



Oxford Policy Management

**SUPPORTING INFRASTRUCTURE  
DEVELOPMENT IN FRAGILE AND  
CONFLICT-AFFECTED STATES:  
LEARNING FROM EXPERIENCE**  
Annotated Bibliography

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## Introduction

This Annotated Bibliography was prepared as part of a study has been carried out by the ENGAGE consortium for DFID by a team drawn from Oxford Policy Management (OPM), Mott MacDonald, IT Transport and Practical Action Consulting in accordance with the framework agreement for engineering services (2007-2012).

The Annotated Bibliography was prepared by Maham Farhat of OPM. It was based on a search of both published and unpublished literature. The former includes searching academic databases such as JSTOR, Econlit, Science Direct and Elsevier, as well as institutional websites such as DFID, the World Bank, ADB, AfDB etc. NBER will also be used to track working papers. Some unpublished literature has been collected from consortium members involved in the case studies as well as DFID staff with relevant country experience. Studies have also been retrieved from bibliographies of retrieved publication

### Search strategy

- Prior to inception was to look at the wider literature around fragility, infrastructure provision and peace & state building
- Post inception it involved focusing on literature that could address the three identified research questions (and the associated sub-questions) that were agreed in the Inception Report
- Development of a classification of retrieved publications which are relevant based on the study design

The bibliography classifies the study design of sources using the typology identified in OPM-Jones (2004):

1. Econometric evidence of impact: studies based on the estimation of production functions that relate data on infrastructure investment of different types (measured in value or quantity terms) to variables related to economic growth or different measures of poverty. These studies can provide quantitative estimates of parameters of policy importance, but interpretation of their results involve problems relating to econometric methodology and data;
2. Case studies of impact: these look at the impact of particular investments. They have a much richer description of the mechanisms by which investments affect the poor but are limited in the breadth of the conclusions that can be drawn from them.
3. Case Studies of policy and institutional reform: These look at the impact of particular policy and institutional reforms, which typically also use a case study approach.
4. Other: refers to studies which do not fit in the above categories for example policy guidelines and toolkits

In sectors addressed 'various' refers to studies which include some but not all of the four sectors identified in the inception report (WATSAN, power, transport and ICT)

The annotated bibliography also indicates to which of the study questions each item of literature identified is relevant. The study questions were 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?<sup>1</sup>

- a) *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?*
- b) *What evidence is there about the impact of support to infrastructure in FCAS in improving access to services?*
- c) *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)?*
- d) *Has support to infrastructure in FCAS addressed specific threats and insecurity facing women, and other vulnerable groups, and contributed to empowerment?*
- e) *What explains these results in terms of context (including political economy context), sector, programme modality, or other factors?*
- f) *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?

- a) *How have infrastructure programme in FCAS been designed to address their objectives (in terms of their theory of change and results chains)?*
- b) *What evidence is there to support or question key assumptions in the theory of change for infrastructure programmes in FCAS?*
- c) *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)?*
- d) *How can the role of the private sector be made most effective in delivering infrastructure investment and in providing infrastructure services in FCAS?*
- e) *How can local communities most effectively engage in infrastructure programmes in FCAS?*
- f) *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?*
- g) *How useful and relevant are proposed approaches on Quick Impact Projects and Conflict Sensitive Infrastructure?*

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<sup>1</sup> The sub-questions will be examined at the sectoral level as well as in relation to infrastructure in aggregate.

*h) 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?*

The following search terms were used in the Literature Search:

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 sensitive

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

## **Annotated Bibliography**

Source	Author	Description	Study Design ( <i>Econometric evidence on impact; Case studies of impact; and Case studies of policy and institutional reform</i> )	Research Question Addressed (1,2 & 3)	Sector Addressed ( <i>Power, Transport, ICT, WATSAN</i> )
World Bank, ADB, AfDB & USAID webpages		Individual project completion reports in FCAS for example <a href="http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/63/8/36493945.pdf">http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/63/8/36493945.pdf</a> provides lessons from 2 WATSAN projects in Yemen. Another example is USAID audit report on WATSAN in Afghanistan <a href="http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PDAC003.pdf">http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PDAC003.pdf</a>	Case studies of impact		Various
Road Sector Investment Planning in the Pacific- an example of good practices. Timor Leste <a href="http://beta.adb.org/publications/road-sector-investment-planning-pacific-example-good-practice-timor-leste">http://beta.adb.org/publications/road-sector-investment-planning-pacific-example-good-practice-timor-leste</a>	ADB, 2007	This study presents the methods used and lessons learned from the Timor-Leste road-sector planning project, completed in 2005, which was done in a post-conflict nation seeking to recover from severe poverty, political instability, and violent conflict. These lessons learned are woven into an overall approach to road sector Master Planning in Pacific DMCs, and how to process a loan or grant to support such a plan. Provides an example of best practice in road sector reform and planning in Timor Leste and provides specific guidance on how to deal with issues typically arising in infrastructure development in FCAS for example lack of accurate data/ figures.	Case studies of Policy and Institutional Reform	1f	Transport
Power Sector Reforms-Effects on Electric Power Supply Reliability and Stability in Nigeria <a href="http://www.medwelljournals.com/fulltext/?doi=ijepe.2009.36.42">http://www.medwelljournals.com/fulltext/?doi=ijepe.2009.36.42</a>	Adoghe et al, 2009	This study seeks to examine the power sector reforms, effects on electric power supply reliability and stability in Nigeria. The methodology adopted was to review the power sector before and after the reform, effects of the reform on electricity	Case studies of Policy and Institutional Reform	N/A	Power

<p>An Evaluation of Environmental Mainstreaming in African Development Bank Support to the Road Transport Subsector: Approach Paper</p> <p><a href="http://www.afdb.org/fileadmin/uploads/afdb/Documents/Evaluation-Reports/Environmental%20Mainstreaming%20in%20Road%20transport.pdf">http://www.afdb.org/fileadmin/uploads/afdb/Documents/Evaluation-Reports/Environmental%20Mainstreaming%20in%20Road%20transport.pdf</a></p>	AfDB, 2010	<p>supply, reliability and the expected impact of the proposed models on the Nation's economy. The major problems affecting the model been pursued especially in a developing country like Nigeria were also examined. This study does not address any of our research questions</p>	Case studies of Policy and Institutional Reform	N/A	Transport
<p>The Concerted Response to Africa's Rural Drinking Water and Sanitation Crises: An Internal Assessment of the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Initiative (2003-09)</p> <p><a href="http://www.afdb.org/fileadmin/uploads/afdb/Documents/Evaluation-Reports/RWSSI%20Internal%20Assessment.pdf">http://www.afdb.org/fileadmin/uploads/afdb/Documents/Evaluation-Reports/RWSSI%20Internal%20Assessment.pdf</a></p>	AfDB, 2011	<p>The purpose of this report therefore is to assess the implementation of Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Initiative (RWSSI) and present these achievements, the key lessons learnt, the challenges encountered, additional resources required and chart the way forward for achieving the objectives of enhanced RWSSI implementation. Mainstreaming gender (pg 21); public private partnership (pg 22); multiple donors (pg 10); impact of program (pg 16)</p>	Other	1a, 1b, 2c, 2d, 2f	WATSAN
<p>Infrastructure and Growth in Zimbabwe: An Action Plan for Strengthened Recovery</p> <p><a href="http://www.afdb.org/en/countries/southern-africa/zimbabwe/infrastructure-and-growth-in-zimbabwe-an-action-plan-for-strengthened-recovery/">http://www.afdb.org/en/countries/southern-africa/zimbabwe/infrastructure-and-growth-in-zimbabwe-an-action-plan-for-strengthened-recovery/</a></p>	AfDB, 2011	<p>The report provides a detailed assessment of the current status of infrastructure and services associated with water and sanitation, transport, electric power, and ICT in Zimbabwe and their role in facilitating regional integration in the Southern Africa region. The main report is divided into two parts. Part A reviews country context issues, including infrastructure and growth issues in</p>	Case studies of Policy and Institutional Reform	1a, 2a, 2d	All
			Case studies of impact		

Infrastructure and Growth in Sierra Leone	AfDB, 2011	Zimbabwe, and the proposed policy options and action plans that can be pursued by Zimbabwe in order to strengthen the sector. Part B of the report provides detailed data and assessment of the current status of the infrastructure and services in the four infrastructure areas under review. Including information on current institutional and policy framework as well as recommendations for future action. Pg 25 details the major challenges of rebuilding infrastructure in various sectors in Zimbabwe. Pgs 41 & 85 detail private investment.	Case studies of Policy and Institutional Reform	1a,1c,2d, 3a	All
<a href="http://www.afdb.org/fileadmin/uploads/afdb/Documents/Project-and-Operations/Infrastructure%20and%20Growth%20in%20Sierra%20Leone.pdf">http://www.afdb.org/fileadmin/uploads/afdb/Documents/Project-and-Operations/Infrastructure%20and%20Growth%20in%20Sierra%20Leone.pdf</a>		This Report provides a detailed assessment of infrastructure investment opportunities in Sierra Leone and proposes an Action Plan for rehabilitation of infrastructure assets and improved delivery of infrastructure services in Sierra Leone in the decade ahead. It sensitizes readers to the particular challenges of extending infrastructure services and benefits to the broader SL population at large, an outcome which is vital to securing Sierra Leone's stability for the long term future. It explains the current status of infrastructure by sector. Pg 64 provides a summary of policy frameworks for key infrastructure sectors, pg 84 summarises the possible contribution of various sub sectors to economic growth. Chap 1 gives broad, macroeconomic context and changes since conflict. Chapter 2 identifies agricultural crop production stimulated by global and regional engagement in trade, ICT and development of industrial mineral-infrastructure corridors as 3 key ways of stimulating economic growth. Chapter 3 develops four infrastructure investment scenarios for Sierra Leone's three most	Case studies of impact		

		promising growth areas identified.			
Integrated Water Resource Management: How Relevant is it to Water Operations by the African Development Bank?: Evaluation Approach Paper <a href="http://www.afdb.org/fileadmin/uploads/afdb/Documents/Evaluation-Reports/Final%20IWRM%20Water%20Approach%20Paper.pdf">http://www.afdb.org/fileadmin/uploads/afdb/Documents/Evaluation-Reports/Final%20IWRM%20Water%20Approach%20Paper.pdf</a>	AfDB, 2011	The evaluation covers the 10 year period, since the approval of the Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) approach, both at the policy, strategy and operational levels and will look for evidence of IWRM in country strategies and in project appraisal documents in water interventions. The rest of this paper sets out the background to this evaluation, particularly the emergence of high level political institutions in Africa that support water development and their relationship with the Bank and its approach to water. Note that the proposed evaluation has not been published yet.	Other	2c	WATSAN
Bank's Public Sector Operations in Fragile States <i>Lessons Learnt and Recommendations</i> <a href="http://www.afdb.org/fileadmin/uploads/afdb/Documents/Project-and-Operations/2011%20Bank's%20Public%20Sector%20Operations%20in%20Fragile%20States%20%20Lessons%20Learnt%20and%20Recommendations.pdf">http://www.afdb.org/fileadmin/uploads/afdb/Documents/Project-and-Operations/2011%20Bank's%20Public%20Sector%20Operations%20in%20Fragile%20States%20%20Lessons%20Learnt%20and%20Recommendations.pdf</a>	AfDB, 2011	This study reviews operations in the nine countries benefiting from the supplementary financing window of the FSF; these are Burundi, Central African Republic, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, Guinea Bissau, Liberia, Sierra Leone and Togo. The study is based on review of documents, interviews with Bank staff and managers involved in operations in FS. The study focuses mainly on public sector investment operations in the nine countries developed and approved since 2008 when the FSF was established. There is no specific evidence on impact but lessons learnt (pg 16) from the Bank's experiences so far. Data reveals the Bank's preference of investing in infrastructure (pg 6). It provides a comparison of various donor approaches to FCAS investment (Annex 2).	Case studies of Policy and Institutional Reform  Other	2c, 2f	Various
Getting Infrastructure Priorities Right in Post-Conflict	Anand, 2005	In this paper, an attempt is made to identify some key challenges for	Case studies of Policy	1a, 1b, 1c, 2a, 2c, 2f,	All

