

Researching livelihoods and  
services affected by conflict

# Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium Bibliography: listed by author

February 2021



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SLRC publications present information, analysis and key policy recommendations on issues relating to livelihoods, basic services and social protection in conflict-affected situations. This and other SLRC publications are available from [www.securelivelihoods.org](http://www.securelivelihoods.org). Funded by UK aid from the UK Government, Irish Aid and the EC.

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Cover photo: Woman turns on tap for clean water.  
Sri Lanka.

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# About us



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The **Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium (SLRC)** is a global research programme exploring basic services, and social protection in fragile and conflict-affected situations. Funded by UK aid from the UK Government (Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office, FCDO), with complementary funding from Irish aid and the European Commission (EC), SLRC was established in 2011 with the aim of strengthening the evidence base and informing policy and practice around livelihoods and services in conflict.

The Overseas Development Institute (ODI) is the lead organisation. SLRC partners include: Centre for Poverty Analysis (CEPA), Feinstein International Center (FIC, Tufts University), Focus1000, Afghanistan Research and Evaluation Unit (AREU), Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI), Wageningen University (WUR), Nepal Centre for Contemporary Research (NCCR), Busara Center for Behavioral Economics, Nepal Institute for Social and Environmental Research (NISER), Narrate, Social Scientists' Association of Sri Lanka (SSA), Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), Women and Rural Development Network (WORUDET), Claremont Graduate University (CGU), Institute of Development Policy (IOB, University of Antwerp) and the International Institute of Social Studies (ISS, Erasmus University of Rotterdam).

SLRC's research can be separated into two phases. Our first phase of research (2011–2017) was based on three research questions, developed over the course of an intensive one-year inception phase:

- State legitimacy: experiences, perceptions and expectations of the state and local governance in conflict-affected situations
- State capacity: building effective states that deliver services and social protection in conflict-affected situations
- Livelihood trajectories and economic activity under conflict

Guided by our original research questions on state legitimacy, state capacity, and livelihoods, the second phase of SLRC research (2017–2019) delves into questions that still remain, organised into three themes of research. In addition to these themes, SLRC II also has a programme component exploring power and everyday politics in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). For more information on our work, visit: [www.securelivelihoods.org/what-we-do](http://www.securelivelihoods.org/what-we-do)

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# Bibliography: listed by author



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**Acharya, G., Paudel, S. and Tandukar, A. (2015) 'Thirsty for change: water services in Nepal and users' perceptions of the state'. SLRC Briefing Paper. London: Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium.**

This briefing paper highlights key findings and policy recommendations from SLRC research into people's access to drinking water services in Nepal, based on physical, financial, socio-political and administrative factors.

**Acharya, G., Upreti, B., Paudel, S., Tandukar, A. and Harris, D. (2016) 'The Drinking Water and Sanitation Programme of Nepal's Local Governance and Community Development Programme'. SLRC Working Paper. London: Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium.**

This working paper examines the impact of the Local Governance and Community Development Programme in Ilam, Nepal, on basic drinking water and sanitation service delivery, local governance and state–society relations in the post-conflict period.

**Acharya, G., Upreti, B., Paudel, S., Tandukar, A. and Harvey, P. (2015) 'The drinking water service and users' perceptions of the state in Rolpa, Nepal'. SLRC Working Paper. London: Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium.**

Charting practicable paths for improving water management in Rolpa, Nepal, in the face of increasingly scarce water supplies is critically important for sustaining local livelihoods and for improving people–state relations. This working paper provides recommendations to this end, in the aftermath of the 2015 earthquake in Nepal.

**Aembe, B. and Dijkzeul, D. (2018) 'Humanitarian governance and the consequences of the state fragility discourse in DRC's health sector'. SLRC Working Paper. London: Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium.**

This working paper examines how the discourse on state fragility affects the preferences of key actors in humanitarian governance for different types of health sector interventions in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC).

**Ali Shah, Q. and Shahbaz, B. (2015) 'Perceptions of post-conflict livelihood interventions in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan: targeting, access and relevance'. SLRC Working Paper. London: Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium.**

In recent years, the districts of Swat and Lower Dir in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province, Pakistan, have both undergone violent conflict and natural disaster, resulting in a huge inflow of international development aid. This paper seeks to provide analysis of the relevance of post-conflict and disaster livelihood interventions from a beneficiary perspective.

**Amanela, S., Ayee, T., Buell, S., Escande, A., Quinlan, T., Rigterink, A., Schomerus, M., Sharp, S. and Swanson, S. (2020a) 'The mental landscape of post-conflict life in northern Uganda: executive summary'. London: Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium.**

The mental landscape of post-conflict life in northern Uganda is a series made up of seven reports, of which this is the executive summary. The report series uses behavioural insights to think differently about what we call the mental landscape of post-conflict life. The series seeks to fill a research and policy gap in understanding the mechanisms that connect perceptions, decisions and behaviour as they relate to situations of violent conflict.

**Amanela, S., Ayee, T., Buell, S., Escande, A., Quinlan, T., Rigterink, A., Schomerus, M., Sharp, S. and Swanson, S. (2020b) 'The mental landscape of post-conflict life in northern Uganda - Part 1: research on behaviour and post-conflict life in northern Uganda - the research design'. SLRC Working Paper. London: Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium.**

The series looking at the mental landscape of post-conflict life in northern Uganda consists of seven reports, of which this is Part 1. This part gives a brief overview of the current state of behavioural experimental research in conflict. It then describes in detail each research methodology we used and how we combined different methods.

**Amanela, S., Ayee, T., Buell, S., Escande, A., Quinlan, T., Rigterink, A., Schomerus, M., Sharp, S. and Swanson, S. (2020c) 'The mental landscape of post-conflict life in northern Uganda - Part 2: defining the mental landscape'. SLRC Working Paper. London: Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium.**

The series looking at the mental landscape of post-conflict life in northern Uganda consists of seven reports, of which this is Part 2. This part unpacks what is meant by the 'mental landscape', outlining the behavioural challenges faced by individuals in post-conflict life, the realities of post-conflict life and how the mental landscape influences life today.

**Amanela, S., Ayee, T., Buell, S., Escande, A., Quinlan, T., Rigterink, A., Schomerus, M., Sharp, S. and Swanson, S. (2020d) 'The mental landscape of post-conflict life in northern Uganda - Part 3: rethinking collaboration and good behaviour'. SLRC Working Paper. London: Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium.**

The series looking at the mental landscape of post-conflict life in northern Uganda consists of seven reports, of which this is Part 3. This part looks at how recalling violent conflict translates into collaborative behaviour. The report also asks whether the impression people have of social norms and how they believe these are adhered to or violated corresponds to how people actually behave.

**Amanela, S., Ayee, T., Buell, S., Escande, A., Quinlan, T., Rigterink, A., Schomerus, M., Sharp, S. and Swanson, S. (2020e) 'The mental landscape of post-conflict life in northern Uganda - Part 4: rethinking inclusion and fairness'. SLRC Working Paper. London: Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium.**

The series looking at the mental landscape of post-conflict life in northern Uganda consists of seven reports, of which this is Part 4. This part argues that finding ways to operationalise inclusion and fairness in a post-conflict setting is made more difficult by the experience of conflict, yet is often presumed to be easier because of the perceived improvement of a situation (from conflict to post-conflict).

**Amanela, S., Ayee, T., Buell, S., Escande, A., Quinlan, T., Rigterink, A., Schomerus, M., Sharp, S. and Swanson, S. (2020f) 'The mental landscape of post-conflict life in northern Uganda - Part 5: rethinking idleness, risk-taking and agency'. SLRC Working Paper. London: Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium.**

The series looking at the mental landscape of post-conflict life in northern Uganda consists of seven reports, of which this is Part 5. This part makes the argument that to understand idleness requires insights into how individuals weigh their options, what payoff they expect in the future from choices made today, how they experience the passing of time and how this links to changes they see in their lives.

**Amanela, S., Ayee, T., Buell, S., Escande, A., Quinlan, T., Rigterink, A., Schomerus, M., Sharp, S. and Swanson, S. (2020g) 'The mental landscape of post-conflict life in northern Uganda - Annexes: tools'. London: Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium.**

The series looking at the mental landscape of post-conflict life in northern Uganda consists of seven reports, and this part contains the Annexes, which provide the recruitment survey, SenseMaker tools and behavioural games used during the research.

**Atim, T., Mazurana, D. and Marshak, A. (2018) 'Women survivors and their children born of wartime sexual violence in northern Uganda'. Disasters, 42(S1), 61-78.**

This journal article analyses the lives of women survivors and their children born of wartime sexual violence in Uganda.

**Atim, T., Mazurana, D. and Marshak, A. (2019) 'School's out: why northern Uganda's girls and boys are not getting an education and what to do about it'. SLRC Working Paper. London: Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium.**

This working paper presents research examining the sharp decline in girls and boys school attendance in northern Uganda that was witnessed between 2013-2018.

**Bashwira, M.-R. (2019) 'Making sense of women's economic activity within DRC's artisanal gold mining sector'. SLRC Briefing Paper. London: Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium.**

This briefing seeks to make sense of women's economic activities within the artisanal gold mining sector in Luwindinga and Kamituga. The research uses mixed methods – combining ethnographic observation, face-to-face interviews, focus group discussions and a quantitative survey of 206 women miners in the Kamituga region.

**Bashwira, M.-R. and Hintjens, H. (2019) 'Negotiating freedom? Interpreting women's debt bondage in South Kivu artisanal gold mines'. SLRC Working Paper. London: Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium.**

This working paper situates women's work in artisanal gold mining in South Kivu, DRC, in the wider context of debates on debt slavery and gendered forms of labour bondage. The study examines the sources and mechanisms of debt bondage for women working in gold mining in the east of the country.

**Bezares Calderón, A. and Englebort, P. (2019) 'Where does state capacity come from? Conjectures from DRC's new provinces'. SLRC Working Paper. London: Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium.**

The 26 provinces of DRC display significant variations in their basic institutional capacity, down to the effectiveness of their existence and daily functioning. This working paper provides a first attempt at explaining these variations.

**Binns, P., Guevarra, E., Jalloh, M. and Tucker, M. (2014) 'Blockages to preventing malnutrition in Kambia, Sierra Leone: a semi-quantitative causal analysis'. SLRC Working Paper. London: Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium.**

Drawing on a semi-quantitative evaluation of access and coverage (SQUEAC) approach, this report examines the blockages to preventing malnutrition in Kambia district, Sierra Leone. It finds that the issues causing malnutrition are both multifactorial and complex, suggesting a range of initiatives are needed in order to prevent it.

