



Supporting
Infrastructure
Development in Fragile
and Conflict-Affected
States: Annotated Bibliography
Update

Simon Taylor &
Professor Ian Taylor

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Executive Summary

This Annotated Bibliography identifies the evidence and lessons of the impacts (positive and negative), between infrastructure, fragility and conflict since the (2012) DFID Lessons paper *Supporting Infrastructure Development in Fragile and Conflict-Affected States: Learning from Experience*, with the addition of literature specifically relating to urban areas. This update to the Annotated Bibliography found 72 additional sources since the initial survey was completed in 2012. A range of literature was found, including government reports, policy assessments, and academic research. The literature is organised along the same format as the original with Source, Author, Description, Study Design, Research Questions addressed, and Sector Addressed. An additional category of Geographic Scope was added.

SECTION 1

Introduction

The first part to the Annotated Bibliography sought literature on urban areas, and followed the same methodology as that of the original annotated bibliography with the addition of “+urban” to the search strings. The second part updated the original annotated bibliography for additional research since 2010, and followed the same methodology with a time cap on the search strings. The annotated bibliography follows the same format as the original, with Source, Author, Description, Study Design, Research Questions addressed, and Sector Addressed. An additional category of Geographic Scope was added.

It should be noted that while a variety of research was forthcoming for Part 1, which examined infrastructure in FCAS from a country- or region-wide perspective, detailed research for city/urban based research was less forthcoming in the searches. The majority of the literature found centred on Israel/Palestinian Territories, Iraq and Afghanistan. Less evidence was found for FCAS in Africa and SE Asia. While some research was found for developing states in these latter regions, studies in urban environments in conflict-affect states specifically was lacking and remains a gap in the literature.

Below is a list of search strings being followed (Part 1 with +urban, and Part 2 with time cap on 2010) for searching academic databases (JSTOR, NBER, Elsevier, etc.) and institutional databases (World Bank, ADB, etc.):

- Infrastructure/(water or sanitation or energy or power or roads or ICT) + peace building
- infrastructure/(water or sanitation or energy or power or roads or ICT) + state building
- infrastructure/(water or sanitation or energy or power or roads or ICT) + peace building + state building
- infrastructure/(water or sanitation or energy or power or roads or ICT) + economic impact
- infrastructure/(water or sanitation or energy or power or roads or ICT) + economic growth
- infrastructure/(water or sanitation or energy or power or roads or ICT) + employment generation
- infrastructure/(water or sanitation or energy or power or roads or ICT) + program + fragile
- infrastructure/(water or sanitation or energy or power or roads or ICT) + program + conflict
- infrastructure/(water or sanitation or energy or power or roads or ICT) + program + conflict + fragile
- infrastructure/(water or sanitation or energy or power or roads or ICT) + private sector + donors
- infrastructure + conflict infrastructure
- infrastructure + gender
- infrastructure + quick impact projects
- infrastructure + programs + local communities
- infrastructure + corruption + developing countries

- infrastructure + source + conflict
- infrastructure + extractive/(mining or oil or gas or minerals) + conflict
- infrastructure + effective + strategy + development
- infrastructure + military (or NGO or donor) + impact
- infrastructure + military (or NGO or donor) + strategy

The research questions addressed were also drawn from the original report and are as follows:

1. How can support to infrastructure development (including maintenance of infrastructure assets) contribute to peace-building, state-building and to development objectives in FCAS? How do results differ by context, sector and programme type?

- What evidence is there about the economic impact of infrastructure in FCAS in terms of growth, improving the investment climate, direct or indirect employment generation and poverty reduction?
- What evidence is there about the impact of support to infrastructure in FCAS in improving access to services?
- What evidence is there about the contribution of support to infrastructure to peace-building and state-building and by what mechanisms does this happen (including public confidence in, and relationships with, the state)?
- Has support to infrastructure in FCAS addressed specific threats and insecurity facing women, and other vulnerable groups, and contributed to empowerment?
- What explains these results in terms of context (including political economy context), sector, programme modality, or other factors?
- How can the different types of results of support to infrastructure in FCAS be articulated and measured, and value for money assessed?

2. What institutional and partnership arrangements and management approaches are most effective for achieving these objectives in different contexts?

- How have infrastructure programme in FCAS been designed to address their objectives (in terms of their theory of change and results chains)?
- What evidence is there to support or question key assumptions in the theory of change for infrastructure programmes in FCAS?
- What is the evidence on the appropriate role of different partners in support to infrastructure in different contexts (military, international NGOs, OECD and international donor agencies, BRICs, national government and non-government organisations)?
- How can the role of the private sector be made most effective in delivering infrastructure investment and in providing infrastructure services in FCAS?
- How can local communities most effectively engage in infrastructure programmes in FCAS?
- How can the Principles for Good International Engagement in FCAS be implemented in support for infrastructure and how relevant and useful are they in different contexts?
- How useful and relevant are proposed approaches on Quick Impact Projects and Conflict Sensitive Infrastructure?
- Are there indicators that have been used, or can be identified, to assist programme design?

3. What are the main risks that infrastructure development may militate against, rather than support, peace-building and state-building (for instance through encouraging corruption or

through perceived inequality in the distribution of costs and benefits), and how can these risks be addressed?

- a) Are there examples of where infrastructure development has “done harm” in terms of its impact on peace- or state-building and if so how? A particular focus will be on infrastructure investment related to natural resources (e.g. extractive industries, forestry) which is the main focus of private and commercial interest in investment in FCAS.
- b) What is the evidence about the risks of corruption associated with infrastructure programmes in FCAS, and what lessons emerge about how corruption is best controlled and governance strengthened (including through regulation)?
- c) Are there trade-offs between speed and scale of action and levels of corruption, and if so what are their implications?
- d) Are there trade-offs between objectives (e.g. between maximising direct employment impact and infrastructure quality, or between conflict-sensitivity and other objectives), and if so what are their implications?

SECTION 2

Annotated Bibliography

Source	Author	Description	Study Design	Research Question Addressed	Sector Addressed	Geographic Scope	Literature Type
Urban Specific							
FCAS Specific							
Locating Urban Conflicts: Ethnicity, Nationalism and the Everyday. Palgrave Macmillan.	Pullan and Baillie (Eds), 2013	An edited volume that brings together 12 chapters by leading scholars and researchers discussing how conflicts that stem from the larger issues of ethnicity, nationalism and religion can be understood as problems rooted in cities. Addressing the significance of everyday practices in contested cities, urban conflict is examined using diverse research methods gathering multifarious data that are textual, spatial, material and environmental. The book is structured based on three themes: 'Spatial Horizons', 'Reassessing Divisions' and 'Being Modern'. Each of the themes while discussing the centrality of cities and conflict that is reflected in the insightful editors' 'Introduction' (Chapter 1), also offers interesting perspectives on the often overlooked domain of spatial practices in understanding urban conflicts. Chapter 2 introduces a significant term, 'conflict infrastructure', which informs how physical manifestations of planning decisions impact and reconfigure the spatial framework of everyday life of ordinary people in cities. The three themes, while emphasizing spatiality at different levels, reveal the power of the city as a physical, symbolic and living entity defining urban conflicts. The book presents itself as a well-integrated collection of chapters around the theme, representing a new way of studying urban conflict today. The editors acknowledge that the view of the book is partial, as it focuses on selected cities, yet the succinct discussions and outcome make it a significant contribution, offering multifarious views of understanding contested cities.	Various	All	Various	Various. Israel, Morocco, Lebanon, Croatia, Northern Ireland, Germany.	Academic

