



Literature Review of Impact Evaluations on Rule of Law and Governance Programming

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Democracy, Human Rights, and Governance (DRG)

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Executive Summary

This report presents a review of the impact of rule of law and governance programming on development outcomes. This project represents more than 1,000 hours of work on a capstone project conducted by graduate students from the Maxwell School of Citizenship and Public Affairs for USAID's Center for Excellence on Democracy, Human Rights, and Governance.

After identifying the key terms that define good governance, rule of law, and impact evaluations, the review team conducted an exhaustive literature search to obtain studies published in English from 2007 to May 2013. We found a total of 49 impact evaluations, of which we focused on 22 which evaluated interventions in developing countries. The impact evaluations were divided into four categories of intervention: participatory governance (11 evaluations), public order and criminal justice (4 evaluations), judicial system reform and access to justice (3 evaluations), and transitional justice (4 evaluations). This report focuses on the first three of these categories and provides a summary of each evaluation, including information about the intervention under evaluation, its results, and evaluation methodology.

The report also contains a comparison of participatory governance interventions. This section is meant to inform policymakers when determining which intervention strategies to employ for development projects in the area of rule of law and governance. Participatory governance interventions represent a broad range of development projects and government policies that can be grouped into four subcategories: participatory budgeting (PB), community driven development (CDD), marginalized populations, and civil society organizations (CSO).

Finally the report offers a critique of impact evaluations and their methodologies more generally, focusing on issues of generalizability and external validity. Another issue discussed is the importance of impact evaluation timing. Most evaluations were conducted shortly after the intervention. While some causal links are visible in the short run, it is difficult to make inferences about future similar programs' success in the absence of a long-term evaluation. The evaluations analyzed demonstrate the necessity of clearly defining an intervention's short-, medium- and long-term objectives, the unit of analysis and the counterfactual situation. To do this effectively, both implementers and evaluators must be in agreement throughout the project, despite possible differing priorities.

Introduction

Rule of law and governance are growing topics of interest for development practitioners around the world. More resources are being dedicated to these topics, yet little is known about the actual impacts of programming. Some of this is due to the broad scope of projects, reforms, and ideals that can be considered as rule of law or governance. Some is due to the difficulty in defining and measuring the success of complex interventions, such as participatory governance, decentralization, and institutional reforms. Still more is due to broader difficulties in evaluating true impacts of programs, projects, and reforms—in moving beyond outputs and outcomes to measuring societal and attitudinal changes.

With these challenges in mind, this report aims to conduct a comprehensive literature review of existing impact evaluations of rule of law and governance programming projects. The goal is to provide recommendations for policymakers and program managers as well as to analyze the challenges facing impact evaluations of rule of law and governance initiatives.

Objectives

The intent of this review is to synthesize existing research for policy-makers working in the area of rule of law and governance, providing an extensive review of the evidence and knowledge base. This report will identify key components of rule of law and governance projects in recent years and search for all relevant impact evaluations by employing a rigorous research methodology to a broad range of organizational and academic databases. In addition, we will inventory relevant articles and case studies that measure performance and impact of rule of law and governance programs. We will then synthesize this information for policy-makers, identifying successful and unsuccessful intervention strategies as well as impact assessment strategies. Our report is intended to assist USAID in enhancing the overall effectiveness and efficiency of future projects in the sphere of rule of law and governance.

Definitions

There are a myriad definitions of rule of law and governance, from sources including the United Nations, bilateral organizations such as the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), and non-governmental organizations such as the World Justice Project (See Appendix

1 for definitions from each of these institutions, and Appendix 2 for all sources of definitions). While each is different, the rule of law definitions all point to the centrality of ideas such as accountability, transparency, legitimacy, and participation. The definitions of governance highlight these same attributes, as well as responsiveness, equity, effectiveness and efficiency.

Our report also focuses on impact evaluations, which we distinguish from performance evaluations and other types of empirical research. For the purposes of our study, we take these definitions from USAID’s 2011 Evaluation Policy. According to the Policy, impact evaluations “measure the change in a development outcome that is attributable to a defined intervention. They are based on models of cause and effect and require a credible and rigorously defined counterfactual to control for factors other than the intervention that might account for the observed change (ex. treatment and control group).”¹ Performance evaluations, in contrast, center on questions that are more descriptive or normative. These include “what a particular project or program has achieved (either at an intermediate point in execution or at the conclusion of an implementation period); how it is being implemented; how it is perceived and valued; whether expected results are occurring; and other questions that are pertinent to program design, management and operational decision making.” While performance evaluations often compare a before and after, they rarely include a rigorous counterfactual.

Measuring Rule of Law and Governance

Recognizing the complexity of rule of law and governance concepts, the research team analyzed various definitions, understandings and indicators and their development in time in order to exhaustively include all relevant terms and aspects associated with these two concepts. While most definitions overlap in their essential elements, each scholar or organization prioritize them in different ways. Thus, the way in which

Quick Facts about Rule of Law and Governance Interventions

- The UN provides rule of law assistance in 150 countries, sometimes through multiple agencies, not to mention other regional or international organizations and non-profit initiatives.
- The World Bank estimates to have supported 330 “rule of law” projects dealing with legal and judicial reform in over 100 countries.

¹ USAID. (2011). USAID Evaluation Policy, p. 2. Retrieved from <http://www.usaid.gov/evaluation/policy>. Both definitions taken from the same source.

research institutions, aid agencies or intergovernmental bodies define rule of law will not only reflect a certain value hierarchy, but will also influence the way in which programs are designed and measured.

The conceptual complexity of the rule of law field also stems from the various legal, philosophical and ideological traditions that have shaped mentalities and institutions around the world. Even linguistic differences – such as between “rule of law”, the German “Rechtstaat” or the French “état de droit” – are clear indicators of conceptual and institutional differences: thick or thin understandings of rule of law, substantive or procedural concepts, vertical or horizontal etc. To bring even more complexity, the concept of governance is generally paired with that of rule of law. Measuring rule of law can also take different approaches, distinguishing between those that focus on the demand-side (most survey-based evaluations) or supply-side (using pre-defined indicators and sources from the legal institutions).

There are over 100 systems of measuring rule of law and governance. For example:

- The World Justice Project aggregated 400 variables in its 2012-2013 Index.
- The Worldwide Governance Indicators of the World Bank use six aggregate indicators based on 30 data sources from over 200 countries.

Understanding the broad and intricate nature of rule of law and governance dimensions is essential for accurate evaluation thereof. Efforts to measure the rule of law have been subject to criticism, mainly for poor conceptualization. Ideally, any indicator serving as a proxy for a complex concept like the rule of law should have a strong theoretical foundation, while also providing some simplicity to the understanding of the intricate rule of law dimensions. However, while taking stock of the numerous aspects

of rule of law and governance is essential, aggregating different indicators consistently appears as one of the main concerns with the reliability of accurately measuring rule of law and governance.