Reconstruction <a href="http://www.wider.unu.edu/publications/working-papers/research-papers/2005/en_GB/rp2005-42/">http://www.wider.unu.edu/publications/working-papers/research-papers/2005/en_GB/rp2005-42/</a>		infrastructure sectors in post-conflict reconstruction. A framework is developed here for assessing alternative infrastructure policies for their impact on three key dimensions of (i) governance and state rebuilding, (ii) conflict prevention and peace, and (iii) poverty reduction. Drawing upon evidence from evaluation studies including Afghanistan, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia (pg 10), East Timor (pg 15) and Rwanda, a number of policy tensions and action points for policymaking in infrastructure sectors in post-conflict contexts are identified.	Institutional Reform  Case studies of impact	3a, 3d
Timor-Leste WASH Sector Brief <a href="http://www.isf.uts.edu.au/pdfs/ISF_TimorLesteWASH.pdf">http://www.isf.uts.edu.au/pdfs/ISF_TimorLesteWASH.pdf</a>	AusAid, 2011	Summarises statistics, policy and governance of WASH sectors and subsectors in Timor Leste. Provides useful data on role of various actors in developing the WATSAN program, including their past and future priorities. Gender mainstreaming (pg 2); design of program (pg 4); CLTs, NGOs & private sector (pg 6); donors (pg 8)	Case studies of Policy and Institutional Reform  Case studies of impact	1d, 2a, 2c, WATSAN 2e, 2f
Rural Water and Sanitation in Timor-Leste Concept Note <a href="http://www.ausaid.gov.au/country/pdf/timor-leste-rural-water-sanitation.pdf">http://www.ausaid.gov.au/country/pdf/timor-leste-rural-water-sanitation.pdf</a>	AusAid, 2011	This concept note outlines a proposed new phase of support to the rural water, sanitation and hygiene sector (RWASH) in Timor-Leste for 2012-2017. It outlines key principles for engagement, identifies the most appropriate modality for delivery, describes operational linkages to other AusAID programs, identifies key risks to the Program, and outlines how the scope of the Program will be narrowed through the design phase. It also highlights lessons from BESIK- a five-year, \$41 million project implemented by a managing contractor which provides technical assistance to the Government of Timor-Leste (GoTL) and subcontracts NGOs to deliver water and sanitation services to	Case studies of Policy and Institutional Reform  Case studies of impact	1f, 2a, 2c, WATSAN 2d, 2e

<p>Bechtel, USAID, and the Iraq Infrastructure Reconstruction Program: Accomplishments and Challenges <a href="http://www.bechtel.com/assets/files/projects/Accomplishments_and_Challenges.pdf">http://www.bechtel.com/assets/files/projects/Accomplishments_and_Challenges.pdf</a></p>	Betchel, 2007	<p>communities</p> <p>Betchel's (a private contractor) report on infrastructure projects in Iraq (2003-06). Relevant information has been highlighted in the text. It provides information on challenges in infrastructure development on ground, employment impact, security concerns, community development, QIPs, corruption concerns an trade-off between objectives</p>	<p>Case studies of impact</p> <p>Other</p>	<p>1a, 1b, 1e, 2a, 2c, 2d, 2g, 3b, 3d</p>	<p>Various</p>
<p>Observations on Service Delivery in Fragile States and Situations – the German Perspective <a href="http://www.bmz.de/en/publications/topics/peace/Special145.pdf">www.bmz.de/en/publications/topics/peace/Special145.pdf</a></p>	BMZ, 2006	<p>This synthesis report documents lessons learned and conclusions drawn within the scope of the second phase. These are based largely on the results of five country studies, two conducted in the water sector (Eritrea, Yemen) and three in the health sector (Côte d'Ivoire, Guatemala and Nepal). The country studies are based on the analysis of files and the literature as well as numerous structured interviews with experts and key actors in Germany and in partner countries. Within the framework of the three studies in the health sector, official journeys were also made to the partner countries. All case studies explain the context (nature of fragility), sector information, role of other donors, BMZ involvement and lessons learnt &amp; recommendations (given OECD principles)</p>	<p>Case studies of Policy and Institutional Reform</p>	<p>1c, 1d, 2a, 2d, 2f</p>	<p>WATSAN</p>
<p>Drivers of Conflict in Developing Country Infrastructure Projects: Experience from the Water and Pipeline Sectors - note limited access <a href="http://ascelibrary.org/cco/resource/1/jcemd4/v137/i7/p498_s1?isAuthorized=no">http://ascelibrary.org/cco/resource/1/jcemd4/v137/i7/p498_s1?isAuthorized=no</a></p>	Boudet et al., 2011	<p>The principal objective of this research is to identify combinations of country, project, and stakeholder factors that are associated with the emergence of legal and political conflict within natural gas and oil pipeline projects and water supply concessions and leases in developing countries. The context is public-private partnership and the drivers of conflict iare</p>	<p>Econometric evidence on impact</p> <p>Case Study of Impact</p>	<p>2d, 3a</p>	<p>WATSAN</p>

<p>Infrastructure and Economic Development in Sub-Saharan Africa  <a href="http://jae.oxfordjournals.org/content/19/suppl_1/i113.abstract">http://jae.oxfordjournals.org/content/19/suppl_1/i113.abstract</a></p>	<p>Calderón, &amp; Servén, 2010</p>	<p>split into three broad categories: contextual factors, project characteristics, and local impacts. The analysis includes data from 26 Infrastructure projects spanning 31 countries and uses Ragin's analytical approach (comparative case study + Boolean algebra) Projects selected in WATSAN do not come under FCAS (and perhaps don't address our research questions directly) but lessons from this study (pg 508) can be useful in developing theory of change re infrastructure investment (see figs 2 &amp; 3).</p> <p>This paper offers an empirical assessment of the impact of infrastructure development on growth and inequality, with a focus on Sub-Saharan Africa. The paper uses a comparative cross-regional perspective to place Africa's experience in the international context. Drawing from an updated data set of infrastructure quantity and quality indicators covering more than 100 countries and spanning the years 1960–2005, the paper estimates empirical growth and inequality equations including a standard set of control variables augmented by infrastructure quantity and quality measures, and controlling for the potential endogeneity of the latter.</p>	<p>Econometric evidence on impact</p>	<p>1a</p>	<p>Various</p>
<p>Infrastructure and Growth in Africa  <a href="http://www-wds.worldbank.org/servlet/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2009/04/30/000158349_20090430144152/Rendered/PDF/WPS4914.pdf">http://www-wds.worldbank.org/servlet/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2009/04/30/000158349_20090430144152/Rendered/PDF/WPS4914.pdf</a></p>	<p>Calderón, 2009</p>	<p>The goal of the paper is to provide a comprehensive assessment of the impact of infrastructure development on growth in African countries. Based on econometric estimates for a sample of 136 countries from 1960–2005, the authors evaluate the impact on per capita growth of faster accumulation of infrastructure stocks and of enhancement in the quality of infrastructure services for 39 African countries in three key infrastructure sectors: telecommunications, electricity,</p>	<p>Econometric evidence on impact</p>	<p>1a</p>	<p>Various</p>

<p>Good financial governance: Towards modern budgeting  <a href="http://www.iagi.org/bdf/docs/cabri_good_financial_governance_towards_modern_budgeting.pdf#page=92">http://www.iagi.org/bdf/docs/cabri_good_financial_governance_towards_modern_budgeting.pdf#page=92</a></p>	<p>Collaborative Africa Budget Reform Initiative, 2010</p>	<p>and roads.          Relevant content is in Chapter 4: Managing private sector participation in public infrastructure development. Provides information on the current level of private sector investment in infrastructure by sector, including the type of investment contracts. Also highlights risks and opportunities of private sector investment, including recommendations for governments in PPP.</p>	<p>Other</p>	<p>1d</p>	<p>Various</p>
<p>Post-Conflict Recovery: How Should Policies be Distinctive?  <a href="http://users.ox.ac.uk/~econpco/research/pdfs/PostConflictRecovery.pdf">http://users.ox.ac.uk/~econpco/research/pdfs/PostConflictRecovery.pdf</a></p>	<p>Collier, 2007</p>	<p>Examines available evidence from post-conflict countries to assess the applicability of various economic policies in post-conflict settings. Suggests using economic policies such as infrastructure development for peace building. Can provide support to the theory of change in how infrastructure relates to employment which affects economic growth and hence peace building. Highlights the importance of political economy in post-conflict reconstruction. Focuses particularly on the construction sector.</p>	<p>Case studies of Policy and Institutional Reform           Case studies of impact           Econometric evidence on impact</p>	<p>1c, 3a, 3b, 3d</p>	<p>Various</p>
<p>Iraq: Reconstruction Assistance  <a href="http://www.fas.org/sqp/crs/mideast/RL31833.pdf">http://www.fas.org/sqp/crs/mideast/RL31833.pdf</a></p>	<p>Congressional Research Service, 2009</p>	<p>This report describes recent developments in the US assistance effort in Iraq summarising reconstruction efforts and priorities from 2003-06 and 2007-09. Relevant text has been highlighted. Details the financial and organisational disbursement of aid, including US strategy of not prioritising large scale economic infrastructure projects. Includes statistics on US contribution to various infrastructure sectors, including failures and successes from a peace building and VFM perspective. Also details problems of infrastructure investment on ground and donor strategy in Iraq in general. Includes</p>	<p>Case studies of Policy and Institutional Reform           Case studies of impact</p>	<p>1a, 1c, 1e, 2c, 2f, 2g, 3b, 3d</p>	<p>Various</p>

<p>Private Sector Development in Post-Conflict Countries: A Review of Current Literature and Practice  <a href="http://www.enterprise-development.org/page/current-work">http://www.enterprise-development.org/page/current-work</a></p>	DCED, 2008	<p>some evidence of corruption and inefficiencies in WATSAN projects (pg 11, 21, 23).</p> <p>The Review collates current experience from the Committee's member agencies and others, identifying both areas of general consensus, and key debates. It aims to provide both an accessible entry-point onto the subject of post-conflict PSD, and an exploration of the various controversies and tensions surrounding the theme. It categorises different types of PSD interventions by donors and details donor experiences in PSD in various FCAS. However there are few economic infrastructure examples. One useful example is of USAID's Temporary Employment Project in Timor Leste. Chapter 4.3.3 outlines challenges in infrastructure development in post-conflict reconstruction. Pg. 71 provides examples of indicators for post-conflict interventions.</p>	<p>Case studies of Policy and Institutional Reform</p> <p>Case studies of impact</p> <p>Other</p>	2c, 2d, 2f, 2g, 2h, 3a	Various
<p>Private Sector Development in conflict-affected Environments: Key Resources for Practitioners  <a href="http://www.enterprise-development.org/page/current-work">http://www.enterprise-development.org/page/current-work</a></p>	DCED, 2010	<p>Provides practical guidance on how to develop and evaluate PSD programming in conflict-affected environments (CAEs). Introduces different types of conflict-affected environments, and sets out some key principles for PSD programming in CAEs; provides guidance on the relevance and applicability of the main PSD tools in CAEs; provides guidance on developing M&amp;E frameworks that identify and capture the impacts of PSD on all aspects of peace-building; and a series of appendices which provide detailed guidance for advisers using specific PSD tools in CAEs. Each tool has its own appendix presenting issues and considerations relevant for CAEs. Again, little infrastructure-specific examples. One relevant QIPS case study on Afghanistan on pg. 39, conflict on Nepal</p>	<p>Case studies of Policy and Institutional Reform</p> <p>Case studies of impact</p> <p>Other</p>	2c, 2d, 2g	Various

		on pg. 35.			
Early Economic Recovery in Fragile States: Priority Areas and Operational Challenges <a href="http://www.enterprise-development.org/download.aspx?id=1445">www.enterprise-development.org/download.aspx?id=1445</a>	de Vries & Specker (2009)	Focuses on how economic activities can contribute to overall stability as a part of an integrated reconstruction strategy. Sets out definitions goals, timings and main actors in early economic recovery and suggest an approach on the basis of 3 partly overlapping tracks of economic interventions (employment creation; infrastructure, PSD, agriculture; and institutions) which peak at different times., Presents infrastructure examples from Afghanistan (pg. 47) and recommendations on infrastructure & agricultural development. Useful examples on track 1 from Somalia & Liberia (pg. 38); Inclined towards recommendations rather than evidence.	Case studies of Policy and Institutional Reform  Other	1a, 1b, 1c	Various
What is the evidence of the impact of changes in the transparency of infrastructure procurement and delivery on infrastructure quality, costs, and access? <a href="http://www.dfid.gov.uk/r4d/Project/60751/Default.aspx">http://www.dfid.gov.uk/r4d/Project/60751/Default.aspx</a>	DFID (unpublished)	Systematically reviews the available evidence on the impact of changes in the transparency of infrastructure procurement and delivery on infrastructure access, costs, efficiency, price and quality –in developing countries. Only looks at econometric evidence and excludes anti-corruption interventions but covers all sectors. No FCAS specific evidence but is helpful in deriving overall lessons for procurement in infrastructure investment.	Other	2f,3b	Various
Service Delivery in a Difficult Environment: The Child-Friendly Community Initiative in Sudan <a href="http://www.eldis.org/fulltext/CFCI-Sudan-casestudy.pdf">http://www.eldis.org/fulltext/CFCI-Sudan-casestudy.pdf</a>	DFID, 2005	The purpose of this case study is to learn lessons from the UNICEF-sponsored Child-Friendly Community Initiative (CFCI) in Sudan. It examines the effectiveness of an integrated, multi-sectoral and community-driven approach for the delivery of basic services to poor and vulnerable people in a conflict-affected country. It is the product of a joint Sudan Unit (Khartoum), DFID Sudan and Policy	Case studies of Policy and Institutional Reform  Other	1b, 1d, 2a, 2e	WATSAN

