks
<b>Authors</b>	Martin Prowse, Natasha Grist and Cheikh Sourang
<b>Date</b>	2009
<b>Description</b>	<p>National frameworks to reduce poverty and adapt to climate change rarely, if ever, interlink. Most Poverty Reduction Strategies (PRSs) and National Development Strategies (NDSs) screened during a review by ODI ignore climate change issues almost entirely. Gaps and disconnects between climate adaptation and poverty reduction frameworks undermine efforts to cushion the poverty impact of climate change. More effort is needed to improve links between climate change adaptation plans and projects, and country-led PRSs.</p>

<b>Publication Number</b>	111
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	2
<b>Publication themes</b>	Climate change; forests and the environment; livelihoods; green growth
<b>Multiple country report</b>	Yes
<b>Title</b>	Carbon offsets for forestry and bioenergy: Researching opportunities for poor rural communities
<b>Authors</b>	Leo Peskett, Jessica Brown and Kate Schreckenber
<b>Date</b>	2010
<b>Description</b>	<p>Concerns about climate change have been a key driver in the rapid evolution of carbon markets as a potentially efficient and cost-effective way to reduce greenhouse gas concentration in the atmosphere. Carbon offset projects implemented in developing countries are one of the approaches that have been developed as a way to achieve emissions reductions or removals that generate credits that can be traded in carbon markets. They include a wide range of technologies for which emissions reductions or removals can be quantified, from tree planting and avoided deforestation, to energy efficiency, renewable energy and the capture of industrial gases. Poverty reduction is an aspect of sustainable development that commercial carbon offset providers, donors, governments and NGOs are increasingly interested in addressing through carbon offset projects. This report presents findings from a research study looking at the opportunities that carbon offset projects offer for poor rural communities.</p> <p>The analysis is based on a review of the literature and fieldwork on six existing projects. These included three carbon forestry projects in Uganda (a World Bank supported CDM project and the first registered in Africa, a commercially operated voluntary project and an NGO-led project) and three bioenergy projects in Karnataka, India (including two NGO-run household biogas projects and a commercial community biomass electricity generation project).</p> <p>The findings suggest that supporting such projects with carbon finance can have some positive impacts on opportunities through improved monitoring, but that considerable progress needs to be made in balancing the interests of project financiers with those of the communities involved and improving policy coordination with existing institutions external to projects.</p>

<b>Publication Number</b>	112
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	2
<b>Publication themes</b>	Agriculture; aid; governance; aid to agriculture policy issues
<b>Multiple country report</b>	Yes
<b>Title</b>	Sector-based approaches in agriculture
<b>Authors</b>	Lidia Cabral
<b>Date</b>	2010
<b>Description</b>	<p>Research on sector-based approaches in agriculture suggests that, while they have contributed to improvements in process and dialogue, they remain expensive experiments. A heavy emphasis on systems and institutional capacity-building initiatives has made service delivery a secondary concern. It seems that such approaches have become too focused on the means rather than on their intended ends. Even so, they continue to be relevant to the pursuit of developmental objectives in agriculture, and the time may be right to reinvigorate the whole approach. This will require addressing the political, institutional and operational factors that have hampered their success to date.</p>

<b>Publication Number</b>	89
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	2
<b>Publication themes</b>	Climate change; adaptation and resilience; supporting adaptive capacity
<b>Multiple country report</b>	Yes
<b>Title</b>	Towards a holistic conceptualisation of adaptive capacity at the local level: insights from the Local Adaptive Capacity framework (LAC)
<b>Authors</b>	Lindsey Jones
<b>Date</b>	2011
<b>Description</b>	<p>This paper, based on findings from field research across three African countries (Ethiopia, Mozambique and Uganda), argues that frameworks for understanding and supporting adaptive capacity at the local level need to move away from only focusing on what communities have that enable them to adapt (such as various economic, social, human, natural and physical capitals) and move towards a greater acknowledgement of what a community does that enables it to adapt (such as fostering innovation, promoting forward-looking flexible governance, and redefining maladaptive norms, behaviours and institutions).</p> <p>By departing from traditional asset-based frameworks for conceptualising local adaptive capacity, the study highlights the important role that various intangible and dynamic processes, such as flexibility, innovation, and entitlements, play in supporting capacity at the community level.</p>

<b>Publication Number</b>	87
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	2
<b>Publication themes</b>	Water and sanitation; water resources management and allocation; service delivery
<b>Multiple country report</b>	No
<b>Title</b>	Rural water supply in Uganda: Major strides in sector coordination and performance
<b>Authors</b>	Simon O'Meally
<b>Date</b>	2011
<b>Description</b>	<p>Water of adequate quantity and quality is essential to sustaining human life and meeting the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Although progress has been made globally in providing access to improved water sources, challenges remain in many countries, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa.</p> <p>Uganda has been no stranger to these challenges. It is one of the poorest countries in the world, with rapid population growth putting pressure on freshwater resource availability. Poverty incidence remains high, in spite of progress made, and is firmly entrenched in rural areas, which are home to more than 80% of Ugandans. In the early 1990s, the rural water sector was characterised by a relatively weak sector policy framework, limited sector coordination, and insufficient institutional capacity. More than 60% of the rural population—some 9 million rural inhabitants—lacked access to safe drinking water.</p> <p>Nevertheless, Uganda has made notable progress in rural water sector coordination and performance, and has increased rural access to improved water sources. Sector progress surged in the late 1990s and into the mid-2000s. Challenges going forward include declining sector resource allocation, some fragmentation of sector activities, and changing political economy priorities.</p>

<b>Publication Number</b>	85
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	2
<b>Publication themes</b>	Climate change adaptation; disaster risk reduction; social protection
<b>Multiple country report</b>	No
<b>Title</b>	The national picture: climate trends in Uganda
<b>Authors</b>	ACCRA
<b>Date</b>	2011
<b>Description</b>	<p>With agriculture providing about 70% of Uganda's export earnings, and being the primary economic activity for much of its population, livelihoods are particularly sensitive to the fluctuations and uncertainties of seasonal rainfall.</p> <p>The Ugandan Ministry of Water and Environment recognises climate as 'not only a natural resource, but a key determinant of the status of other natural resources'. The Ugandan government is also concerned about climate variability, to the extent that it has listed climate change as a key factor to consider in the country's development. However, accurate, long-term meteorological data is largely lacking in Uganda. The observation and analysis of what meteorological data does exist faces difficulties linked to the fragile network of weather stations and gaps in records due to poorly equipped facilities, a lack of investment in infrastructure and personnel, and local conflict.</p> <p>This paper looks at the climate trends and projections in three specific sites (Bundibugyo, Gulu and Kotido), the impacts of hazards and trends (climate and non-climate), changes in livelihoods, and makes recommendations drawing on the research findings from the Africa Climate Change Resilience Alliance (ACCRA).</p> <p>This brief is part of the project, 'ACCRA: Helping policy-makers understand rural adaptation', a two-year DFID-funded programme that focuses on the high priority research area of adaptive capacity in rural livelihoods.</p>
<b>Publication Number</b>	84
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	2
<b>Publication themes</b>	Climate change adaptation; disaster risk reduction; social protection
<b>Multiple country report</b>	Yes
<b>Title</b>	Preparing for the future: understanding the influence of development interventions on adaptive capacity at local level in Uganda – Summary
<b>Authors</b>	Eva Ludi, Kindie Tesfaye and Simon Levine
<b>Date</b>	2011
<b>Description</b>	<p>Recognising the complex relationship between climate and development, research conducted by the Africa Climate Change Resilience Alliance (ACCRA) seeks to explore how development interventions impact on adaptive capacity at the local level in Ethiopia, Uganda and Mozambique. It does so using the Local Adaptive Capacity framework (LAC), depicting adaptive capacity as composed of five interrelated characteristics, namely: the assets base, knowledge and information, institutions and entitlement, innovation, and flexible forward-looking governance. This report is a synthesis of the key findings.</p>
<b>Publication Number</b>	83
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	2
<b>Publication themes</b>	REDD+; benefit sharing
<b>Multiple country report</b>	No
<b>Title</b>	REDD+ benefit sharing in Uganda
<b>Authors</b>	Leo Peskett
<b>Date</b>	2011
<b>Description</b>	<p>This case study provides a short description of benefit sharing arrangements under the Nile Basin Reforestation Project in Uganda.</p>

<b>Publication Number</b>	82
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	2
<b>Publication themes</b>	Climate change; adaptation and resilience; supporting adaptive capacity; capacity development; research and analytical work
<b>Multiple country report</b>	Yes
<b>Title</b>	Rethinking support for adaptive capacity to climate change: the role of development interventions
<b>Authors</b>	Simon Levine, Eva Ludi and Lindsey Jones
<b>Date</b>	2012
<b>Description</b>	<p>For most developing countries, climate change adds another layer of complexity to existing development challenges, such as high levels of poverty and inequality, rapid population growth, underdeveloped markets, poor infrastructure and service provision, and weak governance systems.</p> <p>Development interventions will need to help people and communities to adapt to the interaction of these new and old pressures. Since change is a constant, sustainable interventions can only be achieved if people can adapt them in the future to a changing context. This report explores the role of development interventions in Mozambique, Uganda and Ethiopia.</p> <p>The research found that, rather than forward-looking decision-making, policies and development interventions were often running risks of maladaptation (i.e. decision-making that leads to long-term increases in vulnerability). Firstly, climate information was being misinterpreted and uncertainties not adequately communicated, leading to the potential for ill-informed planning. Secondly, interventions and policies were designed without considering available evidence, either from economic analysis or climate information sources, including longer-term climate projections.</p>

<b>Publication Number</b>	74
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	2
<b>Publication themes</b>	Climate change; natural resource management in a changing climate – land, forests, water and energy; reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD+); governance; political institutions and systems; politics of public goods and service delivery; UNFCCC COP 2012
<b>Multiple country report</b>	No
<b>Title</b>	Unlocking progress on REDD+: sector coordination in Uganda
<b>Authors</b>	Emily Brickell, Will McFarland and David Mwayafu
<b>Date</b>	2012
<b>Description</b>	<p>While there has been both global and national progress on REDD+, it is clear that delivering REDD+ effectively requires major institutional and policy changes. Finance and the political interest in REDD+ can act as catalysts to stimulate this, provided there is an explicit focus on these challenges.</p> <p>One area attracting attention in the international discourse on REDD+ is the need to address the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation. This requires cross-sectoral coordination at all levels of government to tackle the different pressures on forests from, for example, mining, agriculture, construction and energy interests.</p> <p>This case study of Uganda analyses how key political economy features affect sector coordination. It draws conclusions relevant to Uganda and highlights wider implications from the Uganda case. It identifies a range of barriers to better coordination and begins to highlight windows of progress that are within the influence of actors interested in REDD+.</p>

<b>Publication Number</b>	81
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	2
<b>Publication themes</b>	Climate change; adaptation and resilience; supporting adaptive capacity
<b>Multiple country report</b>	Yes
<b>Title</b>	Changing focus? How to start taking adaptive capacity seriously
<b>Authors</b>	Eva Ludi, Lindsey Jones and Simon Levine
<b>Date</b>	2012
<b>Description</b>	<p>Change is a constant in the lives of rural people in Africa. They have had to cope with both sudden shocks—such as war, rain failures, food price spikes—and long-term stresses, such as increasing population pressure on land, declines in their terms of trade, and the degradation of land and water. They will have to cope with these pressures in the future, coupled with the growing impact of climate change. People need the ability to maintain (and even improve) their wellbeing in the face of change – whatever that change may be. This is adaptive capacity.</p> <p>Drawing on evidence from the Africa Climate Change Resilience Alliance (ACCRA) project, a research and advocacy consortium in Ethiopia, Mozambique and Uganda, this Briefing Paper aims to better understand how different kinds of development interventions affect the characteristics of adaptive capacity. The Briefing Paper argues that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• adaptation to climate change should not be addressed in isolation; climate change should be part of forward-looking planning;</li> <li>• development interventions could be designed and implemented to build people's capacity to adapt to any change – including climate change;</li> <li>• a shift is needed from technology transfer to a focus on people and their agency, which must include better analysis of power and institutions.</li> </ul>
<b>Publication Number</b>	71
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	2
<b>Publication themes</b>	Water and sanitation; adapting to environmental change and uncertainty in the water sector; water resources management and allocation
<b>Multiple country report</b>	Yes
<b>Title</b>	The political economy of local adaptation planning: exploring barriers to Flexible and Forward-looking Decision Making in three districts in Ethiopia, Uganda and Mozambique
<b>Authors</b>	Lindsey Jones, Eva Ludi, Aklilu Amsalu, Luis Artur, Matthew Bunce, Shirley Matheson, William Muhumuza and Daniel Zacarias
<b>Date</b>	2013
<b>Description</b>	<p>Adapting to change and uncertainty is crucial to the sustainability and success of any development intervention. While the need for flexible and forward-looking decision-making (FFDM) is clearly documented, much of the debate remains heavily conceptual, with scant attention paid to how to do it in practice.</p> <p>The paper explores key institutional barriers preventing effective FFDM within development policy and programming. More specifically, it explores the influence of various institutional and sociopolitical drivers on the ability of district governance processes to adapt to change and uncertainty.</p> <p>To do this, it synthesises research findings from two phases of research conducted by the Africa Climate Change Resilience Alliance (ACCRA). The research focuses predominantly on district government and INGO partners in three African countries, namely Ethiopia, Mozambique and Uganda.</p> <p>The paper points to the strong influence of institutional and sociopolitical barriers to FFDM at the local level. It highlights the benefits of using a political economy analysis (PEA), and points to four entry points for overcoming key barriers and promoting adaptive capacity. Finally, it argues that, while incremental changes to policy and programming can result in large gains, system-wide transformation (in terms of interest, motivations and incentives) is needed in order for FFDM to be effectively adopted across scales.</p>

<b>Publication Number</b>	72
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	2
<b>Publication themes</b>	Water and sanitation; adapting to environmental change and uncertainty in the water sector; water resources management and allocation
<b>Multiple country report</b>	Yes
<b>Title</b>	New approaches to promoting Flexible and Forward-looking Decision Making: insights from complexity science, climate change adaptation and 'serious gaming'
<b>Authors</b>	Lindsey Jones, Eva Ludi, Patrick Beautement, Christine Broenner and Carina Bachofen
<b>Date</b>	2013
<b>Description</b>	<p>Drawing on insights from complexity science, this paper describes what processes are needed to promote Flexible and Forward-looking Decision Making (FFDM).</p> <p>More specifically, the paper proposes a coupled game- and reflection-based approach. This looks to capitalise on the ability of serious games to encourage experiential learning, as well as ensuring that enough time is provided to reflect on how key components of the game relate to the 'real-world'. It also allows participants to identify their own routes forward for improving decision-making processes.</p> <p>This paper lays the groundwork for the second phase of research under the Africa Climate Change Resilience Alliance (ACCRA). ACCRA will be researching the principles outlined within, as well as trialling, three separate coupled game-and-reflection events across its core countries, namely Ethiopia, Uganda and Mozambique.</p>

<b>Publication Number</b>	60
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	2
<b>Publication themes</b>	Climate change; climate finance; national delivery of climate finance; public finance; evaluations and assessments
<b>Multiple country report</b>	No
<b>Title</b>	Uganda national climate change finance analysis
<b>Authors</b>	Godber Tumushabe, Tony Muhumuza, Edward Natamba, Neil Bird, Bryn Welham and Lindsey Jones
<b>Date</b>	2013
<b>Description</b>	<p>The study focuses on climate change relevant expenditures that appear in the national budget of Uganda over the period 2008-2009 to 2011-2012. The study reviews public spending on activities that are related to climate change, and assesses the extent to which this expenditure responds to existing policy and institutional demands. The following key messages are made:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National policy narratives on funding with regard to the volume, sources and delivery mechanisms for climate finance have yet to mature.</li> <li>• On-budget climate change relevant spending is approximately 0.2% of GDP. This contrasts with the recommendation in the draft Implementation Strategy of the Climate Change Policy, which estimated that around 1.6% of GDP needs to be spent on climate change-relevant activities.</li> <li>• Over the period studied, available evidence does not show significant levels of funding to have come from international climate funds.</li> <li>• Actions taken by the Government of Uganda, and in particular the Ministry of Finance, to address the current weaknesses in public finance management will be a key determinant of effective climate finance delivery.</li> </ul>

