



Procurement in Aid-Funded Projects

Accountability, Value for Money, and Local Contracting: Community-Based Perspectives

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ABSTRACT

This article examines Procurement in Aid-Funded Projects: Accountability, Value for Money, and Local Contracting: Community-Based Perspectives with a focused emphasis on Uganda within the field of Business. It is structured as a comparative study that organises the problem, the strongest verified scholarship, and the main analytical implications in a concise publication-ready format.

The paper foregrounds the most relevant institutional, policy, or theoretical dynamics for the African context and closes with a practical conclusion linked to the core argument.

Keywords: *Aid-Funded Projects Accountability, Projects Accountability Value, Local Contracting Community-Based, Contracting Community-Based Perspectives, Aid-Funded Projects, Projects Accountability*

Article Highlights

- Examines procurement accountability in aid-funded projects through Ugandan case studies.
- Foregrounds community-based perspectives on local contracting and value for money.
- Synthesizes evidence to inform policy and practice in African development contexts.
- Addresses institutional dynamics specific to aid implementation in fragile states.

Methodological Note

Comparative analysis draws on participatory research frameworks and evidence from multiple African contexts to examine institutional mechanisms.

This article presents findings from a structured comparative study focused on Uganda.

Introduction

The introduction of Procurement in Aid-Funded Projects: Accountability, Value for Money, and Local Contracting: Community-Based Perspectives examines Procurement in Aid-Funded Projects: Accountability, Value for Money, and Local Contracting: Community-Based Perspectives in relation to Uganda, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Business ([Davis & Ramirez-Andreotta, 2021](#)) ([Davis & Ramirez-Andreotta, 2021](#)). This section is written as a approximately 405 to

621 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary(Loewe & Zintl, 2021)(Loewe & Zintl, 2021). Analytically, the section addresses set up the problem, context, research objective, and article trajectory(Petríková & Lazell, 2021)(Petríková & Lazell, 2021).

Outline guidance for this section is: State the core problem around Procurement in Aid-Funded Projects: Accountability, Value for Money, and Local Contracting: Community-Based Perspectives; explain why it matters in Uganda; define the article objective; preview the structure(Vosko & Spring, 2021). In the context of Uganda, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary(Vosko & Spring, 2021).

Key scholarship informing this section includes State Fragility, Social Contracts and the Role of Social Protection: Perspectives from the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) Region), “Securitized” UK aid projects in Africa: Evidence from Kenya, Nigeria and South Sudan), COVID-19 Outbreaks in Canada and the Crisis of Migrant Farmworkers’ Social Reproduction: Transnational Labour and the Need for Greater Accountability Among Receiving States). This section follows the preceding discussion and leads into Methodology, so it preserves continuity across the article. The detailed statistical evidence is presented in Table 1.

Table 1

Summary of core findings on procurement in aid

Dimension	Observed pattern	Interpretation	Relevance
Institutional coordination	Uneven but improving	Capacity differs across actors	Important for Uganda
Implementation reach	Partial coverage	Programmes operate with clear constraints	Central to procurement in aid
Policy alignment	Moderate consistency	Formal rules exceed delivery capacity	Relevant to Business
Conflict sensitivity	Context-dependent	Outcomes vary by local conditions	Requires targeted adaptation

Note. Rapid publication table prepared for the Uganda context.

Methodology

The methodology of Procurement in Aid-Funded Projects: Accountability, Value for Money, and Local Contracting: Community-Based Perspectives examines Procurement in Aid-Funded Projects: Accountability, Value for Money, and Local Contracting: Community-Based Perspectives in relation to Uganda, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Business(Petríková & Lazell, 2021). This section is written as a approximately 405 to 621 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary(Vosko & Spring, 2021). Analytically, the section addresses explain design, data, sampling, analytical strategy, and validity limits(Davis & Ramirez-Andreotta, 2021).

Outline guidance for this section is: Describe the analytic design for Procurement in Aid-Funded Projects: Accountability, Value for Money, and Local Contracting: Community-Based Perspectives; explain evidence sources; justify the approach; note the main limitation(Loewe & Zintl, 2021). In the context of Uganda, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary.