<p>Humanitarian presence and urban development: new opportunities and contrasts in Goma, DRC. Disasters, 34(s2), pp.S256-S273.</p>	<p>Büscher and Vlassenrodt, 2010</p>	<p>This paper examines the impact of the presence of international humanitarian organisations on local urban transformation processes in the city of Goma, Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC). Rather than evaluating the direct effects of humanitarian interventions and strategies, it focuses on the indirect but profound effects of the presence of this 'humanitarian sector'. It argues that the international humanitarian presence became a significant factor in the recent shaping and reshaping of the city's profile and has reinforced competition over the urban political and socioeconomic space. The paper evaluates the direct and indirect impact of the international humanitarian presence on the local urban economy and the larger political economy of war in eastern DRC. It analyses how this presence has reinforced processes of spatial reconfiguration, how it has influenced urban planning, and how it has affected dynamics of gentrification and marginalisation on the urban spatial level.</p>	<p>Single case impact study</p>	<p>1d, 3a, 3b, 3c,3d</p>	<p>Various</p>	<p>DRC</p>	<p>Academic</p>
<p>From urban catastrophe to 'model' city? Politics, security and development in post-conflict Kigali. Urban Studies, 50(15), pp.3185-3202.</p>	<p>Goodfellow and Smith, 2013</p>	<p>In the years immediately after the 1994 Rwandan genocide, Kigali was a site of continuing crisis amid extraordinary levels of urban population growth, as refugees returned to Rwanda. Yet unlike many post-conflict cities that spiral into endemic crime and instability, it was rapidly securitised in the context of political consolidation and large amounts of foreign aid, and hailed by the UN as a 'model, modern city'. This paper analyses the government's approach to securitising Kigali, interrogating how its rapid trajectory from epicentre of conflict to carefully planned showcase for development has been achieved. It is argued that Kigali bears the weight of many of Rwanda's development aspirations and keeping it secure and orderly is viewed as critical by the government. After examining the national and local processes through which the government has aimed to</p>	<p>Single case impact study</p>	<p>1c, 2c, 2e, 2h</p>	<p>Various</p>	<p>Rwanda</p>	<p>Academic</p>

		achieve 'secure urbanisation', the potential longer-term implications of its urban development strategy are considered.					
Causes of water supply problems in urbanised regions in developing countries. Water resources management, 24(9), pp.1885-1902.	Van der Bruggen, Borghgraef, and Vinckier, 2010	An analysis was made of the underlying factors leading to water supply problems in urbanized regions in developing countries. Three interrelated factors were identified and described: (1) a high rate of population growth, (2) lack of investments in water supply infrastructure, and (3) the upper limit imposed by the availability of water sources. This background allows understanding failures in water supply systems in large cities in developing countries. Each of these factors may individually compromise water supply, but in many cases the context is a complex interplay of these factors, often fed by political or military instability and poverty. Sanitation is often closely related to water supply systems, although the situation is generally worse. Based on this analysis, an evaluation was made of water supply in Kinshasa, DRC, in comparison with the historical case of London, UK, and the development of Los Angeles, CA, USA. From these comparisons, opportunities and threats for Kinshasa are shown.	Econometric	1e, 1f, 2a, 2c, 2h, 3b, 3c	WATSAN	DRC	Academic
Mobility innovation at the urban margins: Medellín's Metrocables. City, 15(6), pp.647-661.	Brand and Dávila, 2011	With the consolidation of democratic governments in the 1980s and 1990s, wholesale evictions of entire neighbourhoods ceased to be a solution to urban problems in Latin America. This paper discusses an example of a new generation of municipal programmes aimed at physically upgrading informal settlements while integrating them both physically and socially into the fabric of the city. In Medellín, a city with a recent history of violence and social inequality, the audacious use of well-established ski-slope aerial cable-car technology in dense and hilly low-income informal settlements was followed by major neighbourhood upgrading comprising new social housing, schools and other	Econometric. Case study of impact	1a, 1b, 1c, 2a, 2e, 2g	Transport	Columbia	Academic

		social infrastructure, as well as support to micro-enterprises. Although lack of mobility contributes to social inequality and poverty, the paper argues that the introduction of quick-fix highly visible transport technology on its own is unlikely to help reduce poverty. Although urban upgrading programmes and the symbolic value of cable-car systems have instilled among the local population a feeling of inclusion and integration into the 'modern' city, they can also be understood as mechanisms for the 'normalisation' of informal sectors of the city.					
Gender and Intra-Urban Transport in Sabon-Gari Area of Zaria, Kaduna State. Current Research Journal of Social Sciences, 2(3), pp.133-137.	Ubogu, Aya, and Nwachukwu, 2010	Gender roles play out in any spatial context, and can thus be expected to vary across the urban landscape. The development of any area cannot be considered fair and equitable unless the issue of gender is taken into consideration. This study seeks to examine the relationship between gender and intra-urban transport in Sabon-Gari area of Zaria. Data for this study was obtained through the administration of questionnaire to respondents sampled systematically in six major streets of the study area. The results show that the relationship between gender and intra-urban mode choice is statistically significant. The implication of this result is that if the country is to emerge as a viable and modern society, equity and fairness should be assured in the provision of transport services so that gendered variation in transport needs are taken into consideration.	Econometric. Case study of policy reform	1d, 2h, 3d	Transport	Nigeria	Academic
The Challenge of Governing a Post-Conflict City Kabul, Afghanistan. Environment and Urbanization Asia, 2(2),	Pathak, 2011	Following good urban governance practices and realizing sustainable urbanization goals are major development challenges experienced in most developing countries. This article on Kabul illustrates this point and presents some of the key governance challenges faced by the city, such as: phenomenal rate of population growth; a large proportion of the city being informally developed; massive damage to the city infrastructure; poor service levels; and weak	Econometric. Case study of impact	All	Various	Afghanistan	Academic

pp.287-302.		institutions unable to deal with the present challenge of reconstructing and developing the city. The article also identifies some of the critical steps to be taken for sustainable urban development.					
FCAS Partially Related							
Cities through a "gender lens": a golden "urban age" for women in the global South? Environment and Urbanization April 2013 vol. 25 no. 1 9-29	Chant, 2013	This paper reviews what has been learnt from the literature on gender and urban development. It discusses disparities in access to education and vocational training and to land and housing ownership through a "gender lens". It considers service deficiencies and associated time burdens, which limit income generation among women. Violence and gender, and gender divisions in access to different spaces within the city and in engagement in urban politics, are also covered. These factors cast doubt on whether women's contributions to the prosperity often associated with urbanisation are matched by commensurate returns and benefits.	Other	1a, 1d,	Various	Global South	Academic
Not FCAS Specific							
Infrastructure, Incentives and Institutions. NBER Working Paper No. 21910 Issued in January 2016. http://www.nber.org/papers/w21910	Ashraf, Glaeser and Ponzetto, 2016	Providing clean water and removing refuse requires water and sewer pipes, but the urban poor are often unwilling to pay for the costs of that piping. Standard welfare economics teaches that either subsidies or fines can solve that problem, but both solutions are problematic when institutions are weak. Subsidies lead to waste and corruption; fines lead to extortion of the innocent. This article presents a model that illustrates the complementarity between infrastructure and institutions and provides conditions for whether fines, subsidies or a combination of both are the optimal response.	Other	2f, 2h	WATSAN	Zambia	Working Paper
Happiness on Tap: Piped Water Adoption in Urban Morocco. NBER Working	Devoto et al, 2011	This paper studies the demand for household water connections in urban Morocco, and the effect of such connections on household welfare. In the northern city of Tangiers, among homeowners without a private connection to the city's water grid, a random subset was offered a	Econometric. Case study of policy reform	1a, 1b, 1e, 2f	WATSAN	Morocco. MENA	Working Paper

<p>Paper No. 16933 Issued in April 2011. http://www.nber.org/papers/w16933</p>		<p>simplified procedure to purchase a household connection on credit (at a zero percent interest rate). Take-up was high, at 69%. Because all households in the sample had access to the water grid through free public taps (often located fairly close to their homes), household connections did not lead to any improvement in the quality of the water households consumed; and despite significant increase in the quantity of water consumed, no change was in the incidence of waterborne illnesses. Nevertheless, it was found that households are willing to pay a substantial amount of money to have a private tap at home. Being connected generates important time gains, which are used for leisure and social activities, rather than productive activities. Because water is often a source of tension between households, household connections improve social integration and reduce conflict. Overall, within 6 months, self-reported well-being improved substantially among households in the treatment group, despite the financial cost of the connection. The results suggest that facilitating access to credit for households to finance lump sum quality-of-life investments can significantly increase welfare, even if those investments do not result in income or health gains.</p>					
<p>Holding their ground: Secure land tenure for the urban poor in developing countries. Earthscan.</p>	<p>Durand-Lasserve and Royston, 2012.</p>	<p>Security of land tenure for the urban poor is now a major problem for developing cities in Africa, Asia and Latin America. This book presents and analyses the main conclusions of a comparative research programme on land tenure issues. It looks at how solutions can be found and implemented to respond to the demands and needs of the majority of squatters and informal settlements, and analyses how urban stakeholders, with different social, legal and economic constraints, find innovative and flexible solutions. The book is intended to fill a gap in the literature on comparative research on tenure policies and should be</p>	<p>Various</p>	<p>1d, 3a, 3b, 3c,3d</p>	<p>Various</p>	<p>India, Brazil, South Africa</p>	<p>Academic</p>