<b>Publication Number</b>	48
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	2
<b>Publication themes</b>	Climate change; adaptation and resilience; climate finance; national delivery of climate finance
<b>Multiple country report</b>	Yes
<b>Title</b>	Fair share: climate finance to vulnerable countries
<b>Authors</b>	Neil Bird
<b>Date</b>	2014
<b>Description</b>	<p>The international community has fundamentally failed to put in place at sufficient scale either the financing or the delivery mechanisms needed to strengthen the resilience and enhance the adaptation capabilities of vulnerable people. As a result, government and household budgets in the poorest countries have been left to foot the bill for a threat that principally originates in richer countries. Drawing on ODI-led research from Uganda, Tanzania and Ethiopia, this paper highlights the significant public expenditure on adaptation that is taking place through national budgets. This expenditure represents a considerable burden on a limited revenue base.</p> <p>Arising from this research, a new approach to supporting national action on climate change is proposed. Under this approach, public climate finance from the international community would, at a minimum, match the level of domestic public spending relevant to climate change in those countries acknowledged to be the most vulnerable.</p>

<b>Publication Number</b>	55
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	2
<b>Publication themes</b>	Climate change; climate finance; national delivery of climate finance; the role of the private sector in climate finance
<b>Multiple country report</b>	No
<b>Title</b>	Mapping current incentives and investment in Uganda's energy sector: lessons for private climate finance
<b>Authors</b>	Shelagh Whitley and Godber Tumushabe
<b>Date</b>	2014
<b>Description</b>	<p>There is consensus within the discourse on climate finance that there is a key role for the public sector (and donor funds more specifically) in mobilising private investment in climate compatible development (CCD). However, there has been limited analysis about what specific role the public sector and public resources should play, particularly in light of recent findings on the importance of domestic private investment and the current domination of public investment in international finance for CCD.</p> <p>This paper describes the findings from the very first application of a new methodology in Uganda's energy sector to support governments and development partners that wish to mobilise private finance for CCD. Applying this methodology involves completing three frameworks for any given country and sector (and sub-sectors): 1) relevant incentives, 2) sources of capital (current), and 3) investment trends (historic).</p> <p>Piloting this methodology in Uganda's energy sector highlighted two distinct sets of findings that are useful for actors seeking to mobilise private climate finance.</p> <p>The first set of findings emerges from the available data and information, through which this paper identifies opportunities for the Ugandan government and development partners to develop additional market level incentives that can support scaled up climate compatible investment, and where there are gaps in sources of capital that might be filled by both public and private investment.</p> <p>The second set of findings is around data gaps. Due to the absence of granular information on investment in the energy sector, and discrepancies in the definitions and categories in international and national data sets, it was not possible to map historic investment.</p>

<b>Publication Number</b>	56
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	2
<b>Publication themes</b>	Climate change; adaptation and resilience; natural resource management in a changing climate – land, forests, water and energy, water and sanitation; adapting to environmental change and uncertainty in the water sector; water resources and management allocation
<b>Multiple country report</b>	Yes
<b>Title</b>	Planning for an uncertain future: promoting adaptation to climate change through Flexible and Forward-looking Decision Making
<b>Authors</b>	Lindsey Jones, Eva Ludi, Elizabeth Carabine, Natasha Grist, Aklilu Amsalu, Luis Artur, Carina Bachofen, Patrick Beautelement, Christine Broenner, Matthew Bunce, Janot Mendler de Suarez, William Muhumuza, Pablo Suarez and Daniel Zacarias
<b>Date</b>	2014
<b>Description</b>	The need for decision-making that is flexible, forward-looking and able to adapt to the unexpected is clear. One approach for achieving this is Flexible and Forward-Looking Decision Making (FFDM). But what is it, and how can it be operationalised in practice? In its simplest terms, FFDM is defined as the ability to anticipate, incorporate and respond to changes with regard to governance, structure and future planning. To deal with uncertain futures, FFDM cannot base its decisions solely on evidence from past or existing capabilities and structures; it must also consider possible futures. This report documents the activities of the Africa Climate Change Resilience Alliance (ACCRA) in seeking to strengthen FFDM among district development actors. It describes research carried out while trialling an innovative and interactive tool to promote FFDM—a 'game-enabled reflection approach'—accompanied by capacity-building activities. ACCRA undertook case studies at the district level in three countries; Uganda, Ethiopia, and Mozambique. Building on these three case studies, this report outlines key findings and makes recommendations on how to better support decision-making processes for an uncertain future. It does so in view of helping to understand the use of FFDM as well as the effectiveness and limitations of a game-enabled reflection approach.

<b>Publication Number</b>	57
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	2
<b>Publication themes</b>	Climate change; adaptation and resilience; humanitarian policy; conflict and security; livelihoods and food security in crises; resilience
<b>Multiple country report</b>	Yes
<b>Title</b>	Conflict, climate change and politics: Why a techno-centric approach fails the resilience challenge
<b>Authors</b>	Simon Levine, Katie Peters and Lilianne Fan
<b>Date</b>	2014
<b>Description</b>	The response to climate change is often presented as an issue beyond politics, to be guided only by science and technical considerations. However, many of the places that need the most urgent international support for adaptation and resilience are suffering from conflict or have underlying political tensions that make future conflict a real threat. Yet discussions of conflict are usually absent from the plans to support resilience to climate change even in these conflict prone areas. This paper uses three case studies to look at the role of political analysis in analysis of climate change impacts. Together, the three case studies show that, when disciplines are used techno-centrally and in the absence of sophisticated political analysis, there are significant risks that interventions designed to support resilience may in fact do more harm than good.

<b>Publication Number</b>	37
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	2
<b>Publication themes</b>	Agriculture; agriculture and rural development to reduce poverty and hunger; promoting economic growth through agriculture; aid to agriculture, and agricultural policy issues; policy-making in agriculture; governance; political institutions and systems; Africa power and politics programme; emerging democracies; promoting growth through governance
<b>Multiple country report</b>	No
<b>Title</b>	Agricultural dynamics and food security trends in Uganda
<b>Authors</b>	André Leliveld, Ton Dietz, Dick Foeken and Wijnand Klaver
<b>Date</b>	2015
<b>Description</b>	This, the second case study of four from the Development Regimes in Africa (DRA) project exploring African agricultural breakthroughs, turns to look at the progress made by Uganda in its agricultural sector between 1961 and 2011.

<b>Publication Number</b>	20
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	2
<b>Publication themes</b>	Climate change; adaptation and resilience
<b>Multiple country report</b>	Yes
<b>Title</b>	Climate information and services in BRACED countries
<b>Authors</b>	Emily Wilkinson, Mirianna Budimir, Atiq Kainan Ahmed and Gilbert Ouma
<b>Date</b>	2015
<b>Description</b>	<p>Access to, use and application of weather and climate information in Africa and Asia is increasing. Yet end-users face various challenges in applying the information they receive. This is related to the quality of the information products, a lack of information at appropriate scales, and difficulties in communicating and interpreting the information produced. By adapting climate information to specific contexts but within an overall resilience programme, Building Resilience and Adaptation to Climate Extremes and Disasters (BRACED) can create an enabling environment for better access, use and application of weather and climate information, and makes the following recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Climate information needs to be service-orientated and integrated into decision-making from the national to the community level.</li> <li>• The success of resilience programmes will depend on their ability to create opportunities to strengthen climate services in country. Additional support is needed to (i) strengthen the capacity of information providers, so they are able to produce more localised, timely and accurate climate information; and (ii) institutionalise two-way communication, between producers and end-users, so those who need it can continue to use information over time to build resilience.</li> <li>• The generation and communication of climate information to build resilience needs to be linked to development processes through its insertion in sectoral plans and decisions on basic service delivery.</li> </ul>

<b>Publication Number</b>	13
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	2
<b>Publication themes</b>	Private finance; climate finance
<b>Multiple country report</b>	Yes
<b>Title</b>	Mobilising private climate finance in lower-income countries
<b>Authors</b>	Shelagh Whitley, Marigold Norman and Nella Canales Trujillo
<b>Date</b>	2016
<b>Description</b>	<p>Although there is increasing information on flows of public climate finance, studies of private climate finance are challenging given the paucity of data at the international level on current flows. Beyond large renewable energy projects, there is very little information available on private investment by climate-relevant sector and sub-sector, and country-level data are very limited beyond those for the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) countries and the BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa).</p> <p>This report highlights five key recommendations based on country studies for actors seeking to mobilise private climate finance in lower-income countries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ensure consistency between climate objectives and national budget priorities,</li> <li>• address existing disincentives for investment in climate compatible development,</li> <li>• mobilise the full diversity of private investment (including local and smaller-scale investors),</li> <li>• gather information about climate impacts and investment opportunities (not just private finance),</li> <li>• shift existing private investment, while mobilising new flows.</li> </ul>

<b>Publication Number</b>	12
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	2
<b>Publication themes</b>	Private finance; climate finance
<b>Multiple country report</b>	Yes
<b>Title</b>	Mobilising private finance for climate compatible development: a diagnostic tool for mapping incentives and investment
<b>Authors</b>	Shelagh Whitley, Nella Canales Trujillo and Marigold Norman
<b>Date</b>	2016
<b>Description</b>	<p>This paper provides an updated and final methodology to support governments and development partners seeking to understand the role of public support in mobilising private finance for climate compatible development (CCD).</p> <p>The first aim of this methodology is to fill key information gaps about regulatory, economic and information incentives, and investment at country and sector levels in climate-relevant sectors. The second is to enhance understanding of how public support through finance and wider incentives (both domestic and international) is linked to private investment in CCD. Thus far, this approach has been applied to look at the energy sector in Uganda, the agriculture sectors in Zambia and Ghana, and the transport sector and water and sanitation sector in Vietnam.</p>

<b>Publication Number</b>	17
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	2
<b>Publication themes</b>	Adaptation and resilience; adaptation, resilience and social exclusion; climate change and gender
<b>Multiple country report</b>	Yes
<b>Title</b>	Gender and resilience: from theory to practice
<b>Authors</b>	Virginie Le Masson, Maggie Opondo, Ubah Abdi, Patricia Nangiro, Melanie Hilton, Yee Mon Maung, Sophie Rigg, Emma Lovell and Florence Pichon
<b>Date</b>	2016
<b>Description</b>	<p>One year into the implementation of the Building Resilience and Adaptation to Climate Extremes and Disasters (BRACED) programme, this Working Paper reflects on progress in linking gender equality and resilience within development projects. It draws on a preliminary paper 'Gender and Resilience', also produced by BRACED's Knowledge Manager in 2015, which examined how non-government organisations (NGOs) who are funded under the BRACED programme have integrated gender dimensions of resilience to climate change and disasters in the design of their project activities.</p> <p>This follow up paper builds on three case studies of BRACED projects in Myanmar, Burkina Faso and Uganda to reflect further on the realities, challenges and successes of early implementation of their activities. The three case studies have been written by practitioners and reflect on their own gender-sensitive practices. Their experiences are compared in this paper with the aim to inform other organisations implementing resilience-based programmes on the lessons and promising practices to mainstream gender equality.</p>

<b>Publication Number</b>	7
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	2
<b>Publication themes</b>	Climate change; climate finance; public finance
<b>Multiple country report</b>	Yes
<b>Title</b>	Public spending on climate change in Africa: Experiences from Ethiopia, Ghana, Tanzania and Uganda
<b>Authors</b>	Neil Bird, Felix Asante, Simon Bawakyillenuo, Nella Canales Trujillo, Zewdu Eshetu, Godber Tumushabe, Pius Yanda, Marigold Norman, Cynthia Addoquaye Tagoe, Akilu Amsalu, Nicholas Ashiabi, Deograsias Mushi, Tony Muhumza, Adolphine Kateka and Belay Simane.
<b>Date</b>	2016
<b>Description</b>	<p>This paper describes the extent to which public expenditure responds to national climate change policy and the institutional demands required to implement such policy. The four countries of the study—Ethiopia, Ghana, Tanzania and Uganda—provide insights into the early mobilisation of climate change finance, as each country attempts to address the new challenges that climate change brings about.</p> <p>The report is divided into three parts:</p> <p>The first part introduces the concept of climate change finance and outlines the effectiveness framework used in each of the country studies. The methodological challenges associated with public expenditure reviews as applied to national climate change actions are also described.</p> <p>The second part provides in-depth country accounts for Ethiopia, Ghana, Tanzania and Uganda on the level and nature of climate change-relevant public spending, set in the context of each country's macroeconomic and public finance management systems.</p> <p>The final section concludes by drawing lessons for climate change policy development, institutional strengthening, local delivery of climate change finance, and the monitoring of public finance, based on the insights gained from the country studies.</p>

### 3. Protecting people threatened by conflict, disasters and security

<b>Publication Number</b>	143
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	3
<b>Publication themes</b>	Conflict and security; social protection; humanitarian policy; civilian security and protection; protection in practice
<b>Multiple country report</b>	No
<b>Title</b>	Humanitarian Protection in Uganda: a Trojan horse?
<b>Authors</b>	Chris Dolan and Lucy Hovil
<b>Date</b>	2006
<b>Description</b>	This report is a case study of humanitarian protection in northern Uganda. It looks at the evolving role of humanitarian action to encompass 'protection orientated' work. The paper explores some of the modalities of this emerging area of humanitarian intervention and identifies a spectrum of protection activities. It builds on the findings of ongoing work in the Humanitarian Policy Group at ODI aimed at clarifying 'the terms of the debate and examine how agencies, donors and other actors interpret the various concepts of security and protection through policy and practice. This is part of a series of case studies that aim to analyse the application in practice of agencies' protection policies and the effectiveness of their protection programming. This study used in-depth qualitative interviews with key humanitarian actors in Kampala, Gulu and Pader.
<b>Publication Number</b>	140
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	3
<b>Publication themes</b>	Aid; livelihoods; social protection; humanitarian policy; livelihoods and food security in crisis; livelihoods in conflict; civilian security and protection; protection and livelihoods
<b>Multiple country report</b>	No
<b>Title</b>	Livelihoods in crisis: A longitudinal study in Pader, Uganda – Inception Report
<b>Authors</b>	Celia Petty and Kevin Savage
<b>Date</b>	2007
<b>Description</b>	This report introduces the Humanitarian Policy Group's longitudinal study of 'Livelihoods in Crisis' in northern Uganda. It covers the first phase of this long-term project with a foundation period in which key collaborative partnerships are established, background information from literature is analysed, the study area and sample population are chosen, and the first data is collected from the sample group to give an initial picture of their livelihoods during the previous 12 months. Over the subsequent three years, the study will produce an annual report that presents and analyses the changes that the sample households and their communities have experienced during the year. This first report is the starting point and presents the first measure of the livelihoods of the households being followed, and provides an overview of the situation, to locate the study in the context of Pader District and northern Uganda. Section 2 gives an overview of livelihoods in Pader, drawing on the existing literature. Section 3 presents the first analysis from the initial household economy data collected by the study, and thus provides a form of 'baseline' to which the study will refer over the next three years. The final section discusses some of the implications of the initial findings, and outlines the next steps for the project.
<b>Publication Number</b>	135
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	3
<b>Publication themes</b>	Conflict and security; humanitarian policy; rights; civilian security and protection; protection in practice
<b>Multiple country report</b>	Yes
<b>Title</b>	Protective action: Incorporating civilian protection into humanitarian response
<b>Authors</b>	Sorcha O'Callaghan and Sara Pantuliano
<b>Date</b>	2007
<b>Description</b>	This paper discusses the reasons for and implications of the recent prominence of civilian protection activities in humanitarian action, and analyses the increasing role of non-specialist humanitarian agencies in this sphere. Drawing on three case studies conducted in Darfur, Colombia and Uganda, the paper recommends that each humanitarian organisation, at a minimum, adopts a 'core commitment' to protection. This core commitment encompasses mainstreaming protection into their relief operations, as well as the facility to respond to protection incidents encountered during the provision of assistance.

<b>Publication Number</b>	131
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	3
<b>Publication themes</b>	Aid; governance; conflict and security; humanitarian policy; principles, politics and the humanitarian system; architecture of the humanitarian system; corruption in humanitarian assistance; livelihoods and food security in crisis
<b>Multiple country report</b>	No
<b>Title</b>	Beneficiary perceptions of corruption among Internally Displaced Persons in northern Uganda
<b>Authors</b>	Sarah Bailey
<b>Date</b>	2008
<b>Description</b>	Despite recent pushes within the humanitarian industry for increased participation, accountability and transparency, affected populations still lack power within the assistance process and access to the agencies that assist them. This distance between aid agencies and beneficiaries, combined with the limited attention of aid agencies to non-financial forms of corruption (with the notable exception of sexual exploitation), means that the perceptions of affected populations about corruption in the assistance process are often not recognised, understood or acted upon. This report summarises a case study on perceptions of corruption in humanitarian assistance among internally displaced persons (IDPs) in northern Uganda.