**Brandt, C. and De Herdt, T. (2019) 'On the political economy of data collection: lessons from the unaccomplished population census (Democratic Republic of the Congo, 2006-2018)'. SLRC Working Paper. London: Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium.**

This working paper examines how different stakeholders have shaped the census project in DRC since 2006. This paper analyses the project in light of low domestic capacities, a politicisation of the census, unmet funding promises by the government, and fragmented and inconsistent donor activities.

**Buell, S. (2021) 'Participation and engagement: a discussion about power'. SLRC Policy Brief. London: Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium.**

This brief takes relevant research findings from the SLRC – on fairness, inclusion, salience, agency – and brings them into the operational realm, specifically around the ways in which they apply to practices of constituent engagement and community participation in development programmes. The discussion is one of power: how processes of feedback and engagement are designed and implemented, what issues they address in practice, and who participates in these.

**Buell, S., Bash-Taqi, R., Castillejo, C., Denney, L., Kamara, M., Koroma, H. and Sheriff, T. (2021) 'Bridging evidence and practice: learning from an SLRC action research project in Sierra Leone'. SLRC Briefing Paper. London: Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium**

This briefing paper captures lessons from three separate programmes implemented by Save the Children, Concern Worldwide and the International Rescue Committee that aim to test different strategies to address the problem of teenage pregnancy in Sierra Leone, with a focus on social norm change. The paper informs others who are aiming to use action research as means of bridging evidence and practice, or who use it to build capacity in working adaptively.

**Buell, S. and Castillejo, C. (2020) 'Adapting through Covid-19: lessons from teenage pregnancy programmes in Sierra Leone'. SLRC Briefing Paper. London: Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium.**

This brief documents emerging learning from an action research project in Sierra Leone aimed at reducing teenage pregnancy. It focuses on the three partner organisations' learning and adaptation through the early stages of the Covid-19 pandemic, during the first half of 2020.

**Carpenter, S., Slater, R. and Mallett, R. (2012a) 'Social protection and basic services in fragile and conflict-affected situations'. SLRC Working Paper. London: Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium.**

In an effort to identify useful lessons for researchers and decision-makers working in fragile and conflict-affected situations, this review synthesises and assesses the available evidence on social protection and basic services (health, education and water) in such situations.

**Carpenter, S., Slater, R. and Mallett, R. (2012b) 'Social protection and basic services in conflict-affected situations: what do we know?'. SLRC Briefing Paper. London: Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium.**

This briefing paper summarises the findings of research exploring social protection and basic services (health, education and water) in fragile and conflict-affected situations.

**Castillejo, C. (2018) 'Teenage pregnancy in Sierra Leone: priorities for a future research agenda'. SLRC Briefing Paper. London: Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium.**

This briefing paper summarises the state of current knowledge and programming on teenage pregnancy in Sierra Leone and identifies some key gaps. It is based on findings from research conducted in Sierra Leone in 2018, as well as previous SLRC research and the wider international evidence base.

**Castillejo, C., Bash-Taqi, R., Buell, S., Denney, L., Kamara, M., Koroma, H. and Sheriff, T. (2021) 'Social norms and the problem of teenage pregnancy: learning from an SLRC action research project in Sierra Leone'. SLRC Briefing Paper. London: Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium**

This briefing paper captures lessons from three separate programmes implemented by Save the Children, Concern Worldwide and the International Rescue Committee that aim to test different strategies to address the problem of teenage pregnancy in Sierra Leone, with a focus on social norm change. The paper summarises learning about the problem of teenage pregnancy in Sierra Leone and the social norms that fuel it.

**Castillejo, C. and Buell, S. (2020) 'Adaptation in practice: lessons from teenage pregnancy programmes in Sierra Leone'. SLRC Briefing Paper. London: Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium.**

This briefing paper discussed initial learning from an action research project in Sierra Leone aimed at reducing teenage pregnancy. The project accompanies three international NGOs – Concern, International Rescue Committee and Save the Children – as they trial adaptive approaches to addressing teenage pregnancy in Sierra Leone.

**CEPA (2018a) 'Caste identity and access to services: findings from a study conducted in Jaffna'. CEPA Policy Brief. Colombo, Sri Lanka: Centre for Poverty Analysis.**

The Centre for Poverty Analysis, through SLRC funding, conducted a study among two oppressed caste settlements in Jaffna, Sri Lanka, to shed more light on how water, sanitation and education services are delivered to and accessed by people, and how class and caste dynamics impact the accessing of basic services.

**CEPA (2018b) 'Women's economic relations in post-war Sri Lanka: the case of beedi rollers in Vettikadu'. CEPA Policy Brief. Colombo, Sri Lanka: Centre for Poverty Analysis.**

This policy brief presents recommendations from research conducted by the Centre for Poverty Analysis that attempts to better understand women's engagement in beedi rolling in a village in Jaffna, Sri Lanka, and the alternative income-generating opportunities available to them in the post-conflict period.

**Cummings, C. and Paudel, S. (2019) 'Services and legitimacy: exploring everyday experiences of the state in Nepal's Terai region'. SLRC Working Paper. London: Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium.**

This working paper aims to better understand how the Nepali state's stability and legitimacy is challenged or strengthened. The study explores the state's legitimacy in the Terai/Madhesh region of Nepal, using data from Bardiya in western Terai and Dhanusha in eastern Terai.

**de Milliano, C., Ferf, A., Oude Groeniger, J., Mashanda, M. (2015) 'Surveying livelihoods, service delivery and governance: baseline evidence from the Democratic Republic of Congo'. SLRC Working Paper. London: Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium.**

In 2012, SLRC implemented the first round of an original sub-regional panel survey in DRC aimed at producing data on people's livelihoods, access to and experience of basic services, and their perceptions of governance. This paper reports on the baseline findings from the survey.

**Denney, L., Bash-Taqi, R., Buell, S., Castillejo, C., Kamara, M., Koroma, H. and Sheriff, T. (2021) 'What it takes to work adaptively: learning from an SLRC action research project in Sierra Leone'. SLRC Briefing Paper. London: Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium**

This briefing paper captures lessons from three separate programmes implemented by Save the Children, Concern Worldwide and the International Rescue Committee that aim to test different strategies to address the problem of teenage pregnancy in Sierra Leone, with a focus on social norm change. The paper examines what has been learned about the adaptive experimental nature of the programme.

**Denney, L. and Gordon, R. (2016) 'How to reduce teenage pregnancy in Sierra Leone'. SLRC Briefing Paper. London: Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium.**

This briefing paper sets out the need for a rethink in the way programmes seek to tackle high teen pregnancy rates in Sierra Leone.

**Denney, L., Gordon, R. and Ibrahim, A. (2015) 'Teenage pregnancy after Ebola in Sierra Leone: mapping responses, gaps and ongoing challenges'. SLRC Working Paper. London: Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium.**

Published ahead of the development of a new National Strategy for the Reduction of Teenage Pregnancy in Sierra Leone, this paper scopes the extent of teenage pregnancy, outlines common intervention types and highlights some of the gaps and questions raised by current programming responses.



**Denney, L., Gordon, R., Kamara, A. and Lebby, P. (2016) 'Change the context not the girls: improving efforts to reduce teenage pregnancy in Sierra Leone'. London: Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium.**

Concerns about significant increases in Sierra Leone's already high rates of teenage pregnancy during the Ebola crisis have led to redoubled efforts among policy-makers and development practitioners to address this problem. The central argument of this report is that common programming approaches focus overwhelmingly on girls, rather than the wider context which shapes girls' actions.

**Denney, L., Jalloh, M., Mallett, R., Pratt, S. and Tucker, M. (2014) 'Developing state capacity to prevent malnutrition in Sierra Leone: an analysis of development partner support'. London: Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium.**

This report seeks to understand whether efforts to build government capacity to prevent malnutrition in Sierra Leone are 'fit for purpose', given the constraints faced and what is known about supporting capacity.

**Denney, L. and Mallett, R. (2014a) 'Mapping Sierra Leone's plural health system and how people navigate it'. SLRC Briefing Paper. London: Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium.**

This briefing paper maps the actors that constitute the plural health system in Sierra Leone and the relationships between them. It also examines the factors that influence health-seeking behaviour and then sets out some recommendations on ways forward when developing appropriate interventions to address malnutrition.

**Denney, L. and Mallett, R. (2014b) 'State capacity and malnutrition: a critical analysis of capacity support to Sierra Leone's nutrition sector'. In I. Christoplos and A. Pain, *New Challenges to Food Security: From Climate Change to Fragile States* (pp. 200-220). Abingdon: Routledge.**

Through a critical analysis of capacity support to Sierra Leone's nutrition sector, this book chapter examines whether the current system is 'fit for purpose' by, first, highlighting what is being left out, and second, asking questions about what is actually being done.

**Denney, L. and Mallett, R. (2017) 'Service delivery and state capacity: findings from the Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium'. London: Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium.**

This report synthesises the findings of several SLRC studies on state capacity, drawing out cross-cutting themes that help us understand both the ways in which capacity development in such contexts is currently undertaken and the assumptions, challenges and trade-offs that underpin this practice.

**Denney, L., Mallett, R. and Jalloh, R. (2014) 'Understanding malnutrition and health choices at the community level in Sierra Leone'. London: Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium.**

This report looks at the challenges faced in preventing malnutrition in Sierra Leone from a localised perspective. It finds that promoting good child nutrition must go beyond dissemination of infant and young child feeding practices to engage with key influences on mothers' behaviour.

**Denney, L., Mallett, R. and Jalloh, R. (2015) 'After Ebola: why and how capacity support to Sierra Leone's health sector needs to change'. London: Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium.**

The Ebola crisis revealed not only weaknesses in Sierra Leone's health system, but also the limits of international capacity support over the last 13 years. This report argues that the dominant approach has ignored both the relational and systemic dimensions of capacity.

**Denney, L., Mallett, R. and Mazurana, D. (2015) 'Peacebuilding and service delivery'. New York: United Nations University Centre for Policy Research.**

This paper for the United Nations University Centre for Policy Research highlights why service delivery matters for peacebuilding, what is happening in practice, and where the policy and research gaps on the relationship between peacebuilding and service delivery lie.

**Douma, N., Hilhorst, D. and Matabaro, J. (2016) 'Getting the balance right? Sexual violence response in the Democratic Republic of Congo: a comparison between 2011 and 2014'. London: Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium/Justice and Security Research Programme.**

Conflict-related sexual violence has scarred the lives of many people in the DRC. This study compares the effects and effectiveness of sexual violence response programmes in 2011 and 2014. It finds that, although advances have been made, conflict-affected rape still remains the focus of international rhetoric.

**d'Errico, M., Kozłowska, K. and Maxwell, D. (2014) 'Surveying livelihoods, service delivery and governance: baseline evidence from South Sudan'. SLRC Working Paper. London: Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium.**

This paper presents the findings of the first round of the SLRC panel survey in South Sudan. It was designed and implemented by the UN Food and Agriculture Organization with inputs from SLRC, and was delivered to 797 households in 2012.

