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War, Debt and the Role of Pretending in Uganda's International Relations **Oil in Uganda Envisioning Uganda's Future** *United States-Uganda Relations* Developmentality United States Agency for International Development Program in Uganda **Using ACASI to measure gender-based violence in Ugandan primary schools** **Psychiatry and Decolonisation in Uganda** Politics, Conflict and Peacebuilding in Uganda International Seminar on Internal Conflict in Uganda *Human Rights Violations in Uganda* *The Human Rights Situation in Uganda* The International Response to the Forced Recruitment of Girls in Uganda Learning to read in a local language in Uganda *Uganda Oil Wealth and Development in Uganda and Beyond* **Implications of the International Legal Framework for E-commerce in Uganda** Recognition and Enforcement of International Arbitral Awards in Uganda *Income Distribution, Informal Safety Nets, and Social Expenditures in Uganda* International Programme on Internal Conflict in Uganda, 1987-89 Uganda Foreign Policy and Government Guide Gender and Economic Growth in Uganda **Domestic and International Taxation in Uganda** **Uganda Foreign Policy and Government Guide** **Invoking International Human Rights Law for the Emancipation of Women in Uganda** Complementarity, Catalysts, Compliance *Uganda International Conference Centre* Uganda Foreign Policy and Government Guide *Child Abuse and Neglect in Uganda* *Health Care Co-ops in Uganda* *Uganda Foreign Policy and Government Guide* *Beekeepers and the Question of International Honey Standards in Uganda* *Decolonising State and Society in Uganda* **An Analysis of Capital Punishment in Uganda in Light of International Standards and Comparable Case Law** International Programme on Internal Conflict in Uganda 1987-89 **Results of International Debt Relief in Uganda** **The Agency for International Development Presents Critical Issues for American Investors in Uganda** *Tuntunan shalat untuk wanita* *Improved dairy cows in Uganda: Pathways to poverty alleviation and improved child nutrition* **Development Credit Agreement**

Multidisciplinary perspectives to governance of oil in African countries Large quantities of oil were discovered in the Albertine Rift Valley in Western Uganda in 2006. The sound management of these oil resources and revenues is undoubtedly one of the key public policy challenges for Uganda as it is for other African countries with large oil and/or gas endowments. With oil expected to start flowing in 2021, the current book analyses how this East African country is preparing for the challenge of effectively, efficiently, and transparently managing its oil sector and resources. Adopting a multidisciplinary, comprehensive, and comparative approach, the book identifies a broad scope of issues that need to be addressed in order for Uganda to realise the full potential of its oil wealth

for national economic transformation. Predominantly grounded in local scholarship and including chapters drawing on the experiences of Nigeria, Ghana, and Kenya, the book blazes a trail on governance of African oil in an era of emerging producers. *Oil Wealth and Development in Uganda and Beyond* will be of great interest to social scientists and economic and social policy makers in oil-producing countries. It is suitable for course adoption across such disciplines as International/Global Affairs, Political Economy, Geography, Environmental Studies, Economics, Energy Studies, Development, Politics, Peace, Security and African Studies. Contributors: Badru Bukenya (Makerere University), Moses Isabirye (Busitema University), Wilson Bahati Kazi (Uganda Revenue Authority), Corti Paul Lakuma (Economic Policy Research Centre), Joseph Mawejje (Economic Policy Research Centre), Pamela Mbabazi (Uganda National Planning Authority), Martin Muhangi (independent researcher), Roberts Muriisa (Mbarara University of Science and Technology), Chris Byaruhanga Musiime (independent researcher), Germano Mwabu (University of Nairobi), Jackson A. Mwakali (Makerere University), Tom Owang (Mbarara University of Science and Technology), Joseph Oloka-Onyango (Makerere University), Peter Quartey (University of Ghana), Peter Wandera (Transparency International Uganda), Kathleen Brophy (Transparency International Uganda), Jaqueline Nakaiza (independent researcher), Babra Beyeza (independent researcher), Jackson Byaruhanga (Bank of Uganda), Emmanuel Abbey (University of Ghana). The death penalty has not yet been completely abolished in international law. For countries that retain the death penalty, international law emphasises the implementation of procedural safeguards. Uganda does not comply with international standards in the use of the death penalty that retain it. Considering the success and failures of other constitutional challenges on the death penalty in Africa, it may not be easy for Ugandans to challenge the death penalty as an unconstitutional form of punishment. However, it can certainly be confronted based on the failure to comply with procedural safeguards for those on death row at the domestic, regional and international level. This Book examines and critically analyses the current International legal regime governing the Recognition and Enforcement of international arbitral awards. It focuses on how the issues have been addressed under the 1958 New York and to a smaller extent the 1965 ICSID Conventions. It also analyses the refusal grounds for recognition and enforcement of International arbitral awards as provided under the New York Convention of 1958. The book also looks at and critically analyses the refusal grounds of state immunity in relation to how it curtails recognition and enforcement of international arbitral awards. The Book looks at all the above in light of the comparative study the issues have been dealt with in United Kingdom and Uganda. The book notes that there is no single legal regime governing recognition and enforcement of International arbitral awards and even the celebrated New York Convention have not yet met universal acceptance and some states parties have not yet domesticated it. G. Statute of Amnesty Extrait de la préface : "Women are already a powerful force for growth in Africa. They are economic actors : workers, property owners, and entrepreneurs. Recognizing this fact is the first step to ensuring that women have fair access to the labor market, enjoy full rights to own property, and do not face even greater barriers to doing