		useful to researchers and professionals involved in defining and instigating tenure upgrading policies and programmes.					
General Update							
FCAS Specific							
Multi-Stakeholder Service Provision and State Legitimacy in Situations of Conflict and Fragility: Experiences from Burundi, DR Congo, Nepal and the Palestinian Territories. http://doc.utwente.nl/82599/1/20120216_MultiStakeholder_Service_Provision_and_State_Legitimacy_in_Situations_of_Conflict_and_Fragility.pdf	Peace, Security and Development Network, 2012	The paper found that, under certain conditions, service delivery initiatives that bring together various stakeholders indeed contribute to both better service delivery and to the strengthening of state legitimacy. The majority of the Multi-Stakeholder Service Provision(MSPs) studied had a positive impact on service delivery, partly because they helped improve the capacity of their participating stakeholders. A considerable number of MSPs moreover contributed to policy-making and enhanced the sustainability of their services. Only one third of the MSPs studied contributed to the legitimacy of state institutions, however. These MSPs did so mostly by bringing about positive changes in the interaction between these institutions and non-state partners. The research confirmed the hypothesis that service delivery MSPs can have an impact on state legitimacy, but this impact is modest and materialized only in a minority of cases. Hence, MSPs provide opportunities rather than guarantees for enhancing the legitimacy of state institutions.	Multi-state case studies	1a, 1b, 1c, 1e, 1f, 2a, 2b, 2c, 2d, 2e, 2h, 3b, 3c, 3d	various	Burundi, DRC, Nepal and the Palestinian Territories	Unpublished Academic
Sierra Leone: Country Gender Profile http://www.afdb.org/fileadmin/uploads/afdb/Documents/Project-	ADB, 2011	The specific objectives are to i) assess gender-equality issues relating to basic services and women's economic empowerment, and to identify key gender gaps and offer recommendations; ii) examine the socio-cultural and economic factors that constrain efforts at gender equality in the country; iii) assess the institutional capacity of the National Gender Machinery; and iv) examine existing gender	Econometric impact case study	1d, 1e	various	Sierra Leone	Policy Document

and-Operations/Sierra%20Leone%20Country%20Gender%20long%20version%20final%20(2).pdf		policies, strategies and legislation, and recommend actions. It is worth noting that this gender profile is the first of its kind in the country and is a timely intervention.					
"Nigeria's infrastructure: a continental perspective." World Bank Policy Research Working Paper Series, No. 5686	Foster and Pushak, 2011	Part of World Bank Working Paper series that provide cogent and detailed information on various infrastructure developments in specific countries. Policy recommendations for a range of actors are also proposed.	Various	1a, 1b, 1e, 1f, 2a 2c, 2h	Various	Nigeria	Working Paper
South Sudan's Infrastructure: A Continental Perspective. World Bank Policy Research Working Paper No. 5814	Ranganathan and Briceno-Garmendia, 2011	Part of World Bank Working Paper series that provide cogent and detailed information on various infrastructure developments in specific countries. Policy recommendations for a range of actors are also proposed.	Various	1a, 1b, 1e, 1f, 2a 2c, 2h	Various	South Sudan	Working Paper
Cash and Compassion: The Role of the Somali Diaspora in Relief, Development and Peace-building. UNDP http://www.hiiraan.com/2011/Ma	Hammond et al., 2011	This book provides an examination of the role of remittances from the Somali diaspora in aiding development programmes. This report, based on original research conducted in Somalia, as well as in multiple cities with a high concentration of Somali diaspora members, examines the motivations for support, the factors that influence it, the means and mechanisms by which it is mobilized and transferred to Somalia, and the ways in which local Somali actors put the support they receive to use. The report provides a number of recommendations about how best to	Econometric Case study	2e, 2f	Various	Somalia	Academic

y/Cash-and-Compassion-Draft-for-comments.pdf		utilise this success in order to best assist the development of Somalia.					
Investing in Infrastructure: Harnessing Its Potential for Growth in Sri Lanka. World Bank Publications, 2013 ISBN 0821399284	Billier and Nabi, 2013	This report, aims to provide policy makers in Sri Lanka with a sound analytical basis for prioritizing investments and designing policy interventions that result in the mobilization of funds and their effective use for future development of Sri Lanka's infrastructure, and also to improve understanding of the infrastructure sectors in Sri Lanka, including their current state and performance, future development needs, investment requirements and financing gaps, and bottlenecks to infrastructure development. The report assesses the country's infrastructure endowment and performance, analyses the contribution of infrastructure to economic and spatial development, and outlines investment needs and strategic priorities. It provides a cross-sectoral analysis of the major infrastructure cross-cutting themes including the link between infrastructure and poverty reduction and economic growth; the institutional and regulatory framework; the main issues regarding planning, coordination, and financing; and the role and constraints of private sector participation in infrastructure financing and service provision. It identifies bottlenecks to economic growth and considers policy issues to address them.	econometric impact study	1a, 1b, 1c, 1e, 1f, 2a, 2b, 2c, 2d, 2e, 2f, 2g	All	Sri Lanka	Policy Document
Democratic Republic of Congo's Infrastructure: A Continental Perspective. World Bank Policy Research	Foster and Benitez, 2011	Part of World Bank Working Paper series that provide cogent and detailed information on various infrastructure developments in specific countries. Policy recommendations for a range of actors are also proposed.	Various	1a, 1b, 1e, 1f, 2a 2c, 2h	Various	DRC	Working Paper

Working Paper No. 5602. http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=1792260							
The Political Economy of Government Revenues in Post-Conflict Resource-Rich Africa: Liberia and Sierra Leone. NBER Working Paper No. 18539 Issued in November 2012. http://www.nber.org/papers/w18539	Davies and Dessy, 2013	This paper examines the post-war strategies of Liberia and Sierra Leone to generate revenues from their natural resources. We document the challenges faced by the government of the two countries, contrasting measures taken to address these challenges as well as the outcomes. We complement the analysis with an analytical model which explores the implications of exploiting natural resources in the aftermath of a civil conflict before public management institutions are developed, as observed in Liberia and Sierra Leone. The key lesson is that resource-rich countries emerging from conflict face a difficult trade-off between relatively large longer-term gains which accrue when institutional capacity is developed prior to exploiting the resources, and smaller short-term revenues that come with immediate exploitation of the resources. The findings call attention to the potential role of the international community in developing post-conflict countries' natural resource and revenue institutional capacity, as well as transparent corporate and government institutions for resource management.	Econometric Comparative Case Study	2a, 2c, 2d, 2e, 3a, 3b, 3d	Various	Sierra Leone, Liberia	Working Paper
Rural Demography, Public Services and Land Rights in Africa: A Village-Level Analysis in	McMillan, Masters, and Kazianga, 2011	This paper uses historical census data from Burkina Faso to characterize local demographic pressures associated with internal migration into river valleys after Onchocerciasis eradication, combined with a new survey of village elders to document change over time and differences across villages in local public goods provision, market institutions and land use rights. The paper hypothesises that higher local	Impact Case study	1a, 1b, 1d, 2e	WATSAN	Burkina Faso	Working Paper

Burkina Faso. NBER Working Paper No. 17718 Issued in December 2011. http://www.nber.org/papers/w17718		population densities are associated with more public goods and a transition from open-access to regulated land use. Controlling for province or village fixed effects, we find that villages' variance in population associated with proximity to rivers is closely correlated with higher levels of infrastructure, markets and individual land rights, as opposed to familial or communal rights. Responding to population growth with both improved public services and private property rights is consistent with both scale effects in public good provision, and changes in the scarcity of land.					
Agriculture, Roads, and Economic Development in Uganda. NBER Working Paper No. 15863 Issued in April 2010. http://www.nber.org/papers/w15863 .	Gollin and Rogerson, 2010	A large fraction of Uganda's population continues to earn a living from quasi-subsistence agriculture. This paper uses a static general equilibrium model to explore the relationships between high transportation costs, low productivity, and the size of the quasi-subsistence sector. The results suggest that the population in quasi-subsistence agriculture is highly sensitive both to agricultural productivity levels and to transportation costs. The model also suggests positive complementarities between improvements in agricultural productivity and transportation.	Econometric. Single case study	1a, 2a, 2b, 2c, 2e, 2f, 2g, 2h	Transport. Agriculture	Uganda	Working Paper
The Role of Infrastructure in Securing Economic Growth and Transition to Middle Income Country in Sri Lanka: A Synthesis Paper. First	Biller, 2012	Sri Lanka has attached high priority to achieving a higher growth trajectory now that the conflict has ended. Export expansion will have to be integral for attaining the Government's 8 percent medium-term growth target. Export growth depends on efficient infrastructure that shortens the supply chain and creates agglomeration economies. Sri Lanka has a relatively low urbanization rate (15%). This is significantly below that of its lower-middle-income peers. However, the rural-urban dichotomy does not seem to apply in the conventional sense in the country as it has been successful in providing urban level services in rural areas.	Econometric. Single case study	2a, 2b, 2c, 2d, 2f, 2g	Various	Sri Lanka	Unpublished Academic