		<p>Division (London) field trip to Kassala and Gedaref, two states in eastern Sudan.</p> <p>The CFCI programme covers basic services with a particular focus on those that affect children and women such as school rehabilitation or construction, classroom furniture, teaching and learning materials, construction of latrines and safe water facilities, immunisations and basic health care. This document provides useful lessons for gendered, community driven approaches to infrastructure development but the examples of WATSAN investment in the CFCI program itself are not large scale and perhaps cannot be seen as directly relevant to the research questions. The document also predates South Sudan's independence.</p>			
Building Peaceful States and Societies. A DFID Practice Paper <a href="http://www.dfid.gov.uk/Documents/publications1/governance/Building-peaceful-states-and-societies.pdf">http://www.dfid.gov.uk/Documents/publications1/governance/Building-peaceful-states-and-societies.pdf</a>	DFID, 2010	This paper outlines DFID's approach to working in fragile and conflict-affected countries. It does so by presenting an integrated approach that puts building peaceful states and societies at the core of all interventions. No infrastructure-specific examples or policy guidelines.	Other	N/A	Various
Stabilisation Quick Impact Projects – QIPs <a href="http://www.stabilisationunit.gov.uk/attachments/article/520/QIPs%20handbook[1].pdf">http://www.stabilisationunit.gov.uk/attachments/article/520/QIPs%20handbook[1].pdf</a>	DFID, 2011	This is intended to support the design and implementation of stabilisation programmes that utilise QIPs funded from a variety of sources. Provides guidance on QIPs in 5 sectors: water and sanitation, health, food, protection and livelihoods. Includes some evidence on QIPS infrastructure development in Helmand (pg. 31), South Sudan (pg. 20), Tajikistan (pg. 27) and Bosnia (pg. 21). Also sector-specific advice on QIPS. No evidence on the effectiveness of these interventions.		1c, 2e, 2g, 3a	Various
Results in Fragile and Conflict-Affected States and Situations: How To Note (Draft)	DFID, 2011	The note is for use by DFID country offices in Fragile and Conflict-Affected States and situations and is intended to bring together	Case studies of Policy and Institutional Reform	2a, 2c, 2h	Various

			relevant materials and share good practice on measuring and managing for results in these contexts. Useful information on Developing a basket of indicators for DRC Community-Driven Reconstruction Programme (pg 13)	Other		
Urbanisation and Fragility- DFID Internal Guidance Note	DFID, 2011		DFID internal note on the main debate around urbanisation and fragility and DFID's current practice in this context. Not enough detail on either evidence or policy guidance	Other	N/A	Various
DFID Engagement in Countries in Fragile Situations: A portfolio review <a href="http://s3.amazonaws.com/zanran_storage/www.dfid.gov.uk/ContentPages/25287319.pdf">http://s3.amazonaws.com/zanran_storage/www.dfid.gov.uk/ContentPages/25287319.pdf</a>	DFID-Cox Thornton, 2009	&	Case studies of DFID's engagement in FCAS including Zimbabwe (case study on health), Cambodia (local governance reform, health, capacity building), DRC (humanitarian assistance), Nepal (Education, peace building trust fund), Yemen (PFM, SFD) & Pakistan (ERRA, education). Relevant information on road development under SFD in Yemen (pg. 29); in DRC (pg. 52-53); road and WATSAN investment in Nepal (pg. 63) but not enough detail. No evidence on the effectiveness of these interventions	Case studies of Policy and Institutional Reform  Case studies of impact	1a, 2e	Various
Helmand Infrastructure: 5 Lessons from delivery 08-10 (Draft)	DFID-Harvey, 2010		This paper presents a number of lessons that could be learned from the experience of infrastructure development between late 2008 and mid-2010 in Helmand. It provides a historical context and presents examples from transport and water sectors.	Case studies of Policy and Institutional Reform	2a, 2f	Various
Helmand Infrastructure Briefing: Historical Background and Development to Mid-2010 (Draft)	DFID-Harvey, 2010		Development of infrastructure makes a significant, visible and tangible contribution to the success of the campaign to counter the stubborn insurgency of the Taliban. This paper presents an historical background on infrastructure in Helmand with some references to Afghanistan generally; it also brings matters up to the time of the author's departure in June	Case studies of Policy and Institutional Reform  Case studies of impact	1a, 1c, 1e, 2a, 2c, 2f, 2g	All

Stabilisation Issues Note-Infrastructure (Draft)	DFID-Harvey, 2010	<p>2010. It includes a number of quotations from relevant references to show how infrastructure and its development, or lack of such, has been affected by empires and geo-politics for the last two hundred years, simply to give a flavour of the past and a context for the present. It lists the technical achievements of DFID and USAID in infrastructure investment in recent times.</p> <p>Describes what is different about infrastructure development in stabilisation environments from 'normal' development. It also suggests how to prioritise support. Based on authors experience in Helmand, Afghanistan. Identifies 10 key principles for infrastructure investment.</p>	Case studies of Policy and Institutional Reform  Case studies of impact	1a, 1c, 1e, 2a, 2f, 2g, 3a	Various
Modifying infrastructure procurement to enhance social development <a href="http://www.engineersagainstpoverity.org/db/documents/Procurement_Report.pdf">http://www.engineersagainstpoverity.org/db/documents/Procurement_Report.pdf</a>	Engineers Against Poverty & ICE, 2006	<p>The aim of the study is to identify opportunities to improve the delivery of social development objectives by modifying the way in which infrastructure projects are procured. The focus of research is public procurement of infrastructure in low and middle income countries. The research addresses two key questions: How do existing procurement procedures inhibit or enable the achievement of beneficial social impacts of infrastructure projects in low to middle income countries? How can procurement procedures be improved and utilised as a mechanism to increase the contribution of the project to the achievement of social development objectives, while strengthening operational and asset performance? It addresses five stages in the procurement cycle: (1) Identification, planning and design (2) Finance and procurement strategy (3) Tender and selection (4) Contract agreement</p>	Case studies of Policy and Institutional Reform	2f, 3b	Various

<p>Conflict-Sensitive Business Practice: Engineering Contractors and their Clients  <a href="http://www.engineersagainstpoverty.org/db/documents/Conflict-Sensitive_Business_Practice.pdf">http://www.engineersagainstpoverty.org/db/documents/Conflict-Sensitive_Business_Practice.pdf</a></p>	<p>Engineers Against Poverty &amp; International Alert, 2006</p>	<p>documents (5) Monitoring, enforcement and evaluation. Detailed study of national procurement policy, procedures and documents in four case study countries (India, Indonesia, Kenya and Nigeria). Not sure if these answer our research questions directly as none of the countries are technically fragile. Nevertheless this could provide useful policy recommendations (summarised in the beginning).</p> <p>This guidance note is addressed both to engineering contractors and their clients. It examines some key issues related to conflict, contractors and conflict sensitivity, and introduces conflict-sensitive business practice (CSBP) – steps through which these issues can be understood and managed. Useful case Study on Merowe Dam in Sudan (pg 6) illustrating the problems of infrastructure development in a fragile context, with lessons for various actors.</p>	<p>Case studies of 1e, 2g, 3a impact</p>	<p>Power</p>
<p>(UN) Bundling Infrastructure Procurement: Evidence from Water Supply and Sewage Projects</p>	<p>Estache &amp; Iimi, 2009</p>	<p>Using data on public procurement auctions for water and sewage projects in developing countries, this paper shows that bidder entry is crucially endogenous, especially because it is determined by the auctioneer's bundling and unbundling strategy. If water treatment plant and distribution network works are bundled in a single lot package, competition would be significantly reduced, and this adverse entry effect would in turn raise the public procurement costs of infrastructure. There is no evidence of positive scope economies in the bidder cost structure. It is important to account for the underlying cost structure for designing efficient auction mechanisms. Helpful in understanding how infrastructure</p>	<p>Other</p>	<p>N/A WATSAN</p>

Corruption and infrastructure services: An overview	Estache & Trujillo, 2009	procurement in different but mainly a theoretical paper with no evidence. Editorial summarising various papers looking at corruption in infrastructure services. Gives an overview of the existing state of evidence on causes, consequences, measurement and policy implications for corruption in infrastructure. The focus however seems to be on corruption in public utilities i.e. service provision. There seems to be no direct, case study type evidence on corruption in infrastructure development in any FCAS. Most of the literature cited in this is either large scale cross country econometric analysis or theoretical models testing various hypotheses around regulation, auction design etc.	Econometric evidence on impact Other	3b	Various
Infrastructure: A survey of recent and upcoming issues <a href="http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTDECABCTOK2006/Resources/Antonio_Estache_Infrastructure_for_Growth.pdf">http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTDECABCTOK2006/Resources/Antonio_Estache_Infrastructure_for_Growth.pdf</a>	Estache, 2006	This paper surveys the recent academic empirical economic literature on the main current infrastructure policy issues in developing and transition economies-- infrastructure is defined here as all the facilities used to deliver energy, water and sanitation, telecommunication and transport services. The survey tries to provide an unbiased coverage of the discussions on the linkages between infrastructure and, respectively, institutions, growth, equity, finance and corruption. The bulk of the analytical evidence draws on quantitative analytical assessments of the key lessons on these interactions from the 1990s and of the early part of the 2000s. In the process, the paper provides a rough blue print for a research agenda on infrastructure since one of the main overarching lessons is that the knowledge gap is not a small one.	Econometric evidence on impact Other	3b	All
The Infrastructure and	Farooki, 2012	This paper examines two vectors of	Case studies of	1a, 3a	Various