**Englebert, P., Bezares Calderón, A. and Jené, L. (2018) 'Provincial tribalisation: the transformation of ethnic representativeness under decentralisation in the DR Congo'. SLRC Working Paper. London: Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium.**

In 2015, DRC expanded the number of its provinces from 11 to 26. Given the importance of ethnicity in Congolese politics, this paper investigates how this process, known as *découpage*, has affected the ethnic distribution of populations and governments by province, and the extent to which it has changed the autochthony status of provincial residents.

**Ferf, A., Hilhorst, D. and Mashanda, M. (2014) 'Rural road (re)construction: transport and rural livelihoods in the conflict-affected and fragile state environment of South Kivu'. London: Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium.**

Substantial international investment has gone into the rehabilitation of the road infrastructure in DRC, but little is known about the impact of road rehabilitation on the organisation of urban-rural transport or on rural people's lives. This report is based on a survey among 1,250 households in South Kivu, a review of the transport sector and qualitative community research.

**Ferf, A., Thieme Groen, E., Mashanda, M. and Kyamusugulwa, P. (2016) 'Basic service delivery and governance processes in South Kivu'. SLRC Briefing Paper. London: Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium.**

International donors frequently prioritise the provision of basic services in post-conflict states, based on the assumption that these services can boost state legitimacy and reduce the potential for post-conflict violence. This briefing seeks to explore through evidence how this relationship operates in reality in South Kivu, DRC.

**Ferf, A., Thieme Groen, E., Mashanda, M., Kyamusugulwa, P. and Sturge, G. (2016) 'Tracking change in livelihoods, service delivery and governance: evidence from a 2012-2015 panel survey in South Kivu, DRC'. SLRC Working Paper. London: Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium.**

This paper reports on the findings from the second round of the panel survey of households in the conflict-affected province of South Kivu, DRC.

**Ferf, A., Thieme Groen, E., Mashanda, M., Kyamusugulwa, P. and Sturge, G. (2017) 'How do conflict, violence and livelihood trajectories affect the legitimacy of the state in South Kivu (DRC)?' SLRC Briefing Paper. London: Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium.**

Drawing on an SLRC two-wave panel survey, in 2012 and 2015, and in partnership with ODI and Wageningen University, this brief explores the impact of conflict, livelihoods and state legitimacy as perceived by respondents.

**Fernando, P. and Moonesinghe, S. (2012) 'Livelihoods, basic services and social protection in Sri Lanka'. SLRC Working Paper. London: Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium.**

Drawing on a review of key literature and a series of consultations with policy-makers, practitioners and academics, this paper explores and assesses the current state of knowledge on livelihoods, basic services and social protection in Sri Lanka.

**Formson, C. and Hilhorst, D. (2016) 'The many faces of transactional sex: women's agency, livelihoods and risk factors in humanitarian contexts: a literature review'. SLRC Working Paper. London: Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium.**

This working paper examines the motivations behind women's engagement in different types of transactional sex, along with the role of violence in transactional sex, and asks what degree of agency women have within the practice and whether they are able to negotiate for safe sex.

**Gelsdorf, K., Maxwell, D. and Mazurana, D. (2012) 'Livelihoods, basic services and social protection in Northern Uganda and Karamoja'. SLRC Working Paper. London: Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium.**

For decades, the populations in Northern Uganda and Karamoja suffered terrible loss of life and livelihoods through armed conflict and widespread insecurity. This paper aims to help pinpoint strategic opportunities for future research on how best to promote improvements in quality of life for conflict-affected populations.

**Ghimire, A., Hagen-Zanker, J. and Bhujel, S. (2019) 'Migration and work: are women's work patterns changing in Bardiya, Nepal?' SLRC Working Paper. London: Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium.**

This study uses multiple methods to deepen an understanding of how outmigration of male family members affects the livelihoods and work patterns of female family members who are left behind in Bardiya, Nepal.

**Godamunne, N. (2015) 'The role of social protection in state legitimacy in the former conflict areas of Sri Lanka'. London: Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium.**

Taking a bottom-up approach, this paper examines men and women's everyday encounters with state bureaucracy in Sri Lanka and how these encounters affected their perceptions of the state. The author focuses on the areas affected by the war, where the state continued to provide basic services, even at the height of the fighting.

**Godamunne, N. (2016) 'Can social protection build state legitimacy? Perspectives from post war Sri Lanka'. *International Relations and Diplomacy*, 4(11), 703-717.**

Drawing on a qualitative study conducted in the fisher regions of Jaffna, Mannar and Trincomalee, Sri Lanka, which were badly impacted during the war, this journal article explores what factors contribute to the performance-based legitimacy of the Sri Lankan state in providing social protection provisions.

**Godamunne, N. (2017) 'Delivering services during crisis: social protection provision and state legitimacy in post-war Sri Lanka'. SLRC Working Paper. London: Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium.**

This study explores the state-society relationship in the context of two systemic shocks in Sri Lanka: the drought of 2014 and flood of 2015. It looks at how the state responded, the ways citizens engaged with it to cope and recover, and if this engagement has changed their perceptions of the state.

**Godamunne, N. (2019) 'How did social welfare provision (de-)legitimise the post-colonial state in Sri Lanka?' SLRC Working Paper. London: Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium.**

This study aims to reach a deeper understanding of the relationship between social welfare and violent conflict in Sri Lanka. The paper examines how expectations of state welfare become so entrenched in people's minds in Sri Lanka, and why the country experienced such a protracted civil war despite its long history of social welfare provision.

**Gordon, R. (2014) 'In the eye of the storm: an analysis of internal conflict in South Sudan's Jonglei State'. SLRC Working Paper. London: Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium.**

This working paper aims to shed light on the conflict dynamics of one of South Sudan's poorest and least analysed states – Jonglei – through the period after the Comprehensive Peace Agreement and independence.

**Gruda, A. (2019) 'Everyday politics and practices of family planning in eastern DRC: the case of South Kivu'. SLRC Briefing Paper. London: Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium.**

This briefing presents the findings of a research project observing the implementation of the Provincial Multi-sector Strategy for Family Planning (PMSSFP) 2014-2020 in South Kivu province, eastern DRC, looking especially at Bukavu, Walungu and Kabare South and North.

**Gruda, A. and Hilhorst, D. (2019) 'Everyday politics and practices of family planning in eastern DRC: the case of the South Kivu province'. SLRC Working Paper. London: Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium.**

This working paper provides a case study of the politics and practices of family planning in the province of South Kivu in eastern DRC, finding that family life is changing rapidly.

**Gunasekara, V. (2020) 'Paradoxes in livelihood interventions: a synthesis of evidence from selected conflict-affected areas in Africa and Asia'. SLRC Working Paper. London: Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium.**

This synthesis paper is a product of a long-term research commitment to generate a body of evidence on the changing nature of people's livelihoods in conflict-affected areas. It knits together findings from eight case studies conducted in Afghanistan, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Uganda.

**Gunasekara, V., Philips, M. and Nagraj, V. (2016) 'Hospitality and exclusion: a study about post-war tourism in Passikudah'. London: Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium.**

Following the end of Sri Lanka's 30-year civil war, the eastern seaboard, which had been a primary theatre of war, became the centre for high-investment hospitality and tourism developments that could showcase Sri Lanka's transition from war-torn country to 'miracle of Asia'. This study examines the economic, social and political dynamics and effects of tourism development in the Special Tourism Zone of Passikudah.

**Gunasekara, V., Surenthiraraj, R. and Tilakaratne, P. (2019) 'Services and legitimacy: exploring the everyday experiences of the state in Sri Lanka'. SLRC Working Paper. London: Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium.**

Studies conducted during the first phase of SLRC inquired whether the state, through the delivery of services, influences state legitimacy in the eyes of the people. This study seeks to understand the nature of legitimacy through everyday interactions with local-level service delivery in Sri Lanka through a series of focused case studies in three locations: Mannar, Nawalapitiya and Rajanganaya.

Hagen-Zanker, J., Duvendack, M., Mallett, R., Slater, R., Carpenter, S. and Tromme, M. (2012) 'Making systematic reviews work for international development research'. SLRC Briefing Paper. London: Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium.

In order to answer the question of 'what works' in international development policy and practice, there has been a surge of interest in 'evidence-informed policy-making'. Systematic reviews are a rigorous and transparent form of literature review, and are increasingly considered a key tool for evidence-informed policy-making. This briefing paper reflects upon the use of systematic reviews in international development research.

Hagen-Zanker, J. and Mallett, R. (2013) 'How to do a rigorous, evidence-focused literature review in international development'. SLRC Working Paper. London: Overseas Development Institute/Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium.

Building on previous reflections on the utility of systematic reviews in international development research, this paper describes an approach to carrying out a literature review that adheres to some of the core principles of 'full' systematic reviews, but also contains space within the process for innovation and reflexivity.

Hagen-Zanker, J. and Mallett, R. (2014) 'Gambling on a better future: is international labour migration worth it?' SLRC Briefing Paper. London: Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium.

Drawing on research carried out in the Rolpa district in western Nepal and the districts of Swat and Lower Dir in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa in north-western Pakistan, this briefing paper asks: is international labour migration actually working for those people gambling vast amounts of money – and, in some cases, their lives – to participate in it?

Hagen-Zanker, J., Mallett, R., Ghimire, A., Ali Shah, Q., Upreti, B. and Abbas, H. (2014) 'Migration from the margins: mobility, vulnerability and inevitability in mid-western Nepal and north-western Pakistan'. London: Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium.

This report follows up on two SLRC baseline surveys that showed international migration is a major livelihood strategy for households in Nepal and Pakistan. It sets out to describe the multidimensional process of international labour migration, with a view to better understanding why and how it happens, what it means for migrants and what it tells us about how formal actors may or may not shape livelihood trajectories.

Hagen-Zanker, J., Mallett, R. and Slater, R. (2015) 'The first round of the SLRC Panel Survey: the process paper'. London: Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium.

This paper shares experiences and reflections on the first round of the SLRC panel survey, both in terms of survey design and survey implementation, and identifies three key lessons about doing surveys in conflict-affected situations.

Hilhorst, D. and Douma, N. (2018) 'Beyond the hype? The response to sexual violence in the Democratic Republic of the Congo in 2011 and 2014'. *Disasters*, 42(S1), 79-98.

DRC has witnessed a high prevalence of sexual violence since the wars of the mid-1990s. There was a huge response to this from around the turn of the century, but seemed to become 'hype' towards 2010. The journal article defines 'hype', before reviewing medical and legal assistance, providing evidence of incremental improvements in the response since 2012.

Holmes, R., Slater, R., Acker, A. and Berezovskaja, A. (2014) 'Gender-responsive budgeting in fragile and conflict-affected states: a review'. SLRC Working Paper. London: Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium.