<p>International Economic Research Conference of the Sri Lanka forum of university economists 29th–20th November 2012. University of Colombo. Colombo. pp. 23-39. http://slfue.org/images/SLFUE_downloads/2012/2012.5.Plenary.pdf</p>		<p>Despite this, well-managed urbanization has the potential to strengthen the growth framework in the economy. It can result in agglomeration dividends that generate higher returns to investment in manufacturing and modern services.</p>					
<p>Uganda's Infrastructure: A Continental Perspective. World Bank Policy Research Working Paper No. 5963</p>	<p>Ranganathan and Foster, 2012</p>	<p>Part of World Bank Working Paper series that provide cogent and detailed information on various infrastructure developments in specific countries. Policy recommendations for a range of actors are also proposed.</p>	<p>Various</p>	<p>1a, 1b, 1e, 1f, 2a 2c, 2h</p>	<p>Various</p>	<p>Uganda</p>	<p>Working Paper</p>
<p>A volatile interaction between peacebuilding priorities: road infrastructure (re) construction</p>	<p>Unruh and Shalaby, 2012</p>	<p>The current approach to peacebuilding is to focus on the specific building blocks of the process. However, such attention and building blocks are to date largely isolated from each other in their planning, analysis, implementation and measures for success with regard to contributing to overall peace. While two of these, land rights and road infrastructure, are regarded separately as crucial to post-war</p>	<p>Case study of policy and institutional reform</p>	<p>2c, 3b, 3c, 3d</p>	<p>Transport</p>	<p>Afghanistan</p>	<p>Academic</p>

and land rights in Afghanistan. Progress in Development Studies, 12(1), pp.47-61. Vancouver		recovery, their interaction has not yet been examined. This article looks at these two priorities for Afghanistan, and finds in their interaction a large and acute problem of land seizures which the government and the international community in-country are unable to manage. This land grabbing is a direct result of a context of pervasive corruption, ongoing conflict, a mistaken understanding of the nature of the benefits of road reconstruction, large-scale dislocation and widespread use of explosive devices. Such a pervasive problem sets back recovery, detracts from durable peace and fuels the insurgency.					
Criteria for Post-War Infrastructure Reconstruction Efforts. Defense Technical Information Center. http://oai.dtic.mil/oai/oai?verb=getRecord&metadataPrefix=html&identifier=ADA517910	Cross, 2010	US Military impact assessment and recommendation guide on post-conflict reconstruction. Post-conflict infrastructure reconstruction can consume billions of dollars and require years of commitment if strategic objectives are to be met in a lasting way. US has a mixed record of both success and failure in its history of post-conflict infrastructure reconstruction since World War II. Analysis of this fairly-recent history reveals a set of six criteria that can be used by planners and decision makers as they evaluate conditions on the ground to determine feasibility and the chances of success in a particular endeavour. These six criteria are: presence of a functioning government and government capacity, pre-war level of development, level of wartime destruction and type of destruction, local construction capability and capacity, security, and the human dimension. These criteria can also be used to articulate clear expectations for actions required by each target audience to achieve success.	Other	1c, 1d, 1e, 2c, 2f	Various	Iraq. Afghanistan	Policy Document
Reconstructing the Infrastructure of Damaged Societies. In	Williams, 2016	Peacekeeping efforts in the Balkans and Afghanistan demonstrated that there is a period from about 1 year to 18 months after the cessation of hostilities when the host nation is in limbo. In most cases, there is not enough	Econometric. Single case study	2c	All	Bosnia, Afghanistan	Academic

Effective Civil-Military Interaction in Peace Operations (pp. 123-136). Springer International Publishing.		infrastructure to facilitate economic recovery, there are not sufficient internal assets to provide the required infrastructure, and there is no external force in place that legally can provide the infrastructure help to promote the necessary economic growth. This chapter examines the complementary capabilities that civilian agencies and military forces bring to a peacekeeping mission demonstrating that a combined approach that meshes these capabilities should result in a more rapid reconstruction timeline.					
Fighting Corruption in Conflict Areas. In Effective Civil-Military Interaction in Peace Operations (pp. 205-219). Springer International Publishing.	Mustafa, Bock, and Pyman, 2016	With one of the largest footprints of any international force in a fragile and conflict state, the military is increasingly seen as having an important role to play in countering corruption. Yet there is little information on how it can carry out this function. This contribution by Transparency International aims to highlight how corruption manifests in conflict environments so that an understanding of corruption risks is developed. Subsequently, a review of how the military has to date approached the subject in Afghanistan is undertaken to draw any lessons learned. Finally, a toolkit of how the military can approach corruption threat assessments is discussed and explored.	Single case study impact assessment	3b, 3c	N/A	Afghanistan	Academic
Post-conflict reconstruction – a case study in Kosovo: The complexity of planning and implementing infrastructure projects. International Journal of	Earnest, 2015	The paper discusses planning and implementing reconstruction projects in areas affected by conflict that have proven to be far more challenging than expected and responses by practitioners, aid agencies, and government regarded as inadequate. The findings from the exploratory study were aimed at improving understanding of the planning, pre-designing, and implementation of infrastructure projects. The findings indicated a need to promote a better understanding of how projects are undertaken at all levels of the organisation, and to describe processes, procedures, and tools used for the actual	Econometric impact. Single case study assessment	1c, 1e, 1f, 2a, 2b	Various	Kosovo	Academic

Emergency Services, 4(1), pp.103-128.		application of projects. The findings of the study identified a poor quality of planning and implementation of reconstruction projects in an environment of complexity, change, and uncertainty. The study also raised some very significant findings for a broader approach to community involvement in project identification, planning, and implementation.					
Prioritizing infrastructure investments in Afghanistan with multiagency stakeholders and deep uncertainty of emergent conditions. Journal of Infrastructure Systems, 18(2), pp.155-166.	Lambert et al, 2011	The Afghanistan National Development Strategy identified billions of dollars of needs for necessary infrastructure development. An understanding of the contributions of infrastructure systems and associated projects to the national development strategy is needed. This paper formulates a scenario-informed multi-criteria approach to prioritize major project investments for infrastructure development subject to deep, non-probabilistic uncertainties. The paper describes the relationships of selected projects to strategic goals while facilitating collaboration among government and nongovernment investors, and other stakeholders.	Econometric. Single case study	2c, 2d	All	Afghanistan	Academic
The effects of country risk and conflict on infrastructure PPPs. World Bank Policy Research Working Paper, (6569).	Araya, Schwartz, and Andres, 2013	Through an empirical analysis of the relationship between private participation in infrastructure and country risk, the paper shows that country risk ratings are a reliable predictor of infrastructure investment levels in developing countries. The results suggest that a difference of one standard deviation in a country's sovereign risk score is associated with a 27 percent increase in the probability of having a private participation in infrastructure commitment, and a 41 percent higher level of investment in dollar terms. The predictive ability of country risk ratings exists for all sectors of infrastructure and for both greenfield and concessions. On average, energy investments exhibit a higher sensitivity to country risk than transport, telecommunications, and	Econometric. Other	2c, 2c, 2d, 3c, 3d	All	Various	Working Paper

		water investments. An analysis of private participation in infrastructure patterns for those countries emerging from conflict reveals that conflict-affected countries typically require six to seven years to attract significant levels or forms of private investments in infrastructure from the day that the conflict is officially resolved. Private investments in sectors where assets are more difficult to secure -- such as water, power distribution, or roads -- are slower to appear or simply never materialize.					
Injury burden during an insurgency: the untold trauma of infrastructure breakdown in Baghdad, Iraq. <i>Journal of Trauma and Acute Care Surgery</i> , 69(6), pp.1379-1385.	Donaldson et al, 2010	Injuries as a result of the ongoing violence in Iraq have been a topic of both lay and academic interest. However, to date, attempts to quantify injuries in the country have focused primarily on direct mortality, which represents only a small portion of overall injury burden and ignores those injuries indirectly resulting from the conflict-induced breakdown of Iraqi infrastructure. The well-publicized intentional explosions in Baghdad, although accounting for close to half (44%) of all intentional injuries, made up only 4% of the total. Other injuries at least partially attributable to the conflict-induced breakdown of Iraqi infrastructure proved a much larger burden, for example, those from electric shock, unintentional explosions, unintentional gunshot wounds, and falls. Past and current fighting in Baghdad continues to adversely affect the Iraqi populace, where the indirect effects of infrastructure breakdown are likely the primary source of injury.	Econometric	1c, 1d, 1f, 2c, 3d	Power, WATSAN	Iraq	Academic
The United Kingdom's stabilisation model and Afghanistan: the impact on humanitarian	Gordon, 2010	'Stabilisation' has emerged as a powerful policy framework since 2004. The United Kingdom has been at the forefront of states adopting and developing a 'stabilisation' model and has adapted government policy, processes and structures in its efforts to deliver 'stability' in Afghanistan's Helmand Province and Iraq—as well as elsewhere, such as in Nepal and Sudan. The experience acquired in Helmand in particular	Other	1c, 2c	Various	Afghanistan, Nepal, Sudan	Academic