<p>Commodities Interface in Africa: Time for cautious Optimism  <a href="http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/jid.2816/full">http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/jid.2816/full</a></p>		<p>interaction between infrastructure and commodities: first, the direct provision of infrastructure for commodity extraction; second, the use of resource rents for infrastructure spending. This paper emphasises the policy need to align infrastructure spending with development needs, rather than building transport networks per se. It finds that there are positive indications that such recognition exists on a policy level, and there are partial successes. However, more needs to be carried out to ensure sub-Saharan Africa can benefit from its infrastructure spending in relation to the commodity sector. No specific evidence related to FCAS but useful recommendations overall for infrastructure investment in Africa. It also looks at the role of Chinese investment in extractive industry related infrastructure.</p>	<p>Policy and Institutional Reform</p>	<p>Case studies of impact</p>	
<p>The Gender Dimensions of Post-Conflict Reconstruction: The Challenges in Development Aid  <a href="http://www.genderraction.org/images/GenderDimensionsPCR_2009.pdf">http://www.genderraction.org/images/GenderDimensionsPCR_2009.pdf</a></p>	<p>Greenberg &amp; Zuckerman, 2009</p>	<p>Suggests gender dimensions that may strengthen programmes, promote gender equality, and enhance returns on PCR investments. Uses examples from the World Bank and other donors, including a sample of the Bank's large post-conflict reconstruction development loans and its small post-conflict fund (PCF) grants. Pg 19 explains the need for gender sensitive infrastructure development in PCR with some examples of success and failure from the Bank's experience in FCAS.</p>	<p>Case studies of Policy and Institutional Reform</p>	<p>Case studies of impact</p>	<p>1d Various</p>
<p>GSDRC Guide on Fragile States  <a href="http://www.gsdrc.org/index.cfm?objectid=4D340CFC-14C2-620A-27176CB3C957CE79">http://www.gsdrc.org/index.cfm?objectid=4D340CFC-14C2-620A-27176CB3C957CE79</a></p>	<p>GSDRC, 2011</p>	<p>Introduces main literature on the causes, characteristics and impact of state fragility and the challenge of aid effectiveness and lessons learned from international engagement in these contexts. It highlights the major critical debates that are ongoing within the international development and academic community in relation to</p>	<p>Other</p>	<p>N/A WATSAN</p>	

		understanding and responding to fragile situations. It is intended primarily as a reference guide for policymakers. Not specific to infrastructure investment in FCAS.			
GSDRC Supplement Guide on State Building and Peace Building in Situations of Conflict and Fragility <a href="http://www.gsdrc.org/go/topic-guides/statebuilding-and-peacebuilding">http://www.gsdrc.org/go/topic-guides/statebuilding-and-peacebuilding</a>	GSDRC, 2011	Looks at the links (and tensions) between state building and peace building, how these activities interact, and how they can be approached in practice. Good introduction to the concept of State and Peace building. Not specific to infrastructure investment in FCAS.	Other	N/A	N/A
Sustainable Economic Development in Conflict-Affected Environments: A Guidebook. <a href="http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/837EE31FC02BF0C4852576160068F32C-GTZ_Jun2009.pdf">http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/837EE31FC02BF0C4852576160068F32C-GTZ_Jun2009.pdf</a>	GTZ, 2009	Considers interrelations between economic development and conflict, including Private Sector and the German Approach to Conflict Sensitivity. Sets out tools and methods for conflict-sensitive development, planning, management, monitoring and evaluation. Synthesises work by donors in particular DCED. Infrastructure related examples of private initiatives in peace building (Pg 119) and an analysis of Sierra Leone's ReAct Program(pg 130) one component of which was construction)	Case studies of Policy and Institutional Reform	1a, 1b, 2d, 2g	
<b>Beyond Beirut: why reconstruction in Lebanon did not contribute to state-making and stability</b> <a href="http://www2.lse.ac.uk/internationalDevelopment/research/crisisStates/Publications/occasional/op4.aspx">http://www2.lse.ac.uk/internationalDevelopment/research/crisisStates/Publications/occasional/op4.aspx</a>	Höckel, 2007	This working paper studies the impact of reconstruction on state making, examining Lebanon as a case study. It challenges the hypothesis that (capital) cities constitute ideal sites for reconstruction and peace-building. It argues that the very concentration of post-conflict reconstruction in Beirut's Central District pursuing a profit-oriented urban development strategy alongside the failure to cater to and integrate the city's periphery and hinterland led to a loss of government legitimacy and credibility among its citizens and weakened state	Case studies of Policy and Institutional Reform  Other	2d, 3a, 3b	Various

		control in the marginalized regions. This allowed para-state actors (Hezbollah) to use reconstruction politics as a means to achieve territorial domination and to establish powerful autonomous governance structures outside the reach of the weak state institutions. Such developments later empowered these actors to challenge the authority of the central government by initiating the 2006 war against Israel and occupy central areas in Beirut in an attempt to reclaim the capital city and to seize power over government institutions thus perpetuating the country's fragility. However the physical infrastructure referred to here focuses mainly on urban construction.			
Infrastructure Constraints and Development in Kenya : An Analytical Review <a href="http://joi.sagepub.com/content/2/2/91.full.pdf+html">http://joi.sagepub.com/content/2/2/91.full.pdf+html</a>	Hope, 2010	This article analytically reviews and assesses infrastructure constraints and development in Kenya within the context of the way forward for meeting the outcomes of the country's Vision 2030 and its long-term development prospects. Covers all sectors but provides a mere description of the current situation and recommendations for the way forward. Also it does not really address the fragility context.	Case studies of Policy and Institutional Reform	N/A	All
DFID's Role in Building Infrastructure in Developing Countries <a href="http://www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm201012/cmselect/cmintdev/848/84802.htm">http://www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm201012/cmselect/cmintdev/848/84802.htm</a>	House of Commons - International Development Committee, 2011	House of Commons Report on DFID's role in infrastructure development in developing countries, including FCAS. The key questions that were explored included: where the priorities lay in strengthening infrastructure; which approaches and policies were most effective and 'pro-poor'; how infrastructure could be financed; the role of the private sector; and the capacity of DFID to provide successful approaches, including whether it had the appropriate staffing and expertise to implement these approaches. Evidence on water, transport, regional infrastructure and urban	Case studies of Policy and Institutional Reform  Case studies of impact	1a, 1f, 2a, 2c, 2d, 3b	Various

		development. Relevant information is in Chapter 3 which also provides a useful case study of DFID investment in roads in DRC. The suggestions provided by the committee and <a href="#">DFID's response</a> to that are instructive.			
A review of World Bank support for accountability institutions in the context of governance and anticorruption <a href="http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2012/02/13/000356161_20120213012257/Rendered/PDF/667550NWP00PUB00AccountabilityFinal.pdf">http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2012/02/13/000356161_20120213012257/Rendered/PDF/667550NWP00PUB00AccountabilityFinal.pdf</a>	IEG, 2011	The final report synthesises results from country case studies in Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Cambodia, Guatemala, Liberia, and Moldova. Relevant examples on strengthening local governance in infrastructure are Cambodia's Rural Infrastructure and Local Governance Project and The Liberian Agency for Community Empowerment (pg 42). Note that the focus of this paper is on the institutions outside the executive branch.	Case studies of Policy and Institutional Reform	2a, 2e, 2f	Various
Project Concept Note: The Role of ICTs in Post-Conflict Reconstruction <a href="http://www.infodev.org/en/Project.133.html">http://www.infodev.org/en/Project.133.html</a>	infoDev, 2011	The Program would comprise two overlapping phases: a research phase (2011), which would examine six contrasting case studies of post-conflict reconstruction, and a second phase (2011-2012) which would draw lessons from these and other examples to produce recommendations to governments and the donor community on the sequencing of ICT reforms and investments that could be followed in the aftermath of a conflict. Note that no research output has been published yet.	Case studies of Policy and Institutional Reform  Case studies of impact	N/A	ICT
Water, Crisis and Climate Change in Uganda- A policy brief <a href="http://www.ifp-ew.eu/pdf/201108IfPEWWaterCrisisClimChangeUganda.pdf">www.ifp-ew.eu/pdf/201108IfPEWWaterCrisisClimChangeUganda.pdf</a>	Initiative for Peacebuilding 2011	This policy brief gives an overview of the challenges Uganda is facing in the water sector and their potential for turning into local conflicts by outlining some of the common and possible worsening conflict dynamics around water in Uganda. In order to identify ways forward and actions to prevent these challenges from turning into conflict, a number of innovative approaches and initiatives to solve and	Case studies of impact	2e, 2g	WATSAN

		prevent water conflicts are illustrated. Water can drive conflicts or resolve conflicts. Evidence on conflict sensitive water infrastructure (pg 17), managing corruption and community involvement (pg 17)			
ICE Infrastructure Development Toolkit <a href="http://www.ice.org.uk/Toolkit">http://www.ice.org.uk/Toolkit</a>	Institute of Civil Engineers	Institute of Civil Engineers' toolkit for international development. It maps out responses to the challenges faced in international development and poses searching questions and suggests appropriate actions across a range of issues which fall within the infrastructure delivery cycle (policy, planning, implementation, in-use). These can be adapted to develop FCAS-specific 'best practice' principles for engineers/planners.	Other	2d?	Various
Local Business, Local Peace: the Peace building Potential of the Domestic Private Sector <a href="http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PNADL015.pdf">http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PNADL015.pdf</a>	International Alert, 2006	Focused more broadly on the role of private sector in peace building and reconstruction in FCAS. Some evidence of private sector involvement in infrastructure development (mainly ICT) in Sierra Leone and Somalia (summary pg 5). Examples do not address 'large scale' infrastructure.	Case studies of impact	1c	Various
Strengthening the economic dimensions of Peace building <a href="http://www.international-alert.org/our-work/strengthening-economic-dimension-peacebuilding">http://www.international-alert.org/our-work/strengthening-economic-dimension-peacebuilding</a>	International Alert, 2009	Northern Uganda: the case study illustrates the challenge of planning for "early recovery" in the context of an on-going and fragile peace process, and identifies opportunities for enabling a peace economy through early recovery; Nepal: this report explores possible roles for the business community in supporting economic recovery after war, and illustrates the need to link capital-centric peace processes and economic development planning with district-level perspectives and needs; Sri Lanka: this study looks at some of the conceptual links made between youth, unemployment and conflict, and identifies	Case studies of impact	2a, 2d, 2f	Various

		<p>several gaps in practice; and</p> <p>Colombia: this case study explores lessons learnt on “alternative livelihood” programming in situations of on-going violence, and identifies entry-points for conflict-sensitivity</p>			
		<p>The most relevant case study is that of infrastructure investment in Northern Uganda (see Case Study paper, pg 26).</p>			
Peace building Essentials for Economic Development Practitioners <a href="http://www.international-alert.org/news/peacebuilding-essentials-economic-development-practitioners">http://www.international-alert.org/news/peacebuilding-essentials-economic-development-practitioners</a>	International Alert, 2010	Series of practice notes that Alert is producing, in partnership with leading experts and practitioners from relevant fields. The topics covered include market development; business environment reforms; FDI; socio-economic reintegration of ex-combatants; economic dimensions of peace processes; and natural resource management. None of the publications focuses on infrastructure development as a strategy to promote peace and stability	Other	N/A	N/A
Redevelopment of inland water transport for post-conflict reconstruction in Southern Sudan <a href="http://www.eli.org/pdf/CGP%20Chapters/CGP_006_Ishiwatari.pdf">http://www.eli.org/pdf/CGP%20Chapters/CGP_006_Ishiwatari.pdf</a>	Ishiwatari, 2011	This chapter proposes ways to improve planning methods for transport redevelopment in post-conflict reconstruction. The development assistance project to restore and enhance inland water transport (IWT) in post-conflict Southern Sudan demonstrates that IWT plays a crucial role in reconstruction and that IWT can expand services with a small investment more easily than road transport.	Case studies of Policy and Institutional Reform  Case studies of impact	1a, 1c, 2a	Transport
Addressing the Need for Water Service Delivery in Fragile States The Case of German Donor Involvement in Yemen- note restricted access <a href="http://www.springerlink.com/content/h59737w8ht24x12g/">http://www.springerlink.com/content/h59737w8ht24x12g/</a>	Lindemann, 2008	This study takes the example of German donor support to the water sector of Yemen and identifies lessons for good international engagement in fragile states. German development cooperation has taken up this challenge by devising a “multi-level strategy” that combines support to sectoral reform at the macro	Case studies of Policy and Institutional Reform	?	WATSAN