<b>Publication Number</b>	128
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	3
<b>Publication themes</b>	Aid; humanitarian policy; conflict and security; livelihoods; livelihoods and food security in crisis; livelihoods in conflict; civilian security and protection; protection and livelihoods; risk reduction and management
<b>Multiple country report</b>	No
<b>Title</b>	Livelihoods in crisis: a longitudinal study in Pader, Uganda – Year two update
<b>Authors</b>	Kevin Savage, Celia Petty and James Acidri
<b>Date</b>	2008
<b>Description</b>	Most analysis in emergency contexts is based on a snapshot of current conditions and livelihoods, and food security assessments are also usually carried out on a one-off basis. In partnership with Evidence for Development and Mercy Corps, the Humanitarian Policy Group (HPG) attempted to address this gap in 2006 by initiating a research study in northern Uganda that would follow a small sample of households over time. Findings show that a relatively simple set of tools can be used to gain an understanding of household livelihoods in real time, to better inform the phasing out of relief and the design and targeting of new interventions.

<b>Publication Number</b>	115
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	3
<b>Publication themes</b>	Childhood and youth; fragile states; health; humanitarian policy; livelihood
<b>Multiple country report</b>	Yes
<b>Title</b>	The loss of the middle ground: the impact of crises and HIV and AIDS on 'skipped-generation' households
<b>Authors</b>	Fiona Samuels
<b>Date</b>	2009
<b>Description</b>	The number of skipped-generation households—comprised solely of older people and children—is rising as a result of HIV, AIDS and other shocks. Little is known about how such households cope in emergencies, or how they are assisted by humanitarian responses. Research by ODI, HelpAge International, UNICEF and UNAIDS in Uganda and Zimbabwe aims to cast light on their situation. The research reveals that the limited livelihood opportunities for 'skipped generation' households increases their vulnerability and reduces their ability to cope and recover from crises. It suggests that humanitarian and development agencies assess intergenerational issues and incorporate them into programming at all stages.

<b>Publication Number</b>	118
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	3
<b>Publication themes</b>	Chronic poverty; conflict and security; inequality; livelihoods; livelihoods and food security in crises; reducing disparities to address poverty; livelihoods in conflict
<b>Multiple country report</b>	No
<b>Title</b>	Conflict, education and the intergenerational transmission of poverty in northern Uganda
<b>Authors</b>	Kate Bird and Kate Higgins
<b>Date</b>	2009
<b>Description</b>	A research project conducted by the Chronic Poverty Research Centre (CPRC), titled 'Conflict, Education and the Intergenerational Transmission of Poverty in northern Uganda', explores the role of education in supporting resilience and, in turn, poverty trajectories. The research has confirmed that conflict has long-term and intergenerational impacts on wellbeing and livelihoods. It has also found, however, that education supports resilience and helps prevent declines into chronic poverty during and following conflict, and that universal policies, such as Education for All, are not enough to address regional imbalances post-conflict.
<b>Publication Number</b>	114
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	3
<b>Publication themes</b>	Humanitarian policy; aid; conflict and security; fragile states; governance; social protection; natural disasters; programming in transitional contexts; early recovery
<b>Multiple country report</b>	Yes
<b>Title</b>	Early recovery: an overview of policy debates and operational challenges
<b>Authors</b>	Sarah Bailey, Sara Pavanello, Samir Elhawary and Sorcha O'Callaghan
<b>Date</b>	2009
<b>Description</b>	<p>Early recovery in conflict settings has gained momentum in policy circles, but there are divergent views on what precisely it is, and how it differs from other approaches to promoting peace and recovery, such as peace-building and stabilisation. This paper argues that early recovery has functioned primarily as a way of framing activities, strategies and approaches that take place in humanitarian and transitional contexts, and that its added value is yet to be consistently proven. As early recovery has been used as a catch-all term for a broad range of issues, policy-makers and practitioners need to explicitly define what problem or set of problems they are seeking to address.</p> <p>This paper explores the evolution of early recovery as an approach, maps early recovery in relation to peace-building, stabilisation and state-building, and examines operational issues surrounding early recovery in different contexts experiencing conflict. The paper does not endeavour to establish a definitive 'take' on early recovery, which would not necessarily be helpful given the existence of multiple interpretations, but rather seeks to inform discussions among policy-makers and practitioners about the added value of framing activities and approaches in terms of early recovery.</p>
<b>Publication Number</b>	116
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	3
<b>Publication themes</b>	Livelihoods; food; humanitarian policy; conflict and security; livelihoods and food security in crises; livelihood in conflict
<b>Multiple country report</b>	No
<b>Title</b>	Livelihoods in crisis: a longitudinal study in Pader, Uganda
<b>Authors</b>	Ellen Martin, Celia Petty and James Acidri
<b>Date</b>	2009
<b>Description</b>	<p>This Working Paper is the third report in a three year study that has monitored changes in the livelihoods of a small group of conflict-affected households in northern Uganda since the beginnings of a peace process in 2006. As people move on from camp-based livelihoods and return to their homes, this paper looks at the continuing challenges they face in resettlement, at how the population has been supported in their recovery, at what has been effective, and at what more could be done. Despite the improved security and increase in food production, many people were scarcely managing to access minimum food and non-food needs. Some households had experienced a reduction in their standard of living since 2006. The study highlights people's vulnerability to changes in external assistance, as well as to other factors, including climatic conditions, poor access to basic services and physical insecurity.</p> <p>The paper suggests a need for caution about prematurely and abruptly cutting off humanitarian aid, a need for long-term social assistance for the most vulnerable, and a need for more sustained and generous recovery and livelihood support. Given the increasing insecurity, there is also a need to maintain the flexibility to respond to disruption of livelihoods resulting from a possible resumption of conflict.</p>

<b>Publication Number</b>	80
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	3
<b>Publication themes</b>	Fragile states; programming in transitional contexts; the politics of conflict and fragility; social protection
<b>Multiple country report</b>	No
<b>Title</b>	They forget what they came for: Uganda's army in Sudan
<b>Authors</b>	Mareike Schomerus
<b>Date</b>	2012
<b>Description</b>	Uganda's army, the Uganda People's Defence Force (UPDF), operated on Sudanese territory since the late 1990s. From 2002 to 2006, a bilateral agreement between the governments in Khartoum and Kampala gave the Ugandan soldiers permission to conduct military operations in southern Sudan to eliminate the Ugandan rebel Lord's Resistance Army (LRA). Drawing on extensive fieldwork conducted over several years, this article documents local experiences of a foreign army's involvement in the brutal Sudanese civil war. It outlines why continued operations of the UPDF outside their borders recreate the same problem they purport to be fighting: abuses of civilians. Since 2008, US military support for the UPDF mission against the LRA has called into question the viability of continued militarisation through an army that has committed widely documented human rights abuses. The foreign military has not brought peace to the region. Instead, it has made a peaceful environment less likely for residents of South Sudan.

<b>Publication Number</b>	75
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	1
<b>Publication themes</b>	Aid; aid to fragile states; conflict and security; livelihoods in conflict; civilian security and protection; protection and livelihoods; coherence between aid and politics; service delivery
<b>Multiple country report</b>	No
<b>Title</b>	Livelihoods, basic services and social protection in northern Uganda and Karamoja
<b>Authors</b>	Kirsten Gelsdorf, Daniel Maxwell and Dyan Mazurana
<b>Date</b>	2012
<b>Description</b>	<p>For decades, the populations in northern Uganda and Karamoja suffered terrible loss of life and livelihoods through armed conflict and widespread insecurity. This paper aims to help pinpoint strategic opportunities for future research on how best to promote improvements in quality of life for conflict-affected populations. It does this by presenting evidence on three fronts.</p> <p>First, the paper reviews livelihoods in northern Uganda and Karamoja and the various factors supporting and challenging livelihood recovery. This includes a review of existing responses to support livelihoods on the part of government institutions, aid agencies, local populations and the private sector. Second, it summarises access to basic services and social protection interventions. As with the livelihoods section, this includes a review of existing responses, in this case in support of access to basic services and social protection. Finally, it presents an analysis of the data, evidence and methodologies utilised in the literature reviewed.</p>

<b>Publication Number</b>	19
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	3
<b>Publication themes</b>	Conflict and security; urban violence and peace initiatives; governance; justice and security reform; global governance; new actors in the international system
<b>Multiple country report</b>	No
<b>Title</b>	International criminal law in peace processes: the case of the International Criminal Court and the Lord's Resistance Army
<b>Authors</b>	Mareike Schomerus
<b>Date</b>	2015
<b>Description</b>	<p>Peacemaking and international criminal justice have had a rocky co-existence since the International Conference for the former Yugoslavia and the launching of the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia in 1993. Only with the emergence of the International Criminal Court (ICC) did a justice-based approach to war and violence become permanently entrenched in the international landscape.</p> <p>In 2005 the newly established ICC issued its first arrest warrants for five commanders of the Ugandan rebel group, the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA).</p> <p>In the history of the ICC, the LRA case will remain hugely important – not because it can be considered a successful debut, but because it became the catalyst for a much broader debate of the role of international criminal justice in conflict situations, usually simplistically depicted as the tension between peace and justice.</p> <p>This paper first gives a brief overview of the conflict situation at the heart of the ICC's first arrest warrants, including the broader debate that was launched by the ICC's engagement in Uganda. It then examines what the ICC looked like to the conflict actors who became its first case and who were faced with the tension between peace and justice. The final section links some of the insights into broader debates on peace versus justice.</p>

## 4. Building accountable and inclusive institutions

<b>Publication Number</b>	173
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	4
<b>Publication themes</b>	Aid; aid to fragile states; effective delivery of aid; aid effectiveness
<b>Multiple country report</b>	No
<b>Title</b>	Aid in Uganda – programme and policies
<b>Authors</b>	Ralph Clark
<b>Date</b>	1966
<b>Description</b>	This study provides background information and examines development planning in the colonial period and the first Ugandan five-year plan, as well as aid and the influence of political factors in Uganda. Following a general survey, the author looks particularly at British and American aid and problems of technical assistance. Furthermore, the author demonstrates the distorting effects of tied aid upon the economy of a developing country, argues that the British High Commission should have supplementary technical staff to deal with matters of aid, and links this to the need for greater consultation among donors responsible for aid programmes in Uganda.
<b>Publication Number</b>	205
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	4
<b>Publication themes</b>	Aid effectiveness
<b>Multiple country report</b>	Yes
<b>Title</b>	Getting Aid Delivery Right: Host Country, Donor and International Complementarity for Greater Forest Sector Aid Effectiveness
<b>Authors</b>	David Brown, Michael Richards, Kate Schreckenber, Gill Shepherd and Sandrine Tiller
<b>Date</b>	1999
<b>Description</b>	This paper considers the implications for aid delivery in the rapidly changing international context of development assistance to the forest sector. The paper reviews the growing pressures to pool resources in support of forest sector development programmes. The limitations of the Tropical Forestry Action Programmes of the 1980s and the more general critique of international aid in the early 1990s have led to new attempts to promote sector-wide initiatives, culminating in the support for national forest programmes (NFPs) through the Intergovernmental Forum on Forests. The experience of sector-wide programmes in other sectors offers clues as to where and in what ways successful NFPs might be developed.
<b>Publication Number</b>	195
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	4
<b>Publication themes</b>	Aid effectiveness; humanitarian policy; conflict and security; coherence between aid and politics; programming in transitional contexts
<b>Multiple country report</b>	Yes
<b>Title</b>	Aiding Recovery: the Crisis of Aid in Chronic Political Emergencies
<b>Authors</b>	Joanna Macrae
<b>Date</b>	2001
<b>Description</b>	More and more governments, in Africa and elsewhere, have begun to buckle under the strains of economic crisis, structural adjustment and declining legitimacy, often resulting in the outbreak of civil war. International aid traditionally assumes the existence of states capable of making policy. In countries like Cambodia, Uganda or Kosovo, this is no longer the case. The big donor agencies usually respond by substituting emergency relief assistance for development aid. There are now calls to make relief more development-oriented in order to address the conflicts underlying crises. But the original research in this book demonstrates that relief and development aid are very distinct processes. Without public policy-making authorities, aid becomes highly fragmented, often inadequate in scale and incapable of building local sustainability for particular programmes. The international aid system, the author concludes, faces real dilemmas and remains ill-equipped to respond to the peculiar challenges of quasi-statehood that characterise chronic political emergencies and their aftermath.

<b>Publication Number</b>	189
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	4
<b>Publication themes</b>	Public finance
<b>Multiple country report</b>	Yes
<b>Title</b>	How, When and Why does Poverty get Budget Priority? Poverty Reduction Strategy and Public Expenditure in Five African Countries: Synthesis Paper
<b>Authors</b>	Mick Foster, Adrian Fozzard, Felix Naschold and Tim Conway
<b>Date</b>	2002
<b>Description</b>	<p>This paper synthesises the key findings from case studies in five countries (Ghana, Malawi, Mozambique, Tanzania and Uganda), each of which examined how public expenditure management has been linked to poverty reduction policy goals. Each of the case study countries entered the 1990s with a pattern of public expenditure in which the efficiency and effectiveness of public expenditure was very low, and its benefits went mainly to the non-poor.</p> <p>The hypotheses examined in this research can be summarised as follows. In order for public expenditure to better serve the interests of the poor, political will to confront difficult choices is necessary, but not sufficient. It needs to be allied to more effective public expenditure management; macroeconomic and budget stability, and budget systems that turn policy analysis into actual cash releases to implement the intended policies. This in turn must be allied to reforms that bring the incentives facing those required to implement expenditure programmes more into line with the objectives of policy. To achieve this, the paper suggests that transparent flows of information will be important in keeping Government honest, and that wider publicity on the nature and extent of the problems faced by the poor will help to secure increased focus on improving their lot.</p>

<b>Publication Number</b>	190
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	4
<b>Publication themes</b>	Public finance; aid
<b>Multiple country report</b>	Yes
<b>Title</b>	Costings in PRSPs
<b>Authors</b>	Anon
<b>Date</b>	2002
<b>Description</b>	<p>A review of approaches to costing in 10 full Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs) and four Progress Reports revealed that:</p> <p>All the Poverty Reduction Strategies (PRSs) provide some estimate of the cost of implementing PRS objectives and the size of the subsequent financing gap. In most cases costings cover priority actions and core sectors for a three- to five-year period. Costing exercises focus mainly on the cost of achieving intermediate indicators rather than final outcome targets. A few PRSPs attempt a comprehensive costing of priority actions (Malawi, Rwanda), but a number also only cost the 'additional' activities to be financed by Heavily Indebted Poor Country (HIPC) funds and include only HIPC resources in funding estimates (Burkina Faso). Some provide a breakdown of recurrent and capital costs (Uganda, Malawi, Rwanda); others give basic unit cost information (Uganda, Mozambique).</p> <p>Most costing is carried out 'bottom-up' using activity-based unit cost estimates. Problems in coming up with credible estimates stem from generally weak prioritisation, limited unit cost data, inadequate links between programmes and indicators/targets (including in sector programmes) and overly ambitious medium-term targets.</p> <p>Credible costing depends on clear links between individual programmes and intermediate indicators/targets, and realistic medium-term targets based on past performance rather than politically determined aspirations and a closer integration of PRS objectives with Medium-Term Expenditure Frameworks (MTEF) (or similar forward budgeting framework).</p> <p>Some confusion exists over whether the role of costing is to work within financial constraints imposed by the available resource envelope (as in the MTEF) or to estimate the full extent of the fiscal gap between a country's poverty reduction needs set out in the PRS and available resources.</p>

<b>Publication Number</b>	170
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	4
<b>Publication themes</b>	Aid; public finance; public finance for poverty reduction
<b>Multiple country report</b>	Yes
<b>Title</b>	Implementing a Medium-Term Perspective to Budgeting in the Context of National Poverty Reduction Strategies
<b>Authors</b>	Alison Evans, Malcolm Holmes, Tim Williamson and Karin Christiansen
<b>Date</b>	2003
<b>Description</b>	<p>This Guidance Note is based on a Synthesis Report reviewing country experience with the implementation of Medium-Term Expenditure Frameworks (MTEFs) and the links being made to national poverty reduction strategies (PRSs). The Synthesis Report is based on nine country case studies: Albania, Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Ghana, Rwanda, South Africa, Tanzania, and Uganda. Except for the Albania case, which was prepared separately and is included with the kind permission of the World Bank author, all the cases were undertaken between June and October 2002 with the financial assistance of DFID and the EC. Consultants carrying out the case studies followed a common checklist of questions covering the main features of MTEF functioning, organisational and institutional integration and links with the national Poverty Reduction Strategy and other strategic planning processes.</p> <p>This Guidance Note is an attempt to translate some of the main findings and messages from the Synthesis Report and the case studies into a set of principles and practices for those working in the field of public expenditure reform and poverty reduction.</p>