Gender-responsive budgeting is an increasingly popular tool to support progress towards gender equality across the world. This working paper reviews the experience of gender-responsive budgeting in fragile and conflict-affected contexts to date.

**Hopwood, J., Porter, H. and Saum, N. (2018) 'Resilient patriarchy: public authority and women's (in)security in Karamoja, Uganda'. *Disasters*, 42(S1), 140-158.**

This journal article draws on fieldwork conducted in 2011 and 2016 to explore the differing experiences of Karamojong women following the Government of Uganda's most recent disarmament programme.

**Huot, D. and Pain, A. (2017) 'Afghanistan livelihood trajectories: life on the margins in Sar-i-Pul province'. SLRC Working Paper. London: Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium.**

This working paper reports on the third wave of a longitudinal panel study tracing the outcomes of rural Afghan households over a 14-year period. It outlines what has happened since to specific households in Sayyad, Afghanistan. The paper details the various shocks households have experienced, the coping strategies they have employed, and how or why conditions have improved or declined.

**Jackson, A. (2014) 'Politics and governance in Afghanistan: the case of Nangarhar province'. SLRC Working Paper. London: Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium.**

The first of three case studies, this working paper seeks to explore regional political dynamics and governance in Afghanistan. It aims to look at subnational governance and access to public goods, and to understand the power relations at play.

**Jackson, A. (2015a) 'Politics and governance in Afghanistan: Nangarhar province'. SLRC Briefing Paper. London: Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium.**

This briefing paper seeks to comprehend the local context and highlight the shortcomings of development and governance interventions in Afghanistan, Nangarhar. In an effort to understand the power relations at play, it explores subnational governance and access to public goods.

**Jackson, A. (2015b) 'Politics and governance in Afghanistan: the case of Kandahar'. SLRC Working Paper. London: Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium.**

This paper examines subnational governance and access to public goods in Kandahar, Afghanistan. The second in a series of three case studies, it seeks to understand the power relations at play, attempting to separate how government functions in reality from narratives created by the international community about how government should function.

**Jackson, A. (2016) 'Seeing like the networked state: subnational governance in Afghanistan'. London: Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium.**

This working paper – the final in a series of three – explores regional political dynamics and governance in Afghanistan, in context of the highly exclusionary and volatile networks of access apparent throughout the country's governance infrastructure.

**Jackson, A. and Minoia, G. (2016) 'The rules of the game: towards a theory of networks of access'. SLRC Briefing Paper. London: Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium.**

The post-Taliban state-building process began earnestly and with great optimism in 2001. However, Afghanistan has since been described as a 'failed' state. This briefing paper argues that the perceived failure to establish a legitimate and functional government stems from a fundamental misunderstanding of how power is exercised and how access to resources is governed in the country.

**Jackson, A. and Minoia, G. (2018) 'Political and economic life in Afghanistan: networks of access'. *Asian Survey: The Politics of Development in Afghanistan*, 58(6), 1090-1110.**

In Afghanistan, relationship-based networks permeate formal governance institutions, the economy, and everyday life, regulating how resources are distributed. This journal article argues that, since 2001, modes of external intervention in Afghanistan have failed to understand these 'rules of the game', and sets out a new understanding of the power relations that govern engagement in politics and the economy.

**Jackson, A. and Nemat, O. (2018) 'Politics over evidence: questioning the link between service delivery and state legitimacy in Afghanistan'. *SLRC Briefing Paper*. London: Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium.**

This briefing paper highlights evidence and findings on the linkages between service delivery and state legitimacy. It builds on five years of research from 2012 to 2017 by the Afghanistan Research and Evaluation Unit on the question of linkages between delivering services and state-building in the case of Afghanistan.

**Javed, S., Ali, W. and Baig, I. (2019) 'Household debt in Pakistan: conflict, borrowing and structural indebtedness'. *SLRC Working Paper*. London: Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium.**

In poor countries like Pakistan, expenditures on death and marriage ceremonies, health, education of children and repayment of previous loans are major reasons for household borrowing from the informal credit market. This paper provides an assessment of the general prevalence and magnitude of household indebtedness in Pakistan.

**Jayasekara, P. and Najab, N. (2016) 'The political economy of violence: women's economic relations in post-war Sri Lanka'. *SLRC Working Paper*. London: Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium.**

This study of women in Vettikadu, Sri Lanka, seeks to throw light on violence intersections with gender, caste and class oppression.

**Jené, L. and Englebert, P. (2019) 'Tangled! Congolese provincial elites in a web of patronage'. *SLRC Working Paper*. London: Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium.**

It is well documented that DRC's decentralisation reforms have largely failed to bring about desired results such as improved accountability and greater public service delivery. This working paper examines why.

**KC, S., Upreti, B., Paudel, S., Acharya, G., Tandukar, A. and Babjanian, B. (2014a) 'The Old Age Allowance and perceptions of the state in Rolpa District, Nepal'. *SLRC Working Paper*. London: Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium.**

This working paper explores the Old Age Allowance programme in Nepal, focusing on how it influences people's views of the state. The paper offers valuable insight into the beneficiaries' experiences, concerns and priorities, and looks at what can be done to improve the Old Age Allowance programme.

**KC, S., Upreti, B., Paudel, S., Acharya, G., Tandukar, A. and Babjanian, B. (2014b) 'What does Nepal's Old Age Allowance mean for the elderly? Evidence from Rolpa'. *SLRC Briefing Paper*. London: Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium.**

In Nepal, the Old Age Allowance is an essential lifeline for the elderly, but a series of constraints in its design and implementation are limiting its effectiveness in practice. This briefing paper looks at what should be done to improve the programme.

**Krystalli, R., Hawkins, A. and Wilson, K. (2018) ‘“I followed the flood”: a gender analysis of the moral and financial economies of forced migration’. *Disasters*, 42(S1), 17-39.**

What would a gender analysis of refugee crises reveal if one expanded the focus beyond female refugees and acts of physical violence? This journal article draws on qualitative research conducted in Denmark, Greece, Jordan and Turkey in 2016 to spotlight the gendered kinship, hierarchies, networks and transactions that affect refugees.

**Kyamusugulwa, P., Hilhorst, D. and Bergh, S. (2019a) ‘Pathways to women’s empowerment: navigating the hybrid social order in eastern DRC’. SLRC Working Paper. London: Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium.**

This paper uses the donor-funded, community-driven reconstruction programme ‘Tuungane’ in eastern DRC to analyse changes in gender norms.

**Kyamusugulwa, P., Hilhorst, D. and Bergh, S. (2019b) ‘The importance of gender norms in promoting social accountability for women in DRC: lessons for policy-makers’. SLRC Policy Paper. London: Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium.**

This policy paper presents the findings from a research project on social accountability and gender in DRC. The ‘Tuungane project’ is its main case study.

**Kyamusugulwa, P., Hilhorst, D. and Jacobs, C. (2018) ‘Accountability mechanisms in community-driven reconstruction in eastern Democratic Republic of Congo’. *Development in Practice*, 28(1), 4-15.**

This journal article examines the accountability mechanisms in the Tushiriki community-driven reconstruction programme in DRC.

**Lall, A. (2015) ‘Access to water and sanitation in Jaffna, Sri Lanka: perceptions of caste’. SLRC Working Paper. London: Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium.**

Five years on from the end of the war, access to water and sanitation in conflict-affected Jaffna, Sri Lanka, continues to be shaped by deeply embedded structures of marginalisation, discrimination and exclusion. This working paper explores the ways in which caste is perceived among a low-caste community in Jaffna and how caste-based discrimination shapes their access to water and sanitation.

**Lall, A. (2016) ‘“Don’t tell them where we live” – Caste and access to education in northern Sri Lanka’. SLRC Working Paper. London: Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium.**

While the provision of basic services has increased in post-war Sri Lanka, such inequalities persist and significantly affect marginalised communities’ access to services. This study explores the role that caste plays in access to and provision of education services for a low-caste community in Jaffna Town.

**Levine, S. (2014) ‘How to study livelihoods: bringing a sustainable livelihoods framework to life’. SLRC Working Paper. London: Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium.**

This paper offers a practical research guide that can help to bring existing Sustainable Livelihoods Frameworks (SLF) to life. It suggests a way to use the SLF in a relatively straightforward but sophisticated way to build a more solid understanding of people’s livelihoods.

**Levine, S. (2016) ‘Livelihood recovery in post-conflict northern Uganda’. SLRC Working Paper. London: Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium.**

This qualitative study provides deeper insight into processes of recovery in northern Uganda. It focuses on the nature of ‘livelihood recovery’ since displacement ended, the role played by aid in supporting recovery for different people, and the mechanisms by which livelihoods were affected by people’s experiences of war crimes during the conflict.



**Lokuge, G., Senn, A. and Ranawana, A. (2019) 'Policy dissonance in enterprise development programming in Sri Lanka'. SLRC Working Paper. London: Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium.**

SMEs are often seen as the 'solution' to a range of post-war development challenges Sri Lanka is facing. Through a qualitative in-depth analysis in the war-affected Batticaloa and Trincomalee districts, Sri Lanka, and of policy documents related to the sector, this working paper analyses the dissonance between the expectations and experiences of those who engage in enterprises, and the policy formulas, framings and assumptions in enterprise development policy.

**Lough, O., Mallett, R. and Harvey, P. (2013) 'Taxation and livelihoods: a review of the evidence from fragile and conflict-affected rural areas'. SLRC Working Paper. Brighton/London: International Centre for Tax and Development/Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium.**

Despite growing interest in the connections between taxation, development and governance, surprisingly little attention has been paid to the relationship between taxation and people's livelihoods, particularly in places affected by war and violent conflict. Through a selective review of key literature, this paper argues that if we are truly interested in the relationships between taxation and livelihoods, then an exclusive focus on formal taxation is inadequate.

**Mallett, R. (2016) 'Informal taxation in ungoverned spaces'. *SAIS Review of International Affairs*, 36(1), 39-46.**

Consideration of taxation policies and practices in locations often identified as 'ungoverned spaces' leads to an important conclusion: classically 'ungoverned spaces' frequently contain forms of taxation outside the official state apparatus. This journal article uses examples of informal taxation and tax-like practices, particularly in the case of Nepal, to critically evaluate the definition and framing of 'ungoverned spaces' in the modern age.

**Mallett, R. (2017) 'Moving in the right direction: development and change on the ground in Nepal'. SLRC Briefing Paper. London: Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium.**

Between the Comprehensive Peace Agreement in 2006, which ended a decade-long conflict, and the devastating earthquake in 2015, Nepal experienced a period of gradual and uneven transition. This briefing paper summarises the findings of a two-wave longitudinal survey by the SLRC, involving 3,000 individuals in 2012 and 2015.

