



# DEVELOPMENT EVALUATIONS IN UGANDA 2000-18: A COUNTRY EVALUATION MAP

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# OUTLINE

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1. Acknowledgements
2. Definition of Country evaluation map
3. Background
4. Objective of the study
5. Methods
6. A live demonstration of the country map
7. Findings



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# DEFINING COUNTRY EVALUATION MAPS

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- EGM is “a systematic visual presentation of the availability of relevant evidence of effects for a particular policy domain.
- Evidence maps summarize what evidence there is, not what the evidence says”
- The scope of a country evaluation map includes all policy domains that affect the welfare of the people of the country, and include all types of evaluations



# BACKGROUND

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- There are at least 500 evaluations of development interventions in Uganda since 2000
- As the number of evaluation grows, there is scope for learning from the body of evidence contained in a group of studies on a particular issue
- It is widely accepted that rigorous evidence synthesis is a superior approach vis-à-vis informing decisions based on one study



# MAIN OBJECTIVE

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- This map sought to make recent development evaluations from Uganda visible and available in a single repository,
- and Identify potential gaps in knowledge and opportunities for synthesizing existing evidence for the use of policymakers in Uganda



# EVALUATION MAP FRAMEWORK

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- Initial framework constructed through consultation of strategy and policy documents
- Consultation with the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) of Uganda on proposed framework
- Piloting framework with 10-20 included studies.
- The framework was finalized once the first 20 studies were coded.



# SUMMARY OF PICOS

- Population - Ugandan citizens or people resident in Uganda (including refugees)
- Intervention - all development interventions
- Comparison - Not applicable
- Outcome - All outcomes (as captured by SDGs), including intermediary outcomes.
- Studies- must be an evaluation of a socio-economic development intervention



# SCREENING AND SELECTION OF STUDIES

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- Screening and coding tools were developed based on the framework and piloted on a set of studies from across sources
- Staff from Makerere and OPM received training in screening and coding to carry out the bulk of the work
- Screening was conducted either in the databases themselves, in an Excel download of the search results or using EPPI reviewer
- All screening and coding was done by two researchers independently with third party reconciliation



# DATA EXTRACTION, CODING AND MANAGEMENT

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- The studies were coded to extract bibliographic Information, and the interventions, outcomes and filters
- Data extraction was done in duplicate with third party reconciliation
- The units of analysis for the map were the individual studies where each entry represented a combination of an SDG and a type of evaluation
- Critical appraisal has not been undertaken at this stage, but is considered for future editions of the map should funding become available

# AGGREGATE MAP (NUMBER OF STUDIES)

Code	Macroeconomic policy	Economic development	Social transformation	Governance
Economic development (including poverty and employment) SDGS 1 & 8	73	59	37	16
Nutrition SDG 2	3	6	16	1
Sustainable agriculture SDG 2	9	45	14	3
Health and well-being SDG 3	22	18	285	18
Education SDG 4	14	14	76	13
Gender SDG 5	8	8	37	7
Water and sanitation SDG 6	6	24	13	5
Energy, industry and infrastructure provision SDGs 7 & 9	19	47	8	3
Urban development SDG 11	3	8	3	2
Environmental sustainability SDGs 12, 13, 14 & 15	4	20	43	4
Governance, peace and justice SDG 16	15	15	34	54
Global partnerships SDG 17	7	4	6	5
Inequality SDG 10	5	6	15	6

# DISAGGREGATED ANALYSIS BY SECTOR

## Economic development evaluation by sector

### Macroeconomic policy

	Count	%
Financial services	34	36.6
Savings and investments	22	23.7
Macroeconomic strategies	19	20.4
Public Finance	15	16.1
Balance of Payments	3	3.2

Sub category	Count	%
Agricultural and water resources	73	48.3
Science, technology, engineering& innovation (including knowledge and ICT)	23	15.2
Energy, minerals, oil and gas	18	11.9
Transport infrastructure	18	11.9
Industry	8	5.3
Labour force	7	4.6
Urban development	6	4.0
Land	5	3.3
Trade	3	2.0
Tourism	2	1.3

# DISAGGREGATED ANALYSIS BY SECTOR

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## Social transformation

	Count	%
Population, health and nutrition	275	66.7
Education and literacy (including ECD)	74	18.0
Care and protection of vulnerable groups	69	16.7
Climate change, environment and natural resources	39	9.5
Gender equality and women's empowerment	34	8.3
Housing	3	0.7

## Governance

	Count	%
Government effectiveness & regulatory quality	22	33.8
Transparency and accountability	18	27.7
Peace, Security and defence	17	26.2
Rule of law	12	18.5
Constitutional democracy	9	13.8
Electoral and political processes	8	12.3



# FURTHER ANALYSES

## Type of evaluation

	Count	Per cent of studies
Impact evaluation	269	43
Process evaluation	353	57
Formative evaluation	21	3
Outcome evaluation	24	4
Total studies	621	

## Nationality of authors

	Count	% of total studies
Ugandan lead author with non-Ugandan authors	86	13.8
Ugandan authors with non-Ugandan lead	162	26.1
No Ugandan authors	260	41.9
All Ugandan authorship	79	12.7
Authors not named	36	5.8
Total	621	



# UGANDA COUNTRY EVIDENCE AND GAP MAP

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<https://chs.mak.ac.ug/afcen/map/>



# CONCLUSION

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- The Uganda country evaluation map puts in the public domain 621 evaluations published in 2000 or later of development interventions in Uganda
- The map has been co-produced with both OPM and researchers at the Africa Centre for Systematic Reviews and Knowledge Translation
- The most important finding of the map is that there are many opportunities to synthesize national studies to learn sector-specific lessons
- This map provides a starting point for such research being undertaken to inform policy and programme design



# THANK YOU FOR LISTENING

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