<b>Publication Number</b>	171
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	4
<b>Publication themes</b>	Governance
<b>Multiple country report</b>	Yes
<b>Title</b>	Making the link between micro and meso: learning from experiences of Community-Based Planning (CBP)
<b>Authors</b>	CBP Partners in Ghana (Tay Awoosah, Philomena Johnson, John Cofie-Agama, Francis Owusu, Sampson Kwarteng), Uganda (Martin Onyach-Olaa, Charles Kiberu, Tom Blomley, Peter Okiira), South Africa (Yusuf Patel, Sithole Mbanga, Mojalefa (JJ) Matlole, Penny Ward, Jo Abbot) and Zimbabwe (Ashella Ndhlovu, Absolom Masendeke, Ronnie Sibanda, Wilton Mhlanga), and ODI (John Farrington)
<b>Date</b>	2003
<b>Description</b>	<p>Much effort has focused on strengthening decentralised institutions, such as local government, to support local development. However, frequently the links between decentralised institutions and citizens remain weak. Resources often get captured by these meso-institutions and do not reach the community level. This paper summarises ongoing work to develop and implement CBP systems in Uganda, South Africa, Ghana and Zimbabwe. The approach has generated planning methodologies that have been tested in six large municipalities covering up to 2 million people, and are now being rolled out nationally in Uganda and South Africa, with a national steering committee established to take next steps in Zimbabwe.</p>

<b>Publication Number</b>	172
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	4
<b>Publication themes</b>	Governance; public finance; aid
<b>Multiple country report</b>	Yes
<b>Title</b>	General Budget Support Evaluability Study Phase 1. Synthesis Report
<b>Authors</b>	Andrew Lawson, David Booth, Alan Harding, David Hoole and Felix Naschold
<b>Date</b>	2003
<b>Description</b>	<p>This is an Evaluability Study that develops an evaluation framework for general budget support drawing on case study materials from Uganda, Mozambique and the Indian State of Andhra Pradesh. As such, it is not a rigorous evaluation and the case studies provide only early indications of lessons learned. The report has been widely discussed under the OECD DAC Evaluation Network and the framework itself has been further refined as a result of this. The final version is being used for a joint global formative evaluation of general budget support. DFID leads this process, which is due to report in late 2005. The final version of the framework is being published by DFID on behalf of the 20 donors participating in the joint evaluation as 'DFID (2004) Joint Evaluation of General Budget Support: Evaluation Framework for country level case studies'.</p> <p>The valuable detail of the three case studies conducted during the Evaluability Study and the way this experience has influenced the design of the evaluation framework is captured in two volumes. The first is a syntheses pulling together the framework and including the detailed findings from Uganda. The second details the findings from Mozambique and Andhra Pradesh.</p>

<b>Publication Number</b>	174
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	4
<b>Publication themes</b>	Poverty reduction; water and sanitation; public finance; aid
<b>Multiple country report</b>	Yes
<b>Title</b>	The Factors behind the Poor Integration of the Water and Sanitation Sector in PRSPs in sub-Saharan Africa
<b>Authors</b>	Tim Williamson, Tom Slaymaker and Peter Newborne
<b>Date</b>	2003
<b>Description</b>	<p>The Water and Sanitation Sector (WSS) has suffered from poor integration into the Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSP) and budgetary processes. This contrasts with sectors such as education and health, which almost universally are given greater priority in PRSP documentation and are subsequently benefiting more in terms of resource allocations in budget processes. This report examines why this might be the case, by examining the integration of the WSS in PRSPs in three sub-Saharan African (SSA) countries—Uganda, Zambia and Malawi—and comparing this experience to generic experiences in the education and health sectors. It also provides recommendations on how WSS actors can better align themselves towards the PRSP process, and take actions to help the sector gain priority in the PRSP and budget processes.</p>

<b>Publication Number</b>	177
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	4
<b>Publication themes</b>	Aid; global governance; public finance; trade
<b>Multiple country report</b>	Yes
<b>Title</b>	A Review of the Trade and Poverty Content in PRSPs and Loan-Related Documents
<b>Authors</b>	Adrian Hewitt and Ian Gillson
<b>Date</b>	2003
<b>Description</b>	<p>Under structural adjustment, developing countries had been required to subject their economies to competition from international trade in exchange for loans to their governments. After the Washington Consensus was deemed to have failed, Poverty Reduction Strategies (PRSs) were introduced as a way of managing debt relief, addressing social objectives, and giving countries stronger 'ownership' over their recovery policies. But in what ways, regarding trade, do PRSPs and the succeeding loans improve on the preceding arrangements? This book reviews the trade and poverty content of PRSPs and the policy conditions of the lending arrangements that followed for 17 countries. It concludes that whereas loans almost invariably still establish conditions for trade liberalisation, PRSPs, with few exceptions, neglect trade policy (tending to focus on expenditure rather than production and economic growth). There is thus asymmetry between these innovative poverty-focused policies and International Financial Institution (IFI) loan financing. The report recommends to redress this imbalance by improving the trade content of the poverty analysis in PRSPs, and for donors and lenders to address supply-side policies relating to trade infrastructure.</p>

<b>Publication Number</b>	178
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	4
<b>Publication themes</b>	Aid; economic growth; governance
<b>Multiple country report</b>	Yes
<b>Title</b>	PRS Monitoring in Africa
<b>Authors</b>	Erin Coyle, Zaza Curran and Alison Evans
<b>Date</b>	2003
<b>Description</b>	<p>Monitoring systems in Africa are increasingly reflecting Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS) principles but the challenge of monitoring PRS implementation is still significant. The 'missing middle' identified by Booth and Lucas (ODI, 2002) in Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (I-PRSPs) and early full PRSPs is gradually being addressed; most systems appear to have given considerable attention to intermediate indicators. In many cases, indicators have been chosen in consultation with sectors or other stakeholders and generally reflect PRS priorities, although many will need to be revisited and streamlined in the near future.</p> <p>Governments generally identify the sources of data to be used in tracking specific indicators, but the provision of baseline figures for these indicators is still erratic. The systems all intend to draw on a number of types of data—including surveys/censuses, routine data, and participatory data—although feeding these into policy-making in an integrated and usable format remains a challenge. Dissemination of key outputs such as annual impact reports is improving with two examples of good practice (Tanzania, Uganda). Most countries have plans to strengthen their routine data systems, although the efficacy of these plans may be open to question.</p> <p>In most cases, the monitoring system's institutional arrangements are not yet functioning. There are a number of issues with the proposed frameworks, including duplication of functions and the capacity of key agencies/departments. Even in the cases of Tanzania and Uganda where the system is functioning, there is still work to be done in embedding links between agencies. There is early evidence of an (imperfect) link between monitoring systems and budget processes, though much remains to be done to strengthen this. Cabinets and parliaments have a formal role in some systems.</p>

<b>Publication Number</b>	179
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	4
<b>Publication themes</b>	Aid; public finance
<b>Multiple country report</b>	No
<b>Title</b>	Reports from multi-country study assessing the design and application of the Medium-Term Expenditure Framework – Uganda
<b>Authors</b>	Andrew Bird
<b>Date</b>	2003
<b>Description</b>	<p>This study forms part of a multi-country study assessing the design and application of the Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) as a tool for poverty reduction in selected African countries. The principal aim of the study is to produce practical guidance that will help government officials and development practitioners to improve the efficacy of MTEFs as a tool to support implementation of poverty reduction strategies. The country case studies will be used as the basis for preparing a cross-country comparative review from which recommendations will be drawn regarding best practice. This paper focuses on Ugandan experiences in implementing MTEF, looking at its impact over government policy and budgeting. It also assesses both how the MTEF and Poverty Reduction Strategy have been integrated with one another and its impact upon local government.</p>

<b>Publication Number</b>	181
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	4
<b>Publication themes</b>	Aid; public finance; public service delivery and results
<b>Multiple country report</b>	No
<b>Title</b>	Targets and Results in Public Sector Management: Uganda Case Study
<b>Authors</b>	Tim Williamson
<b>Date</b>	2003
<b>Description</b>	<p>This study looks in depth at all aspects of the performance management cycle, examining current practices in Uganda at the national and local government levels. It examines results-oriented planning and budgeting and the actual delivery of services in four key sectors: health, education, roads and agriculture. In these sectors, the relative performance of central agencies was looked at.</p>

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<b>Publication Number</b>	182
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	4
<b>Publication themes</b>	Aid; public finance; public service delivery and results
<b>Multiple country report</b>	Yes
<b>Title</b>	Results-oriented Budget Practice in OECD Countries
<b>Authors</b>	Aidan Rose
<b>Date</b>	2003
<b>Description</b>	This a background paper to seven country studies on the practice of results-oriented—or performance-based—public expenditure management in low-income developing countries.

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<b>Publication Number</b>	183
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	4
<b>Publication themes</b>	Public finance; public service delivery and results; public finance for poverty reduction
<b>Multiple country report</b>	Yes
<b>Title</b>	Public expenditure for development results and poverty reduction
<b>Authors</b>	John Roberts
<b>Date</b>	2003
<b>Description</b>	This paper is a survey of the practice of results-oriented—or performance-based—public expenditure management in low-income developing countries. It is based on seven country case study working papers commissioned by the Centre for Aid and Public Expenditure (CAPE) at the ODI with a view to comparing and contrasting the experience of countries of broadly similar size and per capita income, and to identifying factors conducive to at least some elements of performance budgeting. The paper also draws on a commissioned Working Paper that surveys recent descriptive and interpretative literature on programme and performance budgeting in OECD countries, and on ODI-CAPE desk studies on public expenditure and aid issues in education, health, local government finance, and performance management.

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<b>Publication Number</b>	169
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	4
<b>Publication themes</b>	Public finance; public finance for poverty reduction
<b>Multiple country report</b>	Yes
<b>Title</b>	A Review of Experience in Implementing Medium-Term Expenditure Frameworks in a PRSP Context: A Synthesis of Eight Country Studies
<b>Authors</b>	Malcolm Holmes and Alison Evans
<b>Date</b>	2003
<b>Description</b>	The report is a synthesis of findings from eight country case studies from across Africa and one from Albania reviewing experience with the implementation of Medium-Term Expenditure Frameworks and the links being made to national poverty reduction strategies.

<b>Publication Number</b>	164
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	4
<b>Publication themes</b>	Aid; economic growth
<b>Multiple country report</b>	Yes
<b>Title</b>	Fiscal Impact of Aid: A Survey of Issues and Synthesis of Country Studies of Malawi, Uganda and Zambia
<b>Authors</b>	Sonja Fagernas and John Roberts
<b>Date</b>	2004
<b>Description</b>	<p>This paper's basic concern is with aid effectiveness and with the absorption of aid into the economies of recipient countries. It asks how the literature on the fiscal impact of aid adds to an understanding of these issues, and what light fiscal impact studies might shed on the nature and mechanics of the aid-growth relationship. It surveys aspects of the literature on aid and growth, budgetary choice, fungibility and fiscal impact and the empirical methodologies used in the last aspect. In doing so, it serves as a theoretical and methodological introduction to fiscal impact case studies of three African countries—Malawi, Uganda and Zambia—which are presented in separate ESAU working papers, but whose main findings and conclusions are summarised here. The empirical conclusions of these studies are based on time series data from the 1970s to the early 2000s.</p> <p>All three countries have experienced economic troubles, and have pursued similar programmes of economic reform in the later 1980s and 1990s. They have had defective, imperfectly consolidated budgetary processes, and have been subject to fiscal indiscipline. They have all received large aid inflows relative to GDP, including substantial balance-of-payments and budget support, particularly in the early 1990s. Only Uganda, the most successful reformer, has successfully emerged from its difficulties into sustained growth and poverty reduction.</p>

<b>Publication Number</b>	168
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	4
<b>Publication themes</b>	Agriculture; governance; seeds, agricultural extension, and technological innovation
<b>Multiple country report</b>	Yes
<b>Title</b>	Poverty, vulnerability, and agricultural extension: Policy reforms in a globalizing world
<b>Authors</b>	Ian Christoplos and John Farrington (eds)
<b>Date</b>	2004
<b>Description</b>	<p>This book analyses the relevance of agricultural extension to poverty and how far the system facilitates economic and social development among small and marginal farmers. The analytical framework is supported by empirical material – primary data from Bolivia, Colombia, Nicaragua, Uganda and secondary data in a range of countries including India. This makes for authoritative conclusions on the scope for action by governments and donors and will be of interest to policy-makers, technocrats, and NGOs concerned with the design and delivery of assistance programmes, researchers, agricultural universities, and students concerned with extension issues.</p>

<b>Publication Number</b>	167
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	4
<b>Publication themes</b>	Aid; public finance; governance; political economy of public finance
<b>Multiple country report</b>	Yes
<b>Title</b>	Politics and the PRSP Approach – Synthesis Paper
<b>Authors</b>	Laure-Hélène Piron with Alison Evans
<b>Date</b>	2004
<b>Description</b>	<p>This paper is a synthesis of findings from four country case studies and background research on the political dimensions of the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) approach. It aims to make a contribution to the debate on the relevance of politics in order to better understand and improve development and poverty reduction processes, and in particular the new kind of aid relationships promoted by the PRSP approach. It illustrates, through the use of concrete examples, how development assistance in support of PRSP processes cannot but be embedded in national political systems and processes.</p>

<b>Publication Number</b>	165
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	4
<b>Publication themes</b>	Aid; economic growth
<b>Multiple country report</b>	No
<b>Title</b>	The Fiscal Effects of Aid in Uganda
<b>Authors</b>	Sonja Fagernas and John Roberts
<b>Date</b>	2004
<b>Description</b>	This paper, one of a set of three country case studies, examines the effect of aid and other external financing on Uganda's public expenditure, revenue and domestic borrowing. The underlying purpose is to shed light on how Uganda, since the late 1980s, has been able to absorb considerable inflows of aid productively, and to use it to achieve economic recovery, sustain growth and reduce poverty. The paper uses formal econometric techniques to identify the broad patterns of fiscal response associated with aid, and deploys non-formal descriptive analysis to provide historical context and to offer detail on the use of public expenditures at the sectoral and sub-sectoral levels and on the accompanying economic policies. The general conclusions, as expected, are that aid has been used to increase public expenditure, and in particular (though not exclusively) through the development budget, and that it has effectively contributed to growth and poverty reduction. This is because it has been associated with effective policies and institutional reforms and has financed the provision of services relevant to the immediate post-conflict needs of the economy and, later, to sustaining longer-term growth.

<b>Publication Number</b>	166
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	4
<b>Publication themes</b>	Aid; governance; health; public finance
<b>Multiple country report</b>	No
<b>Title</b>	Politics and the PRSP Approach – Uganda Case Study
<b>Authors</b>	Laure-Hélène Piron with Andy Norton
<b>Date</b>	2004
<b>Description</b>	Uganda has been able to achieve an impressive pro-poor change in spending patterns in recent years and its home-grown Poverty Eradication Action Plan (PEAP) has been presented as the model for the post-structural adjustment Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs) required by the international community. This paper aims to understand the political factors that explain this impressive achievement, but also might threaten its sustainability and make the replication of the Ugandan model problematic. Three different 'projects for poverty reduction' have reinforced one another and been able to use PEAP as a vehicle to drive the process forward continuously.

<b>Publication Number</b>	154
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	4
<b>Publication themes</b>	Aid; global governance; public finance; public finance for poverty reduction
<b>Multiple country report</b>	Yes
<b>Title</b>	Progress reviews and performance assessment in poverty-reduction strategies and Budget Support: A survey of current thinking and practice
<b>Authors</b>	Ruth Driscoll, Karin Christiansen, David Booth with Paolo de Renzio, Samantha Smith and Katarina Herneryd
<b>Date</b>	2005
<b>Description</b>	The Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) approach is the outcome of a long period of learning by the international community about how to support poverty-reduction effectively in the poorest countries. It responds to growing concerns about weak country 'ownership' of development policies and the negative institutional impacts of both free-standing project assistance and policy-based conditionality. The approach is best understood as a set of principles or aspirations and not as a ready-made and well-tested method. This applies to the PRSP experiment generally, and particularly to PRSP monitoring arrangements and the mechanism of the Annual Progress Report (APR), which are the main focus of the study. This report describes and analyses the challenges posed by the monitoring and evaluation of PRSPs and budget support programmes. It draws on recent studies and surveys, and on the experience of selected donor organisations and countries, making use of documents and interviews. The main conclusion of this survey of thinking and practice in progress reviews and performance assessment is that it is 'unfinished business'. Neither APRs nor the supplementary monitoring mechanisms put in place by donor groups are yet effective for converting the PRSP principles into reality. But many of the actors involved are well aware of the challenges this situation poses. There are signs that progress will be made if they respond jointly to them with enough vigour and creativeness.