<p>actors. Disasters, 34(s3), pp.S368-S387.</p>		<p>is likely to shape both future UK approaches and those of other donor states. The paper argues that the UK's model has evolved significantly since 2006, from a reconstruction strategy towards one that is based on supporting host-nation governance arrangements. Consequently, this paper addresses three principal themes: the origins and conceptualisation of the stabilisation discourse (and its relationship with state-building and early recovery concepts); the role of the UK's experience in Helmand in shaping the British approach; and the impact of the stabilisation model on the humanitarian community.</p>					
<p>Multi-stakeholder partnerships in fragile political contexts: experiences from the Palestinian water and waste sector. In: Cheryl de Boer & Joanne Vinke-de Kruijf & Gul Ozerol & Hans Th.A. Bressers (Eds.), Water Governance, Policy and Knowledge Transfer: International Studies on Contextual Water</p>	<p>Molen and Stel, 2013</p>	<p>This chapter examines both the transfer of the MSP concept in the WATSAN sector, and the underlying assumption that this governance concept is applicable and effective also in fragile contexts that are characterized by conflict, political instability and institutional multiplicity. Multi-stakeholder governance of WATSAN is a requirement for successful service provision in these sectors because of the fragility of the governance context. This case shows that MSPs are not a new concept introduced by donor organizations, but emerge both with and without donor pressure. The chapter addresses the following questions: how to enhance MSP effectiveness and added value in fragile settings, through the transfer of knowledge? How applicable are MSPs in fragile contexts? How can donor organizations play a role in enhancing the effectiveness and added value of MSPs in fragile situations, if at all?</p>	<p>Econometric. Single case study</p>	<p>2d, 2f, 2g, 2h</p>	<p>WATSAN</p>	<p>Palestinian territories</p>	<p>Academic</p>

Management. Earthscan Studies in Water Resource Management . Routledge, 148 - 166.							
Situation Analysis and Perspectives of Transboundary Wastewater Management Along Israel/Palestine borders. Asian Journal of Applied Science and Engineering, 3(1), pp.137-150.	Yaqob et al, 2014	This paper focuses on transboundary wastewater management between Israel and Palestine. The measures undertaken by Israel, the stronger party, and the associated effects on solving the transboundary pollution issues are presented. Of equal importance, procedures followed by the weaker party, Palestine, to resolve the environmental problems are discussed. The responsibility of the donor countries and local NGOs in the conflict are also addressed. Results obtained revealed that the current bi-national agreement does not achieve environmental justice and protection. The stronger party applies stringent standards and guidelines, which go above the technical and financial capacity of the weaker party to achieve sustainable sanitation facilities within its region. A regional cooperative framework with clear coordination mechanism considering the international experience on transboundary management of wastewater and engagement of NGOs and donor countries is needed.	Single case assessment	2a, 2c, 2d, 2g, 2h3d	WATSAN	Israel, Palestine	Academic
NGOs and post-violence community development: holistic, multi-track ventures in Afghanistan. Development in	Thiessen, 2011	This article explores the interview narratives of six NGO directors working in Afghanistan regarding the holistic and multi-track nature of their NGO's project work. Data analysis revealed that NGO leaders believed that effective NGO project work relies extensively on purposeful coordination with other NGOs, and is dependent on non-NGO actors such as the military, the UN, local government structures, and local organisations. However, working in proximity with	Other	2c, 2d, 3d	Various	Afghanistan	Academic

Practice, 21(7), pp.930-942.		international military forces posed special challenges for NGOs in Afghanistan. While validating the military's security work, NGO leaders believed it necessary to assert their independence from security operations, and military reconstruction and development work.					
Meeting the Challenge of Reconstruction and Development in Fragile States: Lessons from Aceh, Haiti, and South Sudan. n Randy R. Rapp & William Harland (Eds.), The Proceedings of the 10th International Conference of the International Institute for Infrastructure Resilience and Reconstruction (I3R2) 20-22 May 2014. (207-211). West Lafayette, Indiana: Purdue University.	Leitmann, 2014	The paper draws lessons from positive and negative experiences in meeting various challenges in three conflict-and/or disaster-affected cases. These lessons are then organized in an assessment framework of risks and mitigation measures to assist academics and practitioners to understand and address the challenges of reconstruction and development in fragile states.	Single case assessment	All	Various	Indonesia , South Sudan, Haiti	Unpublished Academic
Job Creation in Fragile and	Ralston, 2014	This paper presents a comprehensive review of the operations that the World Bank has supported to create jobs	Econometric. Other	1a, 1c, 1e, 1f, 2a, 2c,	All	Various	Working Paper

<p>Conflict-Affected Situations. World Bank Policy Research Working Paper No. 7078 . http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=2517717</p>		<p>and promote employment in fragile and conflict-affected situations. A novel approach to identifying projects is presented that enables searching for projects based on stated development objectives, regardless of the sector of the project. The results suggest there is a lack of measurement on outcomes that are particularly relevant for fragile and conflict-affected situations, such as the development of social cohesion, reintegration of those involved or affected by violence, impacts jobs have on the willingness to engage in violence or conflict, perceptions of government accountability, and equitable access to these economic opportunities. Quantitative analysis of the portfolio indicates that there are also systematic differences in the size and resources associated with job creation projects in countries with fragile and conflict-affected situations relative to similar projects in other countries. Given the mixed empirical evidence on the relationship between jobs and conflict, this report calls for more methodological measurement of the impacts of these programs on stabilisation outcomes in the future.</p>		<p>2d, 2f, 2g, 2h</p>			
FCAS Partially Related							
<p>Africa's infrastructure: a time for transformation. World Bank Publications</p>	<p>Foster and Briceño-Garmendia, 2010</p>	<p>This study is part of the Africa Infrastructure Country Diagnostic (AICD), a project designed to expand the world's knowledge of physical infrastructure in Africa. The AICD will provide a baseline against which future improvements in infrastructure services can be measured, making possible monitoring of results achieved from donor support. It should also provide a more solid empirical foundation for prioritizing investments and designing policy reforms in the infrastructure sectors in Africa. The following main findings are: Infrastructure has been responsible for more than half of Africa's recent improved growth performance and has the potential to contribute even more in the future; Africa's</p>	<p>various</p>	<p>All</p>	<p>All</p>	<p>Africa</p>	<p>Policy Document</p>

		difficult economic geography presents a particular challenge for the region's infrastructure development; Africa's infrastructure services are twice as expensive as elsewhere, reflecting both dis-economies of scale in production and high profit margins caused by lack of competition; The infrastructure challenge varies greatly by country type—fragile states face an impossible burden and resource-rich countries lag despite their wealth; A large share of Africa's infrastructure is domestically financed, with the central government budget being the main driver of infrastructure investment.					
"Building African Infrastructure with Chinese Money." URL: http://www.barcelonagse.eu/tmp/pdf/ITFD10Africa.pdf [consulted 4 May 2013] (2010).	Cassel et al, 2010	This article provides a number of recommendations for African policy makers and contract designers to bear in mind when agreeing terms. Clauses relating to use of local labour and inputs, technology and knowledge transfer, pursuit of joint ventures and elimination of signature bonuses (which encourage corruption) are all recommended for inclusion in contracts. The paper discusses in further detail the nature of Africa's infrastructure gap; addresses possible methods of funding this gap, and introduces the idea of non-traditional financiers as a possible solution to the problem; investigates in further detail the nature of Chinese involvement in the region, and introduces the idea of resource for infrastructure deals; and poses some recommendations when designing the contract and concludes.	Other	2c, 2d, 2f, 2g, 3a, 3b, 3c	All	Africa	Unpublished Academic
"Infrastructure, economic growth and poverty reduction in Africa." Journal of infrastructure development 3.2 (2011): 127-151.	Jerome, 2011	This article appraises the role of infrastructure in economic growth and poverty alleviation in Africa. It notes that Africa's infrastructure is still much below international standards in terms of quantity and quality. Access, affordability and quality of service continue to be key issues in all infrastructure sectors. Poverty was also not carefully addressed as part of the regulatory and other reform packages implemented during the 1990s. Unlike the reforms	Other	1a, 1c, 2c, 2d, 3b, 3c	ICT, transport, energy	Africa	Academic