Methodology

The review team conducted an exhaustive literature search to obtain papers, reports, articles, and evaluations written in English from 2007 to May 2013 that presented impact evaluations of rule of law and governance programming around the world. Our methodology was

adapted from a similar review of anti-corruption impact evaluations by Hanna, et al in 2011.² Please see Appendix 3 for a visual representation of our full methodology.

Determining Search Terms

Rule of law is a broad term with many components. To create an initial list of possible search terms, we took key words and language from 10 definitional documents and sources, including think tanks, government institutions, and international organizations (See Appendix 2 for list of sources). Based on conversations with USAID, and with the intent of maintaining a more targeted search approach, we decided to exclude papers that dealt specifically with corruption (as the Hanna report already provides a comprehensive summary of this topic), elections and electoral issues, and human rights. The resulting list of key words can be divided into two groups. The first group includes 55 individual search terms and 20 “conjunction words”. Each “conjunction word” such as “access to” or “effective,” is to be combined in permutations with 14 nouns, such as “court” or “executive” to form a complete search term. For instance, “access to” would be combined with each of the 14 connecting nouns, then “accountable” would be combined with each, and so on, for a total of 280 possible search terms. All considered search terms can be found in Appendix 4.

For practicality, we then narrowed down this exhaustive list of search terms to a second group of 13 key word terms. These were combined with 11 terms meant to narrow the results to impact evaluations. This strategy was inspired by 3ie’s protocol for adding impact evaluations to their database. Appendix 4 also lists the final group of words used to search for documents in each of the chosen databases, according to the characteristics and search capabilities of each database.

² Hanna, R., Bishop, S., Nadel, S., Scheffler, G, Durlacher, K. (2011). The effectiveness of anti-corruption policy: What has worked, what hasn’t, and what we don’t know. Technical Report. London: EPPI-Centre, Social Science Research Unit, Institute of Education, University of London.

Citation Retrieval: Two Pronged Document Search Strategy

We considered 91 databases and organizations as possible document sources (See Appendix 5). With the advice of the Syracuse University Librarian for Public Administration and International Affairs, we list narrowed the list to 48, excluding document sources that are irrelevant to the research topic. When unsure about a database or organization's relevance, the team conducted several preliminary test searches to determine if the databases would provide appropriate documents for review; those that were judged not useful were excluded.

Once the 48 databases and organizations were identified, we created a master Boolean search string containing all search terms (See Appendix 4).³ This master string was used for all databases that supported complex Boolean searches. For databases and organization websites that did not support the master string, a variety of alternate search strings were designed according to the capabilities of the database. When available, additional database-specific filters were also used, i.e. to limit the searches to relevant subject fields, languages, and time frame (2007-2013). Appendix 6 contains the exact searches that were conducted in each database and organization website.

In order to effectively document our search and screening strategies, we decided to import all search results into a database using EPPI 4-Reviewer, an online program designed for rigorous literature reviews. Unfortunately, it was not possible to export citations from all databases and websites. As a result, we adopted a two-pronged search strategy: for those databases and websites that supported exporting citations, we imported all search results into the EPPI database for further screening. For databases and websites that did not support exporting all citations, we performed an initial screening on all search results and manually entered only documents that addressed rule of law or governance into EPPI.

Screening of Citations and Documents

The 48 document repositories searched produced 8,504 citations, which the team imported into EPPI. After eliminating 1,455 duplicates, we proceeded to screen each citation

³ Inspiration for and adaptation of this master search string was taken from The International Initiative for Impact Evaluation, 3ie. (2013). "RIEPS: Register of Impact Evaluation Published Studies Protocol." Washington, DC.

based on its title and abstract.⁴ We excluded all citations that were unrelated to rule of law or governance, incomplete, or not in our target date range or language, leaving 1,383 relevant citations. Of these remaining citations, we selected the 638 most likely to be impact evaluations for a full document quality and relevance review (refer to Appendix 2).⁵ This targeted strategy was adopted because time constraints made it impossible to screen all 1,383 documents.

During the full document screening, we sorted the 638 documents into four categories: impact evaluations, performance evaluations, empirical research, and other useful documents such as impact evaluation or indicator measurement tools. 49 of the 638 were categorized as rule of law and governance impact evaluations, 27 from projects implemented in developed countries and 22 from projects implemented in developing countries.⁶ Time constraints made it impossible to perform a full review on all 49 impact evaluations, so the team focused on those that evaluated programs in developing countries as those most relevant to the work of our client, USAID. The full list of 49 impact evaluations can be found in Appendix 7. A table of the 22 selected developing country impact evaluations can be found in Appendix 8, and citations and abstracts for performance evaluations can be found in Appendix 9.

Summaries of Selected Impact Evaluations

The following section provides brief summaries of the final impact evaluations that focus on developing countries. A total of 22 impact evaluations were thoroughly scanned and analyzed. The selected impact evaluations cover sixteen countries over five continents (See Appendix 10 for map of impact evaluation sites). The majority of them were implemented by the national governments, often with financial support or evaluative support given by international institutions such as the World Bank, UN agencies, or the International Rescue Committee (IRC).

⁴ The team realized at later stages of the screening process that the duplicate eliminating feature of EPPI-Reviewer 4 had not run completely, leaving some duplicates in the system. Therefore, these numbers are slightly inflated, but the final number of impact evaluations includes no duplicates.

⁵ We prioritized all citations with impact, random, experiment, experimental, final report, or randomized in title or abstract, as well as all 3ie citations and citations from the ‘impact evaluation’ and ‘rule of law’ Google Scholar search.

⁶ According to World Bank classifications.

Local organizations such as police departments or local civil society organizations (CSOs) also played a role in some programs and evaluations.

With regard to methodology, the majority of the impact evaluations (17) feature a randomized experimental research design. For some projects, however, randomization was not feasible so other methods, such as difference-in-difference models or matching⁷, were used to approximate causal effects. Most of the selected impact evaluations employed regression analysis for their estimation strategies, with others choosing to rely more heavily on other quantitative or qualitative techniques.

We broke the 22 impact evaluations into four categories of intervention, based on the focus of the program or reform being implemented and evaluated:

1. Participatory governance (11 evaluations)
2. Public order and criminal justice (4 evaluations)
3. Judicial system reform and access to justice (3 evaluations)
4. Transitional justice (4 evaluations).

For the purposes of this report, and in consultation with USAID, we have excluded the final category, transitional justice, from the following inventory of impact evaluations, due to its emphasis on human rights and, therefore, lesser importance to USAID's Center for Excellence on Democracy, Human Rights, and Governance. Therefore, 18 impact evaluation summaries from the three included categories follow.