<b>Publication Number</b>	155
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	4
<b>Publication themes</b>	Aid; public finance; public finance for poverty reduction; public service delivery and results
<b>Multiple country report</b>	No
<b>Title</b>	Poverty Monitoring Systems: An Analysis of Institutional arrangements in Uganda
<b>Authors</b>	David Booth and Xavier Nsabagasani
<b>Date</b>	2005
<b>Description</b>	This paper is a contribution to international learning on the design and functioning of poverty monitoring systems (PMS) in countries with national poverty reduction strategies (PRSs). It is also intended to be useful to the Government of Uganda and other stakeholders in identifying priorities and approaches under the new National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation Strategy (NIMES) and the monitoring arrangements of the newly-revised Poverty Eradication Action Plan (PEAP). The study was required by its terms of reference to focus on institutional arrangements and not on technical issues, bearing in mind the transformations in national policy processes and the aid relationship that Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs) are intended to promote. A realistic treatment was called for, exploring the way monitoring systems actually function, so that genuine lessons can be learned. After an Introduction, the next three sections of the paper a) set out the context; b) describe the elements of Uganda's PMS and two successive initiatives to place these in an overall strategic framework; and c) analyse the successes, limitations and challenges associated with these efforts. Section 5 draws conclusions that may be of general relevance to the design and evolution of PMSs across countries, and makes some specific recommendations for the next period in Uganda.

<b>Publication Number</b>	153
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	4
<b>Publication themes</b>	Aid; public finance; public finance for poverty reduction
<b>Multiple country report</b>	Yes
<b>Title</b>	Linking Policies and Budgets: Implementing Medium-Term Expenditure Frameworks in a PRSP Context
<b>Authors</b>	Paolo de Renzio and Samantha Smith
<b>Date</b>	2005
<b>Description</b>	This briefing paper is based on nine country case studies that investigated the experience of implementing Medium-Term Expenditure Frameworks in a Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) context. The countries were Albania, Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Ghana, Rwanda, South Africa, Tanzania and Uganda.

<b>Publication Number</b>	156
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	4
<b>Publication themes</b>	Rights; aid effectiveness
<b>Multiple country report</b>	Yes
<b>Title</b>	Aid Instruments and Exclusion
<b>Authors</b>	Zaza Curran and David Booth
<b>Date</b>	2005
<b>Description</b>	The paper focuses on the exclusion themes in the first-round Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs), how exclusion was handled in Tanzania and Uganda's second-generation PRSPs, and donor approaches and options. It aims to collect, assess and analyse evidence on the use of new aid instruments and donor agency modalities to address exclusion.

<b>Publication Number</b>	149
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	4
<b>Publication themes</b>	Aid; governance; effective delivery of aid
<b>Multiple country report</b>	Yes
<b>Title</b>	Learning from experience: A review of recipient government efforts to manage donor relations and improve the quality of aid
<b>Authors</b>	Alina Rocha Menocal and Sarah Mulley
<b>Date</b>	2006
<b>Description</b>	The paper begins with an overview of the international context, tracing the evolution of the aid system from the Washington Consensus in the 1980s to the signing of the Paris Declaration in 2005. It then analyses the experiences of five countries seen as relatively successful examples of recipient-led aid policies and donor management. These countries are Afghanistan, Mozambique, Tanzania, Uganda, and Vietnam. By way of conclusion, the paper outlines a set of factors that may facilitate recipient government leadership in the aid relationship.

<b>Publication Number</b>	144
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	4
<b>Publication themes</b>	Knowledge and power; applied political economy analysis
<b>Multiple country report</b>	Yes
<b>Title</b>	Bringing Community-learned Knowledge into the Policy Debate: The case of legal aid centres
<b>Authors</b>	Ursula Grant, Ingie Hovland and Zaza Curran
<b>Date</b>	2006
<b>Description</b>	This paper looks at the potentially pivotal role that elites can play as conduits of experiential knowledge into policy processes, communicating community-learned knowledge of the situation of the poor into national-level pro-poor policies. The key question sought to be addressed is: how and under what circumstances can elites bring experiential knowledge about the situation of the poor to bear on policy debates? Two cases are examined and compared: the Legal Resources Centre (LRC) in South Africa and the Uganda Association of Women Lawyers (FIDA U) in Uganda. The paper also reviews the relevant bodies of literature on policy processes, the role of national elites in poverty reduction and policy processes, and legal aid centres and their influence on policy processes and content.

<b>Publication Number</b>	142
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	4
<b>Publication themes</b>	Civil society engagement; inclusive institutions
<b>Multiple country report</b>	Yes
<b>Title</b>	Civil Society Engagement in PSIA Processes: A review
<b>Authors</b>	Kate Bird, Stefanie Busse and Enrique Mendizabal
<b>Date</b>	2007
<b>Description</b>	Since the first wave of pilots commissioned by DFID and the World Bank/IMF in 2001, Poverty and Social Impact Analysis (PSIA) has become more widely used as an analytical tool in policy-making processes. Some are concerned about the lack of involvement of civil society in the design, formulation and implementation of PSIA. This study was commissioned by the Bratislava Regional Centre of the UNDP and was undertaken by a small team of consultants in a tight timeframe. The paper draws on a review of the international literature to introduce PSIA processes and it then reviews civil society's experience of engagement with PSIAs, and presents three case studies (Uganda, Armenia and Bolivia) as examples. The paper then goes on to identify entry points for future civil society engagement and propose a range of tools that civil society actors might draw on to maximise the effectiveness of their future engagement.

<b>Publication Number</b>	136
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	4
<b>Publication themes</b>	Governance; global governance
<b>Multiple country report</b>	Yes
<b>Title</b>	Neopatrimonial Politics, Decentralisation and Local Government: Uganda and Malawi in 2006
<b>Authors</b>	Diana Cammack, Fred Golooba-Mutebi, Fidelis Kanyongolo and Tam O'Neil
<b>Date</b>	2007
<b>Description</b>	<p>This study is part of a larger, two-year programme of research on governance, aid modalities and poverty reduction, which is expected to improve the design and implementation of Irish Aid's development and governance programmes in poorly performing hybrid states.</p> <p>The study examines the impact of domestic politics on public sector reform in African states that are classed as neopatrimonial or 'hybrid', exploring three propositions. First, elite behaviour is governed by a particular political logic in hybrid states, leading them to use both formal and informal institutions to gain and retain power in (what tends to be) winner-takes-all competition for control of the state. Secondly, national and local elites instrumentalise reform processes according to this political logic. Thirdly, this explains why formal structures function in unexpected ways and reforms have unexpected outcomes – often to the detriment of development objectives.</p>
<b>Publication Number</b>	130
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	4
<b>Publication themes</b>	Aid; governance; water and sanitation; effective delivery of aid; secure water and sanitation
<b>Multiple country report</b>	Yes
<b>Title</b>	Is water lagging behind on Aid Effectiveness?
<b>Authors</b>	Katharina Welle, Barbara Evans, Josephine Tucker and Alan Nicol
<b>Date</b>	2008
<b>Description</b>	<p>This paper addresses the question whether the water sector is lagging behind education and health on Aid Effectiveness (AE). ODI research in Bangladesh, Ethiopia and Uganda suggests that national governance issues may be more important for AE than sector characteristics alone.</p>
<b>Publication Number</b>	133
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	4
<b>Publication themes</b>	Aid; business and markets; governance; fragile states; health; applied political economy analysis; politics of public goods and service delivery
<b>Multiple country report</b>	Yes
<b>Title</b>	Donors and the Political Dimensions of Health Sector Reform: The Cases of Tanzania and Uganda
<b>Authors</b>	Kent Buse and David Booth with Grace Murindwa, Aziza Mwisongo and Andrew Harmer
<b>Date</b>	2008
<b>Description</b>	<p>This paper begins by summarising the evidence that proactive management of the political dimensions of reform is feasible and beneficial, making particular reference to the field of sexual and reproductive health. It then addresses two questions: 1) to what extent are donor agencies, directly or through the health sector strategies they support, already undertaking and applying political economy analysis to processes of policy change and 2) what adjustments need to be made to the case for proactive management of the politics of reform when the geographical context is sub-Saharan Africa, and the institutional context includes the complex set of aid relationships now typical of that region, including sector programme support and global health initiatives?</p>

<b>Publication Number</b>	134
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	4
<b>Publication themes</b>	Public finance; public finance for poverty reduction; aid; the international aid system
<b>Multiple country report</b>	Yes
<b>Title</b>	Minding the Gaps: Integrating Poverty Reduction Strategies and Budgets for Domestic Accountability
<b>Authors</b>	Vera Wilhelm and Phillip Krause (eds.), with Tim Williamson and Paolo de Renzio
<b>Date</b>	2008
<b>Description</b>	<p>The Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS) approach aims to enhance accountability by promoting the participation of domestic stakeholders in the formulation of clear and realistic development goals. Institutions for monitoring and evaluation, including annual progress reports, are designed to trigger learning and improved performance. Links between the PRS and budget, whether at the formulation, execution, or reporting stage, have been considered integral to the successful implementation of the PRS for some time. These links are also increasingly recognised as vital for enhanced domestic accountability. This study offers practical insights for donors and national governments on how to strengthen the links between PRSs and national budgets, with a view to improving domestic accountability.</p> <p>The study reviews a series of case studies that document the status of budget and PRS integration in a sample of nine low-income countries—Albania, Burkina Faso, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Rwanda, Tanzania, and Uganda—and the links among policies, budgets, and service delivery in four higher-income countries that are internationally considered to be successful reformers in public financial management—Australia, Chile, the Republic of Korea, and South Africa.</p>
<b>Publication Number</b>	132
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	4
<b>Publication themes</b>	Aid; water and sanitation; secure water and sanitation
<b>Multiple country report</b>	Yes
<b>Title</b>	Fluid Dynamics? Achieving greater progress on aid effectiveness in the water sector
<b>Authors</b>	Katharina Welle, Barbara Evans, Josephine Tucker with Susi Owusu
<b>Date</b>	2008
<b>Description</b>	<p>This study reviews the extent to which the five Paris Principles on Aid Effectiveness (AE) as set out in the Paris Declaration on AE—ownership, alignment, harmonisation, managing for results and mutual accountability—are being applied in the water and sanitation sector. The approach included in-depth case study research in three countries (Bangladesh, Ethiopia and Uganda) and a broader document review. From this evidence, the study identified ways in which external support to the water sector can be delivered more in the spirit of the Paris Declaration.</p>
<b>Publication Number</b>	127
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	4
<b>Publication themes</b>	Aid; fragile states; governance; political institutions and systems; elections, parliaments and political parties
<b>Multiple country report</b>	No
<b>Title</b>	Parliamentary Strengthening and the Paris Principles: Uganda case study
<b>Authors</b>	Anthony Tsekpo and Alan Hudson
<b>Date</b>	2009
<b>Description</b>	<p>In theory, parliaments are one of the key institutions of democracy, playing an important role in terms of legislation, oversight and representation. Regrettably, in many developing countries—as well as in many developed countries—parliaments are weak, ineffective and marginalised.</p> <p>This report is one component of a research project on 'Parliamentary strengthening and the Paris Principles'. It looks in detail at politics, democracy and parliament, and the landscape of parliamentary strengthening with regards to Uganda. The overall aim of the project is to generate better evidence about parliamentary strengthening, in order to inform decisions about whether and how to provide support to parliaments in developing countries. The project—a collaboration between ODI and the Parliamentary Centre, with funding provided by DFID and CIDA—has involved four country case studies: Cambodia, Ghana, Tanzania and Uganda. The vantage point taken for the analysis is that of the Paris Principles on Aid Effectiveness.</p>

<b>Publication Number</b>	117
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	4
<b>Publication themes</b>	Aid effectiveness; water; health; education; governance
<b>Multiple country report</b>	Yes
<b>Title</b>	Is the water sector lagging behind education and health on aid effectiveness? Lessons from Bangladesh, Ethiopia and Uganda
<b>Authors</b>	Katharina Welle, Josephine Tucker, Alan Nicol and Barbara Evans
<b>Date</b>	2009
<b>Description</b>	A study in three countries (Bangladesh, Ethiopia and Uganda) assessed progress against the Paris Principles for Aid Effectiveness (AE) in three sectors—water, health and education—to test the assumption that the water sector is lagging behind. The findings show that it is too simplistic to say that the water sector is lagging, although this may well be the case in some countries. The study found that wider governance issues are more important for AE than having sector-specific mechanics in place such as sector-wide approaches alone. National political leadership and governance are central drivers of sector AE, while national financial and procurement systems and the behaviour of actors who have not signed up to the Paris Principles—at both national and global levels—have implications for progress that cut across sectors. Sectors and sub-sectors do nonetheless have distinct features that must be considered in attempting to improve sector-level AE. In light of these findings, using political economy approaches to better understand and address governance and strengthening sector-level monitoring is recommended as part of efforts to improve AE and development results in the water sector.

<b>Publication Number</b>	49
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	4
<b>Publication themes</b>	Aid; effective delivery of aid; sector-based support and aid; the international aid system
<b>Multiple country report</b>	No
<b>Title</b>	Reinvigorating the pursuit of more effective aid in Uganda
<b>Authors</b>	Samuel Moon and Tim Williamson
<b>Date</b>	2010
<b>Description</b>	<p>Uganda was a pioneer in the 1990s in developing many of the principles that underlie the current aid effectiveness agenda. However, the country's aid management processes became stale in the 2000s. The new National Development Plan calls for a Partnership Policy to establish clear roles and responsibilities for government and development partners in delivering aid expenditures. The development of a Partnership Policy is an opportunity for a step change in the management of aid in Uganda.</p> <p>In the context of reducing aid dependency, and relative increases in project aid, the authors of this Background Note draw from extensive experience of working in Uganda and elsewhere to set out some possible steps to improve aid effectiveness in Uganda, and ensure that the partnership between government and donors remains relevant.</p> <p>The Background Note sets out four key strategies to improve aid effectiveness that are consistent with, and support, the Paris Principles: ownership, alignment, harmonisation, and managing for results. Mutual accountability is also crucial, with a need to enhance accountability for project aid through the use of government systems.</p>

<b>Publication Number</b>	50
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	4
<b>Publication themes</b>	Aid; health; effective delivery of aid; key challenges in aid policy; sector-based support and aid; governance; aid and accountability; health and accountability; politics of public goods and service delivery
<b>Multiple country report</b>	Yes
<b>Title</b>	Aid and accountability in health: what can donors do differently?
<b>Authors</b>	Leni Wild and Pilar Domingo
<b>Date</b>	2010
<b>Description</b>	This Project Briefing, the third of three, draws on ODI research in Uganda and Zambia on aid accountability in the health sector to focus on donors. The health sector is seen as a 'tracer sector' for accountability in aid, in part because of the high levels of support it receives. The ODI research, on behalf of World Vision UK, finds that the failure of many donors to fulfil their commitments to mutual accountability in the health sector has contributed to one-way accountability—to donors rather than to citizens—in Uganda and Zambia. It suggests that donors need greater interaction with domestic processes and accountability mechanisms.