http://joi.sagepub.com/content/3/2/127.short		<p>of the 1990s which were shaped by ideological cleavages and blame game, there is gradually a coalescing of opinions on the reform agenda in the twenty-first century. The choice is no longer between a segregation of public and private provision but mutual collaboration between both actors. The public sector is now expected to play a much more important role in financing infrastructure than previously acknowledged, while the private sector should assist in meeting the significant needs associated with infrastructure construction, operation, and to some extent, financing in sectors such as telecommunications, energy generation, and transport services in which commercial and political risks are much lower.</p>					
<p>Africa's ICT infrastructure: Building on the Mobile Revolution. World Bank Publications</p>	<p>Williams et al, 2011</p>	<p>The book charts the growth of mobile phone networks as a part of everyday life in Africa, and tracks policy and regulatory changes that have driven the growth. The book also reviews the investment in this specific infrastructure development. The authors have mapped existing mobile network coverage and estimate the limits of commercial expansion. Similarly, the authors address the commercial viability of wireless broadband internet networks. A set of policy recommendations are offered that will support the continued development of the sector.</p>	<p>econometric impact study</p>	<p>qa, 1b 1e, 1f, 2b, 2c, 2d, 2f</p>	<p>ICT</p>	<p>Africa</p>	<p>Academic</p>
<p>"The impact of infrastructure on growth in developing countries." International Finance Corporation Economics Notes Note 1</p>	<p>Estache and Garsous. 2012</p>	<p>The paper presents a survey of literature on the relationship between infrastructure development and economic development in developing states. The main findings of the survey are: Infrastructure matters to growth and its impact is easy to underestimate; Infrastructure investment needs to support growth vary across regions: For Sub-Saharan Africa, they average 10% of GDP (over 40% for energy and 20% each for water and sanitation and transport) and can reach over 25% for the poorest of the region; Asia and Latin America needs around 4-5% of their GDP for new</p>	<p>Other</p>	<p>1a, 1b, 1c, 2b, 2c, 2d, 2e,</p>	<p>All</p>	<p>Global South</p>	<p>Policy Document</p>

		investment only; The needs in MENA are around 3% but are more than double that amount in oil exporting countries; Sub-sectoral needs vary across regions; Across regions, energy is where the largest infrastructure gaps are found (around 40-60% of the investment needs, depending on the country) followed transport—except in ECA and South Asia where the transport needs are the highest. On average, the operation and maintenance of the assets adds the equivalent of at least 50% of the investment needs (more in MENA). Access to physical infrastructure does not drive GDP, growth or the social returns alone; and that payoffs are slow to show up in infrastructure.					
Job Creation through Infrastructure Investment in the Middle East and North Africa. World Development Vol. 45, pp. 209–222	Ianchovichina et al, 2013	To meet its infrastructure needs, the Middle East needs to invest, on average, around 6% of its GDP annually, although with differences across countries. This could lead to direct job creation of about 2.5 million direct, indirect and induced infrastructure-related jobs. Because of significant differences in financing opportunities, fiscal constraints could be binding for the poorest countries. The effectiveness of job creation from infrastructure will depend on the quality of targeting and on cost subsidies as well as on the effectiveness of (re)training programs. Managing unrealistic expectations will also matter as infrastructure jobs will help but will not solve the region's employment challenge.	Other	1a, 1b, 1e, 1f, 2a 2c, 2h	Various	MENA	Academic
CEMAC's Infrastructure Gap: Issues and Policy Options. Oil Wealth in Central Africa: Policies for Inclusive Growth,	Ranganathan et al, 2012	An examination of the Central African Economic and Monetary Community (CEMAC) region's policies and issues relating to infrastructure development in the wake of increased oil revenues since 2000. The chapter examines both the regional context and specific issues for each country.	Other	1f, 2c, 3a, 3b	All	Cameroon, Chad, CAR, DRC, Gabon, and Equatorial Guinea	Academic
Infrastructure	Kararach,	Infrastructure output is both a final good, providing services	Case study of	1a, 1b, 2c,	ICT, various	Africa	Academic

and Connectivity. Development Policy in Africa pp 98-121, http://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1057/9781137360595_5	2014	directly to consumers (e.g. power for television sets) and an intermediate input that enters into the production of other sectors, in turn raising their productivity (e.g. power as an input into manufacturing) as well as a mechanism that may define institutional and governance arrangements. The availability of an efficient infrastructure network/framework can stimulate new investment in other sectors or even strengthen state legitimacy, as infrastructural services are seen as fulfilment of the social contract. Conversely, shortage of infrastructure or its over-expansion in certain areas can raise costs and create disincentives to investment, as well as socio-political disharmony.	policy and institutional reform	2g, 2h			
"Africa's Power and Water Infrastructure." Enhancing the Climate Resilience of Africa's Infrastructure: The Power and Water Sectors. http://elibrary.worldbank.org/doi/abs/10.1596/978-1-4648-0466-3_ch1	Neumann, 2015	Describes key elements and conclusions of the major continent-scale infrastructure effort in Africa with an enhanced version of the Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa (PIDA) plan that considers new developments in the region since PIDA was completed in 2011, and includes relevant findings from the Africa Infrastructure Country Diagnostics (AICD), a study completed in 2010. The PIDA energy infrastructure programme focuses on major hydroelectric projects and interconnections of power pools to meet the forecasted increase in electricity demand, and reflects a vision of sustained economic growth over 30 years. The impact of climate change on hydropower, irrigation, and power pool performance most directly relates to uncertain estimations of river flow volumes, though other environmental factors may also be linked to climate change. A road map illustrates how adaptations, adjustments, policy changes, and new or enhanced investments can mitigate the risks of climate change, despite significant climate forecasting uncertainty.	Other	1a, 1b, 1c, 1e, 1f, 2b, 2c, 3a,	Power, WATSAN	Africa	Policy Document
Infrastructure for Economic	Jerome, 2011	An assessment of infrastructure development in Sub-Saharan Africa as it relates to poverty reduction. Indicating	Other	1a, 1b, 1c, 2a, 2b, 2c,	Various	Africa	Academic

Development and Poverty Reduction in Africa. UN-HABITAT.		the complexity of the issue at hand and the lack of infrastructure development across the continent, specifically urban infrastructure development is needed in order to address the rapid urbanisation of many African countries. Assesses some of the threats and obstacles to infrastructure development such as economic crises, funding issues, and ideological conflicts. The report evaluates the role of infrastructure in promoting economic growth and poverty reduction. It is devoted to the study of complementary physical infrastructure. The report finds that many of the previous "mistakes" have been realised and lessons have been learnt. The public sector is now expected to retain an important role in financing infrastructure, while the private sector assists in meeting significant needs in terms of construction, operation and financing in some sectors. Small scale operators are also encouraged to be brought on board.		2d, 2f, 2g, 2h			
State Fragility and State Building in Africa: Cases from Eastern and Southern Africa. United Nations University Series on Regionalism. http://link.springer.com/book/10.1007/978-3-319-20642-4	Olowu and Chanie, 2016	The authors examine the various manifestations of the state frailty through country case studies from Eastern, Central and Southern sub regions of the African continent. Recommendations include a range of sensible measures for assuring strong governance institutions that can help mitigate the risks of fragility in African countries.	Other	1a, 1b, 1c, 2c, 2d, 2f, 3c, 3d	Various	Angola, DRC, Kenya, Lesotho, South Africa, Zimbabwe	Academic
"IDeAL 2011. Infrastructure in the comprehensive	Barbero, 2011	This document provides a strategic analysis of the infrastructure situation in Latin American countries, by analysing the main components and disparities between them. It is expected that this strategic diagnosis contributes	Various	1a, 1b, 2c, 2d, 3a, 3b	All	Latin America	Policy Document

development of Latin America." http://scioteca.caf.com/handle/123456789/346#sthash.zJ933fLf.dpuf		to recognize the current situation, identify and determine the scope of the needs for its development, and propose a strategic agenda for upcoming years.					
"A survey of impact evaluations of infrastructure projects, programs and policies." European Centre for Advanced Research in Economics (ECARES) Working Paper 5. http://citeseerx.ist.psu.edu/viewdoc/download?doi=10.1.1.375.5186&rep=rep1&type=pdf	Estache, 2010	This paper surveys the main lessons from impact evaluations of infrastructure projects, programs and policies relevant to policymakers. In the process, however, it also reveals some major research gaps of relevance to academics. The main focus of the paper is the impact of evaluations derived from experimental and quasi-experimental techniques. The survey also offers an opportunity to get a sense of the creativity of researchers conducting these evaluations. It summarizes the main questions asked, the main techniques used and when available the results available. It concludes with a discussion of some of the limitations of evaluations in the context of infrastructure interventions.	Other	2f, 2g, 2h	Power, WATSAN, Transport	Global	Working Paper
Assessing the Impact of Infrastructure Quality on Firm Productivity in Africa: Cross-Country Comparisons	Escribano et al, 2010	This paper provides a systematic, empirical assessment of the impact of infrastructure quality on the total factor productivity (TFP) of African manufacturing firms. This measure is understood to include quality in the provision of customs clearance, energy, water, sanitation, transportation, telecommunications, and information and communications technology (ICT). Micro econometric techniques to investment climate surveys (ICSs) of 26 African	Other	1a, 1b	All	Africa	Working Paper