⁷ For an explanation of these different strategies to approximate causality, please see, for example, Lecture 11 Presentation from "Methods of Economic Investigation" at the London School of Economics. (http://personal.lse.ac.uk/iyengarr/MEI_iyengar_Matching.ppt)

Participatory Governance in Education in India⁸

Category: Participatory Governance

Country: Uttar Pradesh, India

Implementer(s): National government

Funder(s): National government

Evaluator(s): Pratham, World Bank, J-PAL

Year(s) of intervention: 2005-2006

Year(s) of evaluation: 2005-2006

Total program budget: \$559 million

M&E budget: unavailable; funding provided by World Bank, DIME Initiative

Program information:

The study presents an evaluation of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), a government program in Uttar Pradesh, India. The program gave a prominent role to Village Education Committees (VECs), which are comprised of three groups: parents of children enrolled in public schools, a head teacher of the village school, and the head of the village government. These committees have the authority to make decisions regarding resource allocation, and are charged with monitoring school performance. A main component driving the need for this impact evaluation was that a baseline survey found that community members were unaware of the existence of VECs and the potential for change that they possess. Three different interventions were conducted to encourage participation in the VECs:

1. Information dissemination
2. Training community members in a new testing tool
3. Training and organizing volunteers to run reading camps for illiterate children

Program results:

The results from this evaluation showed that none of three interventions were able to significantly increase involvement in public schools by parents, the VEC, or teachers. These interventions were also unable to improve school performance. However, the third intervention had a large impact on activity outside public schools—local youths volunteered to be trained to teach at summer reading camps. Children who attended the resulting camps substantially improved their reading skills. The evaluation found that, within the Uttar Pradesh context, providing information on the status of education and avenues of participation to community members was not enough to get them involved in local public schools. This evaluation also found that, within the Uttar Pradesh context, there appeared to preference for volunteer teaching over other forms of collective action to improve education in the community.

Methodology:

The evaluation took place in the Jaunpur district in Uttar Pradesh in 280 villages. Four administrative blocks were randomly selected to participate in this evaluation. The villages in the study were then randomly selected within each of the four selected blocks. Baseline and endline survey were conducted in March/April 2005 and March/April of 2006, respectively.

Source:

Banerjee, A., Banerji, R., Duflo, E., Glennerster, R., & Khemani, S. (2008). Pitfalls of Participatory Programs: Evidence from a randomized evaluation in education in India. National Bureau of Economic Research, 2(1), 1-30.

⁸ Certain words and phrases in the following 18 summaries are taken directly from the source document. Quotation marks have been omitted for accessibility and design purposes.

Political Representation for Women in Local Governance in India

Category: Participatory Governance

Country: India

Implementer(s): National government

Funder(s): Unite for Children, UNICEF

Evaluators: Yale, J-PAL, IMF

Year of intervention: 1993

Year(s) of evaluation: 2003

Total program budget: unavailable

M&E budget: unavailable

Program information:

In 1993, India amended its constitution to devolve power over rural public works and welfare services from states to Gram Panchayats (GPs). It also included mandates to ensure GP budget decisions were representative of community preferences, requiring GPs to reserve 1/3 of all council seats and positions for women. Seats were also reserved for two disadvantaged minorities, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, but this evaluation focuses only on the gender component of the reform. The evaluation looks at how mandated political representation for women in the lowest level of local governments GPs impacts public services.

Program results:

Evaluators looked at the policy decisions of female council leaders and how they affect public goods; children and families; and other women's participation.

1. **Public goods:** The program found that villages with women leaders have more public goods, and the quality of those goods is at least as high. Women are also less susceptible to corruption through bribes.
2. **Impact on children and families:** Findings indicate that children in villages headed by female leaders have better indicators for drinking water and immunization, have increased female school attendance and reduced education gender gaps, and invest more in goods relevant to women and children.
3. **Women's political participation:** findings showed that the presence of a female leader makes women more likely to participate in assembly discussions, and female leaders are more responsive to concerns of female villagers.

Interestingly, although women provide more and better goods and are less likely to seek bribes, villages are still more dissatisfied with the performance of women leaders in providing all services. This suggests that the long-term benefits of mandated political representation may depend significantly on entrenched and culture-based gender bias.

Methodology:

The evaluation uses data on the practice of mandated political representation for policy activism and children's well-being, also examining how such representation affects political participation by women and the extent of gender discrimination. It takes advantage of the randomized implementation of the reform, using data from surveys including census data, the "Millennial Survey," a household survey, an independent assessment of facilities in villages, and a village profile sheet.

Source:

Beaman, L. (2007). Women Politicians, Gender Bias, and Policy-making in Rural India (No. id: 835). eSocialSciences Working Papers.

Public Budgeting in Afghanistan: Elections vs. Referenda

Category: Participatory Governance

Country: Afghanistan

Implementers: National Gov, contracted NGOs

Funder(s): bilateral and multilateral donors

Evaluators: Beath et al

Years of intervention: 2011 - 2012

Year of evaluation: 2013

Total program budget: unavailable

M&E budget: funding from FAO, WB, National Solidarity Program

Program information:

The National Solidarity Program (NSP) was devised in 2002 by the Government of Afghanistan to deliver services and infrastructure to the rural population and build representative village governance institutions. The program contains two interventions: (i) the creation of an elected Community Development Council (CDC); and (ii) the disbursement of block grants to CDCs for implementation of village projects. Projects are selected by the CDC in consultation with the village community.

When selecting a project, the referendum procedure gave villagers the opportunity to vote for their preferred project, with funding allocated to projects with the most votes. The meeting procedure stipulated that proposed projects should be discussed at a public meeting convened by an elected village development council, with the council exercising the final decision on which projects are selected. Directly democratic decision-making procedures are considered to reduce elite capture of public resources and have the potential to enhance the legitimacy of such allocation processes.

Program results:

Both male and female elites have significantly less influence over allocation outcomes when selection occurs through a referendum, as compared to consultation meetings. Also, referenda increase villagers' satisfaction with local governance and the local economy. Accordingly, the results indicate that direct democracy limits elite capture of resource allocation and increases public satisfaction by addressing the principal-agent problems in the allocation of resources. Thus, the use of direct democracy in public resource allocation results in more legitimate outcomes than less representative consultative processes.

Methodology:

A field experiment was conducted in 250 villages across Afghanistan. Half of the villages were randomly assigned to select local development projects by secret-ballot referenda, with the remainder assigned to select projects at village meetings convened by elected village development councils. In order to isolate the effect of direct democracy on allocation outcomes and, specifically, on the ability of elites to impose their preferences, allocation outcomes were compared with the ex-ante preferences of three groups of villagers (male villagers, male elites and female elites). The sample was an adequate representation of Afghanistan's diversity and the rigorous methodology included regression models with fixed effects to identify the impacts.

Source:

Beath, A., Christia, F., & Enikolopov, R. (2012). Direct Democracy and Resource Allocation: Experimental Evidence from Afghanistan. World Bank Policy Research Working Paper, (6133), 1-24.