**Mallett, R., Acharya, G., Sturge, G. and Uprety, P. (2016) 'Taxation, livelihoods, governance: evidence from Nepal'. London: Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium.**

For this report, the authors surveyed more than 1,000 households across two Nepalese districts, asking people about their livelihoods, experiences with taxation and relationships with government.

**Mallett, R. and Atim, T. (2014) 'Gender, youth and urban labour market participation: evidence from the catering sector in Lira, Northern Uganda'. SLRC Working Paper. London: Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium.**

Drawing on qualitative data from 43 interviews and four focus group discussions, this study seeks to generate evidence on how urban labour markets work through an investigation of young people's participation in the catering sector of Lira – a large and expanding town in post-conflict northern Uganda.

**Mallett, R., Atim, T. and Opio, J. (2016) 'Youth on the margins: in search of decent work in northern Uganda'. SLRC Report. London: Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium.**

Through a case study in Uganda's second largest town, Lira, this research sets out to examine what the dynamics of young people's work look like. It does so through a small-scale survey and in-depth interviews with several hundred young people. Of the young people surveyed, around half fall below the Ugandan national poverty line.

**Mallett, R., Atim, T. and Opio, J. (2017) ‘“Bad work” and the challenges of creating decent work for youth in northern Uganda’. SLRC Briefing Paper. London: Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium.**

Drawing on SLRC research on the livelihoods of youth in northern Uganda, this briefing paper situates the challenges facing young people searching for work within the country’s slow and uneven post-war recovery process.

**Mallett, R. and Denney, L. (2014) ‘Sierra Leone: getting beyond nutrition as “a women’s issue”’. SLRC Briefing Paper. London: Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium.**

This briefing paper demonstrates how childcare is influenced by a range of household actors in Sierra Leone, and sets out what efforts to prevent malnutrition can do to engage with this reality.

**Mallett, R. and Denney, L. (2015) ‘After Ebola: towards a smarter model of capacity building’. SLRC Briefing Paper. London: Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium.**

This briefing paper sets out the need for smarter approaches to the ways in which capacity building is conducted by the international community. The findings emerge from research into state-capacity support to Sierra Leone’s health sector in the context of the Ebola crisis.

**Mallett, R., Hagen-Zanker, J., Slater, R. and Sturge, G. (2015) ‘Surveying livelihoods, service delivery and governance: baseline evidence from the Democratic Republic of Congo, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Uganda’. SLRC Working Paper. London: Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium.**

This paper shows findings from a cross-country panel survey which took place in five conflict-affected countries: DRC, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Uganda. The aim of the survey was to explore people’s experiences, perceptions and expectations of the state and local governance actors with regards to basic service delivery, social protection and livelihoods in fragile and conflict-affected situations.

**Mallett, R., Harvey, P. and Slater, R. (2014) ‘How to study capacity support to states in fragile and conflict-affected situations: an analytical framework’. SLRC Working Paper. London: Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium.**

This working paper outlines an analytical framework that can be used to support empirical research into how international actors interact with the state and local-level governance institutions, and how successful international attempts are in developing state capacity in order to deliver social protection, basic services and support to livelihoods.

**Mallett, R., Mansour-Ille, D. and Morris, C. (2017) ‘Rethinking state-building, fragility and conflict’. Wilton Park Report. Steyning: Wilton Park.**

This report outlines the discussions that took place during an event in 2017 at Wilton Park. The event facilitated a dialogue between aid workers, diplomats and researchers from Afghanistan, South Sudan, Somalia and the Middle East on whether current conflicts are complex new crises or the re-emergence of historic tensions.

**Mallett, R., Opio, J. and Atim, T. (2016) ‘Trading, power and politics in a northern Ugandan marketplace’. London: Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium.**

This report aims to shed light on what happens when attempts to modernise and formalise economic activity come into contact with the local realities of how trading, power and politics actually work, using a northern Ugandan marketplace as a case study.

**Mallett, R. and Pain, A. (2015) ‘Labour markets, social inequality and the tailors of Kabul’. SLRC Briefing Paper. London: Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium.**

This briefing paper examines the experiences of young women and men in an insecure and dynamic labour market in Kabul, Afghanistan: specifically, the tailoring sector.

**Mallett, R. and Pain, A. (2017) 'Markets, conflict and recovery: findings from the Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium'. London: Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium.**

This report synthesises findings on markets and economic development from six years of SLRC research, bringing together and analysing all relevant material on the programme's overarching research questions, with a view to drawing out broader lessons that will be of use to policy-makers, practitioners and researchers.

**Mallett, R. and Pain, A. (2018) 'Post-war recovery and the role of markets: policy insights from six years of research'. *Global Policy*, 9(2), 264-275.**

SLRC undertook a specific investigation of the role that markets, and people's engagement with them, play in processes of post-conflict livelihood recovery. This journal article summarises the main findings and policy recommendations emerging from a synthesis of the Consortium's market studies, drawing also on key evidence and insights from the wider literature.

**Mallett, R. and Slater, R. (2012a) 'Growth and livelihoods in conflict-affected situations: what do we know?' SLRC Briefing Paper. London: Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium.**

This briefing paper summarises the findings of a working paper exploring the evidence on growth, economic activity and livelihoods in fragile and conflict-affected situations. It discusses the impacts of conflict and growth and livelihoods, the effectiveness of aid programming and the role of enabling environments in supporting recovery.

**Mallett, R. and Slater, R. (2012b) 'Growth and livelihoods in fragile and conflict-affected situations'. SLRC Working Paper. London: Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium.**

This working paper reviews the evidence on growth, economic activity and livelihoods in fragile and conflict-affected situations with the aim of identifying key findings, pinpointing specific weaknesses in the literature and shedding light on the nature and composition of the evidence base.

**Mallett, R. and Slater, R. (2013) 'Funds for peace? Examining the transformative potential of social funds'. *Stability: International Journal of Security and Development*, 2(3).**

Social funds and large-scale, community-driven development programmes are a popular policy instrument in post-conflict situations. Drawing on a rigorous, evidence-focused literature review, this practice note assesses the performance of 13 programmes against three distinct sets of impact indicators: (1) incomes, enterprise and access to services; (2) social cohesion, stability and violence; and (3) state-society relations.

**Mallett, R. and Slater, R. (2015) 'Livelihoods, conflict and aid programming: is the evidence base good enough?'. *Disasters*, 40(2), 226-245.**

In conflict-affected situations, aid-funded livelihood interventions are often tasked with a dual imperative: to generate material welfare benefits and to contribute to peacebuilding outcomes. Through a review of the effectiveness of a range of livelihood promotion interventions – from job creation to microfinance – this journal article finds that high quality empirical evidence is hard to come by in conflict-affected situations.

**Mallett, R. and Slater, R. (2017) 'Tracking change in fragile and conflict-affected situations: lessons from the SLRC panel survey'. SLRC Synthesis Briefing. London: Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium.**

This synthesis briefing outlines the background and findings of the SLRC longitudinal panel survey of 10,000 people, which was conducted in 2012 and 2015 in five countries.

**Marivoet, W., De Herdt, T. and Ulimwengu, J. (2018) 'Navigating around the DRC's statistical potholes: new estimates on welfare and poverty trends (2005-2012) following a spatially disaggregated approach'. IOB Working Paper. Antwerp: Institute of Development Policy, University of Antwerp.**

Relying on two rounds of household budget data (2005 and 2012), this paper presents a proposal for an integrated analysis of the most recent changes in welfare and poverty in DRC.

**Marivoet, W., De Herdt, T. and Ulimwengu, J. (2019) 'Reviewing DRC's poverty estimates, 2005-2012: unprecedented GDP growth without trickle down'. London: Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium.**

The first decade of DRC's post-conflict reconstruction period was marked by an unprecedented economic growth in per capita GDP, but was this 'peace dividend' translated into widespread poverty reduction within the Congolese population? This working paper answers this question by focusing on the percentage of people in poverty.

**Marshak, A., Mazurana, D., Opio, J., Gordon, R. and Atim, T. (2017) 'Tracking change in livelihoods, service delivery and governance: evidence from a 2013-2015 panel survey in Uganda'. SLRC Working Paper. London: Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium.**

This working paper presents the findings from SLRC's sub-regional Uganda panel survey, conducted in 2013 and 2015. The survey sought to produce information on relationships with and perceptions of governance processes, livelihoods and well-being, and access to and satisfaction with basic services.

**Maxwell, D., Gelsdorf, K. and Santschi, M. (2012) 'Livelihoods, basic services and social protection in South Sudan'. SLRC Working Paper. London: Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium.**

This paper summarises the existing literature on livelihoods, basic services and social protection in South Sudan. It presents a brief analysis of this literature, its strengths and its gaps, and lays out potential research questions for future SLRC work in the country.

**Maxwell, D., Mazurana, D., Wagner, M. and Slater, R. (2017) 'Livelihoods, conflict and recovery: findings from the Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium'. London: Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium.**

Livelihoods are fundamentally about what people do to meet their needs over time, including how they cope with and recover from shocks. This report synthesises findings on livelihoods from the SLRC across a range of its quantitative and qualitative research projects.

**Maxwell, D. and Santschi, M. (2014) 'From post-conflict recovery and state building to a renewed humanitarian emergency: a brief reflection on South Sudan'. SLRC Discussion Paper. London: Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium.**

Written less than three years after becoming an independent country, this discussion paper is a brief reflection on the situation at that time in South Sudan, based on meetings with the Government of the Republic of South Sudan, donors, humanitarian agencies and members of South Sudanese civil society.

**Maxwell, D., Santschi, M. and Gordon, R. (2014) 'Looking back to look ahead? Reviewing key lessons from Operation Lifeline Sudan and past humanitarian operations in South Sudan'. SLRC Working Paper. London: Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium.**

This paper reviews large-scale humanitarian operations in South Sudan, focusing on what lessons can be learnt from Operation Lifeline Sudan.

**Maxwell, D., Santschi, M., Gordon, R., Dau, P. and Moro, L. (2014) 'Livelihoods, access to services and perceptions of governance: an analysis of Uror and Nyirol counties, South Sudan'. London: Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium.**

This report is based on qualitative fieldwork conducted in Uror and Nyirol counties, Jonglei state, South Sudan and a household survey conducted by the UN FAO and SLRC in 2012. Together these studies comprise a baseline analysis of livelihoods, access to social services and people's perceptions of participation and governance.

**Maxwell, D., Santschi, M., Gordon, R., Dau, P. and Moro, L. (2015) 'Questions and challenges raised by a large-scale humanitarian operation in South Sudan'. SLRC Working Paper. London: Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium.**

This paper reports on field research conducted in South Sudan during October 2014 in Juba, Mingkaman (Lakes State) and Ganyiel (Unity State) inquiring into the nature of the humanitarian response carried out during the current conflict and the questions and challenges raised by it.