business than men do. ... Gender and economic growth in Uganda assesses the legal and administrative barriers faced by women, as identified by the World Bank Group's Foreign Investment Advisory Service (FIAS) and the International Finance Corporation's (IFC) Gender-Entrepreneurship-Markets Unit." This open access book investigates psychiatry in Uganda during the years of decolonisation. It examines the challenges facing a new generation of psychiatrists as they took over responsibility for psychiatry at the end of empire, and explores the ways psychiatric practices were tied to shifting political and development priorities, periods of instability, and a broader context of transnational and international exchange. At its heart is a question that has concerned psychiatrists globally since the mid-twentieth century: how to bridge the social and cultural gap between psychiatry and its patients? Bringing together archival research with oral histories, Yolana Pringle traces how this question came to dominate both national and international discussions on mental health care reform, including at the World Health Organization, and helped spur a culture of experimentation and creativity globally. As Pringle shows, however, the history of psychiatry during the years of decolonisation remained one of marginality, and ultimately, in the context of war and violence, the decolonisation of psychiatry was incomplete. The 'resource curse' is not inevitable. Uganda has time on its side but it must not waste it. The debate on oil must move beyond the politics of the present and look to the long term. Oil will be central to Uganda for decades to come. It is incumbent on today's leaders in government, opposition and civil society alike to work together to ensure a bright future for generations to come. Lessons can be learned from those countries that have successfully managed natural resources, as well as those that have suffered from their mismanagement. Transparency matters if Uganda's social cohesion is going to be maintained. A well-informed national conversation on how to balance spending with saving is vital to the health of the agricultural sector and key to a positive future. The need to protect technical advice from political influence is vital across all governments. And a population that understands how revenues are being spent is more likely to work with government rather than against it, building a positive feedback mechanism between people and the state that can act as a bulwark against future abuses. Uganda Foreign Policy and Government Guide Since its establishment at the turn of the century, a central preoccupation of the International Criminal Court (ICC) has been to catalyse the pursuit of criminal accountability at the domestic level. Drawing on ten years of research, this book theorizes the ICC's principle of complementarity as a transnational site and adaptive strategy for realizing an array of ambitious governance goals. Through a grounded, inter-disciplinary approach, it illustrates how complementarity came to be framed as a "catalyst for compliance" and its unexpected effects on the legal frameworks and institutions of three different ICC "situation countries" in Africa: Uganda, Kenya, and the Democratic Republic of Congo. Linking complementarity's law and practice to contemporary debates in international law and relations, the book unsettles international law's dominant progressive narrative. It urges a critical rethinking of the ICC's politics and a reorientation towards international criminal justice as a project of global legal pluralism. Decolonization of knowledge has become a major issue in African