<p>Aid that works: Successful development in Fragile States  <a href="http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2006/12/29/000020953_20061229113317/Rendered/PDF/379590REVI SED01OFFICIAL0USE0ONLY1.pdf">http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2006/12/29/000020953_20061229113317/Rendered/PDF/379590REVI SED01OFFICIAL0USE0ONLY1.pdf</a></p>	<p>Manor, J-World Bank, 2006</p>	<p>and meso level with the creation of decentralized and commercialized service utilities at the micro level. Specific “lessons learned” from German donor involvement in the Yemenite water sector include the need for (1) context sensitivity, (2) state building through intervention at different levels, (3) dialogue and participation, (4) conflict prevention, (5) alignment with local priorities, and (6) donor coordination. Note that lessons from this paper are summarized in the ODI 2008 literature review. This paper also provides examples from other FCAS such as Eritrea.</p> <p>Presented in this study are nine development initiatives in six less developed countries - Afghanistan, Cambodia, Mozambique, Sierra Leone, Timor Leste and Northern Uganda. The cases show that development initiatives, which engage local communities and local level governments, are often able to have significant impact. Most case studies are related to social sectors but useful information on small scale infrastructure development can be found in the case study on Cambodia's Seila Program (pg 85); Mozambique's project of decentralised district planning and financing in Nampula Province (pg 173); The Community Fora Process in Mazar-e-Sharif, Afghanistan (pg 199); and The Northern Uganda Social Action Fund Project (pg 253). The Cambodia and Afghanistan programs both started as infrastructure/engineering projects and developed into community participation projects. The Mozambique project was mainly related to governance reform. The Ugandan case study analyses both The Northern Uganda Reconstruction Project (large scale infrastructure) and The</p>	<p>Case studies of impact of 1a, 1b, 1c, 1d, 2a, 2e, 2f, 2g Various</p>
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<p>Infrastructure development in the Shadow of Conflict: Aligning Incentives and Attracting Investment</p> <p><a href="http://crgp.stanford.edu/publications/working_papers/Mardirosian_Infrastructure_Development_WP0058.pdf">http://crgp.stanford.edu/publications/working_papers/Mardirosian_Infrastructure_Development_WP0058.pdf</a></p>	<p>Mardirosian, 2010</p>	<p>Community Action Program (small scale) which preceded the NUSAF. Most of the examples presented in these case studies do not cover large scale projects.</p> <p>Explores the financial structures and political risk mitigation mechanisms available to private foreign investors to invest in post-conflict scenarios. Focuses on methods of incentivizing increased private sector investment in the infrastructure sector after conflict. Also investigates historical post-conflict infrastructure investment trends, and finds that telecommunications projects receive funding directly after conflict, followed by transportation, energy, and, finally, water projects. Focuses on civil infrastructure; presents theoretical models of infrastructure development and provides examples, mainly from Iraq and Afghanistan. Does not provide any direct answers to our research questions but findings can be used to develop a general infrastructure investment strategy in FCAS.</p>	<p>Case studies of Policy and Institutional Reform</p> <p>2d</p> <p>Other</p>	<p>All</p>
<p>Chinese Construction Companies in Angola: A Local Linkages Perspective'</p> <p><a href="http://commodities.open.ac.uk/discussionpapers">http://commodities.open.ac.uk/discussionpapers</a></p>	<p>MMCP-Corkin, 2011</p>	<p>Focusing on the strategic orientation of large Chinese companies state-owned enterprises (SOEs) operating in Africa's infrastructure sectors (other than oil), the report seeks to focus on the determinants of their sourcing behaviour, the manner in which this reflected in their use of local inputs, and in their linkages to the national system of innovation (NSI) in an African country. The section on infrastructure (pg 49) describes how poor infrastructure acts as a detriment to investment. The article also analyses employment generated from Chinese investment. Overall it summarises the challenges and opportunities of infrastructure investment by Chinese</p>	<p>Case studies of impact</p> <p>2a, 2d, 2f, 3a</p> <p>Other</p>	<p>Various</p>

Commodities and Linkages: Industrialisation in Sub Saharan Africa <a href="http://commodities.open.ac.uk/discussionpapers">http://commodities.open.ac.uk/discussionpapers</a>	MMCP-Morris et al, 2011	companies in a FCAS Summary of findings of detailed empirical enquiry (all other MMCP Papers) into the determinants of the breadth and depth of linkages in eight SSA countries (Angola, Botswana, Gabon, Ghana, Nigeria, South Africa Tanzania, and Zambia)	Other		3a	Various
Enhancing linkages of oil and gas industry in the Nigerian economy <a href="http://commodities.open.ac.uk/discussionpapers">http://commodities.open.ac.uk/discussionpapers</a>	MMCP-Oyejide & Adewuyi	The specific objectives of this study include identification and analysis of areas of linkages that the oil and gas industry has created with the rest of the Nigerian economy. Also includes identification of the local content elements in oil and gas activities in Nigeria and examination of the role of ownership, infrastructure, NSI, skill, policy and finance in fostering localisation of oil sector activities with high output and employment potential. Further, the study assesses the spill-over effects from oil and gas industry to the rest of the economy and regional economy. It examines the impacts of the policy measures that have been and/or are being implemented in enhancing linkages in oil and gas sector. There is not much direct evidence on the impact of infrastructure investment but policy recommendations are covered at the end.	Case Studies of impact Other		2c, 2d	Various
The contribution to local enterprise development of infrastructure for commodity extraction projects: Tanzania's central corridor and Mozambique's Zambezi Valley <a href="http://commodities.open.ac.uk/discussionpapers">http://commodities.open.ac.uk/discussionpapers</a>	MMCP-Perkins & Robbins, 2011	This report seeks to investigate in what way infrastructure provision and management (or shortcomings of such provision and management) might have constrained or enabled mining investment and local firm linkages to this mining activity (with a primary focus on the recent experience of Tanzania's Central Development Corridor as well as that of the Zambezi Valley in Mozambique). These aren't FCAS but the reach of the Central Development Corridor (CDC)	Case Studies of impact Other		1a, 2c, 3a	Various

		extends into Rwanda, Burundi, the DRC and Uganda. The lessons derived from this study could be extended to infrastructure development by large MNCs (particularly in extractives) in FCAS.			
Provision of Infrastructure in Post Conflict Situations <a href="http://www.ti-up.org/uploads/public/documents/Key%20Documents/Infrastructure%20in%20Post%20Conflict.pdf">http://www.ti-up.org/uploads/public/documents/Key%20Documents/Infrastructure%20in%20Post%20Conflict.pdf</a>	Mott MacDonald, 2005	Covers literature on infrastructure dating till mid-200s. Aims to address needs in the DFID Competency Framework covering infrastructure. The paper covers water and sanitation, transport, shelter, communications and energy infrastructure sectors, as well as the reinstatement of public buildings. It includes brief examples from both conflict and post-conflict countries	Case studies on impact	1b, 1c, 2a, 2f	All
			Case studies of Policy and Institutional Reform		
			Other		
State-Making and the Post-Conflict City: Integration in Dili, Disintegration in Timor-Leste <a href="http://www2.lse.ac.uk/internationalDevelopment/research/crisisStates/download/wp/wpSeries2/WP322.pdf">http://www2.lse.ac.uk/internationalDevelopment/research/crisisStates/download/wp/wpSeries2/WP322.pdf</a>	Moxham, 2008	Evidence on how the state of rural, agricultural and marketing infrastructure has influenced peace and state building in Timor Leste. The paper states that poor rural infrastructure development after independence in addition to explosive urban development in Dili contributed to the 2006 conflict.	Case studies of Policy and Institutional Reform	1c, 2a, 2f	Various
			Other		
Peace, Prosperity, and Pro-Growth Entrepreneurship <a href="http://www.wider.unu.edu/publications/newsletter/articles/en_GB/11-03-2008-feature-article_files/81046319827124320/default/dp2007-02.pdf">http://www.wider.unu.edu/publications/newsletter/articles/en_GB/11-03-2008-feature-article_files/81046319827124320/default/dp2007-02.pdf</a>	Naudé, 2007	Assesses the role of entrepreneurship in peace building and state building in post conflict situations and presents suggestions. Argues that private sector investment and entrepreneurship may or may not contribute to growth and peace building in PCR. Not many detailed examples and not infrastructure specific but the proposed argument could be used in devising a policy for encouraging private investment in FCAS	Other	2d?	N/A
Reforming Small Power Systems under Political Volatility: The Case of Nepal <a href="http://www.econ.cam.ac.uk/dae/repec/cam/pdf/cwpe1133.pdf">http://www.econ.cam.ac.uk/dae/repec/cam/pdf/cwpe1133.pdf</a>	Nepal & Jamsb, 2011	This paper assesses the electricity sector reforms across small power systems while citing Nepal as an example. The on-going political instability and increasing electricity demand make power sector reform in Nepal and similar small systems a more	Case studies of Policy and Institutional Reform	1e, 2b, 3b	Power
			Other		

<p>Power Conflict and Growth  <a href="http://www.odi.org.uk/projects/details.asp?id=1216&amp;title=power-livelihoods-conflict-case-studies-political-economy-analysis-humanitarian-action">http://www.odi.org.uk/projects/details.asp?id=1216&amp;title=power-livelihoods-conflict-case-studies-political-economy-analysis-humanitarian-action</a></p>	ODI, 2003	<p>complex process. Does not answer any research question directly but provides an interesting example of how fragility can affect reform in infrastructure development (in this case power generation) to the detriment of a developing country. Relevant text has been highlighted</p>	<p>Case studies of Policy and Institutional Reform  Other</p>	N/A	N/A
<p>Improving the Provision of Basic Services for the Poor in Fragile Environments: Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene  International Literature Review  <a href="http://www.odi.org.uk/resources/docs/3603.pdf">http://www.odi.org.uk/resources/docs/3603.pdf</a></p>	ODI, 2008	<p>The focus of this review is on domestic water supply, sanitation and hygiene services in rural and urban areas including in public places, schools and health facilities. It does not touch on the management of water resources, water for agriculture, industry or other development purposes. Section 1 discusses the challenges facing WASH service delivery in fragile environments, makes reference to the linkages between WASH service delivery and state legitimacy and describes the scope and limits of the review. Section 2 discusses how the on-going paradigm shift within the sector, from a projectised, fragmented approach to a more integrated approach, relates to donor engagement in fragile states including instruments and frameworks, and questions relating to aid effectiveness and funding mechanisms. Section 3 highlights particular donor</p>	<p>Case studies of impact  Case studies of Policy and Institutional Reform  Other</p>	<p>1c, 1d, 2a, 2c, 2d, 2e, 2f, 3a</p>	WATSAN

<p>Water for Recovery and Peace Programme PACT Sudan  <a href="http://www.odi.org.uk/resources/docs/2366.pdf">www.odi.org.uk/resources/docs/2366.pdf</a></p>	<p>ODI, 2008</p>	<p>approaches to reaching the poorest and most vulnerable in fragile states, and touches on cross-cutting issues such as gender and sustainability. Section 4 concludes the review by identifying key challenges, trade-offs and options for donors supporting WASH service delivery in fragile environments. Examples are drawn from a range of country contexts including Afghanistan, Cambodia, East Timor, Eritrea, Nepal, Indonesia, the Solomon Islands, Southern Sudan, Vietnam and Yemen. Relevant text has been highlighted.</p>	<p>Case studies of impact</p>	<p>1c, 1d, 2a, 2d, 2e, 2f</p>	<p>WATSAN</p>
<p>The evidence on the impact of employment creation on stability and poverty reduction in fragile states: Systematic review</p>	<p>ODI, unpublished</p>	<p>This systematic review identifies the current literature on the evidence of the impacts of employment creation on stability and poverty in fragile states. It assesses the empirical evidence available, in terms of content and quality, and identifies critical research gaps, proposing priority areas for future research in this</p>	<p>Econometric evidence on impact</p>	<p>1a</p>	<p>Various</p>

		area. The review examined three main types of employment creation programmes which are implemented in fragile contexts: direct employment (e.g. public works programmes), employment-enabling macro-policies, and the promotion of self-employment, in 31 FCAS countries. The study is not disaggregated enough to derive any lessons on the impact of physical infrastructure in particular on employment or stability (infrastructure comes under the public works program policy option).			
Principles for Good International Engagement in Fragile States and Situations. <a href="http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/61/45/38368714.pdf">http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/61/45/38368714.pdf</a>	OECD, 2007	The Principles are intended to help international actors foster constructive engagement between national and international stakeholders in countries with problems of weak governance and conflict, and during episodes of temporary fragility in the stronger. These are general principles which can be modified to specifically address infrastructure investment.	Other	N/A	N/A
Service Delivery in Fragile States: key concepts, findings and lessons <a href="http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/17/54/40886707.pdf">www.oecd.org/dataoecd/17/54/40886707.pdf</a>	OECD, 2008	Mainly focused on health and education	Other	N/A	N/A
Integrity in State building: Anti-Corruption with a State building Lens <a href="http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/26/31/45019804.pdf">http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/26/31/45019804.pdf</a>	OECD, 2009	Identifies the opportunities, challenges and constraints for addressing corruption in fragile states. Explores the complementarities between the international community's current approaches towards both state building and fighting corruption in fragile states. This study draws on the experience of donors' attempts to tackle corruption in fragile state situations, and relevant lessons learnt in related areas. It points at the lack of evidence and does not tackle	Other	3a, 3b	N/A