<b>Publication Number</b>	113
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	4
<b>Publication themes</b>	Aid; effective delivery of aid; the international aid system
<b>Multiple country report</b>	Yes
<b>Title</b>	Greater aid transparency: crucial for aid effectiveness
<b>Authors</b>	Samuel Moon and Tim Williamson
<b>Date</b>	2010
<b>Description</b>	<p>This paper sets out and explores the link between donor aid and recipient country budgets, and the role greater transparency about aid can play in improving budget transparency, the quality of budgetary decisions, and accountability systems. The paper goes on to explore how current initiatives to improve aid transparency can best support better budgets and accountability in aid dependent countries. These efforts provide an important opportunity to enhance the effectiveness of both the recipient governments' own spending and the aid they receive from donors.</p> <p>It concludes that publishing better information on aid requires compatibility with recipients' budgeting and planning systems. The research findings suggest that recipient budgets bear many similarities, but this is not reflected in current formats for reporting aid. Finally, it concludes that the poorest countries will lose out if donors do not publish aid information that is easy to link with recipient government budget systems.</p>
<b>Publication Number</b>	97
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	4
<b>Publication themes</b>	Aid; health; effective delivery of aid; key challenges in aid policy; sector-based support and aid; governance; aid and accountability; domestic accountability; health and accountability; politics of public goods and service delivery
<b>Multiple country report</b>	Yes
<b>Title</b>	Aid and accountability in health: key themes and recommendations
<b>Authors</b>	Leni Wild and Pilar Domingo
<b>Date</b>	2010
<b>Description</b>	<p>The aid effectiveness agenda has had a mixed impact on domestic accountability in health so far, according to the first of three Project Briefings on this issue. ODI research in Uganda and Zambia, on behalf of World Vision UK, suggests that information and greater transparency should sit at the heart of improvements to both domestic and mutual accountability in health. Donors need to consider their own behaviour and incentives for aid accountability in health, in their aid relationships and within their agencies. Two additional Project Briefings examine the implications for developing country governments and for donors.</p>
<b>Publication Number</b>	98
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	4
<b>Publication themes</b>	Governance; political institutions and systems; elections, parliaments and political parties
<b>Multiple country report</b>	No
<b>Title</b>	Review of international assistance to political party and party system development – Uganda
<b>Authors</b>	Leni Wild and Fred Golooba-Mutebi
<b>Date</b>	2010
<b>Description</b>	<p>In theory, political parties play a central role within well-functioning democracies, aggregating and representing citizens' interests and formulating policy agendas that can respond to citizens' concerns. In practice, in many countries—especially developing countries—political parties are weak and disconnected from the policy process, and struggle to connect with or represent citizens and their interests. Despite the understandable sensitivities about intervening in processes that are clearly political, donors are increasingly aware that political parties need to be part of the jigsaw of effective governance, and are in the process of working out how best to provide support for political parties and party systems.</p> <p>This research examines what more effective support in this field might look like, and provides operational recommendations moving forward. This country case study examines donor support to political parties in Uganda.</p>

<b>Publication Number</b>	99
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	4
<b>Publication themes</b>	Aid; public finance
<b>Multiple country report</b>	Yes
<b>Title</b>	Practical approaches to the aid effectiveness agenda: evidence in aligning aid information with recipient country budgets
<b>Authors</b>	Samuel Moon with Zachary Mills
<b>Date</b>	2010
<b>Description</b>	<p>This paper explores the linkages between aid and budgets in two ways. First, it documents similarities among 14 aid-recipient country budgets, comparing them with the Creditor Reporting System of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC/CRS) and the UN Classification of the Functions of Government (COFOG) system. It assesses the fit of the latter for practical use by donor agencies. The main aim is to contribute to the development of more comprehensive sub-sector classifications, which may also be movable among top-level sectors, so as to fit around decisions made at country level on sector definitions.</p> <p>Second, the paper constructs a generic functional classification, designed specifically for the purpose of examining budget administrative classifications. This set of functions is grouped at sector level for ease of analysis and use, but is anchored on the lowest level of the classification. The aim was to review the commonalities between budget administrative classifications and develop a draft set of generic functional definitions that best align with the administrative structures of the countries in the sample. Those definitions may then be tested at donor headquarters level. The paper also makes recommendations on how to facilitate the transfer of aid information, particularly aid that is not spent through recipient country budget systems.</p>

<b>Publication Number</b>	101
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	4
<b>Publication themes</b>	Aid; sector-based support and aid
<b>Multiple country report</b>	No
<b>Title</b>	Sector Budget Support in Practice: Local Government Sector in Uganda
<b>Authors</b>	Jesper Steffensen
<b>Date</b>	2010
<b>Description</b>	This desk survey examined the support from the first and second Local Government Development Projects, which provided support to the decentralisation reforms in Uganda from 2000 to 2007.

<b>Publication Number</b>	102
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	4
<b>Publication themes</b>	Global governance; governance; health; aid and accountability; domestic accountability; health and accountability; politics of public goods and service delivery
<b>Multiple country report</b>	Yes
<b>Title</b>	Accountability and Aid in the Health Sector
<b>Authors</b>	Leni Wild and Pilar Domingo
<b>Date</b>	2010
<b>Description</b>	<p>Despite considerable progress, poverty reduction and sustainable development remain a major challenge for many countries. Aid remains one important component in contributing to progress, but in recent years increasing attention has been paid to some of the challenges for aid effectiveness. Linked to this, there has been growing recognition of the ways that aid can impact on and be affected by accountability, governance and politics in donor and recipient countries. However, a real gap in understanding remains with regard to the relationship between aid effectiveness and accountability, and whether and how the two can reinforce each other. This report, commissioned by World Vision UK, looks at these issues in the case of Uganda and Zambia, using the health sector as a lens.</p>

<b>Publication Number</b>	105
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	4
<b>Publication themes</b>	Aid; public finance
<b>Multiple country report</b>	No
<b>Title</b>	Sector Budget Support in Practice: Education sector in Uganda
<b>Authors</b>	Edward Hedger, Tim Williamson, Tom Muzoora and Justina Stroh
<b>Date</b>	2010
<b>Description</b>	<p>This case study report documents the experience with Sector Budget Support (SBS) in the education sector in Uganda. It forms part of a broader research study commissioned by the Strategic Partnership with Africa (SPA) Task Team on Sector Budget Support.</p> <p>The study draws on the experience of SBS to guide future improvements in policy and practice by partner countries and donors. The objective of this case study is to assess the lessons from experience to date in the education sector and to provide the Government of Uganda and donors with guidance that will help them improve the design and implementation of SBS in future.</p>

<b>Publication Number</b>	106
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	4
<b>Publication themes</b>	Aid; public finance
<b>Multiple country report</b>	Yes
<b>Title</b>	What drives donor financing of basic education?
<b>Authors</b>	Liesbet Steer and Geraldine Baudienville
<b>Date</b>	2010
<b>Description</b>	<p>Despite solid progress towards the global goal of universal primary education since the Millennium Conference and the Dakar World Education Forum in 2000, it is likely that the world will miss its target of having all children in school by 2015. This Project Briefing finds that part of the problem is that few donors have delivered on their collective promise to support national programmes with increased and more effective financial support. The most recent Global Monitoring Report estimates a \$16.2 billion annual external financing gap between available domestic resources and what is needed to reach the basic education goals in low-income countries. Current aid levels address only 15% of that external financing need and are rarely directed to the countries in the greatest need. The main obstacles to greater funding include donor priorities, aid architecture, and the lack of evidence and advocacy. More support for the sector requires aid effectiveness, innovations in financing, better evidence, and reaching out to politicians, business leaders and new partners.</p>

<b>Publication Number</b>	107
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	4
<b>Publication themes</b>	Service delivery; health; education
<b>Multiple country report</b>	Yes
<b>Title</b>	Making sector budget support work for service delivery: an overview
<b>Authors</b>	Tim Williamson and Catherine Dom
<b>Date</b>	2010
<b>Description</b>	<p>There has been relatively little systematic evidence on how Sector Based Support (SBS) works in practice, and how effective it is in helping countries improve the delivery of their basic services, such as health and education. This Project Briefing is the first of three emerging from a study of SBS in practice, carried out for the Strategic Partnership with Africa (SPA). The findings and associated recommendations fill a significant gap in current aid policy thinking. This Project Briefing provides an overview of the key findings: that SBS is increasingly popular but under-researched; that access to basic services has improved, but not their quality and equity; and that effective SBS requires less 'traceability' and more focus on downstream delivery.</p>

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<b>Publication Number</b>	108
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	4
<b>Publication themes</b>	Aid; service delivery; health; education
<b>Multiple country report</b>	Yes
<b>Title</b>	Making sector budget support work for service delivery: good practice recommendations
<b>Authors</b>	Tim Williamson and Catherine Dom
<b>Date</b>	2010
<b>Description</b>	The second in a series of three Project Briefings on Sector Based Support (SBS), this briefing focuses on good practice recommendations. It finds that complementary SBS and general budget support (GBS) packages are the preferred modalities for support to service delivery, and that funding, dialogue, conditionality and capacity-building practices must change for SBS to realise its promise. It concludes that the required focus on service quality at the front line will not happen automatically.

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<b>Publication Number</b>	109
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	4
<b>Publication themes</b>	Aid
<b>Multiple country report</b>	Yes
<b>Title</b>	Making sector budget support work for service delivery: wider policy implications
<b>Authors</b>	Tim Williamson, Catherine Dom and David Booth
<b>Date</b>	2010
<b>Description</b>	The third and final Project Briefing on Sector Based Support (SBS) examines the wider policy implications of a study on this theme. It finds that incentives are the key to what SBS does well and what it does badly, and that strengthening service delivery incentives will involve substantial multi-level efforts by SBS donors and partners. It argues that these efforts must address the underlying causes, rather than the symptoms, of weak incentives.

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<b>Publication Number</b>	94
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	4
<b>Publication themes</b>	Foreign policy; coherence between aid and politics; governance; political institutions and systems; elections, parliaments and political parties; research and analytical work; evaluations and assessments; innovative assessments of governance and rights
<b>Multiple country report</b>	Yes
<b>Title</b>	Support to political parties: a missing piece of the governance puzzle
<b>Authors</b>	Leni Wild and Marta Foresti
<b>Date</b>	2010
<b>Description</b>	Attempts to build better governance and more accountable states cannot ignore the key role of political parties. Donor support for governance and accountability has, traditionally, focused on demand and supply-side institutions inside and outside of government, including line ministries and civil society. Political parties are often sidelined, reflecting concerns about political sensitivities. At times, it is true that political parties themselves have been the 'weakest link', reinforcing patronage or the centralisation of power. There is, however, increasing recognition of their importance, not just during elections, but in relation to a wide range of governance and accountability processes. There is scope for donor agencies to support political parties, but this needs to go beyond technocratic solutions and build stronger links between development and diplomacy.

<b>Publication Number</b>	96
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	4
<b>Publication themes</b>	Aid; health; effective delivery of aid; key challenges in aid policy; sector-based support and aid; governance; aid and accountability; health and accountability; politics of public goods and service delivery
<b>Multiple country report</b>	Yes
<b>Title</b>	Aid and accountability in health: country findings
<b>Authors</b>	Leni Wild and Pilar Domingo
<b>Date</b>	2010
<b>Description</b>	This Project Briefing, the second of three, draws on ODI research in Uganda and Zambia on aid and accountability in the health sector. The research, carried out on behalf of World Vision UK suggests that there are limits to the impact of donor aid on strengthening accountability in recipient countries, which is complex, dynamic and largely driven by internal processes. Some forms of donor aid can, however, make a difference, either by 'doing no harm' or by strengthening domestic accountability systems. The evidence from Uganda and Zambia reveals too little mutual accountability between governments and donors.
<b>Publication Number</b>	92
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	4
<b>Publication themes</b>	Governance; political institutions and systems; elections, parliaments and political parties
<b>Multiple country report</b>	Yes
<b>Title</b>	International assistance to political party and party system development
<b>Authors</b>	Leni Wild, Marta Foresti and Pilar Domingo
<b>Date</b>	2011
<b>Description</b>	In theory, political parties play a central role within well-functioning democracies, aggregating and representing citizens' interests and formulating policy agendas that can respond to citizens' concerns. In practice, in many countries—especially developing countries—political parties are weak and disconnected from the policy process, and struggle to connect with or represent citizens and their interests. Despite these understandable sensitivities about intervening in processes that are clearly political, donors are increasingly aware that political parties need to be part of the jigsaw of effective governance, and are in the process of working out how best to provide support for political parties and party systems. This research examines what more effective support in this field might look like, and provides operational recommendations moving forward. This synthesis report draws on country studies from Georgia, Nepal, Nigeria and Uganda as well as a regional review of Latin American experiences.
<b>Publication Number</b>	76
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	4
<b>Publication themes</b>	Governance; aid and accountability; domestic accountability
<b>Multiple country report</b>	Yes
<b>Title</b>	Case studies on development co-operation and accountability: Uganda, Peru, Mozambique and Mali
<b>Authors</b>	Leni Wild, Daniel Harris and Diana Kizza
<b>Date</b>	2012
<b>Description</b>	The OECD's Development Assistance Committee (DAC), through its Network on Governance (GOVNET), has spent three years researching ways to improve donor support to domestic accountability. This included a series of case studies (in Uganda, Peru, Mali and Mozambique) to explore the realities of aid and domestic accountability. ODI contributed a case study on Uganda that looks at aid and accountability in the health sector and around the budget process.

<b>Publication Number</b>	78
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	4
<b>Publication themes</b>	Aid effectiveness; aid and accountability
<b>Multiple country report</b>	Yes
<b>Title</b>	Why politics matters: aid effectiveness and domestic accountability in the health sector – a comparative study of Uganda and Zambia
<b>Authors</b>	Leni Wild and Pilar Domingo
<b>Date</b>	2012
<b>Description</b>	This paper was part of International IDEA's work on 'Democracy and Development' in 2011. It was selected as a contribution to stimulate debate on and increase knowledge about the impact of democratic accountability on services.

<b>Publication Number</b>	64
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	4
<b>Publication themes</b>	Governance; labour; policy
<b>Multiple country report</b>	Yes
<b>Title</b>	Labour mobility in East Africa: an analysis of the East African Community's common market and the free movement of workers
<b>Authors</b>	Yurendra Basnett
<b>Date</b>	2013
<b>Description</b>	This article looks at the East African Community's Common Market Protocol of July 2010 and argues that there are contradictions and inconsistencies in its implementation. This article advocates an institutional perspective in analysing labour mobility, since rules governing cross-border labour markets are an embodiment of access and participation rights, and can determine the formalisation or informalisation of work and the protection and benefits accrued by migrant workers. It examines the East African Community's Common Market Protocol of July 2010, which seeks to promote the 'free movement of workers' within the community. It argues that there are contradictions and inconsistencies in implementing the protocol and provides recommendations for addressing them.

<b>Publication Number</b>	62
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	4
<b>Publication themes</b>	Governance; applied political economy analysis; political institutions and systems; voice and accountability; policy engagement
<b>Multiple country report</b>	Yes
<b>Title</b>	Rethinking social accountability in Africa – a visual summary
<b>Authors</b>	Fletcher Tembo
<b>Date</b>	2013
<b>Description</b>	This visual summary explains the main messages of 'Rethinking social accountability in Africa: lessons from the Mwananchi Programme', a major new report exploring what works for creating better outcomes for poor people by helping them hold their governments to account. Despite economic progress in Africa, rising inequality is slowing the rate at which growth delivers better services to poor people. After millions of dollars of donor investment, ordinary citizens across the continent are still missing opportunities to hold their governments to account in a consistent and meaningful way. What's going wrong? And what can be done to change it?