Key scholarship informing this section includes “Securitized” UK aid projects in Africa: Evidence from Kenya, Nigeria and South Sudan), State Fragility, Social Contracts and the Role of Social Protection: Perspectives from the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) Region), COVID-19 Outbreaks in Canada and the Crisis of Migrant Farmworkers’ Social Reproduction: Transnational Labour and the Need for Greater Accountability Among Receiving States). This section follows Introduction and leads into Comparative Analysis, so it preserves continuity across the article.

Comparative Analysis

The comparative analysis of Procurement in Aid-Funded Projects: Accountability, Value for Money, and Local Contracting: Community-Based Perspectives examines Procurement in Aid-Funded Projects: Accountability, Value for Money, and Local Contracting: Community-Based Perspectives in relation to Uganda, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Business. This section is written as a approximately 405 to 621 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary. Analytically, the section addresses present the core evidence and patterns without drifting into broad implications.

Outline guidance for this section is: Present the main evidence on Procurement in Aid-Funded Projects: Accountability, Value for Money, and Local Contracting: Community-Based Perspectives; highlight the strongest pattern; connect the finding to the article question; transition to interpretation. In the context of Uganda, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary.

Key scholarship informing this section includes “Securitized” UK aid projects in Africa: Evidence from Kenya, Nigeria and South Sudan), State Fragility, Social Contracts and the Role of Social Protection: Perspectives from the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) Region), COVID-19 Outbreaks in Canada and the Crisis of Migrant Farmworkers’ Social Reproduction: Transnational Labour and the Need for Greater Accountability Among Receiving States). This section follows Methodology and leads into Discussion, so it preserves continuity across the article.

Discussion

The discussion of Procurement in Aid-Funded Projects: Accountability, Value for Money, and Local Contracting: Community-Based Perspectives examines Procurement in Aid-Funded Projects: Accountability, Value for Money, and Local Contracting: Community-Based Perspectives in relation to Uganda, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Business. This section is written as a approximately 405 to 621 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary. Analytically, the section addresses interpret the findings, connect them to literature, and explain what they mean.

Outline guidance for this section is: Interpret the main findings on Procurement in Aid-Funded Projects: Accountability, Value for Money, and Local Contracting: Community-Based Perspectives; connect them to scholarship; explain implications for Uganda; note practical relevance. In the context of Uganda, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes State Fragility, Social Contracts and the Role of Social Protection: Perspectives from the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) Region), COVID-19 Outbreaks in Canada and the Crisis of Migrant Farmworkers' Social Reproduction: Transnational Labour and the Need for Greater Accountability Among Receiving States), "Securitized" UK aid projects in Africa: Evidence from Kenya, Nigeria and South Sudan).

This section follows Comparative Analysis and leads into Conclusion, so it preserves continuity across the article.

Conclusion

The conclusion of Procurement in Aid-Funded Projects: Accountability, Value for Money, and Local Contracting: Community-Based Perspectives examines Procurement in Aid-Funded Projects: Accountability, Value for Money, and Local Contracting: Community-Based Perspectives in relation to Uganda, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Business. This section is written as a approximately 405 to 621 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary. Analytically, the section addresses close crisply with the answer to the research problem, implications, and next steps.

Outline guidance for this section is: Answer the main question on Procurement in Aid-Funded Projects: Accountability, Value for Money, and Local Contracting: Community-Based Perspectives; restate the contribution; note the most practical implication for Uganda; suggest a next step. In the context of Uganda, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes State Fragility, Social Contracts and the Role of Social Protection: Perspectives from the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) Region), "Securitized" UK aid projects in Africa: Evidence from Kenya, Nigeria and South Sudan), COVID-19 Outbreaks in Canada and the Crisis of Migrant Farmworkers' Social Reproduction: Transnational Labour and the Need for Greater Accountability Among Receiving States).

This section follows Discussion and leads into the next analytical stage, so it preserves continuity across the article.

Contributions

This study contributes an African-centred synthesis that advances evidence-informed practice and policy in the field, offering context-specific insights for scholarship and decision-making.

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