Other documents:

- Beath, A., Christia, F., Enikolopov, R., & Kabuli, S. (2010). Estimates of Interim Impact from First Follow-Up Survey - Randomized Impact Evaluation of Phase-II of Afghanistan's National Solidarity Programme (NSP).
- Beath, A., Christia, F., and Enikolopov, R. (2011). Winning Hearts and Minds through Development Aid: Evidence from a Field Experiment in Afghanistan.
http://www.nsp-ie.org/papers/Hearts_and_Minds_10_09_2011.pdf

Participatory Budgeting and Democracy in Brazil

Category: Participatory Governance
Country: Brazil
Implementer(s): National Government
Funder(s): n/a
Evaluator(s): Boulding and Wampler

Year(s) of intervention: 1989 - 2000
Year(s) of evaluation: 2009
Total program budget: n/a
M&E budget: unavailable

Program information:

Participatory budgeting (PB) in Brazil is a year-long decision-making process through which citizens negotiate among themselves and with government officials in organized meetings over the allocation of new capital investment spending on public work projects. Citizens are mobilized to attend meetings during which they vote for public policies and elected community representatives. Thus, PB is said to enhance citizens' empowerment, quality of democracy and governance. It also creates a virtuous cycle to improve social well-being because the allocation of these resources produces direct improvements in poor people's lives.

Program results:

PB municipalities spend a slightly higher share of their budget on health and education programs, but there is little evidence that this shift in budget priorities affects measurable outcomes of well-being. Although municipalities with PB demonstrate improvements as measured through basic social indicators such as human development or inequality, they were not significantly different from comparable municipalities that did not adopt PB. However, PB is associated with a small reduction in the percentage of the population that is living in extreme. It is worth mentioning that changes in social well-being may show up over time but there is no evidence to show that PB has a short-term impact on social well-being that is greater than similar government programs that do not directly incorporate citizens.

Methodology:

A total of 220 Brazilian municipalities that have at least 100,000 residents were entered into the database. Among those, 64 adopted PB for at least four years between 1989 and 2000. In the regression model, dependent variables were included for different measures of well-being and control variables. The results were confirmed when using the matching technique to pair the municipalities that adopted PB with those that did not. However, one weakness of the research is that the regression model does not differentiate the number of years that PB has been implemented in each municipality.

Source:

Boulding, C., & Wampler, B. (2010). Voice, votes, and resources: Evaluating the effect of participatory democracy on well-being. *World Development*, 38(1), 125-135.

Other documents:

- Bhatnagar, Deepti, Animesh Rathore, Magüi Moreno and Parameeta Kanungo. Participatory Budgeting in Brazil.
http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTEMPowerment/Resources/14657_Participatory-Budgeting-in-Brazil-web.pdf

Community-Driven Development in Sierra Leone

Category: Participatory Governance

Country: Sierra Leone

Implementer(s): National government

Funders: World Bank and others

Evaluators: assistance from IRCBP, JPAL, IPA, and CEGA

Years of intervention: 2006-2009

Years of evaluation: 2006, 2009

Total program budget: \$1,868,352

M&E budget: \$177,300 (9%)

Program information:

GoBifo (“move forward”) describes a governance or community-driven development (CDD) project which provided 1) financial assistance through block grants to fund local public goods provision and small enterprise development, and 2) intensive organizing to establish new structures to facilitate collective action and institute participation requirements to elevate historically marginalized groups to authority positions (ex. one of three co-signatories on community bank account had to be female). GoBifo facilitators helped community members in each village to a) establish a village or ward development committee, b) articulate a development plan, and c) implement projects using block grants. The majority of chosen projects were in the construction of local public goods, with another quarter in agriculture, and smaller numbers of livestock and skills training and development projects.

Program results:

Both evaluations found program was implemented successfully, in establishing village-level structures and tools to plan and manage development projects, provide communities with financing and guidance for small-scale projects, and creating links between processes and local government institutions. The intervention looked at multiple outcomes divided into three categories, with differing success (see 2011 report for clear breakdowns of all indicators):

1. Project implementation (create functional development committees): large and significant positive effect in fulfilling activities (leakage of GoBifo funds was also minimal)
2. Increase quality and quantity of local public services infrastructure, and improve economic welfare: Success, in that beneficiaries are better off in household assets, and there is market activity
3. Create institutional and social change (increase collective action, enhance inclusion and participation, build networks, etc.): No evidence that the program affected social capital or led to fundamental changes in how community members interact

The 2012 evaluation assesses the extent to which GoBifo achieved its goals of reforming local institutions in rural Sierra Leone, with particular focus on marginalized groups such as women and young adults. The evaluation found that requiring women and young adults to take leadership positions and participate in project meetings did not have significant effect on their participation or attitudes regarding their leadership.

Overall, the project suggests that CDD is a reasonable approach to deliver small-scale local public goods in an accountable, equitable, and low cost manner. CDD in this context, however, was not, an effective agent of institutional and social change (at least in the time frame of the evaluation). It could serve as a complement to deliver small scale goods at the community level, but should not be seen as a vehicle for inclusion or collective action in local development.

(continued)

Methodology:

The random evaluation design has a large sample of 236 villages and 2832 households selected from 118 treatment and 118 control communities within two districts over an extended time frame of 4 years. Evaluation consisted of baseline and follow up surveys, village level focus group discussions, and three structured community activities (SCAs, or real world scenarios to assess community decision-making processes). The evaluation notes that evaluating social change needs to be improved and further developed before conclusions on generalizability of programs can occur compellingly.

The evaluations take advantage of the random assignment of the governance program in Sierra Leone. It develops real-world outcome measures and uses a pre-analysis plan (PAP) in which both implementers and evaluators agreed on a set of hypotheses regarding likely areas of program impact in 2005 before implementation began, meant to bind the evaluators' hands against data mining. It also created novel measuring techniques through the structured community activities (SCAs).

Sources:

- Casey, K., Glennerster, R., & Miguel, E. (2011). The GoBifo Project Evaluation Report: Assessing the Impacts of Community Driven Development in Sierra Leone. Final report submitted to The World Bank.
- Casey, K., Glennerster, R., & Miguel, E. (2012). Reshaping Institutions: Evidence on Aid Impacts Using a Preanalysis Plan. *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, 127(4), 1755-1812.

Land Registration in Ethiopia

Category: Participatory Governance

Country: Ethiopia

Implementer(s): National government

Funder(s): National government

Evaluator(s): World Bank, Addis Ababa Univ.

Year(s) of intervention: --

Year(s) of evaluation: 1999, 2002, 2004, 2007

Total program budget: unavailable

M&E budget: unavailable; funding from Global Land Tools Network, Norwegian ESSD Trust Fund

Program information:

This evaluation measures the impact of land registration in Ethiopia in the Amhara region. The government implemented this land registration program with little outside assistance and is one of the largest in the region. This program is particularly innovative as it:

1. Issues nonalienable use right certificates as opposed to full titles
2. Promotes gender equity through joint spousal land ownership and pictures on certificates
3. Community identification of boundaries replace sophisticated mapping

Program results:

The program reduced tenure security, increased land-related investment, and increased rental market participation and yielded benefits significantly above the cost of implementation.

Tenure insecurity decreased due to certification of land users, however it remains a prominent issue.

This can be fully addressed by a complementary policy reform to complement the issuance of certificates. The evaluation also found that the impact of this land registration program on investment effects was significant. If investment is made following certification, benefits will exceed program cost.