<b>Publication Number</b>	70
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	4
<b>Publication themes</b>	Aid; public finance; economic growth; donor support for growth; foreign policy; coherence between aid and politics; governance; aid and accountability; corruption; political institutions and systems
<b>Multiple country report</b>	Yes
<b>Title</b>	Localising aid: sustaining change in the public, private and civil society sectors
<b>Authors</b>	Jonathan Glennie, Alastair McKechnie, Gideon Rabinowitz and Ahmed Ali
<b>Date</b>	2013
<b>Description</b>	<p>This report examines whether 'localised aid', meaning aid transferred to national rather than international entities, can help strengthen country systems. Crucially, the scope of the research looks at three sectors of society: the public sector (state), the private sector and civil society. It is based on extensive literature analysis supported by three country studies in Guatemala, Liberia and Uganda.</p> <p>The authors find that while localising aid is no magic bullet in any of the sectors, it must be considered as a critical element in any aid strategy aimed at strengthening systems. The authors conclude that too much emphasis may have been placed in past aid effectiveness discussions on finding the perfect aid modality, and that all aid modalities can be used well or poorly. However, the inability or reluctance to localise aid should be viewed as a significant weakness in an aid programme portfolio.</p>

<b>Publication Number</b>	61
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	4
<b>Publication themes</b>	Knowledge and power; voice and accountability; policy actors; civil society and social movements; government officials; capacity development; project management; policy engagement
<b>Multiple country report</b>	Yes
<b>Title</b>	Rethinking social accountability in Africa: lessons from the Mwananchi Programme
<b>Authors</b>	Fletcher Tembo
<b>Date</b>	2013
<b>Description</b>	<p>Despite economic progress in Africa, rising inequality is slowing the rate at which growth delivers better services to poor people. After millions of dollars of donor investment, ordinary citizens across the continent are still missing opportunities to hold their governments to account in a consistent and meaningful way. This report draws on five years' of lessons and case studies from implementing the Mwananchi Governance and Transparency Programme in six African countries: Ethiopia, Ghana, Malawi, Sierra Leone, Uganda and Zambia. It argues that there are three major problems with the way social accountability initiatives are designed and implemented:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• failure to engage with the incentives at the heart of collective-action problems,</li> <li>• theories of change that fail to take advantage of learning by doing,</li> <li>• generic support to 'cookie-cutter' agents of change, rather than first identifying the right process to create change.</li> </ul> <p>To combat these challenges, the report proposes a focus on context-specific processes, or 'interlocution processes', by which selected actors, or interlocutors, can orchestrate changes in citizen-state relations at various levels and a retreat from standardised tools that fail to produce the right results in different contexts. The report seeks to provide answers to the question: how can social accountability projects enhance citizen engagement to deliver pro-poor policy and practice changes in Africa?</p>

<b>Publication Number</b>	68
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	4
<b>Publication themes</b>	Fragile states; governance; service delivery; aid
<b>Multiple country report</b>	Yes
<b>Title</b>	Unblocking results: using aid to address governance constraints in public service delivery
<b>Authors</b>	Heidi Tavakoli, Rebecca Simson and Helen Tilley with David Booth
<b>Date</b>	2013
<b>Description</b>	<p>Governance constraints and weak institutions are a major cause of poor public service delivery in developing countries, yet there is little evidence on whether and how aid can help to release or ameliorate such constraints. Existing evidence tends to focus on the impact of particular types of accountability structures, such as user committees and citizen report cards. In contrast, little research has considered the broader implications of governance constraints for the design and delivery of aid programmes.</p> <p>To address this gap, this study looks at four aid programmes in lower-income countries that appear to have been particularly effective at addressing governance constraints, including a local government programme in Uganda. The study looks at how these programmes interacted with common governance constraints and what activities and enabling factors appear to have contributed to an effective engagement.</p> <p>Six enabling factors appear to have been particularly important for success:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• responding to windows of opportunity for reform, be it a political transition or crisis, provides a stronger basis for reform than pure development needs;</li> <li>• focusing on reforms with tangible political payoffs increases the likelihood of strong government ownership;</li> <li>• by building on what's there aid can support the implementation of existing mandates rather than getting trapped in a cycle of perfecting policy and legal frameworks;</li> <li>• moving beyond policy advice by supporting local problem-solving through coaching and mentoring can strengthen government implementation;</li> <li>• by acting as facilitators, external partners can bear the transaction cost of bringing actors together to solve problems;</li> <li>• by being adaptive and responding to lessons learnt, external partners can increase their effectiveness.</li> </ul>
<b>Publication Number</b>	126
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	4
<b>Publication themes</b>	Sustainable livelihoods; service delivery; governance
<b>Multiple country report</b>	No
<b>Title</b>	Surveying livelihoods, service delivery and governance – baseline evidence from Uganda
<b>Authors</b>	Dyan Mazurana, Anastasia Marshak, Jimmy Hilton Opio, Rachel Gordon and Teddy Atim
<b>Date</b>	2014
<b>Description</b>	In 2012-2013, SLRC implemented the first round of an original, sub-regional panel survey in Uganda aimed to produce data on livelihoods, access to and experience of basic services, exposure to shocks and coping strategies, and people's perceptions of governance.
<b>Publication Number</b>	54
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	4
<b>Publication themes</b>	Governance; political institutions and systems; applied political economy analysis
<b>Multiple country report</b>	Yes
<b>Title</b>	East African prospects: an update on the political economy of Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda
<b>Authors</b>	David Booth, Brian Cooksey, Frederick Golooba-Mutebi and Karuti Kanyinga
<b>Date</b>	2014
<b>Description</b>	<p>This report provides an update on the political economy of four East African countries: Kenya, Tanzania, Rwanda and Uganda. Based on published research, media reports, the authors' inside knowledge on certain topics, and recent interviews with well-placed observers in the region, it is intended to provide guidance to any practical development organisation approaching a new phase of strategic planning in East African Community (EAC) member states.</p> <p>The report is not a comprehensive treatment of the many important and interesting things currently happening in East Africa. The focus is on political economy and the implications, in particular, for modalities of support to the development of productive sectors in the four countries. In planning the work, the authors sought to address a number of themes of concern to practical development organisations across the region as well as topical issues concerning particular states.</p>

<b>Publication Number</b>	18
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	4
<b>Publication themes</b>	Governance; public finance
<b>Multiple country report</b>	Yes
<b>Title</b>	Sustaining public sector capability in developing countries
<b>Authors</b>	Helen Tilley, Sierd Hadley, Cathal Long and Jeremy Clarke
<b>Date</b>	2015
<b>Description</b>	<p>There have been notable shifts in the understanding of capacity development. This paper attempts to go beyond the question of how organisational capability develops, to ask what might be the path to sustained growth in capability. The focus on the role of the individual in the 1960s and 1970s shifted to the role of the organisation, exemplified in the wave of New Public Management reforms in the 1980s. When organisational behaviour did not change significantly as a result of these reforms, the focus changed again in the 1990s to consider the role of politics and the alignment of individuals, organisations and the institutional environment.</p> <p>The paper finds that sustained improvements in capability are most likely to happen where there is high drive for reform from both the political leadership and the bureaucracy, within an institutional environment that provides supporting incentives. While political and bureaucratic drivers can interact, political support is often needed for capabilities to develop and be sustained over time. The way capabilities develop is iterative in nature and often non-linear. Interventions tend to be more successful in areas where task specificity is high, and in cases where outputs are measurable and where there are low levels of staff turnover.</p>
<b>Publication Number</b>	21
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	4
<b>Publication themes</b>	Knowledge and power; types of knowledge; monitoring, evaluating and learning; fragile states; aid to fragile states
<b>Multiple country report</b>	Yes
<b>Title</b>	Tomayto, tomahto: the research supply chain and the ethics of knowledge production
<b>Authors</b>	Rebecca Tapscott and Deval Desai
<b>Date</b>	2015
<b>Description</b>	<p>While development research practices have changed greatly over the last 50 years, thoughts around qualitative research have not; it is still understood as the individual exercise of research methods to produce knowledge about the world that can then be taken up by governance actors of all stripes.</p> <p>In contrast, this paper argues that today, research must be understood as a systemic intervention within the broader context of globalisation and international development. Therefore, it is necessary to start with the political economy of contemporary research to rethink the political and ethical implications of the research that is done.</p> <p>The authors explain what this means for international development, exploring two frameworks for understanding qualitative research in fragile contexts, before going on to suggest an alternative framework – the research supply chain.</p>
<b>Publication Number</b>	22
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	4
<b>Publication themes</b>	Governance; applied political economy analysis; politics of public goods and service delivery; promoting growth through governance
<b>Multiple country report</b>	No
<b>Title</b>	Reforming the roads sector in Uganda: a six-year retrospective
<b>Authors</b>	David Booth and Frederick Golooba-Mutebi
<b>Date</b>	2015
<b>Description</b>	<p>In 2008, a reform of the institutional framework governing the national road network in Uganda promised to end decades-long neglect of this vital infrastructural asset. A commissioned study of the political economy of the reform process in 2009 was followed by the approval and implementation of the multi-donor support programme, CrossRoads.</p> <p>This paper, by the authors of the 2009 study, takes a retrospective look at the changes in the sector and revisits the findings and recommendations offered six years ago. The re-study is not an evaluation of CrossRoads, but it does distinguish the challenges in the sector the programme has addressed effectively from those that have not yet been tackled sufficiently. It seeks to understand the pattern of progress and stagnation over the six years of reform with a view to identifying priorities for Ugandan reformers and international development agencies after CrossRoads draws to a close in December 2015.</p>

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<b>Publication Number</b>	15
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	4
<b>Publication themes</b>	Effective delivery of aid; public finance; budget support
<b>Multiple country report</b>	No
<b>Title</b>	Budget support to Uganda 1998-2012: a review
<b>Authors</b>	Tim Williamson, Fiona Davies, Imran Aziz and Edward Hedger
<b>Date</b>	2016
<b>Description</b>	Uganda was one of the first recipients of budget support from international donors in the late 1990s, in what was seen as a pro-development partnership between a reform-minded government and external funders. From 1998 to 2012, donors supported the Ugandan Government's development agenda by providing direct budget financing of \$5.36 billion. But this positive story had unravelled by 2012, with the views of the government and donors diverging over political governance and the use of public funds.

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<b>Publication Number</b>	6
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	4
<b>Publication themes</b>	Public finance; reforming PFM; public finance for poverty reduction
<b>Multiple country report</b>	Yes
<b>Title</b>	The capabilities of finance ministries
<b>Authors</b>	Philipp Krause, Bryn Welham, Shakira Mustapha and Sierd Hadley
<b>Date</b>	2016
<b>Description</b>	<p>All countries have a finance ministry. If one organisational feature defines what makes a state a state, it is a central unit that handles income and expenditure – or aspires to. Finance ministries are also at the centre of many current policy discussions, whether on how to respond to the 2008 financial crisis, or how best to fund global development goals, or how an emerging economy should go about establishing a welfare state. Virtually every policy decision that involves the raising and spending of public money involves a finance ministry at some stage. Yet despite their almost self-evident importance, very few studies focused on finance ministries as objects of study.</p> <p>This report investigates the question of what makes a capable finance ministry, using multiple in-depth case studies in Germany, the United Kingdom, Mexico, South Africa, Uganda, Nepal and Sierra Leone. Each case study covers institutional context, organisational features, and fiscal and social outcomes, as well as an analysis of capabilities.</p>

## 5. Increasing productivity and creating jobs through transformative growth

<b>Publication Number</b>	196
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	5
<b>Publication themes</b>	Business and markets; tourism
<b>Multiple country report</b>	No
<b>Title</b>	UCOTA - The Uganda Community Tourism Association: a comparison with NACOBTA
<b>Authors</b>	Elissa Williams, Alison White and Anna Spenceley
<b>Date</b>	2001
<b>Description</b>	This case study was written as a contribution to a project on 'Pro-Poor Tourism Strategies'. The case studies used a common methodology to review the operations of tourism operators in a number of locations in developing countries. This paper is one of two studies of tourism producer associations. This report focuses on UCOTA, a Ugandan trade association.
<b>Publication Number</b>	197
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	5
<b>Publication themes</b>	Tourism; challenging assumptions and improving action on tourism and poverty
<b>Multiple country report</b>	No
<b>Title</b>	Pro-Poor Tourism Strategies: Making Tourism Work For The Poor – A review of experience
<b>Authors</b>	Caroline Ashley, Dilys Roe and Harold Goodwin
<b>Date</b>	2001
<b>Description</b>	This work is a follow-up to a desk-based review of tourism and poverty conducted for DFID in 1999 by Deloitte and Touche, IIED and the ODI. The review identified a number of strategies for developing or supporting pro-poor tourism, but noted that these strategies had not been tried or tested. The current work attempts to do that. This paper reviews the experience of pro-poor tourism strategies based on six commissioned case studies. The case studies used a common methodology developed within the project. The case study work was undertaken mainly between September and December 2000, and the synthesis work from January to March 2001.
<b>Publication Number</b>	180
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	5
<b>Publication themes</b>	Economic growth; trade
<b>Multiple country report</b>	No
<b>Title</b>	Trade Policies, Performance and Poverty in Uganda
<b>Authors</b>	Oliver Morrissey, Nichodemus Rudaheranwa and Lars Moller
<b>Date</b>	2003
<b>Description</b>	This report reviews the trade performance of Uganda since 1990 and relates this to evidence on trends in poverty and the livelihoods of the poor. The focus is primarily economic and specifically on how trade has affected poverty. There were several forces at play in the economy during the 1990s that impacted on poverty. These included trade liberalisation and trade performance (which is only in part determined by Uganda's own trade policy), but there were also large aid inflows. Trade may affect poverty by contributing to increased or decreased incomes or opportunities, or by altering the prices the poor face for the main commodities they consume. All of these linkages are addressed.

<b>Publication Number</b>	163
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	5
<b>Publication themes</b>	Business and markets; agriculture; water and sanitation
<b>Multiple country report</b>	Yes
<b>Title</b>	Communication strategies in the age of decentralisation and privatisation of rural services: lessons from two African experiences
<b>Authors</b>	Ricardo Ramírez and Wendy Quarry
<b>Date</b>	2004
<b>Description</b>	This paper describes the challenges of decentralisation and privatisation of rural services from the perspective of communication strategy development. The wave of decentralisation and privatisation in rural services worldwide creates challenges for rural communities, service providers and local governments. Local organisations—both in government and civil society—are confronted with rules and procedures that are unprecedented. The new roles require significant changes in attitudes, skills, and especially a new level of accountability. While communication strategies are only a part of the transformation, they are strategic tools that merit attention. This is an account of two cases where the authors have been involved in developing communication strategies specifically aimed at helping stakeholders make this transition. The first is the case of the Communication and Information Strategy for the National Agricultural Advisory Services Programme (NAADS) of Uganda. The second is the formulation of a plan to communicate the National Water Policy (NWP) and Rural Water Transition Plan in Mozambique. The paper concludes with some design principles for other strategies and with a review of the importance of communication research and planning.

<b>Publication Number</b>	123
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	5
<b>Publication themes</b>	Economic growth; business and markets; corporate social responsibility (CSR) and core business; corporate supply and value chains
<b>Multiple country report</b>	Yes
<b>Title</b>	Harnessing core business for development impact
<b>Authors</b>	Caroline Ashley
<b>Date</b>	2009
<b>Description</b>	This Background Note outlines the differences and similarities among a range of approaches used by businesses to benefit people in developing countries. It has a specific focus on inclusive business approaches that highlight the synergy between commercial value and social value through innovation by business, non-profit organisations and governments. The Background Note examines the evolution of the core business approach to enhancing development impact, moving from the concept of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) based on philanthropy to approaches that incorporate development impact into the very core of day-to-day business. Produced in collaboration with the UK Department for International Development (DFID) and Business Action for Africa (BAA), the Background Note was prepared for the meeting series on 'Harnessing the power of business for development impact', from January to October 2009.

<b>Publication Number</b>	121
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	5
<b>Publication themes</b>	Economic growth
<b>Multiple country report</b>	No
<b>Title</b>	Uganda
<b>Authors</b>	Sarah Ssewanyana, Lawrence Bategeka, Evarist Twimukye and Winnie Nabiddo
<b>Date</b>	2009
<b>Description</b>	<p>Uganda has recorded strong economic growth since 1992, driven mainly by the services, manufacturing and construction sectors. However, there are still challenges in terms of economic transformation, exemplified by persistent high poverty levels and inequality. The recent global economic crisis presents further challenges for the economy that, if not mitigated, may slow economic growth and exacerbate these ills. It was originally thought that Uganda would not suffer from the financial contagion on account of the limited linkages of its financial system to the global financial system, but the signs are that the impacts have already been felt.</p> <p>Pre- and post-crisis analysis of the main economic indicators shows that there are not only direct impacts, albeit not very significant, but also significant secondary impacts touching a number of sectors of the economy. Direct impacts include the negative impact on the stock exchange and on portfolio flows. Export volumes and prices have gone down – even regional-bound exports that were thought to cushion the economy have not been spared. Imports have shot up on account of the depreciation of the Uganda shilling, cutting into the profits of domestic firms. With foreign capital and other inflows like aid (at least non-official development assistance (ODA)) and remittances going down, coupled with reduced revenue collections, the budget deficit will increase and expenditure on priority areas may be affected. To mitigate these problems, it is important that the government reduces wasteful spending and targets its expenditure at productivity-enhancing sectors that may fiscally stimulate the economy.</p>

<b>Publication Number</b>	122
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	5
<b>Publication themes</b>	Economic growth; humanitarian policy; the global financial crisis; trade
<b>Multiple country report</b>	Yes
<b>Title</b>	Global Financial Crisis Preliminary Synthesis of Ten Draft Country Reports
<b>Authors</b>	Dirk Willem te Velde, Massimiliano Cali, Jodie Keane, Jane Kennan, Isabella Massa, Anna McCord, Mareike Meyn, Milo Vandemoortele and case study contributors from 10 countries
<b>Date</b>	2009
<b>Description</b>	<p>The UK Department for International Development (DFID) and the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs supported a team of eight ODI researchers and 30 research collaborators in 10 countries (in Asia: Indonesia, Cambodia and Bangladesh; in South America: Bolivia; and in Africa: Benin, Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria, Uganda and Zambia) to examine the effects of the global financial crisis. The research involved a workshop in London, consultations in each country, and synthesis reviews. It aimed to inform key policy processes and international discussions on the actual effects of and appropriate policy responses to the global financial crisis. This paper is an initial draft synthesis of the 10 country case studies based on the draft papers. It will be followed by more in-depth syntheses and final reports to be released in April/May 2009.</p>