Studies in recent years, brought to the fore by social movements such as #RhodesMustFall and #BlackLivesMatter. This timely book explores the politics and disputed character of knowledge production in colonial and postcolonial Uganda, where efforts to generate forms of knowledge and solidarity that transcend colonial epistemologies draw on long histories of resistance and refusal. Bringing together scholars from Africa, Europe and North America, the contributors in this volume analyse how knowledge has been created, mobilized, and contested across a wide range of Ugandan contexts. In so doing, they reveal how Ugandans have built, disputed, and reimagined institutions of authority and knowledge production in ways that disrupt the colonial frames that continue to shape scholarly analyses and state structures. From the politics of language and gender in Bakiga naming practices to ways of knowing among the Acholi, the hampering of critical scholarship by militarism and authoritarianism, and debates over the names of streets, lakes, mountains, and other public spaces, this book shows how scholars and a wide range of Ugandan activists are reimagining the politics of knowledge in Ugandan public life. This book provides a unique perspective on addressing issues of various forms of violence against children from scholars within their own country. Bringing together cross-disciplinary expertise, this volume addresses a vast range of topics related to child abuse and neglect in Uganda. Exploring areas from the protection of street children to cultural proverbs related to child maltreatment, this volume examines issues both specific to the Ugandan contexts as well as broadly experienced in child maltreatment work in non-Euro-American countries. This book surveys the breadth of the child protection field, covering issues of children's universal rights, challenges of protection and ethical quandaries in researching and addressing maltreatment. Audio Computer-Assisted Self-Interview (ACASI) provides respondents with privacy and confidentiality. It has been used by researchers administering surveys of a sensitive nature and is widely regarded as a useful tool in reducing social desirability bias in responses to sensitive surveys. However, ACASI has never been used to measure school-related gender-based violence (SRGBV), a survey normally administered face to face (FTF), among primary school-aged children. A large-scale study was conducted in Uganda in 2019, where surveys on school climate, gender attitudes, social-emotional learning (SEL), and experiences of violence were administered to Primary Grade 3 pupils. These four different surveys of varying sensitivity were used to observe differences in responses across the ACASI and FTF administration types, with experiences of violence being the most sensitive. Comparing responses

between the ACASI and FTF groups, reported school climate did not show a difference, indicating that there may be low levels of social desirability bias around this topic. However, there was a difference in reporting by gender for the gender attitudes and SEL surveys, indicating the potential for social desirability bias present in the data collected via FTF. Comparing responses from the SRGBV survey, reports of experiencing at least one act of sexual violence nearly doubled under ACASI compared with FTF, indicating extremely high levels of social desirability bias when talking about sexual violence in schools. The introduction and dissemination of improved dairy cow breeds in Uganda is arguably the most significant step taken to develop a modern and commercial dairy industry in the country over the last two decades. This study uses a nationally representative sample of Ugandan households to rigorously examine the impact of adoption of improved dairy cow breeds on enterprise-, household-, and individual child-level nutrition outcomes. We find that adopting improved dairy cows significantly increases milk productivity, milk commercialization, and food expenditure. Inequality in Uganda rose during 1989–95, although this rise moderated in 1993–95. In 1993–95, real food consumption became more equal. Regional and urban-rural disparities in income and variations in income accruing to individuals with different educational levels principally explain “between group inequality.” While informal safety nets appear to work for Ugandan middle-class families, a lack of mutual insurance among poor production workers and farmers accentuates the inequality trends. An expansion of formal safety nets would help this segment of the population. The intrasectoral allocation and benefit incidence of expenditures on education and health can be improved to reduce inequality.

War, plunder, and state power Drawing on ethnographic fieldwork within the World Bank and a Ugandan ministry, this book critically examines how the new aid architecture recasts aid relations as a partnership. While intended to alter an asymmetrical relationship by fostering greater recipient participation and ownership, this book demonstrates how donors still seek to retain control through other indirect and informal means. The concept of developmentality shows how the World Bank’s ability to steer a client’s behavior is disguised by the underlying ideas of partnership, ownership, and participation, which come with other instruments through which the Bank manipulates the aid recipient into aligning with its own policies and practices. The Early Grade Reading Assessment (EGRA) is used to evaluate studies and monitor projects that address reading skills in low- and middle-income countries. Results are often described solely in terms of a passage-reading subtask, thereby overlooking progress in related skills. Using archival data of cohort samples from Uganda at two time points in three languages (Ganda, Lango, and Runyankore-Rukiga), we explored a methodology that uses passage-reading results to create five learner profiles: Nonreader, Beginner, Instructional, Fluent, and Next-Level Ready. We compared learner profiles with results on other subtasks to identify the skills students would need to develop to progress from one profile to another. We then used regression models to determine whether students’ learner profiles were related to their results on the various subtasks. We found membership in four categories. We also found a shift in the distribution of learner profiles from Grade 1 to Grade 4, which is useful

for establishing program effectiveness. The distribution of profiles within grades expanded as students progressed through the early elementary grades. We recommend that those who are discussing EGRA results describe students by profiles and by the numbers that shift from one profile to another over time. Doing so would help describe abilities and instructional needs and would show changes in a meaningful way.

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