The study also found that the cost of maintaining the implemented land administration system would not limit its long-term sustainability.

Methodology:

This study used a four-period panel data and difference-in-differences approach to assess impacts of land registration in Ethiopia. Data was collected from four waves of a panel survey of rural households conducted in September–October 1999, July–August 2002, September–November 2004, and July–August 2007 in the East Gojjam zone of the Amhara region. Control variables at the household level were included in the regression: head's age, gender, education, household assets (oxen, value of other livestock, roof material), and land size.

Source:

Deininger, K., Ali, D. A., & Alemu, T. (2011). Impacts of Land Certification on Tenure Security, Investment, and Land Market Participation: Evidence from Ethiopia. *Land Economics*, 87(2), 312-334.

Other documents:

- Adenew, B., & Abdi, F. (2005). Research report 3: Land registration in Amhara region, Ethiopia. Securing Land Rights Africa, IIED.
http://r4d.dfid.gov.uk/PDF/Outputs/Mis_SPC/FinalReportSecuringLandRightsinAfrica3.pdf
- Hailu, Z. Land registration and certification: Experiences from the Amhara National Regional state in Ethiopia.
http://www.sida.se/Global/Countries%20and%20regions/Africa/Kenya/Ethiopia_Amhara_final.pdf

Participatory Governance in Social Housing Policy in Brazil

Category: Participatory Governance

Country: Brazil

Implementer(s): National Government

Funder(s): National Government

Evaluator(s): Donaghy (Univ. of Colorado)

Year(s) of intervention: --

Year(s) of evaluation: 2005-2008

Total program budget: unavailable

M&E budget: unavailable

Program information:

This evaluation aimed to study the impact of participatory governance institutions on social housing policy. Under a new Brazilian housing reform, by the end of 2009, all Brazilian municipalities receiving federal funds were required to establish municipal housing councils. These councils provide a voice for marginalized citizens, as they are comprised of both government officials and civil society representatives. Due to the specific nature of housing policy within municipalities, municipal councils ensure that the precise needs of the community are addressed. Municipal councils are typically a space for negotiation between local government officials and members of civil society, which is further aided by the fact that councils are comprised of members from different parties and lack strong party ties.

Program results:

This study aimed to evaluate the following questions:

1. Does the incorporation of civil society through participatory governance institutions have an impact on the provision of social programs?
2. Is the effectiveness of participatory governance institutions in bringing about program adoption contingent on a highly organized civil society?

This evaluation found that municipal councils led to the increased dedication of resources to housing provision for the poor, the incorporation of civil society is essential for the redistribution of resources, and lastly, participatory governance institutions are not contingent upon a high organized civil society. The incorporation of civil society in municipal housing councils provides a voice for the community and an added focus on the needs of marginalized citizens. With a level negotiating space, civil society representatives are able to succeed in negotiating policies that better serve marginalized citizens. This study found that a highly organized civil society is not a requirement for bringing about program adoption because the incorporation of civil society members is much more valuable than the formal organization of those representatives.

Methodology:

This evaluation relied on the use of Brazilian government data and evidence from the field to assess the impact of municipal housing councils and civil society on social housing programs. The survey data used in this study was collected by Brazilian government agencies from across the existing 5,564 municipalities with the data limited to the date range of 2005-2008.

Source:

Donaghy, M. (2011). Seats at the Table: Civil Society and Participatory Governance in Brazilian Housing Policy. *Comparative Politics* 44(1).

Community-Driven Reconstruction in Liberia

Category: Participatory Governance

Country: Liberia

Implementer(s): International Rescue Committee (IRC)

Funder(s): DFID, CGD, AusAID, Center for Democracy, Development, and the Rule of Law

Evaluator: Center for Global Development

Year(s) of intervention: 2006-2008

Year of evaluation: 2008

Total program budget: \$2 million

M&E budget: unavailable

Program information:

The research examines the impact of a community-driven reconstruction (CDR) program implemented by the IRC in 42 communities and 54,000 total beneficiaries in Northern Liberia between September 2006 and February 2008. CDR is designed to promote social reconciliation and better local governance.

The CDR program had the following core components. After villages were grouped into “communities” based on geography and pre-existing ties, it conducted activities to sensitize communities to the development project. The NGO established a new institution, a community development committee (CDC) charged with managing a community-wide process to select and implement a quick impact project (\$2000-4000) and a larger development project (around \$17,000 in value) CDC members were chosen in direct elections in the villages, and oversaw implementation and management of the projects.

Program results:

The outcomes of the program fall within three categories: community cohesion, welfare, and local governance. The program hypothesized that introducing CDCs would 1) enhance community members’ ability to act collectively for mutual gain, 2) inculcate democratic values, and 3) improve households’ material welfare.

It found the CDR program 1) had measurable impact on community cohesion, especially for marginalized groups. Villages exposed to a CDR program exhibit higher subsequent levels of social cooperation than those in the control group. The project also found 2) some evidence that it reinforced democratic political attitudes and increased confidence in local decision-making procedures, but 3) little to no effect on improving material well-being (through income generation and wealth creation). For such a small-scale project with a short timeline (compared to other CDR programs), there is powerful evidence of behavioral and attitudinal change, so a larger-scale program may have even stronger effects, although this program cannot point to the long-term sustainability of similar programs.

Methodology:

Evaluation took place over 18 months. The study used baseline and follow-up surveys and data collected from public goods games (to capture behavioral outcomes) played by 1979 randomly sampled individuals from a treatment group of 42 communities receiving the program and 41 communities as a control. The evaluation makes a strong case for behavioral methods rather than attitudinal surveys.

Source:

Fearon, J. D., Humphreys, M., & Weinstein, J. M. (2009). Can Development Aid Contribute to Social Cohesion after Civil War? Evidence from a Field Experiment in Post-conflict Liberia. *The American Economic Review*, 99(2), 287-291.

Other documents:

- Fearon, J. D., Humphreys, M., & Weinstein, J. M. (2009). Development Assistance, Institution Building, and Social Cohesion after Civil War: Evidence from a Field Experiment in Liberia. Center for Global Development Working Paper 194. Washington, DC.

Public Budgeting in Indonesia: Community Meetings vs. Plebiscites

Category: Participatory Governance

Country: Indonesia

Implementer(s): National Government

Funder(s): World Bank

Evaluator(s): Benjamin A. Olken

Year(s) of intervention: 2005 - 2006

Year(s) of evaluation: 2010

Total program budget: \$1.3 billion for 3 phases

M&E budget: unavailable

Program information:

Typical community meetings used for public budgeting decisions provide for local input, but only a small fraction of the population tends to attend, leading to concerns that they may be prone to capture by local elites. As an alternative, plebiscites allow citizens to vote directly at an election for their most preferred projects, allowing voters to circumvent institutions that may have been captured by elites or other special interests. Increased direct participation through elections may enhance the legitimacy of political decisions, even if the decisions themselves do not change.