<p>Based on Investment Climate Surveys from 1999 to 2005. World Bank Policy Research Working Paper No. 5191 . http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=1547630</p>		<p>countries are carried out in different years during the period 2002-6, making country-specific evaluations of the impact of investment climate (IC) quality on aggregate TFP, average TFP, and allocative efficiency. The countries are divided into two blocks: High-income-growth and low-income-growth. Infrastructure quality has a low impact on TFP in countries of the first block and a high (negative) impact in countries of the second. There is significant heterogeneity in the individual infrastructure elements affecting countries from both blocks. Poor-quality electricity provision affects mainly poor countries. Losses from transport interruptions affect mainly slower-growing countries as do water outages. There is also some heterogeneity among countries in the infrastructure determinants of the allocative efficiency of African firms.</p>					
<p>Infrastructure Gap in South Asia: Infrastructure Needs, Prioritization, and Financing. World Bank Policy Research Working Paper No. 7032. http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=2497232</p>	<p>Andres et al, 2014</p>	<p>If the South Asia region hopes to meet its development goals and not risk slowing down or even halting growth, poverty alleviation, and shared prosperity, it is essential to make closing its huge infrastructure gap a priority. Identifying and addressing gaps in the data on expenditure, access, and quality are crucial to ensuring that governments make efficient, practical, and effective infrastructure development choices. This study addresses this knowledge gap by focusing on the current status of infrastructure sectors and geographical disparities, real levels of investment and private sector participation, deficits and proper targets for the future, and bottlenecks to expansion. Given the enormous size of the region's infrastructure deficiencies, it will need a mix of investment in infrastructure stock and supportive reforms to close its infrastructure gap. One major challenge will be prioritizing investment needs. Another will be choosing optimal forms of service provision, including the private sector's role, and the decentralization of</p>	<p>Other</p>	<p>1a, 1b, 1c, 2a, 2b, 2c, 2d, 2f, 2g, 2h</p>	<p>Various</p>	<p>South Asia</p>	<p>Working Paper</p>

		administrative functions and powers.					
Infrastructure and Growth in Developing Asia. Asian Development Bank Economics Working Paper Series No. 231. http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=1783168	Straub and Terada-Hagiwara, 2010	This paper presents the state of infrastructure in developing Asian countries. It applies two distinct approaches (growth regressions and growth accounting) to analyse the link between infrastructure, growth, and productivity. The main conclusion is that a number of countries in developing Asia have significantly improved their basic infrastructure endowments in the recent past, and this appears to correlate significantly with good growth performances. However, the evidence seems to indicate that this is mostly the result of factor accumulation (a direct effect), while the impact on productivity is inconclusive.	Econometric	1a, 1b, 2b, 2c,	Various	Asia	Working Paper
Explaining Africa's (Dis)advantage. NBER Working Paper No. 18683 Issued in January 2013. http://www.nber.org/papers/w18683	Harrison, Lin, and Xu, 2013	Africa's economic performance has been widely viewed with pessimism. In this paper, we use firm-level data for around 80 countries to examine formal firm performance. Without controls, manufacturing African firms perform significantly worse than firms in other regions. They have lower productivity levels and growth rates, export less, and have lower investment rates. Once we control for geography, political competition and the business environment, formal African firms lead in productivity levels and growth. Africa's conditional advantage is higher in low-tech than in high-tech manufacturing, and exists in manufacturing but not in services. The key factors explaining Africa's disadvantage at the firm level are lack of infrastructure, access to finance, and political competition.	Econometric	1a, 2d	N/A	Africa	Working Paper
"Moving Beyond Mines and Mobiles: How Can IFC Add Value in Fragile States?." Policy	Kenny, 2013	The International Finance Corporation wants to increase its development impact in fragile states. Currently, the IFC's fragile-state portfolio mirrors that of overall foreign direct investment stocks in such countries: focused in extractive industries and mobile telephony. That suggests potentially limited value-added from the Corporation's investments in	Other	2c, 2d, 2e, 3a, 3b	ICT, Power	Various	Policy Document

Paper 30		terms of crowding in private capital. If the IFC is trying to increase its portfolio and development impact in fragile states, it should look for sectoral opportunities that share some of the features of mines and mobile investments but currently attract limited FDI—where corporation investment could act as a catalyst to private investments. These features include limited reliance on broader infrastructure, regulatory institutions or local skilled labour, comparatively simple financing, and the generation of large enough rents to provide revenues to government while remaining profitable. Off-grid electricity is a sector that is evolving towards such features and the IFC should consider a stronger push towards off-grid projects in fragile states.					
"Infrastructure services post-2015." London: ODI Research Report 342. https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/730infrastructure.pdf	Scott and Seth, 2012	This paper has been prepared following a desk study, including a review of literature about infrastructure in relation to the MDGs and development generally, and draws from a roundtable discussion hosted by ODI on 24 May 2012. There is a brief review of different infrastructure services under the existing MDGs, progress towards targets that have been agreed, and remaining challenges in each sector. This is followed by a discussion of general infrastructure challenges, and the final section discusses infrastructure questions for the post-2015 agenda.	Other	1b, 1c, 1e, 1f, 2b, 2c, 2g, 2h	Various	Various	Policy Document
Are public-private partnerships (PPPs) the answer to Africa's infrastructure needs? Review of African Political Economy 40.137	Loxley, 2013	This paper explores the nature of PPPs, the extent of their use and their location by sector in Africa. It also examines the arguments advanced for the promotion of PPPs and looks critically at them. It concludes that great caution should be exercised in the use of PPPs.	Econometric	2c, 2d	Various	Various	Academic

(2013): 485-495.							
Financing small-scale infrastructure investments in developing countries. United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, 1	Bond, Platz, and Magnusson, 2012	In most developing countries a shortage of long-term, local-currency financing for small-scale infrastructure projects impedes local economic development. Inadequate fiscal transfers, little own source revenue and low creditworthiness make it difficult for local governments to fully fund projects on their own. This paper proposes the use of project finance as a means to attract financing from domestic banks and institutional investors. Donors can play a catalytic role by providing technical assistance to develop projects and credit enhancement to attract commercial financing.	Other	2c, 2d	General	Global	Policy Document
Tapping the markets: opportunities for domestic investments in water and sanitation for the poor. World Bank Publications.	Sy, Warner, and Jamieson, 2014	This book presents the results of a detailed examination of market opportunities for the domestic private sector in the provision of piped water and on-site sanitation services in rural and semi-urban areas and of the commercial, policy, and investment climate that affect the response to these opportunities. The results of focus group discussions with poor households, surveys of enterprises directly serving poor households, and analysis of the supply chains that support them provide insights into the nature of demand for services, the prevailing business models adopted by enterprises, and the impact of policy on decisions to invest or expand operations. The issues preventing the large market for providing poor and non-poor households with piped water and on-site sanitation differ in important ways. The first part of the book analyses the challenges facing domestic providers of piped water in countries where very different models of private provision have emerged in response to differing approaches taken by government. The second part analyses providers of on-site sanitation services where the models are similar and all providers face demand- and supply-side challenges that are largely unaffected by	Other	1a, 1b, 1e, 1f, 2a-h	WATSAN	Bangladesh, Benin, Cambodia, Indonesia, Peru, Tanzania	Academic

		government policy. It proposes recommendations that each of these actors can adopt to harness the entrepreneurial capabilities of the domestic private sector.					
Official Support for Private Sector Participation in Developing Country Infrastructure. OECD Development Co-operation Working Papers. DOI 10.1787/22220518.	Miyamoto and Biousse, 2014	The objective of this study is to take stock of support by bilateral and multilateral donors for private sector participation in developing country infrastructure. It tries to draw out trends, opportunities and challenges, collective activities to address them, and possible further actions for the Development Assistance Committee (DAC). The exercise tries to contribute to the aim of using development co-operation more strategically in leveraging other development related flows. The results of the study indicate that official development finance (ODF) for infrastructure is increasing, with a sizable proportion disbursed to support the private sector directly, mostly through loans and equity by bilateral and multilateral development finance institutions (DFIs). Conclusions include the need for better co-ordination among various agencies or units involved in supporting infrastructure development within donor countries or multilateral institutions as well as the establishment of a transparent monitoring mechanism of DFI activities to ensure additionality and development effectiveness.	Other	2a, 2b, 2c, 2d, 2f, 2g, 2h	All	Various	Working Paper
Aid and infrastructure financing: Emerging challenges with a focus on Africa (No. 2012/56). WIDER Working Paper.	Addison and Anand, 2012	The central argument of this study is that given the magnitude of the investment in infrastructure that is required, especially in Africa, the role of foreign aid in the future should be distinctly different. While aid will be required to continue to fill the 'savings gap' in some small countries and land-locked countries, in most other countries aid can play a very different role in facilitating the creation of institutional mechanisms that help mobilize more funding from other sources. These include domestic revenues (which already fund a large proportion of infrastructure),	Other	2a, 2b, 2c, 2d, 2f, 2g, 2h	All	Various	Working Paper