Aid in Support of Gender Equality in Fragile and Conflict-affected States	OECD, 2010	infrastructure specifically. But provides recommendations and useful information on the links between service delivery and corruption (see table on pg 27)	Other	2f	Various
<a href="http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/58/9/46206455.pdf">http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/58/9/46206455.pdf</a>		Provides an overview of DAC members' funding targeted to gender equality in fragile and conflict-affected state. Most funding is in social sectors including WATSAN. Not much gender focusses aid in other infrastructure sectors. No evidence of whether this is effective in achieving aims.			
Power sector reforms in Nigeria: opportunities and challenges	Okoro & Chukuni, 2007	This paper looks at the overall power sector reforms in Nigeria and evaluates the opportunities and challenges; while advocating introduction of a demand side management (DSM) program by Power Holding Company of Nigeria (PHCN) as a way of reducing energy consumption among customers with emphasis on energy conservation, energy efficiency and load management. Relevant discussion is on power generation by IPPs in the Niger Delta- hard to achieve due to difficult security situation but likely to generate much needed employment. But not a very detailed or insightful analysis.	Case studies of Policy and Institutional Reform	1e, 2d	Power
<a href="http://www.erc.uct.ac.za/jesa/volume18/18-3jesa-okoro.pdf">http://www.erc.uct.ac.za/jesa/volume18/18-3jesa-okoro.pdf</a>					
Background Paper: Contribution of Infrastructure to Growth and Poverty Reduction in East Asia and the Pacific	OPM-Jones, 2004	The objective of this paper is to present a synthesis of the links between infrastructure development and growth, service delivery and poverty reduction in the East Asia and Pacific region. The findings of this background paper are intended to set the policy objectives of the wider study in terms of infrastructure provision and financing and to inform the treatment of other key themes in the study. The paper seeks to develop a framework that will broaden and deepen the debate about pro-poor policies and infrastructure	Other	1a, 2b	Various
<a href="http://www.opml.co.uk/sites/opml/files/ADB_Final_Report_2.pdf">http://www.opml.co.uk/sites/opml/files/ADB_Final_Report_2.pdf</a>					

<p><b>Delivering Health Services in Fragile States and Difficult Environments: 13 Key Principles</b>  <a href="http://www.healthpovertyaction.org/wp-content/uploads/downloads/2010/12/Keyprinciplesforworkinginfragilestatesreport2.pdf">http://www.healthpovertyaction.org/wp-content/uploads/downloads/2010/12/Keyprinciplesforworkinginfragilestatesreport2.pdf</a></p>	<p>Oswald &amp; Clewett, 2007</p>	<p>development.  Drawing on examples and case studies from six countries (Burma/Myanmar, Cambodia, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Peru and Somaliland), this paper highlights 13 key principles for policy makers and implementers which improve the delivery of health services in fragile states and difficult environments. Related to health which is not included in our study scope.</p>	<p>Case studies of impact  Case studies of Policy and Institutional Reform</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>Crude Days Ahead? Oil and the resource curse in Sudan  <a href="http://afraf.oxfordjournals.org/content/109/437/617.abstract">http://afraf.oxfordjournals.org/content/109/437/617.abstract</a></p>	<p>Patey, 2010</p>	<p>This PEA provides <i>some</i> evidence of oil as a source of conflict and environment degradation in Sudan. There is also some evidence that expansion of oil infrastructure has brought more roads and public transportation, access to markets, and wider mobile network coverage (pg 632). Oil infrastructure has been developed in a way that exacerbates existing inequalities between the north and the south (pg 634). Overall not much relevant material directly addressing our research questions.</p>	<p>Case studies of impact</p>	<p>1a, 1e, 3a, 3b</p>	<p>Various</p>
<p>Development Finance Institutions and Infrastructure: A Systematic Review of Evidence for Development Additionality  <a href="http://www.ids.ac.uk/files/dmfile/2012IDS-PIDGSystematicReviewFinal.pdf">http://www.ids.ac.uk/files/dmfile/2012IDS-PIDGSystematicReviewFinal.pdf</a></p>	<p>PIDG, 2012</p>	<p>This systematic review looks at the evidence of the impact of DFI support (including PIDG support) for private-participation-in infrastructure (PPI), on economic growth and poverty reduction. It also draws conclusions from this evidence to help DFIs better target their investment to maximise their impact on economic growth and poverty reduction.</p> <p>There is evidence on the impact of private investment on economic growth and the theory of change has been explained. However FCAS is not a focus and have not been identified as a separate issue.</p>	<p>Other</p>	<p>2b, 2d</p>	<p>Various</p>

<p>The Private Sector's Role in the Provision of Infrastructure in Post-Conflict Countries</p> <p><a href="http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTCPR/214578-1111996036679/20618754/WP16_Web.pdf">http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTCPR/214578-1111996036679/20618754/WP16_Web.pdf</a></p>	PPIAF, 2004	<p>This paper considers the prospects for countries emerging from conflict to attract private investment into their infrastructure sectors and reviews the options available to them. It examines private investment patterns in post-conflict countries (using the World Bank typology) based on the Bank's Private Participation in Infrastructure database, and looks at some success stories that may offer useful policy lessons for other post-conflict countries. Provides useful examples of post conflict infrastructure investment in; using infrastructure for peace building in Bosnia (pg 6); small scale power generation in Cambodia (pg 10); and the successful use of private sector investment in Mozambique, Philippines and El Salvador (pg 18)</p>	<p>Case studies of impact</p> <p>Case studies of Policy and Institutional Reform</p>	1c, 2a, 2d	All
<p>Transforming telecoms in Afghanistan</p> <p><a href="http://www.ppiaf.org/ppiaf/sites/ppiaf.org/files/publication/Gridlines-1-Transforming%20Telecoms%20in%20Afgh%20-%20BBhatia%20NGupta.pdf">http://www.ppiaf.org/ppiaf/sites/ppiaf.org/files/publication/Gridlines-1-Transforming%20Telecoms%20in%20Afgh%20-%20BBhatia%20NGupta.pdf</a></p>	PPIAF, 2006	<p>Case study on the development of the telecom sector in Afghanistan by encouraging private sector investment. Also highlights donor involvement in the sector. Gives some evidence of impact on employment and access to services.</p>	<p>Case studies of impact</p> <p>Case studies of Policy and Institutional Reform</p>	1a, 1b, 2a, 2d	ICT
<p>Partnering for water in Côte d'Ivoire</p> <p><a href="http://www.ppiaf.org/ppiaf/sites/ppiaf.org/files/Gridlines-50-Partnering%20for%20Water%20in%20CI%20-%20PMarin_1.pdf">http://www.ppiaf.org/ppiaf/sites/ppiaf.org/files/Gridlines-50-Partnering%20for%20Water%20in%20CI%20-%20PMarin_1.pdf</a></p>	PPIAF, 2009	<p>The public-private partnership (PPP) for the national water utility of Côte d'Ivoire is the oldest and largest water PPP in the developing world. This paper discusses the creation of this PPP, its impact, resilience during civil war and de facto partition. Also presents lessons learnt and recommendations for the way forward</p>	<p>Case studies of impact</p> <p>Case studies of Policy and Institutional Reform</p>	1a, 1c, 2a, 2d	WATSAN
<p>Improving water services in a Post conflict situation</p> <p><a href="http://www.ppiaf.org/ppiaf/sites/ppiaf.../52-water-postconflict-situation.pdf">www.ppiaf.org/ppiaf/sites/ppiaf.../52-water-postconflict-situation.pdf</a></p>	PPIAF, 2010	<p>The traditional solution, involving technical assistance delivered by international consultants, has often proved disappointing. An alternative is to bring in a professional operator for a few years</p>	<p>Case studies of impact</p> <p>Case studies of</p>	1b, 2a, 2d	WATSAN

		through a management contract. In post-war Kosovo the sizable improvements achieved under a three year management contract for water services in the Gjakovë-Rahovec area suggest that it can be a promising approach for post-conflict situations. This paper looks at the successes and failures of this approach	Policy and Institutional Reform		
PPIAF Assistance in Yemen <a href="https://www.ppiaf.org/ppiaf/sites/ppiaf.org/files/documents/PPIAF-Assistance-in-Yemen-March-2011.pdf">https://www.ppiaf.org/ppiaf/sites/ppiaf.org/files/documents/PPIAF-Assistance-in-Yemen-March-2011.pdf</a>	PPIAF, 2011	Overview of PPIAF technical assistance in 3 sectors in Yemen: WATSAN, Roads and Gas. Does not provide any evidence on whether PPIAF's suggestions have worked or delivered any significant impact	Other	2d	Various
PPIAF Supports the Reconstruction of Infrastructure in Post-Conflict Countries in Sub-Saharan Africa <a href="http://www.ppiaf.org/ppiaf/sites/ppiaf.org/files/publication/PPIAF-Impact-Stories-Post-Conflict.pdf">http://www.ppiaf.org/ppiaf/sites/ppiaf.org/files/publication/PPIAF-Impact-Stories-Post-Conflict.pdf</a>	PPIAF, 2011	PPIAF note on how it supports reconstruction efforts in many post-conflict countries in Sub-Saharan Africa, fostering sustainable economic growth through private sector involvement in infrastructure. In particular, PPIAF involvement in the Democratic Republic of Congo, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, and Sierra Leone has contributed to the reconstruction and rehabilitation of infrastructure, the reform of institutions, and the creation of a strong framework for public-private partnerships (PPPs). Again does not provide any evidence on whether PPIAF's suggestions have worked or delivered any significant impact	Other	2d	Various
Sierra Leone's infrastructure : a continental perspective <a href="http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2011/06/29/000158349_20110629104032/Rendered/PDF/WPS5713.pdf">http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2011/06/29/000158349_20110629104032/Rendered/PDF/WPS5713.pdf</a>	Pushak & Foster, 2011	This report presents the key AICD findings for Sierra Leone allowing the country's infrastructure situation to be benchmarked against that of its African peers. The report provides a general overview of the state of the economic infrastructure (see pg 13 for summary). It assesses the potential impact of infrastructure investment on economic growth. It also analyses the performance so far in various sectors, investment	Econometric evidence on impact  Case studies of impact  Case studies of Policy and Institutional Reform	1a, 1b, 2d, 2e, 3a, 3b	All

<p>RAND Guidebook for Supporting Economic Assistance During Stability and Support Operations  <a href="http://www.rand.org/pubs/technical_reports/TR633.html">http://www.rand.org/pubs/technical_reports/TR633.html</a></p>	<p>RAND, 2011</p>	<p>priorities of donors and the government; including the state of private investment; MNC involvement in natural resources; inefficiencies in key utilities; and CLTs. It also presents recommendations for future investment in infrastructure. Mini case studies on Bumbuna Power Plant (pg 14) and CLT (pg 31)</p> <p>Designed to help U.S. Army personnel more effectively use economic assistance to support economic and infrastructure development. Designed to apply to current and future conflict settings. Focused on tactical unit commanders. Buttressed by actual unit experiences in contingency operations.</p> <p>The guidebook first discusses the economic issues that should be considered as part of pre-deployment preparation, including actors engaged in economic and infrastructure development that U.S. military personnel may encounter or with whom they may work (pg 21). The second part of the guidebook discusses seven topic areas including infrastructure; agriculture (pg 67); private sector development and employment generation (pg 93); natural resource management (109); and the effect of the U.S. military on local economies (pg 119). The study draws on reports from personnel who have served in Bosnia, Iraq, Afghanistan, and other stability operations as well as the experiences of the foreign assistance community to provide detailed suggestions on economic programs and initiatives that have worked well in stability operations. Chapter 5 in particular provides interesting evidence on infrastructure investment linking it to peace building and stabilisation in Iraq and Afghanistan. It also considers</p>	<p>Case studies of impact</p> <p>2c, 2d, 2f, 3a</p> <p>Various</p> <p>Other</p>
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<p>Developing Stability Community-Driven Development and Reconstruction in Conflict-Affected Settings (Dissertation)  <a href="http://www.rand.org/pubs/rgs_dissertations/RGSD288.html">http://www.rand.org/pubs/rgs_dissertations/RGSD288.html</a></p>	<p>RAND-Lawson, 2011</p>	<p>corruption and procurement procedures and provides recommendations.</p> <p>Using a comparative case study approach, this dissertation tests the hypothesis that development and reconstruction actors can feasibly implement sound development and reconstruction across a relatively wide spectrum of conflict, but varying levels and natures of violence can affect its delivery. It develops an analytic framework that defines seven principles of sound development and reconstruction and identifies three aspects of the conflict context — the background; the current social, economic and political factors; and the security environment — that affect these principles. This framework is applied to three community-driven development and reconstruction (CDD/R) programs: the National Solidarity Program in Nangarhar, Afghanistan; Tuungane in the Kivus, the DRC; and Projet de Développement Communautaire Participatif en Milieu Rural and Projet de Développement Communautaire Participatif en Milieu Urbaine in Haiti. These programs all contain an element of infrastructure development albeit not at a larger level</p>	<p>Case studies of 2a, 2e, 2d, Various impact</p> <p>Other</p>
<p>Getting the Policies Right The Prioritization and Sequencing of Policies in Post-Conflict Countries (Dissertation)  <a href="http://www.rand.org/pubs/rgs_dissertations/2007/RAND_RGSD222.pdf">www.rand.org/pubs/rgs_dissertations/2007/RAND_RGSD222.pdf</a></p>	<p>RAND-Timilsina, 2007</p>	<p>Analyzing three cases of post-conflict reconstruction (Cambodia, Mozambique, and Haiti) and expert opinions of 30 academicians and practitioners, this study identifies major reconstruction policies, outlines the preferred way to prioritize and sequence them, and develops a framework to help policymakers better navigate the complexities and challenges of forming appropriate policies which help sustain peace and reduce the risk of violence re-occurring. Cambodia's</p>	<p>Case studies of 1a, 1e, 2a, Various impact</p> <p>Case studies of Policy and Institutional Reform</p> <p>Other</p>