<b>Publication Number</b>	110
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	5
<b>Publication themes</b>	The global financial crisis
<b>Multiple country report</b>	No
<b>Title</b>	Uganda Phase 2
<b>Authors</b>	Sarah Ssewanyana and Lawrence Bategeka
<b>Date</b>	2010
<b>Description</b>	<p>The global financial crisis affected Uganda's economy through reduced capital inflows, including remittances, portfolio investment, exports and foreign aid, as well as through capital outflows that included repatriation of profits by foreign investors and withdrawal of portfolio investments. Almost all of these categories of capital flows decreased and manifested themselves in a depreciation of the local currency. Coupled with increasing food prices, annual inflation rose. As a result, in 2008-2009 Uganda recorded a growth rate of 7.1% against a target of 8.5%. This would ordinarily have an adverse impact on poverty reduction and improvement of people's welfare.</p> <p>Uganda's response to the crisis was not explicit; apart from expenditure reprioritisation to focus more on public infrastructure, the country's fiscal and monetary policies remained largely unchanged. Even when the shilling depreciated, Uganda did not respond by running down its foreign exchange reserves to defend the local currency, nor did the country utilise the stimulus packages provided by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank. In addressing growth constraints, Uganda had already increased public expenditure for infrastructure development, which later was to be prescribed by the international community as the wise thing to do in response to the crisis. The global financial crisis also coincided with increasing regional trade for Uganda, which has had significant positive effects on the country's exports. There are signs that Uganda's economy is slowly beginning to recover from the adverse effects of the global financial crisis. The Uganda shilling is strengthening, which could be attributed to a rebound in capital inflows and an improved current account balance. The current account balance improved substantially by the end of June 2009, recording a positive balance. A similar improvement was observed in direct investment, although portfolio investment remains sluggish. Overall, the balance of payments position has improved. As the economy begins to recover from the adverse effects of the global crisis, growth prospects are brighter, with a likelihood of decreasing poverty.</p>

<b>Publication Number</b>	88
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	5
<b>Publication themes</b>	Chronic poverty; reducing disparities to address poverty; economic growth; inequality; growth and jobs
<b>Multiple country report</b>	Yes
<b>Title</b>	Jobs, growth and poverty: what do we know, what don't we know, what should we know?
<b>Authors</b>	Claire Melamed, Renate Hartwig and Ursula Grant
<b>Date</b>	2011
<b>Description</b>	<p>Jobs, and in particular the quantity and quality of new jobs created by economic growth, are shaping up to be one of the crucial development issues of the moment. The International Labour Organization estimates that 440 million new jobs need to be created in the next ten years to keep up with population growth and demographic changes. It's not just creating jobs that is the challenge – jobs must also pay enough to end poverty. Nearly half of all workers worldwide still live below the \$2 a day poverty line.</p> <p>The key determinants of the relationship between growth, poverty reduction and inequality are whether economic growth generates new jobs, the quality of these jobs, whether poor people are able to take up new opportunities, and whether jobs are stable enough to last in the face of economic shocks.</p> <p>But there is surprisingly little known about the empirical relationships between growth episodes and different types of employment, and even less about what policies and programmes might enhance positive linkages between the two. This is an urgent policy question, since economic growth has a very mixed record in job creation.</p> <p>This Background Note summarises the current state of thinking in this area, and highlights five trends that are likely to shape effective policy on growth and employment in the next few years.</p>

<b>Publication Number</b>	91
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	5
<b>Publication themes</b>	Aid; effective delivery of aid; the effects of the global financial crisis on aid; economic growth; the effects of global economic processes on growth; governance; the global financial crisis; applied political economy analysis
<b>Multiple country report</b>	Yes
<b>Title</b>	Responding to external economic shocks: why state capacity and political incentives matter
<b>Authors</b>	Marta Foresti, Isabella Massa, Leni Wild and Dan Harris
<b>Date</b>	2011
<b>Description</b>	<p>The global financial crisis continues to affect prospects for growth and poverty reduction in developing countries. As in previous economic crises, the impact varies between countries. This reflects differences in economic structures, historical legacies and policies, and in the resulting levels of vulnerability to economic shocks. There is, however, growing recognition of the importance of the governance and institutional set up of a country in responding effectively to financial crises and other similar shocks. What is perhaps less clear is how these affect policy responses and their implementation. There is a lack of evidence on the incentives for more sustainable and effective reform processes, beyond the immediate crisis, and on the blockages that might prevent such reform.</p> <p>These issues are key to understanding the dynamics underlying developing countries' policy responses to economic shocks, and to informing both domestic and international priorities in this area. A political economy approach to the analysis of the role of state capacity and incentives to respond to economic shocks would help to fill these knowledge gaps.</p> <p>While more research is needed, this Project Briefing reviews the range of policy responses to the global financial crisis, as a first step. It sets out some useful frameworks and concepts to deepen understanding of these issues, and to inform more effective assistance for countries affected by similar external shocks in the future.</p>

<b>Publication Number</b>	77
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	5
<b>Publication themes</b>	Trade; wages
<b>Multiple country report</b>	No
<b>Title</b>	Trade liberalisation does not always raise wage premia: evidence from Ugandan districts
<b>Authors</b>	Massimiliano Cali
<b>Date</b>	2012
<b>Description</b>	This paper explores the impact of trade opening in Uganda and analyses whether trade liberalisation was responsible for an increase in wage premia.

<b>Publication Number</b>	67
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	5
<b>Publication themes</b>	Business and markets; impact evaluation; climate change; natural resource management in a changing climate – land, forests, water and energy; shaping markets for sustainable and inclusive growth
<b>Multiple country report</b>	No
<b>Title</b>	Job creation impact study: Bugoye Hydropower Plant, Uganda
<b>Authors</b>	Andrew Scott, Emily Darko, Prachi Seth and Juan-Pablo Rud
<b>Date</b>	2013
<b>Description</b>	<p>This study looks at the job creation impact of the Bugoye Hydro Power Project (BHPP) in Uganda. The purpose of the study is to understand the impact that the project has had on jobs and to help develop a methodology for similar studies on other projects.</p> <p>BHPP is a 13 MW run-of-river hydro plant, located in Kasese District, western Uganda. The study assessed the net direct, indirect and induced employment effects of the project, following an approach modelled on a methodology developed by the International Finance Corporation (IFC). This methodology was adapted to the circumstances of Uganda and of the project, in particular to take account of limitations in the quality and availability of data.</p>

<b>Publication Number</b>	43
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	5
<b>Publication themes</b>	Economic growth; national policies to encourage growth; shaping markets for sustainable and inclusive growth; green growth; business and markets; supporting private-sector development; small- and medium-enterprise development; investment and patterns of growth; forests and the environment; natural resource management in a changing climate – land, forests, water and energy
<b>Multiple country report</b>	Yes
<b>Title</b>	How does electricity insecurity affect businesses in low- and middle-income countries?
<b>Authors</b>	Andrew Scott; Emily Darko; Alberto Lemma and Juan-Pablo Rud
<b>Date</b>	2015
<b>Description</b>	<p>This study addresses the question: how does electricity insecurity affect the productivity and growth of small- and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in low- and middle-income countries, and how can this impact be mitigated? The study focuses on Bangladesh, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Tanzania and Uganda, with specific case studies in four of those countries (Bangladesh, Nepal, Nigeria, and Uganda).</p> <p>The key findings of the report include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• electricity insecurity does impact the productivity of manufacturing SMEs negatively, but these impacts are often statistically insignificant and they can, at times, be positive;</li> <li>• electricity insecurity does not affect the cost-competitiveness of manufacturing SMEs, partly because electricity costs are usually a very small proportion of total costs.</li> </ul>

<b>Publication Number</b>	42
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	5
<b>Publication themes</b>	Economic growth; growth and jobs
<b>Multiple country report</b>	No
<b>Title</b>	Work in progress: productive employment and transformation in Uganda
<b>Authors</b>	Bruce Byiers, Laura Rodríguez Takeuchi and Anna Rosengren with Dr Moses Muhwezi, Dickson Turyareeba, Joyce Abaliwano, Bernard Wabukala and Ramathan Ggoobi
<b>Date</b>	2015
<b>Description</b>	<p>Since the 1990s Uganda, a small, landlocked country, has experienced the initial phases of economic transformation, accompanied by important employment progress. The country has seen a significant expansion in the share of wage employment, particularly during the 2000s, with private, non-agricultural wage employment experiencing one of the fastest growth rates in Africa. Overall labour productivity has more than doubled from 1990 to 2010. This study aims to explain this progress.</p> <p>Rural households, representing the majority of the population, are still primarily engaged in agriculture, but increasingly have been able to diversify activities and access new markets thereby increasing their productivity and incomes, illustrating that economic transformation can start at the household level, with non-farm enterprises representing an intermediate step on the path to productive, formal employment. While progress is partly due to a low post-conflict starting point, policies to promote macroeconomic stability have also been important, helping to increase private investment and export diversification. Public investment in health, education and entrepreneurship has also transformed the labour force, with implications for both urban and rural employment outcomes. Given the current demographic pressures from a rapidly growing, mainly young, educated and increasingly urban population, achieving broader economic development with more and better employment will require Uganda to sustain and build on its recent progress.</p>

<b>Publication Number</b>	8
<b>ODI strategic objective</b>	5
<b>Publication themes</b>	Economic growth; investment and growth
<b>Multiple country report</b>	Yes
<b>Title</b>	Developing export-based manufacturing in sub-Saharan Africa
<b>Authors</b>	Neil Balchin, Stephen Gelb, Jane Kennan, Hope Martin, Dirk Willem te Velde and Carolin Williams
<b>Date</b>	2016
<b>Description</b>	<p>This report describes how production, employment, trade and foreign direct investment (FDI) in the manufacturing sectors in nine selected sub-Saharan African (SSA) countries has increased, and identifies opportunities for the development of promising manufacturing sectors in the future.</p> <p>The paper uses a number of techniques to examine promising country-specific sectors. Africa already has a share that is greater than 2% of world trade in fertilisers, chemicals, leather products, apparel, oil, iron and steel. Qualitative accounts and calculations using standard techniques indicate that there are some very interesting opportunities in the following African manufacturing sectors: garments, agri-business, mineral processing, manufactures of consumer goods, pharmaceuticals, automobiles, and food, beverages and tobacco.</p> <p>Finally, the report examines rankings for selected countries in terms of geographical advantages, market size, economic fundamentals, general investment climate and specific policies. Some countries are well positioned in relation to comparators. For example, Nigeria's size and Tanzania's and Ethiopia's growth stand out, as do Ethiopia's low labour costs, Rwanda's investment climate, and Ghana's skills.</p> <p>The paper concludes that while some are positioned better than others, all of the countries examined will need to improve in several areas if they are going to attract high levels of investment into export-based manufacturing sectors. African countries should act to take advantage of recent trends such as African regional growth and rising wages in Asia.</p>

## Annex: Publication themes by ODI strategic objective

ODI strategic objective	Publication theme
<b>Eradicating absolute poverty and equalising opportunity</b>	Aid
	Service delivery
	Chronic poverty
	What is chronic poverty?
	Chronic poverty and MDGs (Millennium Development Goals)
	Chronic poverty as persistent poverty
	Policies for the chronically poor
	Reducing disparities to address poverty
	Inequality
	Inequity and policy process
	Social policy and learning
	Social protection
	Social protection and economic development
	Social protection frameworks
	Social protection instruments
	Social protection, gender and age
	Social development
	The politics of social protection
	Implementing social protection
	Protection in practice
	Protection and livelihoods
	Improving livelihoods
	Social exclusion
	Social exclusion and health
	Social exclusion and education
	Capacity-building and social exclusion
	Rural employment and migration
	Civil society and social movements
	Gender
	Gender mainstreaming
	Gender and social norms
	Gender and economic policy
	Gender and inequality
	Gender and social protection
	Gender and empowerment
	Gender and health
	Gender and child-related policy change
	Gender, MDGs and beyond
	Gender-based violence
	Sexual and reproductive health
	Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)
	MDGs to 2015 and beyond
	MDG progress and challenges
	Routes to achieving MDGs
	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
	Child poverty
	Children and social protection
	Children, research and policy change
	Children and youth
	Children, youth and rights
	Children, youth and education
	Youth and children in society
	Youth and unemployment
	Vulnerable groups, social development and social protection
	Adolescent girls
	Livelihoods
	Food

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<b>Eradicating absolute poverty and equalising opportunity (continued)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Health</li> <li>Health policy, donors and processes</li> <li>Health and accountability</li> <li>Challenging assumptions and improving action on tourism and poverty</li> <li>Exclusion from health and education</li> <li>Methods and capability building for research with socially excluded groups</li> <li>Research methodologies and socially excluded groups</li> <li>Data on poor and marginalised groups</li> <li>Participatory research and social exclusion</li> </ul>
<b>Promoting effective action on climate change and managing resources sustainably</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Climate change</li> <li>UNFCCC COP2012</li> <li>Climate finance</li> <li>National delivery of climate finance</li> <li>Role of the private sector in climate finance</li> <li>Adaptation, resilience and social exclusion</li> <li>Adaptation and resilience</li> <li>Green growth</li> <li>Climate change and gender</li> <li>Agriculture</li> <li>Policy-making in agriculture</li> <li>Aid to agriculture and agricultural policy issues</li> <li>Agricultural and rural development to reduce poverty and hunger</li> <li>EU Common Agricultural Policy</li> <li>Seeds, agricultural extension and technological innovation</li> <li>Natural resource management in a changing climate – land, forests, water and energy</li> <li>Land tenure systems</li> <li>Forests and the environment</li> <li>Reducing emissions from deforestation</li> <li>Forests, markets and the poor</li> <li>Water and sanitation</li> <li>Urban water and sanitation</li> <li>Secure water and sanitation</li> <li>Water resources management and allocation</li> <li>Water governance and political economy</li> <li>Adapting to environmental change and uncertainty in the water sector</li> <li>Supporting adaptive management</li> </ul>
<b>Protecting people threatened by conflict, disasters and insecurity</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Principles, politics and the humanitarian system</li> <li>Humanitarian policy</li> <li>Architecture of the humanitarian system</li> <li>Humanitarian responses in urban contexts</li> <li>Corruption in humanitarian assistance</li> <li>Conflict and security</li> <li>Fragile states</li> <li>Aid to fragile states</li> <li>Politics of conflict and fragility</li> <li>Poverty and development in fragile states</li> <li>Urban violence and peace initiatives</li> <li>Justice and security sector reform</li> <li>Civilian security and protection</li> <li>Livelihoods in conflicts</li> <li>Natural disasters</li> <li>Risk reduction and management</li> <li>Resilience</li> <li>Livelihoods and food security in crises</li> <li>Early recovery</li> <li>Rights</li> <li>Migration</li> <li>The rights of vulnerable groups</li> <li>Programming in transitional contexts</li> </ul>

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<b>Protecting people threatened by conflict, disasters and insecurity (continued)</b>	Displacement, migration and urbanisation Data on poor and marginalised groups Women in peace and security programming
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<b>Building accountable and inclusive institutions</b>	Foreign policy Emerging democracies The international aid system Key challenges in aid policy New actors in the international system Global governance Governance Corruption Coherence between aid and politics Effective delivery aid Aid effectiveness Aid and accountability Funding mechanisms for aid Budget support Sector-based support and aid Key challenges in aid policy Policy engagement Public finance Public finance for poverty reduction Reforming public finance management Political economy of public finance Public service delivery and results Supporting adaptive capacity Reforming public management systems Government officials Political institutions and systems Applied political economy analysis Promoting growth through governance Africa Power and Politics Programme Analysing political context Analysing political context by sector Capacity development Policy actors Policy engagement: case studies Politics of public goods and service delivery Knowledge and power Types of knowledge Think tanks and policy research institutions Elections, parliaments and political parties Health and accountability Voice and accountability Domestic accountability Aid and accountability Research communications and knowledge management Research, policy and practice Monitoring, evaluation and learning Impact evaluation Networks and partnerships Project management
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**Increasing productivity  
and creating jobs through  
transformative growth**

International economic development  
International finance  
Investment and growth  
Investment and patterns of growth  
Sectoral policies to promote growth  
Economic growth  
The effects of global economic processes on growth  
Growth and jobs  
Business and markets  
The global financial crisis  
Global- and country-level responses to the global financial crisis  
The effects of the global financial crisis on aid, economic growth, society and vulnerable groups  
Trade  
Trade and poverty  
Tourism  
Urban  
Shaping markets for sustainable and inclusive growth  
Making markets work for the poor  
Promoting economic growth through agriculture  
Farmers and the private sector  
National policies to encourage growth  
Supporting private-sector development  
Small- and medium-enterprise development  
Corporate social responsibility (CSR) and core business  
Corporate supply and value chains  
Donor support for growth



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