This study is focused in the villages that are part of the Kecamatan Development Program (KDP), which provides funding for projects throughout the country. Under KDP, each village follows a political process that results in two infrastructure proposals, one “general project” proposed by the village at large and one “women’s project” proposed exclusively by women in the village. In the standard decision-making process, projects are selected at two representative village meetings (one meeting to select the general project, and another with only women representatives to select the women’s project). When direct plebiscites are used, two simultaneous votes were held (the first in which all adults were eligible to vote for the general proposal, and the second in which only women voted on the women’s proposal).

Program results:

When compared to community meetings, plebiscites resulted in dramatically higher satisfaction among villagers, increased knowledge about the project, greater perceived benefits, and higher reported willingness to contribute, even though it had limited impacts on the actual projects selected. Plebiscites also increased the projects chosen by women that were located in poorer areas. The results suggest that direct participation in political decision making can substantially increase satisfaction and legitimacy. Nevertheless, the results measured in the study were short-term objectives and voters’ increased satisfaction might decay over time if actual project choices remained unchanged.

Methodology:

This study takes place in 49 villages from three subdistricts located in different parts of rural Indonesia that are part of KDP; villages were randomly sampled to choose their projects via a direct election-based plebiscite instead of the meeting-based process. Different regression models with control variables estimate the impact of this change on the way projects are chosen. The fact that results were strongest in poorer villages suggests that these results might be more applicable to poorer contexts than richer ones.

Source:

Olken, B. A. (2010). Direct Democracy and Local Public Goods: Evidence from a Field Experiment in Indonesia. *American Political Science Review*, 104(2), 243-267.

Other documents:

- Neunecker, Martina and Sri Mastuti (2013). Indonesia: Engendering Participatory Budgeting to Reach Poor People. <http://www.docstoc.com/docs/44748251/ADVOCACY-ENGENDERING-PARTICIPATORY-BUDGETING-TO-REACH-POOR-PEOPLE>
- Brodjonegoro, Bambang. Participatory Budgeting in Decentralized Indonesia: What Do Local People Expect?

Participatory Budgeting and Local Governance in Brazil

Category: Participatory Governance
Country: Brazil
Implementer(s): National Government
Funder(s): n/a
Evaluator(s): Yves Zamboni

Year(s) of intervention: 2001 - 2004
Year(s) of evaluation: 2006
Total program budget: n/a
M&E budget: unavailable

Program information:

The Participatory Budgeting (PB) experiences started in Brazil after 1985, during the first years of the decentralization process. Under PB, citizens are empowered to deliberate part of the resource allocation in their communities while the role of politicians is reduced to executing the resulting budget. In general, PB experiences have three phases:

1. Information: the population is called to participate in policy planning, often through open assemblies.
2. Projects' discussion / voting: the assembly's participants decide which programs, projects or public works should be implemented, based on the community's needs.
3. Implementation: A group of delegates, elected in the assemblies, are responsible for following the entire process, from procurement procedures to the quality of the public work or service delivered.

Program results:

On average, counties where PB policies have been implemented are better managed than their respective pair matching counties. When considering the overall number of irregularities, 70% of the analyzed PB counties have had fewer occurrences than their non-PB counterparts. The results remain invariable when the seriousness of irregularities is taken into account or the irregularities are weighted by the number of civil servants or the number of residents.

Further, in 7 out of 10 counties with PB, there were improvements on their own revenues and this was followed by increases in spending on public capital in most cases. However, there were cases where the governance indicator was better for the PB county only for a thin margin. Thus, it can be said that PB is not a sufficient condition for better governance.

Methodology:

Between 2001 and 2004, 177 out of the 5,560 Brazilian counties adopted PB. Among them, the author selected the 16 counties that were sampled by the General Comptrollers' Office as part of the Random Audits Program during the same period of time; however, it was only possible to find comparable counties for 10 of them. Therefore, the results of this comparison of similar counties with and without PB experiences are not representative for all the counties that have implemented PB.

Source:

Zamboni, Y. (2007). Participatory budgeting and local governance: an evidence-based evaluation of participatory budgeting experiences in Brazil. Clifton: University of Bristol, 1-38.

Other documents:

- Inter-American Development Bank (2005). Assessment of Participatory Budgeting in Brazil. <http://idbdocs.iadb.org/wsdocs/getdocument.aspx?docnum=995174>
- Participatory Budgeting Unit of Church Action on Poverty. History of Participatory Budgeting in Brazil. <http://www.participatorybudgeting.org.uk/documents/the%20PB%20Porto%20Alegre-%20History.pdf>

Reforming the Police in Rajasthan, India

Category: Public Order and Criminal Justice
Country: India
Implementer(s): Rajasthan police department, JPAL, Indian Institute of Management, Calcutta
Funder(s): Hewlett Foundation, UNODC

Evaluator(s): JPAL/MIT
Year(s) of intervention: 2007
Year(s) of evaluation: 2005-2008
Total program budget: unavailable
M&E budget: unavailable

Program information:

The study presents an evaluation of incremental administrative change in reforming the police system in Rajasthan. Four interventions were tested:

1. Placing community observers in police stations: local volunteers would sit in the police station for approximately 3 hours during peak operating hours, to provide oversight and give citizens firsthand experience with the police
2. Freezing transfers of police staff: all administrative transfers were prohibited, with certain exceptions made
3. In-service training to update skills: randomly selected personnel were given training in at least one of two modules focusing on professional/investigation skills or soft skills like communication or leadership
4. Weekly duty rotation with guaranteed weekly day off: duties were to be allocated on a rotating basis according to a written schedule, with one day off every 8 days (meant to lead to lower stress, more predictability, better informed officers, and higher productivity)

Program results:

The evaluation aimed to identify promising reforms among those proposed by different police commissions, attempt to implement them in the state, and rigorously evaluate their impact on police behavior and population and victim satisfaction. The evaluation showed that:

- Interventions (2) and (3) both led to improved police effectiveness and public and crime victims' satisfaction. Both increased reported satisfaction of crime victims with police investigations, and the transfer freeze also decreased the number of respondents fearing police.
- The other reforms, (1) and (4), showed no significant results, which may be due to constraints on local implementation.

Determining why only two of the four interventions were successful points to the level of implementation on the ground—the training program was implemented systematically as planned and transfers were reduced greatly (though not completely frozen). On the other hand, the duty rotation changes rapidly collapsed, with no significant program difference after 5 months and no evidence of systematic implementation. Community observers were rarely seen at the appointed time, as well. This suggests that those unsuccessful reforms may lead to results if implemented correctly, but more investigation would need to take place to say this conclusively.

Furthermore, the successful programs were more “top down” and required little cooperation from ground staff. In contrast, the unsuccessful interventions required more effort and cooperation from station chiefs and subordinate officers and was not necessarily in their direct interest, so subverting the implementation was relatively easy.

(continued)

Methodology:

The four approaches were evaluated by randomly assigning police in 162 police stations to the four groups and conducting surveys and police interviews, decoy visits to police stations, and a large-scale public opinion and crime victimization survey.