			reconstruction (mixed success), Mozambique (successful transition from war), and Haiti (reconstruction in 90s and inability to sustain peace). Each case study analyses infrastructure development (and therefore its role in PCR) under the economic policies heading.			
Water and conflict: Making water delivery conflict-sensitive in Uganda <a href="http://www.isn.ethz.ch/isn/Digital-Library/Publications/Detail/?ots591=0C54E3B3-1E9C-BE1E-2C24-A6A8C7060233&amp;lng=en&amp;id=90986">http://www.isn.ethz.ch/isn/Digital-Library/Publications/Detail/?ots591=0C54E3B3-1E9C-BE1E-2C24-A6A8C7060233&amp;lng=en&amp;id=90986</a>	Safer 2008	World,	This report documents how two development projects in Uganda became more conflict sensitive, and as a result, brought many benefits to the recipient communities. It highlights the experience and lessons learned from promoting conflict-sensitive development in two water projects (Kasese district, Western Uganda and Arua district in the West Nile region), and seeks to contribute to a broader understanding of how these approaches can be used by development actors to promote peace, especially in areas which are prone to conflicts arising due to water access. I'm not sure whether these projects can be classified as large scale infrastructure (boreholes and gravity flow schemes) but this does provide useful lessons for implementing community driven projects on ground.	Case studies of impact  Other	2a, 2e	WATSAN
China and conflict-affected states <a href="http://www.saferworld.org.uk/resources/view-resource/613">http://www.saferworld.org.uk/resources/view-resource/613</a>	Safer 2012	World,	This report highlights the implications for peace and stability of China's growing engagement in conflict affected states. It is based on Saferworld research in Nepal, Sri Lanka, Sudan and South Sudan. It sets out key findings, conclusions and recommendations for Chinese and Western actors. Infrastructure related evidence is found in all case studies: resources-for-loans agreements (pg 21); sri lanka case study (pg 48); Nepal case study (pg 68); sudan case study (pg 115). A useful summary of using infrastructure in peacebuilding in Sudan is given in the	Case studies of impact  Case studies of Policy and Institutional Reform	1a, 1c, 2a, 2c, 3a	Various

		briefing note (pg10). Overall, evidence of <i>impact</i> on peace building, stability, employment and economic growth is not very robust or clear.			
Infrastructure and Poverty: A Gender Analysis  <a href="http://www.bridge.ids.ac.uk/reports/re51.pdf">http://www.bridge.ids.ac.uk/reports/re51.pdf</a>	Sida- Masika & Baden, 1997	Focus on gender sensitive infrastructure especially in transport and WATSAN. No specific examples from FCAS other than of road building in Mozambique (pg 16) but again there is more policy advice than actual evidence, particularly in how gender sensitivity is important in the context of conflict/fragility.	Other	1d?	Various
The Pakistan Infrastructure Report <a href="http://www.sbp.org.pk/departments/ibfd/InfrastructureTaskForceReport.pdf">http://www.sbp.org.pk/departments/ibfd/InfrastructureTaskForceReport.pdf</a>	State Bank of Pakistan, 2010	Overview of WATSAN, roads and power sectors but with focus on financing, management and regulatory issues	Other	N/A	Various
Study on Aid Effectiveness in the Infrastructure Sector: Final Report <a href="http://www.urban.org/publications/411848.html">http://www.urban.org/publications/411848.html</a>	The Urban Institute, 2009	The goal of this study is to identify lessons learned from the application of the Paris Declaration tenets in the infrastructure sector. One key hypothesis to test is whether the unique characteristics of the infrastructure sector would result in unique challenges and opportunities in implementing the Paris Declaration tenets, different from those in other sectors. Within the sector itself, the study looks at the hypothesis that the implementation challenges would be different for large-scale infrastructure, such as major roads and bridges, and for small-scale projects, such as rural water and sanitation programs. The analysis is based on 14 infrastructure case studies from four countries in Africa and three countries in Asia (see summary on pg 5)	Case studies of Policy and Institutional Reform  Other	2a, 2f	Various
Global Corruption Report 2005: Corruption in Construction and Post Conflict Reconstruction	Transparency International, 2005	Contains a special feature on corruption in post-conflict reconstruction. Philippe Le Billon examines the nature of corruption in post-conflict situations (page 73), and	Case studies of impact	2f, 3b, 3c	Various

<a href="http://www.transparency.org/publications/gcr/gcr_2005#download">http://www.transparency.org/publications/gcr/gcr_2005#download</a>		points to the particular damage it can do, undermining both peace-building efforts and the rule of law, storing up serious long-term problems. The need for anti-corruption measures is particularly acute in the first years after conflict. As Reinoud Leenders and Justin Alexander argue in their case study of Iraq (page 82), strong and immediate measures to curb corruption will be essential when the real spending on reconstruction starts	Other	The Role of Transparency International in Fighting Corruption in Infrastructure <a href="http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTDECABCTOK2006/Resources/OLeary.pdf">http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTDECABCTOK2006/Resources/OLeary.pdf</a>	Transparency International, 2006	This paper sets out the experience of Transparency International (TI) in fighting corruption worldwide in infrastructure, particularly in the construction, electricity, telecommunications and water sectors. It focuses on identifying the sources of corruption in each sector and the available toolkits (best practice) for combating it. Has a useful Corruption in the project life-cycle diagram (pg 6). Provides examples of anti-corruption instruments in public contracting and one case study of successful implementation of an Integrity Water Pact in Karachi However there is no FCAS-specific evidence and no general evidence of how successful these approaches are.	Case studies of Policy and Institutional Reform  Other	Water Sector Recovery and Resourcing in Liberia <a href="http://www.siwi.org/documents/Resourses/Best/2010/2011_OTWF_Moses_Massah.pdf">http://www.siwi.org/documents/Resourses/Best/2010/2011_OTWF_Moses_Massah.pdf</a>	UNDP, 2010	This article presents evidence of the challenges to, and opportunities for, the water sector in achieving the targets to which Liberia has committed itself in its Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS) and in the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). It assesses the current state of access to improved water and sanitation, identifies the financing and institutional challenges and, through consultations among sector actors, recommends actions to address the bottlenecks to progress. There is no relevant content addressing	Other  N/A				2f, 3b, 3c  Various  WATSAN
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<p>Rebuilding Iraq: U.S. Water and Sanitation Efforts Need Improved Measures for Assessing Impact and Sustained Resources for Maintaining Facilities <a href="http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d05872.pdf">http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d05872.pdf</a></p>	<p>United States Government Accountability Office, 2005</p>	<p>our research questions. As part of GAO's review of Iraq reconstruction under the Comptroller General's authority, this report assess U.S. activities in the water and sanitation sector, including (1) the funding and status of U.S. activities (large scale and small scale projects including QIPs), (2) U.S. efforts to measure progress, (3) the factors affecting the implementation of reconstruction activities, and (4) the sustainability of U.S.-funded projects. Relevant text has been highlighted. However there is little evidence as the lack of sound performance data and measures for the water and sanitation sector present challenges in determining the impact of U.S. projects. However USAID funded services report that Iraqis experience low levels of access and satisfaction with water and sanitation services</p>	<p>Case studies of impact Other</p>	<p>2a, 2c, 2g</p>	<p>WATSAN</p>
<p>A Synthesis of Practical Lessons from Value Chain Projects in Conflict-Affected Environments. <a href="http://microlinks.kdid.org/sites/microlinks/files/resource/files/mR-1.pdf">http://microlinks.kdid.org/sites/microlinks/files/resource/files/mR-1.pdf</a></p>	<p>USAID-Parker, 2008</p>	<p>10 organizations captured results and lessons learned from projects that used value chain programming in conflict-affected environments. This paper extracts larger lessons that emerge from these implementing organizations and the programs they developed. It highlights poor physical infrastructure as an important constraint in value chain programming. No direct link to infrastructure development but its policy recommendations suggest that value chain programming should be considered while designing infrastructure investment programs in FCAS in order to stimulate local markets and encourage economic growth.</p>	<p>Other</p>	<p>2a</p>	<p>Various</p>
<p>Operating Contracts for Managing</p>	<p>USAID, 2007</p>	<p>The report reviews and analyses a set of</p>	<p>Case studies of</p>	<p>2a, 2d</p>	<p>WATSAN</p>

<p>Infrastructure Enterprises under Difficult Conditions</p> <p><a href="http://www.pwrf.info/Downloads/References/Contractualization/Operating%20Contracts%20for%20Managing%20Infrastructure%20Enterprises.pdf">http://www.pwrf.info/Downloads/References/Contractualization/Operating%20Contracts%20for%20Managing%20Infrastructure%20Enterprises.pdf</a></p>		<p>operating contracts for water, sanitation and electricity services that have been used in countries that are either in a post conflict situation or are considered difficult operating environments. It provides evidence from small case studies on standard and incentive based management contracts in various FCAS. These are quite specific guidelines but can be incorporated in the wider donor strategy of reform in infrastructure provision in FCAS.</p>	<p>Policy and Institutional Reform</p>
<p>Liberia Community Infrastructure Program I Report</p> <p><a href="http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PDAM103.pdf">http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PDAM103.pdf</a></p>	<p>USAID, 2008</p>	<p>Summary of the USAID program, including summary of DFID involvement in infrastructure with particular reference to peace building. It also outlines lessons learnt re the involvement of NGOs and construction firms. The impact of the project is explained separately. Most of the physical infrastructure referred mentioned here involves roads.</p>	<p>Case studies of impact</p> <p>1a, 1c, 2a, 2d, 2e</p> <p>Transport</p> <p>Other</p>
<p>A Guide to Economic Growth in Post Conflict Countries</p> <p><a href="http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PNADO408.pdf">http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PNADO408.pdf</a></p>	<p>USAID, 2009</p>	<p>This seeks to develop comprehensive recommendations for USAID and similar donors on how to encourage economic growth in countries emerging from conflict. The Guide is based on the premise that improved economic wellbeing can enhance the prospects for sustaining peace and reduce the high percentage of post-conflict countries that return to violence. The section on infrastructure investment provides recommendations on priority and sequencing of infrastructure assistance (summarised on pg 43); involvement of private sector and strategies to reduce corruption and mismanagement. The use of infrastructure in promoting peace is not a major theme. There is little evidence on what has worked but most of the content is policy</p>	<p>Other</p> <p>2a, 2d, 2f, 3c</p> <p>All</p>