**Maxwell, D., Santschi, M., Gordon, R., Dau, P. and Moro, L. (2016a) 'Complexities of service delivery and state-building'. SLRC Briefing Paper. London: Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium.**

This briefing paper describes the findings from research carried out in several areas of South Sudan in the context of armed conflict and raiding. The findings show that, despite state-building efforts, service delivery remained inadequate in remote areas and that the interface between service delivery and people's perceptions of the state is complex.

**Maxwell, D., Santschi, M., Gordon, R., Dau, P. and Moro, L. (2016b) 'Key lessons learned on international engagement'. SLRC Briefing Paper. London: Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium.**

This briefing paper summarises shifts in international engagement in South Sudan from humanitarian aid to development and institution building, and then back again to crisis response. The paper analyses why current aid frameworks have been mostly unsuccessful in their efforts to promote sustainable institutions and peace in the country.

**Maxwell, D., Santschi, M., Gordon, R., Dau, P. and Moro, L. (2016c) 'Livelihoods and conflict in South Sudan'. SLRC Briefing Paper. London: Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium.**

Based on SLRC evidence from South Sudan, this briefing paper recommends a rethink in the way that aid actors approach questions of recovery and livelihood. Rather than a simplistic 'either/or approach', what is needed is a much more localised and deeper analysis of conflict, intercommunal grievances and intercommunal relations.

**Maxwell, D., Santschi, M., Gordon, R., Dau, P. and Moro, L. (2016d) 'Trajectories of international engagement with state and local actors: evidence from South Sudan'. SLRC Working Paper. London: Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium.**

What can international aid policy-makers and practitioners learn from the history of international engagement with South Sudan prior to and during the current conflict? This paper traces shifts in international engagement in the country from humanitarian aid to development and institution building, and then back again to crisis response.

**Mayadunne, G., Mallett, R. and Hagen-Zanker, J. (2014) 'Surveying livelihoods, service delivery and governance: baseline evidence from Sri Lanka'. SLRC Working Paper. London: Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium.**

In 2012, SLRC implemented the first round of an original sub-regional panel survey in Sri Lanka aimed at producing data on people's livelihoods, access to and experience of basic services, and people's perceptions of governance. This report presents a summary of the evidence.

**Mazurana, D. and Atim, T. (2014a) 'Recovery in northern Uganda: how are people surviving post-conflict?'. SLRC Briefing Paper. London: Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium.**

This briefing paper summarises key findings from research into livelihoods, access to and experience of basic services, exposure to shocks and coping strategies, people's perceptions of governance, and the impact of serious crimes committed during the conflict in northern Uganda on households' livelihoods.

**Mazurana, D. and Atim, T. (2014b) 'The impact of serious crimes during the war on households today in northern Uganda'. SLRC Briefing Paper. London: Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium.**

This briefing paper presents findings from the first round of the SLRC panel survey in northern Uganda, and focuses on the war-wounded: defined in the survey as people who due to the conflict sustained physical, psychological or emotional injury that currently impairs functionality.

**Mazurana, D. and Atim, T. (2014c) 'The war-wounded and recovery in northern Uganda'. SLRC Briefing Paper. London: Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium.**

This briefing paper summarises key findings regarding war-wounded households in northern Uganda, building upon findings presented in a larger working paper.

**Mazurana, D., Marshak, A. and Atim, T. (2019) 'The state of the war-wounded in northern Uganda: data from 2013-2018 on their lives and access to healthcare'. SLRC Working Paper. London: Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium.**

This working paper reports on the effects of conflict over time on people's lives in terms of food security, wealth, access to basic services and healthcare in northern Uganda.

**Mazurana, D., Marshak, A., Gordon, R., Opio, J., Atim, T. and McEvoy, B. (2016) 'Disability and recovery from war in northern Uganda'. *Third World Thematics: A TWQ Journal*, 1(3), 353-369.**

This journal article explores the prevalence of disabilities resulting from war crimes committed by parties to the conflict between the Government of Uganda and the Lord's Resistance Army. The authors compare these individuals and their households with persons in the same geographic area in households with no disabled members.

**Mazurana, D., Marshak, A., Opio, J., Gordon, R. and Atim, T. (2014) 'Surveying livelihoods, service delivery and governance: baseline evidence from Uganda'. SLRC Working Paper. London: Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium.**

In 2012/2013, SLRC implemented the first round of an original sub-regional panel survey in Uganda aimed at producing data on livelihoods, access to and experience of basic services, exposure to shocks and coping strategies, and people's perceptions of governance. This report presents a summary of the evidence.

**McCullough, A., Lacroix, A. and Hennessey, G. (2020) 'Reconstructing our understanding of the link between services and state legitimacy'. SLRC Working Paper. London: Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium.**

This report presents a summary of the findings from the second phase of the SLRC and focuses on how international development actors should re-evaluate the concept of state legitimacy in order to increase the effectiveness of programmes that aim to support it.

**McCullough, A., Toru, S. Syed, R and Ahmed, S. (2019) 'Why services won't always buy legitimacy: everyday experiences of the state in Swat, Pakistan'. SLRC Working Paper. London: Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium.**

This working paper seeks to understand the construction of state legitimacy in Swat, Pakistan. Using qualitative research, the authors explore whether there is a role for services in the construction of state legitimacy in Swat, Pakistan.

**Minoia, G., Mumatz, W. and Pain, A. (2014) 'The social life of the onion: the informal regulation of the onion market in Nangarhar, Afghanistan'. SLRC Working Paper. London: Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium.**

Onion production in Afghanistan is seen as a potential alternative crop to opium poppy, offering comparable financial returns. Though there are many obstacles that keep rural livelihoods constrained, this paper finds that poor access to credit is not one of them – informal credit schemes based on social and political networks are readily available.

**Minoia, G., Mumatz, W. and Pain, A. (2015) 'The informal regulation of the onion market in Nangarhar, Afghanistan'. SLRC Briefing Paper. London: Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium.**

This briefing paper is based on a study on the onion market which investigates how one agricultural commodity market works and the ways in which social relationships govern access to the market in terms of information, credit, trading costs, returns and risks.

**Minoia, G. and Pain, A. (2015) "90% real" – the rise and fall of a rentier economy: stories from Kandahar, Afghanistan'. SLRC Working Paper. London: Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium.**

This working paper provides a general investigation into the rise and fall of the economy of Kandahar, Afghanistan, since 2001. The study focuses on three sub-sectors of the street vendor economy: the selling of tarpaulins, clothes and mobile phones.

**Minoia, G. and Pain, A. (2016) 'Saffron: the social relations of production'. SLRC Working Paper. London: Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium.**

Donors and governments have promoted saffron in Afghanistan as a legal alternative to the cultivation of opium poppy. This paper draws on qualitative interviews in three saffron-growing districts of Herat to examine the current state of the saffron market and its real potential to benefit women and poor people.

**Minoia, G. and Pain, A. (2017a) 'Understanding rural markets in Afghanistan'. SLRC Working Paper. London: Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium.**

This working paper draws on five case studies from the SLRC and its partners, and other primary and secondary evidence, to review current understanding of agricultural commodity and rural labour markets in Afghanistan, and to explore the pervasive social regulations that structure them.

**Minoia, G. and Pain, A. (2017b) 'Understanding rural markets in Afghanistan'. SLRC Briefing Paper. London: Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium.**

This briefing paper draws on findings from research on Afghan agricultural commodity markets and rural and urban labour markets. The studies explored how people navigate and negotiate their economic life.

**Minoia, G. and Schrade, U. (2018) 'No more standard programming: economic development in fragile settings. Lessons from Afghanistan: research and development praxis'. SLRC Policy Paper. London: Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium.**

This policy paper provides some key lessons from Afghanistan that international cooperations should take into account when undertaking economic development in the context of protracted conflict.

**Moro, L., Santschi, M., Gordon, R., Dau, P. and Maxwell, D. (2017) 'Statebuilding and legitimacy: experiences of South Sudan'. London: Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium.**

Prevalent approaches to state building – such as those employed in Sudan and South Sudan from 2005 to 2013 – focus mainly on infrastructure and bureaucracy, based on the underlying assumption that service delivery fosters state legitimacy. This report uses South Sudan as an example to interrogate people's perceptions of the state, asking what – if not service delivery – fosters state legitimacy.

**Moshonas, S. (2018) 'Power and policy-making in the DR CI: the politics of human resource management and payroll reform'. IOB Working Paper. Antwerp: Institute of Development Policy, University of Antwerp.**

This working paper provides an overview of the politics of HR management and payroll reform in DRC in order to situate the dynamics behind current civil service and payroll reform initiatives.

**Moshonas, S. (2019) 'The political economy of human resource and payroll management in the Democratic Republic of the Congo'. SLRC Working Paper. London: Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium.**

Little has been written from an empirical perspective on the underlying practices of bureaucratic governance at the central level in the DRC. This paper aims to fill this gap by focusing on the management of human resources and the public wage system.

**Mwapu, I., Hilhorst, D., Mashanda, M., Bahananga, M. and Mugenzi, R. (2016) 'Women engaging in transactional sex and working in prostitution: practices and underlying factors of the sex trade in South Kivu, the Democratic Republic of Congo'. London: Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium.**

Transactional sex and prostitution form a significant part of everyday urban life in South Kivu, DRC. This report aims to generate findings and recommendations that can help better protect and educate women, based on a survey involving 480 sex workers.

**Nguya, G. (2016) 'Bringing internally displaced persons back into sight in the Democratic Republic of Congo'. SLRC Briefing Paper. London: Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium.**

This briefing paper explores how livelihoods are created and maintained during and after conflict in eastern DRC, as well as what strategies are adopted by internally displaced persons to secure livelihoods.

**Nguya, G. (2019a) 'Defining and identifying IDPs outside of camps in South Kivu: challenges, contradictions and consequence'. SLRC Working Paper. London: Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium.**

This study is based on interviews, observations and focus groups of actors and host communities concerned with internally displaced persons in South Kivu, DRC.

**Nguya, G. (2019b) '"We are all IDPs": vulnerability and livelihoods in Mugunga 3 camp, Goma, Democratic Republic of the Congo'. SLRC Working Paper. London: Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium.**

Thousands of IDPs remain in many camps across North Kivu, DRC. This working paper explores the experiences of internally displaced persons in the setting of Mugunga 3 camp in Goma through the livelihood framework.

**Nixon, H. and Mallett, R. (2017) 'Service delivery, public perceptions and state legitimacy: findings from the Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium'. London: Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium.**

State-building has provided the framework for international engagement in countries affected by conflict for at least the past decade, with service delivery considered one of the few viable 'entry points' into this complex enterprise, offering donors and agencies a relatively tangible means of supporting these processes. This report synthesises and interprets SLRC research designed to test this assumption.