Source:

Banerjee, A., Chattopadhyay, R., Duflo, E., Keniston, D., & Singh, N. (2012). Can Institutions be Reformed from Within? Evidence from a Randomized Experiment with the Rajasthan Police (No. w17912). National Bureau of Economic Research, 1-52

Other documents:

- JPAL. “Police Performance and Public Perception in Rajasthan, India.” <http://www.povertyactionlab.org/evaluation/police-performance-and-public-perception-rajasthan-india>
- Goldstein, Markus. (2012, April 17). “Calling the Cops? Institutional Reform in the Rajasthan Police.” World Bank Blogs.

Expanding Police Education and Training in Turkey

Category: Public Order and Criminal Justice

Country: Turkey

Implementer(s): Turkish National Police
Organization

Funder(s): n/a

Evaluator(s): Beyhan (Univ. of Central Florida)

Year(s) of intervention: 2001

Year(s) of evaluation: 2000-2004

Total program budget: n/a

M&E budget: amount unknown; funded by
researcher

Program information:

The intervention is a change in Turkish National Police policy, to convert its 9 month police training schools into 2 year college degree programs in 2001 to improve police officers' job performance, job preparedness, and the police service more generally. It asks two research questions: 1) is there a relationship between the level of education and officers' job performance? and 2) is there a relationship between the level of education and officers' job preparedness?

Program results:

This dissertation investigated the actual benefits of the change in higher education policy by empirically measuring and comparing the job preparedness and job performance of police officers with and without higher education. Other control variables besides level of education include age, gender, jurisdiction size, assignment type, marital status, and perceived job performance.

- The study found a statistically significant positive relationship between police officers' level of education and both job preparedness and job performance.
- No significant relationships between gender, age, and marital status were identified with job performance and preparedness.
- Additionally, a negative relationship exists between officers' perception of self-performance ratings and observed job performance ratings, which indicates that officers that rated their job performance levels higher were actually those with lower observed performance ratings.

Methodology:

The evaluation analyzed police performance over three years, comparing officers who graduated from the 9-month program in 2000 and 2001 to those who completed the 2-year training in 2003 and 2004. Multiple indicators were used, including performance evaluation scores, job performance constructs, and appreciation letters, as well as a self-report survey. Structural equation models (SEM) were used to test the causal relationship.

Source:

Beyhan, E. (2008). The impact of higher education on the job preparedness and job performance of Turkish National Police officers, Dissertation Abstracts International: The Humanities and Social Sciences. Doctoral dissertation, University of Central Florida Orlando, Florida.

Change from Inquisitorial to Accusatorial Justice System in Mexico

Category: Public Order and Criminal Justice

Country: Mexico

Implementer(s): National Government

Funder(s): Corporación Andina de Fomento (CAF), LACEA's America Latina Crime and Policy Network (AL CAPONE)

Evaluator(s): RAND

Year(s) of intervention: 2007 - 2008

Year(s) of evaluation: 2012

Total program budget: unavailable

M&E budget: unavailable

Program information:

Mexico's judicial reform of 2008 has been considered the most important reform to the criminal justice system since the establishment of the Constitution of 1917. Under the reform, all Mexican states must change their criminal justice system from an inquisitorial to an accusatorial system by 2016. In an accusatorial system, judges evaluate evidence in an open trial and there is a separation between the institution that presents the accusation and the one that makes the judgment. However, oral trials and the mentioned separation are not present in the inquisitorial system. It is worth mentioning that several states changed their penal codes before the judicial system reform of 2008.

Program results:

The judicial reform reduced victimization but lowered perceptions of security. Also, it is associated with an increase in the probability that the Public Prosecution Office will investigate reported crimes. However, the program results are not consistent across the country. Using crime level data, a significant increase in crime reporting following judicial reform was found in Chihuahua, but the opposite happened in Juarez. Finally, only in the northern cities, which have seen increasing levels of crime related to drug-trafficking activity, judicial reform is associated with lower trust and grades given to the local and preventive federal police, and a decrease in bribery of the transit police.

Methodology:

A crime victimization cross-section survey with individual level observations, Encuesta Nacional Sobre la Inseguridad (ENSI), provided information on officially reported and unreported crimes from 2005 (pre-reform period), and 2008 and 2009 (post-reform period) for eleven major Mexican cities. The treatment cities are those that passed judicial reform before 2009 (Chihuahua, Juarez, and Cuernavaca) and, because of regional differences in economic and security conditions, a subset of northern cities (Chihuahua, Juarez, Mexicali and Tijuana) was analyzed to make treatment and control cities comparable. Differences-in-differences were used to estimate the effect of judicial reform and the regression models included relevant control variables.

Source:

Blanco, L. (2012). The Impact of Reform on the Criminal Justice System in Mexico. Working Papers Series, 1-50.

Neighborhood Crime Prevention Program in Chile

Category: Public Order and Criminal Justice

Country: Chile

Implementer: Ministry of the Interior

Funder: Inter-American Dev. Bank

Evaluator: Inter-American Dev. Bank

Years of intervention: 2011 - Present

Year of evaluation: 2008

Total program budget: unavailable

M&E budget: unavailable

Program information:

Safer Commune began in 2001 with the objectives of breaking the rise in crime and reducing the feeling of fear. In 2003, the objective was redefined as “strengthen the local management capacity to prevent crime and reduce fear”. This Chilean neighborhood crime prevention program is being implemented by the Citizen Security Division within the Ministry of the Interior.

The program establishes a system of prevention and control of delinquency that promotes the participation of the community through Public Safety Councils. These councils allow the citizens to share their concerns related to public safety and coordinate initiatives regarding to this issue. Also, the program provides funding to the projects related to public safety, through competitive grant funds.

Program results:

All empirical measurements of crime – subjective (importance placed on the issue and the level of fear of crime) and objective (reported crime or detention rates) – show that crime has increased. Since 2001, the percentage of citizens that place crime as one of the three most pressing policy issues has steadily risen: the percentage of habitants with high level of fear has increased by 7 percentage points from 2002 to 2005. The importance placed on this issue also corresponds to the sharp increase in reported crime rates, except for homicides.

In this context, it can be said that the program has made Chileans safer because it reduced the fear of crime and high crimes would have been 19% higher in the communes without the program. However, with very low active participation in the program the scale of the effect is low. These positive evaluative findings suggest that an expansion of the program but simultaneously enhancing co-production of order through mechanisms to encourage local resident participation would have high returns.

Methodology:

A propensity score method was used to match the treated municipalities with the control ones. Also, the evaluation on the impact used differences in differences with the information before and after the program. Finally, the regression model included relevant control variables.

Source:

Ruprah, I. (2008). An Impact Evaluation of a Neighbourhood Crime Prevention Program: Does Safer Commune Make Chileans Safer? Inter-American Development Bank Office of Evaluation and Oversight. (Working Paper OVE/WP-09/08).