<p>Pakistan Stabilisation Working Paper  <a href="http://www.usaid.gov/pk/docs/sectors/Stabilization_Working_Paper.pdf">http://www.usaid.gov/pk/docs/sectors/Stabilization_Working_Paper.pdf</a></p>	USAID, 2011	<p>recommendations.</p> <p>Overview of USAID's stabilisation projects in KP and FATA which supports the efforts of the Government of Pakistan to "clear, hold, and build" through short-term development activities and some longer term infrastructure investments. These efforts aim to make communities in conflict and post-conflict areas inhospitable to insurgents and more supportive of government authorities. Note that there is not much detailed analysis in this paper.</p>	<p>Case studies of 1c?          impact          Other</p>	Various
<p>Charting Progress: The Role of Women in Reconstruction and Stabilisation Operations  <a href="http://www.ceipaz.org/images/content/Role%20of%20women%20in%20reconstruction%20and%20stabilization.pdf">http://www.ceipaz.org/images/content/Role%20of%20women%20in%20reconstruction%20and%20stabilization.pdf</a></p>	USIP, 2005	<p>The bulk of this article provides examples of women's contributions to the four pillars of PCR and details "best practices" of the international community, including the US government, to support their efforts. These examples support the need for an overarching strategy or mandate or program within the US government that ensures the inclusion of women in stabilisation and reconstruction operations. Pg 19 has some information on women's involvement in physical infrastructure investment in PCR.</p>	<p>Case studies of 1d          Policy and Institutional Reform</p>	Various
<p>Conflict-Sensitive Approach to Infrastructure Development  <a href="http://www.usip.org/publications/conflict-sensitive-approach-infrastructure-development">http://www.usip.org/publications/conflict-sensitive-approach-infrastructure-development</a></p>	USIP, 2008	<p>This Report presents a model that links the infrastructure cycle with conflict analysis and recommends a conflict sensitive approach towards infrastructure development. This model is helpful to focus the attention of the infrastructure program planners and implementers on the conflict cycle. In many instances, infrastructure experts approach problems from an engineering perspective. While this view is important, it must be married with an appreciation of the conflict dynamic. Indeed, traditional engineering</p>	<p>Case studies of 2g, 3a          impact          Other</p>	Various

		concerns, such as efficiency, are secondary in a conflict-sensitive approach. Some of the countries discussed included Iraq, Afghanistan, Kosovo, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka. Useful case study on Sri Lanka on Pg 5 providing evidence of infrastructure fuelling conflict			
The City as Frontier: Urban Development and Identity Processes in Goma <a href="http://www2.lse.ac.uk/internationalDevelopment/research/crisisStates/download/wp/wpSeries2/WP612.pdf">http://www2.lse.ac.uk/internationalDevelopment/research/crisisStates/download/wp/wpSeries2/WP612.pdf</a>	Vlassenroot & Büscher, 2009	Some evidence that conflict over natural resources, trade concerns etc. have resulted in the development of Goma (border town in DRC) as an important centre of trade and market activity.	Other	N/A	N/A
Life and Dignity at Risk: The Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Sector in Liberia <a href="http://www.oxfam.org.uk/resources/policy/health/downloads/liberia_life_dignity_at_risk.pdf">http://www.oxfam.org.uk/resources/policy/health/downloads/liberia_life_dignity_at_risk.pdf</a>	WASH Consortium, 2010	WASH report summarising the current situation, government and donor policy for WATSAN in Liberia and analysing the efficiency of donors. Also provides recommendations to civil society actors and donors.	Case studies of Policy and Institutional Reform  Other	2a, 2c, 2f	WATSAN
Water supply and sanitation in Liberia: turning finance into services for 2015 and beyond An AMCOW Country Status Overview <a href="http://www.wash-liberia.org/uploads/Liberia_Country_Status_Overview_Final_Draft_.pdf">http://www.wash-liberia.org/uploads/Liberia_Country_Status_Overview_Final_Draft_.pdf</a>	WASH, nb	The analysis aims to help Liberia to assess its own service delivery pathways for turning finance into water supply and sanitation services in each of four subsectors: rural and urban water supply, and rural and urban sanitation and hygiene. Provides a sector overview and recommendations to the government to improve performance in these sub sectors.	Case studies of Policy and Institutional Reform  Other	2a, 2c, 2f	WATSAN
Road Sector Development and Economic Growth in Ethiopia <a href="http://www.edri.org.et/Documents/EDRI_WP004_RoadSector.pdf">http://www.edri.org.et/Documents/EDRI_WP004_RoadSector.pdf</a>	Worku, 2011	The study attempts to see the trends, stock of achievements, and impact of road network on economic growth in Ethiopia. To do so, descriptive and econometric analyses are utilised. It finds that the stock of road network is by now growing at an encouraging pace but donor investment is lacking. Management and accountancy of	Econometric evidence on impact  Other	1a, 2a, 2c	Transport

<p>Timor-Leste transport sector outline of priorities and proposed sector investment program</p> <p><a href="http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2006/09/06/000310607_20060906101258/Rendered/PDF/371820TP1Trans1ctor1Review01PUBLIC1.pdf">http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2006/09/06/000310607_20060906101258/Rendered/PDF/371820TP1Trans1ctor1Review01PUBLIC1.pdf</a></p>	World 2005	Bank,	<p>community roads is weak. The econometric analysis reveals that total road network has significant growth-spurring impact. When the network is disaggregated, asphalt road also has a positive sectoral impact, but gravel roads fail to significantly affect both overall and sectoral GDP growth, including agricultural GDP.</p> <p>This paper addresses the following areas: the setting for the transport sector, objectives for the transport sector, main issues and challenges, the medium-term development program, expenditure programs and sources of funding, and managing uncertainty. It provides recommendations on way forward. The document is mainly descriptive in nature, with little evidence on impact or peace building.</p>	Case studies of Policy and Institutional Reform	1a?	Transport
<p>Community-Driven Development in the Context of Conflict-Affected Countries: Challenges and Opportunities</p> <p><a href="http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTCDD/Resources/CDD_and_Conflict.pdf">http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTCDD/Resources/CDD_and_Conflict.pdf</a></p>	World 2006	Bank,	<p>This study draws on 13 case studies of conflict-affected countries that specifically have incorporated CDD initiatives in their development effort. It distinguished between on-going and post conflict scenarios. Through semi-structured interviews with the managers of these CDD programs, the report analyses the impact of CDD as a development option. It also extends current knowledge of the application of CDD approaches in conflict-affected environments by identifying common challenges and opportunities, drawing lessons learned from these operations, and disseminating the findings among donors and client governments</p> <p>Useful case studies on Kosovo, Nepal, Philippines, Sudan, Tajikistan, Timor Leste West Bank/Gaza &amp; Angola. Project details</p>	Case studies of Policy and Institutional Reform	1c?, 2a, 2e	Various
				Other		
				Case studies of impact		
				Other		

			of all the case studies are summarised on pg 37. The most relevant case studies are those on Angola and Tajikistan. These can provide examples on how to engage local communities in infrastructure programs in FCAS possibly contributing to peace building.			
Approaches to Private Participation in Water Services: A Toolkit <a href="http://water.worldbank.org/water/publications/approaches-private-participation-water-services-toolkit">http://water.worldbank.org/water/publications/approaches-private-participation-water-services-toolkit</a>	World Bank, 2006	Bank,	This Toolkit aims to help developing country governments that are interested in using private firms to help expand access to safe water and sanitation services at reasonable cost. It focuses on arrangements that involve a private firm in the delivery of services to households and businesses, including management contracts, leases, affermages, concessions, and divestitures. It does not provide recommendations specific to FCAS.	Other	2d?	WATSAN
Managing Resource Rents: The Special Challenges in Postconflict Countries <a href="http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2010/04/20/000334955_20100420055655/Rendered/PDF/541200VP0302Ba10Box345636B01PUBLIC1.pdf">http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2010/04/20/000334955_20100420055655/Rendered/PDF/541200VP0302Ba10Box345636B01PUBLIC1.pdf</a>	World Bank, 2006	Bank,	Resource flows from extractive industries can be a lifeline for post conflict countries, helping to fund critical reconstruction needs. But these resources present issues not found elsewhere in the economy and need to be well managed. Sector governance principles that apply to oil-producing countries in general are even more important in post conflict countries. This Note discusses these principles and shows how they apply in two cases, Timor-Leste and Sudan. Resource rents can be used for infrastructure development but this has not been explored in detail here and neither does the study focus on how infrastructure developed for resource extraction could achieve state or peace building goals.	Other	N/A	N/A
Yemen's Water Sector Reform Project- A Poverty & Social Impact Analysis	World Bank, 2007	Bank,	This links reforms in water resources and irrigated agriculture, and the reform program in rural water supply and	Case studies of Policy and Institutional Reform ?		WATSAN

<a href="http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2008/03/28/000333038_20080328041213/Rendered/PDF/430820v10WP01N1Main0Report0LONG1web.pdf">http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2008/03/28/000333038_20080328041213/Rendered/PDF/430820v10WP01N1Main0Report0LONG1web.pdf</a>			<p>sanitation. Part A of this paper presents the background to the PSIA and gives an outline of water and poverty issues in Yemen. Part B describes the PSIA assessment of the chosen reform programs and the findings and implications for policy. Part C asks how pro-poor the reform program is, and makes proposals on possible improvements to the policy measures and their implementation. Issues around gender empowerment gender sensitivity; community involvement; environment; role of NGOs and donors are addressed. The political economy of reform is also discussed. But it is hard to extract lessons and recommendations which are specific to large scale physical infrastructure investments.</p>	Case studies of impact	Other		
<p>A Way to Effective Service Delivery in Fragile States Public-Private Partnerships</p> <a href="http://siteresources.worldbank.org/WBI/Resources/213798-1253552326261/do-oct09-swaminath.pdf">http://siteresources.worldbank.org/WBI/Resources/213798-1253552326261/do-oct09-swaminath.pdf</a>	World 2009	Bank,	<p>World Bank Note on delivering effective services (health, education and utilities) in FCAS through public private partnerships. Examples of private organisations and NGOs taking such initiatives. No relevant information or evidence on large scale infrastructure</p>	Other	N/A	Various	
<p>Africa's Infrastructure: A Time for Transformation</p> <a href="http://www.infrastructureafrica.org/aicd/flagship-report">http://www.infrastructureafrica.org/aicd/flagship-report</a>	World 2010	Bank,	<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 aims to collect detailed economic and technical data on the infrastructure sectors in Africa. The project has produced a series of original reports on public expenditure, spending needs, and sector performance in each of the main infrastructure sectors, including energy, information and communication technologies, irrigation, transport, and water and sanitation. This volume</p>	Case studies of Policy and Institutional Reform	Case studies of impact	Other	1a, 1b, 2a, 2d, 2e All

			synthesizes the most significant findings of those reports			
			It provides a useful literature review summary on the link between infrastructure and growth (pg 44); infrastructure and MDGs (pg 47); examples of CDD in Nigeria (pg 296 & 331); poor rural water supply strategy in Nigeria (pg 316). Overall a good source of descriptive data (past and future trends) which has been classified into country typologies in most places. However there is not much relevant content which answers our research questions directly.			
The World Development Report 2011: Conflict, Security & Development <a href="http://wdr2011.worldbank.org/">http://wdr2011.worldbank.org/</a>	World Bank, 2011		What spurs risks of violence, why conflict prevention and recovery have proven so difficult to address, and what can be done by national leaders and their development, security, and diplomatic partners to help restore a stable development path in the world's most fragile and violence-torn areas.  Useful case studies on electricity provision in Lebanon (pg 160); electricity provision in Liberia (pg 191); community driven development in Afghanistan (pg 133). There is also some evidence to suggest that infrastructure investment leads to private sector recovery and employment creation (pg 161)	Case studies of Policy and Institutional Reform  Case studies of impact  Other	1a, 1c, 2e	Various
Delivering Water Supply and Sanitation in Fragile States: The transition from emergency to development <a href="http://www.wsp.org/wsp/sites/wsp.../Delivering-WSS-in-Fragile-States.pdf">www.wsp.org/wsp/sites/wsp.../Delivering-WSS-in-Fragile-States.pdf</a>	WSP/World Bank, 2011		The aim was to develop action plans for resolving the capacity conundrum and transitioning the WSS sector from emergency interventions to country-led development programs. The focus is on four specific areas of strength that the emergency to development transition can build on included: political will, public financial management (PFM) systems,	Case studies of Policy and Institutional Reform  Other	2a, 2e	WATSAN

decentralized government as well as civil society and private sector participation.

The document provides evidence from South Sudan, Sudan, CAR, Zimbabwe, visionary leadership and successful transition in Rwanda (pg 20), DRC, Haiti, PFM reform Liberia (pg 18); decentralisation in Sierra Leone (pg 22); transition out of emergency in Uganda (pg 21). A summary of all these country strategies has been provided on pg 31.