**Nixon, H., Mallett, R. and McCullough, A. (2017) 'Are public services the building blocks of state legitimacy? Input to the World Bank's 2017 World Development Report'. SLRC Working Paper. London: Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium.**

This paper presents empirical evidence on the relationship between people's experiences of service delivery and their perceptions of government. The evidence demonstrates that, contrary to the dominant discourse, there is no clear linear relationship between people's access to services and their perceptions of state actors.



**Nkuku, A. and Titeca, K. (2018) 'Market governance in Kinshasa: the competition for informal revenue through "connections" (branchement)'. Working Paper 2018.03. Antwerp: Institute of Development Policy, University of Antwerp.**

This working paper analyses in detail the governance of urban markets in Kinshasa. By unpacking the complex relations of power which underpin these markets, the paper shows how informality is used as an instrument of accumulation by a variety of actors, who try to gain access to the revenue generated by the markets.

**Pain, A. (2012) 'Livelihoods, basic services and social protection in Afghanistan'. SLRC Working Paper. London: Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium.**

This working paper is a contribution to a broader comparative review by the SLRC of the current state of evidence and understanding on livelihoods, service delivery and social protection in fragile states. It examines links between interventions in Afghanistan and how poor people seek to make a living, scrutinising the 'theories of change' that underpin such interventions.

**Pain, A. (2016) 'Using village context analysis in Afghanistan: methods and wider implications'. SLRC Working Paper. London: Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium.**

This paper builds on previous research into the use of cluster analysis to construct village typologies and outlines a village mapping approach that might help to better understand village behaviour in Afghanistan.

**Pain, A. (2018) 'Village context and the National Solidarity Program in Afghanistan'. Asian Survey: The Politics of Development in Afghanistan, 58(6), 1066-1089.**

This journal article explores the relation between the design of Afghanistan's National Solidarity Program and implementation outcomes. It draws on a study of village contexts to understand the variability in the relations of responsibility and accountability that exist between customary village leadership, village elites and village households.

**Pain, A. and Huot, D. (2017a) 'Afghanistan's "surplus" rural population'. SLRC Briefing Paper. London: Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium.**

Since 2002, Afghanistan's government and the international community have put agriculture at the centre of efforts to rebuild Afghanistan's economy. However, agricultural growth has not taken place, and rural poverty rates have not declined. This briefing paper considers what the lack of agricultural growth means for rural households.

**Pain, A. and Huot, D. (2017b) 'Life in the times of "late development": livelihood trajectories in Afghanistan, 2002-2016'. SLRC Working Paper. London: Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium.**

This working paper examines the findings of a 14-year study surveying the fortunes of rural households in diverse locations in Afghanistan. The paper asks what we can learn from these household trajectories.

**Pain, A. and Huot, D. (2018) 'Challenges of late development in Afghanistan: the transformation that did not happen'. Asian Survey: The Politics of Development in Afghanistan, 58(6), 1111-1135.**

Agriculture has been seen as the engine of growth for Afghanistan, but it has failed to deliver. Evidence from a long-term livelihood study points to a rural economy that is driven more by social relations than by market relations. This journal article discusses these findings.

**Pain, A., Huot, D. and Ghafoori, I. (2016a) 'Livelihood trajectories in Afghanistan: evidence from three villages in Herat Province'. SLRC Working Paper. London: Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium.**

Poverty levels in Afghanistan have remained largely unchanged despite considerable international investment. This report examines the underlying reasons, drawing on a longitudinal study of households in three villages in the Pashtun Zarghun district of Herat. The study assessed changes in livelihood activities, access to services and engagement with local-level government.

**Pain, A., Huot, D. and Ghafoori, I. (2016b) 'Livelihood trajectories in Afghanistan: silent violence in Kandahar Province'. SLRC Working Paper. London: Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium.**

This working paper on livelihood trajectories in Kandahar is part of the third round of a panel survey tracking the fortunes of rural Afghan households. The study examines the performance of village institutions, how households navigate economic life and how street vendor markets function.

**Pain, A., Jackson, A., Huot, D. and Minoia, G. (2017) 'Transforming Afghanistan? Seeking coherence between technical solutions and political processes: lessons from the field'. SLRC Briefing Paper. London: Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium.**

This briefing paper draws from three years of research into how people make a living in rural Afghanistan and the role played by government, aid agencies, markets and the private sector, in order to better understand how people in rural areas are trapped in a failing rural economy.

**Pain, A. and Mallett, R. (2014) 'Gender, youth and urban labour market participation: evidence from the tailoring sector in Kabul, Afghanistan'. SLRC Working Paper. London: Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium.**

This study looks at young people's experiences in Kabul's tailoring labour market, with a particular focus on: (1) how they acquire skills and enter the urban labour market; (2) what the nature, terms and limits of their labour market participation look like; and (3) whether participation in that urban labour market is working for or against them.

**Pain, A. and Sturge, G. (2015a) 'Mapping village variability in Afghanistan: the use of cluster analysis to construct village typologies'. SLRC Working Paper. London: Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium.**

This working paper investigates whether or not village typologies can be constructed with respect to the behaviour of village elites in Afghanistan.

**Pain, A. and Sturge, G. (2015b) 'Taking village context into account in Afghanistan'. SLRC Briefing Paper. London: Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium.**

Afghan villages must not all be treated the same when designing, implementing and evaluating interventions, argue the authors of this report. This briefing paper summarises the findings of a study on variations in performance of customary village government in Afghanistan. It suggests five key factors that could play a vital part in grouping villages that are similar so as to tailor more effective interventions.

**Paudel, S., Upreti, B., Acharya, G., Tandukar, A. and Harvey, P. (2015a) 'Health services and users' perceptions of the state in Rolpa, Nepal'. SLRC Working Paper. London: Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium.**

Even though Nepal's government health services have improved since the end of the Maoist insurgency in 2006, a number of pressing challenges remain. In this paper the authors call for a flexible needs-based approach to health services, along with improved central evaluation and monitoring.

**Paudel, S., Upreti, B., Acharya, G., Tandukar, A. and Harvey, P. (2015b) 'Taking the temperature: health services in Nepal and users' perceptions of the state'. SLRC Briefing Paper. London: Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium.**

Access to healthcare in Nepal and how this influences perceptions of the state is the subject of this briefing paper. The findings derive from the SLRC report 'Health services and users' perceptions of the state in Rolpa, Nepal'.

**Philips, M. and Mayadunne, G. (2016) 'Perceptions of livelihood services delivery: a study of fisher communities in post-war north and east of Sri Lanka'. SLRC Working Paper. London: Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium.**

How people in the northern and eastern coastal communities of Sri Lanka experience and perceive fisher service delivery by the government may impact state legitimacy. This paper reveals a gulf between the communities' experiences and perceptions and those of the service providers.

**Ranawana, A. and Senn, A. (2019) "We do what we have to do": cultures of indebtedness among women entrepreneurs in the east of Sri Lanka'. SLRC Working Paper. London: Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium.**

This working paper questions the use of entrepreneurship in Sri Lanka as a means of boosting post-war growth and transitioning communities into secure livelihoods. It does so by studying the lives of women entrepreneurs in Trincomalee and a 'micro' community in Batticaloa.

**Ritchie, H. (2017a) 'Towards inclusion and integration? Syrian refugee women's fragile new livelihoods in Jordan'. SLRC Briefing Paper. London: Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium.**

Based on research into the livelihoods of Syrian refugee women in Jordan, this briefing paper presents key findings and emerging issues from the study, proposing recommendations for the Jordanian government.

**Ritchie, H. (2017b) 'Uncertain livelihoods in refugee environments: between risk and tradition for Syrian refugee women in Jordan'. London: Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium.**

This working paper examines the emerging economic activities, institutional dynamics and key social trends of Syrian women refugees in Jordan.

**Ritchie, H. (2018) 'Gender and enterprise in fragile refugee settings: female empowerment amidst male emasculation—a challenge to local integration?'. *Disasters*, 42(S1), 40-60.**

This journal article examines gender and enterprise in fragile refugee settings. Building on previous research in Afghanistan, it analyses refugee women's evolving economic lives and enterprise initiatives and related social dynamics in refugee communities.

**Sanguhan, Y. and Gunasekara, V. (2017) 'Tracking change in livelihoods, service delivery and governance: evidence from a 2012-2015 panel survey in Sri Lanka'. SLRC Working Paper. London: Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium.**

This working paper draws on a panel survey conducted in Sri Lanka in 2012 and 2015 that collected longitudinal data on the socioeconomic changes among communities resettled after the war and their perceptions of local and central government.

**Santschi, M., Moro, L., Dau, P., Gordon, R. and Maxwell, D. (2014) 'Livelihoods, access to services and perceptions of governance: an analysis of Pibor County, South Sudan from the perspective of displaced people'. SLRC Working Paper. London: Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium.**

This paper analyses people's perceptions of their former livelihoods, access to basic services and governance in Pibor County prior to the escalation of violence across South Sudan.

**Saparmadu, C. and Lall, A. (2014) 'Resettlement of conflict-induced IDPs in Northern Sri Lanka: political economy of state policy and practice'. SLRC Working Paper. London: Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium.**

This working paper aims to understand the various dynamics of state policy and practice with regard to resettlement of conflict-induced IDPs in Northern Sri Lanka through a political economy lens.

**Schomerus, M. (2021) 'The mental landscape of lives in conflict: policy implications'. SLRC Policy Brief. London: Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium.**

How individuals in conflict-affected settings experience the world around them, including the efforts of development agencies to support their recovery, is shaped by their mental landscape: the layers of memories of events, hopes and disappointments; the everyday experiences of life, successes and marginalisation; and how these influence decisions and behaviour. The mental landscape is part of the context that policy-making needs to take into account.

**Schomerus, M., Buell, S., McCullough, A., Gunsekara, V. and Richards, G. (2019) 'What matters to people when recovering from conflict'. London: Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium.**

This booklet provides a short introduction to the SLRC and an overview of our main findings from research conducted between 2011 and 2019 on what matters to people recovering from conflict.

**Schomerus, M. and Taban, C. (2021) 'Coercion and control: how information and individuality intersect for South Sudanese refugees in Uganda'. SLRC Working Paper. London: Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium.**

South Sudanese refugees in Uganda seek to regain control over their lives after horrific experiences of violence and coercion by choosing what to know. This means that they selectively ascribe meaning to sources of information while discarding others. For agencies relying on information campaigns, this creates challenges, but is also a useful reminder how deeply individualised coping strategies are.

**Schomerus, M. and Taban, C. (2021) 'Rapid change and standstill: peace-making, Covid-19 and rumours in South Sudan'. SLRC Working Paper. London: Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium.**

In volatile environments, rumours shape people's experience of their environment. 2020 was particularly rumour-filled, with different pieces of information on South Sudan's peace process intersecting with news on COVID-19. Yet, residents of South Sudan's capital Juba experienced these volatile times as a period of paralysis, shaping their decisions towards inactivity.

**Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium (2013a) 'Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium: Democratic Republic of Congo research programme'. London: Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium.**

This short brief details the three research themes that guided SLRC's research programme in DRC from 2013 onwards: drivers of legitimacy; engaging with multi-stakeholder processes; and the organisation of economic life.

**Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium (2013b) 'Taxation and livelihoods: evidence from fragile and conflict-affected situations'. London: Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium.**

Despite growing interest in the linkages between taxation, development and governance, surprisingly little attention has been paid to the relationship between taxation and people's livelihoods, particularly in places affected by conflict. This evidence brief provides an overview of the evidence base when exploring the relationship between taxation and livelihoods in conflict-affected situations

**Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium (2017) 'Five ways to support state-building, service delivery and recovery in fragile and conflict-affected situations'. London: Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium.**

Building on SLRC findings, this leaflet suggests five ways policy-makers and practitioners can better support state building, service delivery and recovery in fragile and conflict-affected situations.

**Shahbaz, B., Ali Shah, Q., Suleri, A., Commins, S. and Ali Malik, A. (2012) 'Livelihoods, basic services and social protection in north-western Pakistan'. SLRC Working Paper. London: Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium.**

This paper synthesises and assesses evidence from the existing literature on poverty and livelihoods, access to basic services and social protection, and aid and its governance in conflict-affected areas of Pakistan, particularly the north-western province of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and the Federally Administered Tribal Areas.

**Shahbaz, B., Suleri, A., Ali, M., Khan, H., Sturge, G., Mallett, R. and Hagen-Zanker, J. (2017) 'Tracking change in livelihoods, service delivery and governance: evidence from a 2012-2015 panel survey in Pakistan'. SLRC Working Paper. London: Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium.**

This report is based on a two-wave survey carried out in Swat and Lower Dir districts, Pakistan. The surveys, conducted in 2012 and 2015, measured changes in livelihoods, access to basic services, social protection and livelihood assistance and their perceptions of governance.

**Shaw, T. and Ghafouri, I. (2019) 'On borrowed time: the limits of informal credit for livelihood security in Herat, Afghanistan'. SLRC Working Paper. London: Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium.**

This study undertakes an in-depth examination of informal credit practices in two villages in Herat, Afghanistan, that differ in size and economy, exploring how credit operates. In particular, it looks at the ways in which credit is used and negotiated, its interaction with livelihood churning, how credit mechanisms are gendered and the extent to which social relations are underpinned by informal credit.

**Slater, R. and Mallett, R. (2017) 'How to support state-building, service delivery and recovery in fragile and conflict-affected situations: lessons from six years of SLRC research'. SLRC Synthesis Briefing. London: Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium.**

This synthesis briefing outlines five key findings, and associated policy implications, for policy-makers and practitioners working to support state building, service delivery and recovery in fragile and conflict-affected situations.

**Stites, E., Atim, T. and Tracy, A. (2018) '"She told me that life here is so easy": urban migration of Acholi youth, Uganda'. SLRC Briefing Paper. London: Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium.**

This briefing note presents findings on migration of Acholi youth (aged 15 to 35 years) to the urban areas of Gulu and Pabbo in northern Uganda and to the Acholi Quarter neighbourhood in Kampala, the capital city in the southern part of the country.

**Stites, E., Atim, T. and Tracy, A. (2019) '"She told me that life here is so easy": urban migration of Acholi youth, Uganda'. SLRC Working Paper. London: Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium.**

This working paper presents findings on the migration of youth from Acholi, Uganda, to the urban areas of Gulu and Pabbo in northern Uganda, and to the Acholi Quarter neighbourhood in Kampala. The findings have important implications for national and international programming and interventions, especially given the expanding role played by urbanisation in Uganda and across the developing world.

**Stites, E. and Bushby, K. (2017) 'Livelihood strategies and interventions in fragile and conflict-affected areas: assessing trends and changes from 2012 to 2016'. SLRC Working Paper. London: Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium.**

This working paper discusses some of the major conceptual trends between 2012 and 2016 in how development stakeholders view livelihoods, examines selected livelihood strategies of conflict-affected populations that have become more visible in recent years, and reviews advances in the nature, type and scope of interventions initiated by humanitarian agencies and organisations.

**Sturge, G., Hagen-Zanker, J., Acharya, G., Paudel, S., Tandukar, A., Upreti, B. and Mallett, R. (2017) 'Tracking change in livelihoods, service delivery and governance: evidence from a 2012–2015 panel survey in Nepal'. SLRC Working Paper. London: Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium.**

As part of the SLRC's cross-country panel survey exploring livelihood trajectories and legitimacy, this working paper presents the results of a two-wave longitudinal survey in Nepal, comprising 3,000 individuals. The survey focused on people's livelihoods, access to services and relationships with government, first in 2012 and then in 2015.

**Sturge, G., Mallett, R., Hagen-Zanker, J. and Slater, R. (2017) 'Tracking livelihoods, service delivery and governance: panel survey findings from the Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium'. London: Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium.**

This report summarises the main findings from two waves of SLRC longitudinal panels with individuals in DRC, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Uganda. The findings focus on people's livelihoods, their access to or experience with basic services, and their relationship with governance processes and practices.

**Suleri, A., Shahbaz, B. and Ali Shah, Q. (2016) 'Recovering from war and living in hope: fruit and vegetable markets in Pakistan's Swat Valley'. SLRC Working Paper. London: Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium.**

Pakistan's Swat valley is the centre of fruit and vegetable production in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province. Between 2007 and 2009 market activity was severely compromised by Taliban militancy and the army action against them; a third of agricultural workers lost their livelihood source. This paper analyses how conflict disrupted the market for fruit and vegetables and how it is seeking to recover.

**Suleri, A., Shahbaz, B., Commins, S. and Mosel, I. (2017) 'The role of local institutions in conflict-affected Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan'. SLRC Working Paper. London: Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium.**

This working paper examines the role of local institutions during and after conflict in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan, in order to inform and ensure the success of future relief and rehabilitation efforts in the region.

**Tandukar, A., KC, S., Upreti, B., Paudel, S., Acharya, G. and Harvey, P. (2015a) 'Could do better: education in Nepal and users' perceptions of the state'. SLRC Briefing Paper. London: Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium.**

Access to education and the effect this has on perceptions of the state forms the focus of this briefing paper. The findings emerge from research into users' perceptions of education services in Rolpa, Nepal.

**Tandukar, A., KC, S., Upreti, B., Paudel, S., Acharya, G. and Harvey, P. (2015b) 'Education services and users' perceptions of the state in Rolpa, Nepal'. SLRC Working Paper. London: Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium.**

Even though government spending on education has increased in recent years, understanding of the role that local and central government has in Nepalese state education is limited. This paper focuses on two secondary schools in Rolpa – one in Liwang, Rolpa's district headquarters, and one in more rural Budagoan.

**Tandukar, A., Upreti, B., Paudel, S., Acharya, G. and Harris, D. (2016) 'The effectiveness of Local Peace Committees in Nepal: a study from Bardiya district'. SLRC Working Paper. London: Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium.**

This paper explores the effectiveness, usefulness and relevance of Local Peace Committees in Nepal through information gathered from Bardiya. Its findings reveal that LPCs at the village level have been much more active and arguably more relevant than those at the district level, despite receiving fewer resources.

**Tapscott, R. (2018) 'Policing men: militarised masculinity, youth livelihoods, and security in conflict-affected northern Uganda**. *Disasters*, 42(S1), 119-139.

Relations between militaries and masculinities are well-established in the literature on gender and development. However, there is less research on how militarised masculinities relate to state governance strategies. This journal article, based on qualitative research conducted in northern Uganda between 2014 and 2017, offers a gender analysis of youths participating in informal security arrangements.

**Thontwa, S., De Herdt, T., Marivoet, W. and Ulimwengu, J. (2017) 'National datasets on livelihoods in the DRC: precisely wrong or vaguely right?** Working Paper 2017.02. Antwerp: Institute of Development Policy, University of Antwerp.

How have people's livelihoods evolved recently in the DRC? Many observers are not too shy to come up with an answer to this question. This paper reviews the available data from eight national surveys implemented between 1995 and 2015, what caveats exist when analysing them, and what livelihoods profiles have emerged in the literature so far.

**Titeca, K. and Nkuku, A. (2019) 'Urban governance through personal connections: Kinshasa and its unlawful constructions**. SLRC Working Paper. London: Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium.

Kinshasa has been growing rapidly in the past few decades, not only in terms of population, but also spatially, as it has expanded in a largely unplanned manner. This paper addresses how urban governance takes place where the state is only weakly present. It does so by focusing on unlawful constructions, which are present all over the city.

**Upreti, B., KC, S., Mallett, R., Babajanian, B., Pyakuryal, K., Ghimire, S., Ghimire, A. and Sharma, S. (2012) 'Livelihoods, basic services and social protection in Nepal**. SLRC Working Paper. London: Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium.

This paper is deliberately broad and ambitious, setting out to synthesise the available research on livelihoods, basic services and social protection in Nepal in order to establish our current level of knowledge as well as identify key gaps in our understanding.

**Upreti, B., Uprety, P., Hagen-Zanker, J., KC, S. and Mallett, R. (2014) 'Surveying livelihoods, service delivery and governance: baseline evidence from Nepal**. SLRC Working Paper. London: Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium.

In 2012, SLRC implemented the first round of an original sub-regional panel survey in Nepal aimed to produce data on people's livelihoods, access to and experience of basic services, and people's perceptions of governance. This working paper presents the results from the first round of the survey.

**Wakenge, C. (2018) 'Mining minerals or mining the state? The practical norms governing mineral extraction in former Katanga, Democratic Republic of Congo**. SLRC Working Paper. London: Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium.

This working paper examines the fragmented landscape of the Congolese administration governing the copper and cobalt extractive sector in Haut-Katanga and Lualaba provinces between April and December 2017.

**Weijs, B., Hilhorst, D. and Ferf, A. (2012) 'Livelihoods, basic services and social protection in Democratic Republic of the Congo**. SLRC Working Paper. London: Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium.

This working paper undertakes a critical review of existing evidence on livelihoods and the delivery of basic services and social protection interventions in DRC, paying extra attention to the eastern provinces. The livelihoods sectors that are explored include mining, agriculture and petty trade. Basic services include health, education, transport, water and sanitation.



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SLRC publications present information, analysis and key policy recommendations on issues relating to livelihoods, basic services and social protection in conflict-affected situations. This and other SLRC publications are available from [www.securelivelihoods.org](http://www.securelivelihoods.org). Funded by UK aid from the UK Government, Irish Aid and the EC.

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Cover photo: Woman turns on tap for clean water.  
Sri Lanka.