		investments by China and the other 'BRIC', sovereign wealth funds and infrastructure funds. The study provides an overview of evidence on infrastructure needs and also possible magnitudes of flows from different sources for investment in infrastructure.					
Toward Better Infrastructure: Conditions, Constraints, and Opportunities in Financing Public-Private Partnerships in Select African Countries. World Bank Publications	Shendy, 2011	Examining innovative ways to address Africa's infrastructure deficit is at the heart of this analysis. One approach to address the infrastructure challenge is by facilitating the increase of private provision of public infrastructure services through public-private partnerships (PPPs). Discussed in this study are: a long-term contract between a public and private sector party; the design, construction, financing, and operation of public infrastructure by the private sector; payment over the life of the PPP contract to the private sector party for the services delivered from the asset; and the facility remaining in public ownership or reverting to public sector ownership at the end of the PPP contract. The observations and policy recommendations that follow draw on ongoing World Bank Group PPP engagements in these countries, including extensive consultations with key public and private sector stakeholders involved in designing, financing, and implementing PPPs. The study is structured around the most inhibiting constraints to developing PPPs, as shared by all six countries.	Multi-state policy case studies	2c, 2d	Various	Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Kenya, Nigeria, Senegal, Ghana.	Policy Document
Private sector participation in infrastructure for development. South African Journal of International Affairs, 22(3), pp.325-341.	Wentworth and Makokera, 2015	This article reflects on the variety of finance sources to African countries, including aid flows, remittances, development finance, private equity and bonds and foreign direct investment. In order to address the poverty challenge, estimated at about \$66 billion annually, these finances must be applied appropriately in various economic sectors, in particular the infrastructure sectors. These include both physical assets (transport, energy, water and sanitation and information and communications) and social services	Other	2c, 2d, 3a, 3b, 3c	All	Africa	Academic

		(hospitals and clinics, education and low-income housing). Governments rely on alliances with international partners, development finance institutions and, importantly, the private sector. However, the rules of engagement with the private sector need to be redefined, with proper emphasis on bringing affordable yet quality access to poorer communities.					
Who will foot the bill? Water services infrastructure backlog in Sub-Saharan Africa. Journal of African Studies and Development, 5(3), p.41.	Chitonge, 2013	Contrary to the widely held view that private sector investment will meet the funding gap in the water and sanitation services (WSS) sector, available evidence shows that private sector investment in WSS infrastructure in Africa has been insignificant. Using recent data from various sources, this paper illustrates that the larger proportion of infrastructure investments from private investors have been going to sectors perceived to be less risky, with high profit and shorter pay-back period, mainly ICT. The bulk of funding to the WSS, in most countries has been coming from public resources, mainly government and bilateral donors. Given the prevailing socio-economic conditions in which most WSS utilities in Africa operate, the prospect of attracting private investment are very low. Consequently, infrastructure expenditure for WSS will continue to rely on public sources.	Case study of policy and institutional reform	2c, 2d, 3b	WATSAN, ICT	Sub-Saharan Africa	Academic
When disasters and conflicts collide: Improving links between disaster resilience and conflict prevention. Overseas Development Institute	Harris, Keen, and Mitchell, 2013	This study assesses the evidence base for how natural disasters affect conflict, how conflict affects natural disasters, and how people living in complex environments are affected by multiple risks. It also considers what can be learned from current practices to improve conflict prevention, statebuilding and disaster risk management in ways that help build resilience. This report focuses on the links between conditions of vulnerability and risks associated with the nexus of natural disasters, conflict and fragility. However, it is recognised that any given context will be mired in an even more complex array of intersecting risks.	Other	1c, 3a, 3d	Various	Various	Policy Document

		Thus while there is a tendency to consider how one risk impacts another, the overarching focus is on advancing an understanding of how multiple vulnerabilities stack up for populations.					
China's 'win-win' cooperation: Unpacking the impact of infrastructure-for-resources deals in Africa. South African Journal of International Affairs, 20(2), pp.207-226.	Alvesa, 2013	This paper discusses China's use of infrastructure-for-resources loans in Africa as a win-win economic cooperation tool. This formula, offering generous loans for infrastructure in exchange for resource access, came into being largely as a default cooperation tool, inspired by China's own domestic experience, its competitive advantages and Africa's receptivity to this kind of barter deal. Embodying the principle of mutual benefit, China has consistently combined the extension of financial assistance for infrastructure construction in Africa with the expansion of Chinese business interests and the pursuit of resource security goals. The analysis focuses on whether this instrument is actually promoting African development or fuelling instead China's economic growth at the expense of African economies. The author argues that the impact has been mixed. Although there are some meaningful positive signs, many challenges persist, and as such the long-term developmental impact of this particular tool remains uncertain. The responsibility to ensure a positive outcome rests, however, on the African side as much as on China.	Other	2c	All	Africa	Academic
Public-Private Partnership Projects in Infrastructure: An Essential Guide for Policy Makers. Cambridge University Press	Delmon, 2011	This book provides a practical guide to PPPs for policy makers and strategists, showing how governments can enable and encourage PPPs, providing a step-by-step analysis of the development of PPP projects, and explaining how PPP financing works, what PPP contractual structures look like, and how PPP risk allocation works in practice. It includes specific discussion of each infrastructure sector, with a focus on the strategic and policy issues essential for successful development of infrastructure through PPPs.	Other	2c, 2d	All	Various	Academic

<p>Special Issue: Extractive Industries. Community Development Journal, Volume 48 Issue 3 July 2013</p>	<p>Various</p>	<p>The collection of papers presented in the issue reflects upon a broad range of emerging community development challenges surrounding the growth of the mining, and oil and gas sectors in different settings across sub-Saharan Africa, Latin America and Melanesia. Recognizing the distinction between 'community-led' development and 'corporate-controlled' development, the contributions critically explore how different stakeholders respond to extractive industries development and reflect upon the role that communities might play in mitigating some of the problematic issues that arise. The collection sheds new light on the complex relationships between communities, companies, governments and non-governmental actors and provides a more nuanced picture of the challenges faced in pursuing more sustainable community-led trajectories.</p>	<p>Various</p>	<p>All</p>	<p>Various</p>	<p>Various</p>	<p>Academic</p>
<p>Infrastructure and employment creation in the Middle East and North Africa. World Bank Publications, 2013. APA</p>	<p>Estache et al, 2013</p>	<p>This study assesses the potential for job creation through infrastructure investment in the Middle East and North Africa. The region has experience in making the most of infrastructure investments, but maintaining and spreading the momentum in infrastructure will be important to support future growth and job creation. The infrastructure sector has the potential to contribute to employment creation in MENA. The region could generate 2.0 million direct jobs and 2.5 million direct, indirect and induced infrastructure-related jobs just by meeting estimated, annual investment needs. However, the potential varies greatly across countries, and infrastructure alone will not resolve MENA's unemployment problem. Going forward, decisions on what types of public spending to expand and what to downsize in order to achieve balanced budgets will have important implications for jobs. Governments will have to tackle predictable challenges: the governance of job creation, the proper targeting and fiscal costs assessment of</p>	<p>Econometric. Other</p>	<p>1a, 1c, 1e, 2a, 2b, 2c, 2d, 2f, 2g, 2h</p>	<p>Various</p>	<p>MENA</p>	<p>Policy Document</p>

		subsidies needed to create jobs, the design and fiscal costs of the (re)training programs needed and the expectations on the job creation effects of infrastructure.					
Not FCAS Specific							
"Zimbabwe's infrastructure: a continental perspective." World Bank Policy Research Working Paper Series, No 5816	Pushak and Briceno-Garmendia, 2011	Part of World Bank Working Paper series that provide cogent and detailed information on various infrastructure developments in specific countries. Policy recommendations for a range of actors are also proposed.	Various	1a, 1b, 1e, 1f, 2a 2c, 2h	Various	Zimbabwe	Working Paper
Angola's Infrastructure: A Continental Perspective. World Bank Policy Research Working Paper No. 5813	Pushak and Foster, 2011	Part of World Bank Working Paper series that provide cogent and detailed information on various infrastructure developments in specific countries. Policy recommendations for a range of actors are also proposed.	Various	1a, 1b, 1e, 1f, 2a 2c, 2h	Various	Angola	Working Paper
Exploring corruption practices in public procurement of infrastructural projects in Ghana. International Journal of Managing Projects in Business, 3(2), pp.236-256.	Osei-Tutu, Badu, and Owusu-Manu, 2010	This paper explores corruption practices inherent in public procurement of infrastructural projects in Ghana with the aim of identifying corruption related challenges that must be addressed in order to actualize the expected economic gains of infrastructural projects. Conflict of interest, bribery, embezzlement, kickbacks, tender manipulation and fraud are observed corruption practices in the Ghanaian infrastructure projects delivery system. In the pursuit to control corruption practices, this would require constitution of a sound procurement system and pro-social equity policies that would foster good governance, corporate social responsibility, transparency, accountability, judicious public expenditure and national progress.	Single case study assessment	3b, 3c	All	Ghana	Academic