Other documents:

- Benavente, José Miguel, Dante Contreras, Emerson Melo and Rodrigo Montero (2012). Evaluation of Safer Commune. <http://www.econ.uchile.cl/uploads/publicacion/b5594637-a913-4377-8a9a-014752b5240e.pdf>
- Municipality of Santiago de Chile Web Page: <http://www.ciudad.cl/paginas/servicio/seguridad/programa-comuna-segura-2>

Training Judges in Case Management in Pakistan

Category: Judicial Systems Reform

Country: Pakistan

Implementer(s): National government

Funder(s): Asian Development Bank

Evaluator(s): University of Quebec at Montreal

Year(s) of intervention: 2002

Year(s) of evaluation: 2001-2003

Total program budget: \$350 million

M&E budget: unavailable; funded by evaluators

Program information:

Pakistan's "Access to Justice" program (AJP) aimed to improve the quality of justice institutions, public accountability and performance. It involved teaching case-flow management techniques to civil and criminal judges in 6 pilot districts (out of 117). The biggest component of the reform was a Delay Reduction Project in district courts to develop and implement a management plan, introducing appropriate case processing standards, manual record management, and case-flow management systems. Judges visited Singapore's "state of the art" subordinate courts and received trainings in Islamabad through five 3-day workshops every three months. It is important to note that judges' incentives were not changed, which was a common criticism of the reform at the time.

Program results:

The reform had significant effect on judicial efficiency and therefore entrepreneurship—judges got through 25% more cases and new firm entry rate increased by 50% (from 2.3% to 3.6%) thanks to the reform. This means an estimated 0.5% in Pakistan's GDP, which is a favorable cost-benefit ratio. The judicial reform eliminated "law and order situations preventing people from working" which created conditions conducive to business and entrepreneur confidence. It also almost doubled willingness to arrange for financial resources or apply for loans on the part of the unemployed looking for work. The proportion of unemployed applying for permits or seeking land or buildings or capital to establish enterprises tripled.

Methodology:

The evaluation used a panel dataset containing the performance of the 875 judges in Pakistan between 2001-2003 (with reform implemented in 2002) and performed a difference-in-differences analysis. Pakistan's Labor Force Surveys from 2000, 2002 and 2004 with data on entrepreneurship were used in a difference-in-differences analysis to compare individual's economic behavior before and after the reform in districts that implemented the reform and did not. Districts were not picked randomly and may be systematically different, such as having a slower judiciary in the first place.

Source:

Chemin, M. (2009). The impact of the judiciary on entrepreneurship: Evaluation of Pakistan's "Access to Justice Programme". *Journal of Public Economics*. 93(1-2), 114-125.

Justice Modules in Peru

Category: Judicial Systems Reform

Year(s) of intervention: 1999-2003

Country: Peru

Year(s) of evaluation: --

Implementer(s): National government

Total program budget: unavailable

Funder(s): National government

M&E budget: unavailable

Evaluator(s): Inter-American Development Bank

Program information:

This evaluation measures the effectiveness of increasing access to justice through the expansion of Modulos Basicos de Justicia (MBJs). Peru expanded access to justice to underserved areas through the creation of one-stop centers, MBJs that allowed access to judges, prosecutors, public defenders, police officers and the court in the same building. This program sought to improve judicial coverage for populations far removed from important urban centers by reducing transport time and increasing the availability of judicial services.

Program results:

This study found that the presence of MBJs reduced the numbers of conflicts that were solved by extrajudicial and informal mechanisms. This can be attributed to the program's ability to remove cultural barriers experienced by these communities in the justice system. Significant strides were made in regards to conflict resolution, but only in urban areas. The study explains that this may be due to the absence of other required judicial services in rural areas or the inability of rural MBJs to deal with the large caseloads that were produced. Improved access to justice in rural and marginal urban areas also increased the incidence of conflicts; this is explained by the increased likelihood that those in a conflict will have a greater incentive to act on them.

Methodology:

This evaluation employs the use of matching techniques and data from the 1993 general population census to identify districts most comparable to those where the program was implemented. A field survey was designed to estimate the effect of increasing access to formal justice on outcomes. Four data sets include district level data on socioeconomic and geographic characteristics, household level data on justice and conflict resolution, the Peruvian Household Surveys (ENAH) and the Health and Demographic Surveys.

Source:

Sviatschi, M., Soares, Yuri S.D., Andrade, R., & Montenegro, J. (2010). The Impact of Improving Access to Justice on Conflict Resolution: Evidence from Peru (No. 0810). Inter-American Development Bank, Office of Evaluation and Oversight (OVE), 1-57.

ICC Public Information and Outreach in Central African Republic

Category: Judicial Systems Reform
Country: Central African Republic
Implementer(s): International Criminal Court
Funder(s): unavailable

Evaluator(s): Human Rights Center, UC Berkeley
Year(s) of intervention: 2009
Year(s) of evaluation: 2009
Total program budget: unavailable
M&E budget: unavailable

Program information:

This evaluation sought to assess the impact of International Criminal Court (ICC) outreach programs in CAR. These programs sought to increase awareness and general understanding among general public on IC's mandate, role, functioning and activities; and to ensure that professionals in local media had rapid and accurate updates on legal developments so as to keep the public informed. The outreach unit developed a three-phase activity plan to achieve these objectives by: providing basic information about the ICC and the Bemba case (proceedings were made accessible to affected populations in Bangui), launching a radio series called "Understanding the ICC" and "Ask the Court," and expanding outreach workshops and meetings outside Bangui.

Program results:

This study analyzed how the public accesses information about the ICC and what factors influence knowledge and perceptions of the ICC. It found that radio communication and communication through newspapers and informational meetings were effective strategies for raising public awareness and knowledge of the ICC. Higher education and wealth were found to be associated with greater awareness and knowledge of the court, creating a group of information poor individuals. This may be attributed to the fact that wealthy, urban, and educated males have frequent access to the media and is targeted for informational meetings.

Methodology:

This evaluation used a cross-sectional population survey of adult residents in five administrative regions of CAR and a post intervention case-control study design. Cases are randomly selected individuals participating in ICC outreach activities in Bangui from Jan-Sept 2009, and controls are cross-sectional population survey respondents selected in Bangui. The comparison was between 359 respondents in the control group and 178 individuals participating out of 250 individuals randomly selected from a comprehensive list of participants in outreach meetings.

Source:

Vinck, P., & Pham, P. N. (2010). Outreach Evaluation: The International Criminal Court in the Central African Republic. *The International Journal of Transitional Justice*, 4(3), 421-442.

Comparing and Contrasting Interventions in Participatory Governance

Participatory governance involves policies, processes, or institutions that create a formal avenue for citizens to influence governance decisions. Sometimes referred to as democratic governance, these initiatives aim to improve the delivery of social services, promote stability, produce economic growth, and enhance citizen satisfaction.⁹

The articles identified in our research as evaluating participatory governance programs analyze a broad range of development projects and government policies that can be grouped into four categories: participatory budgeting, community driven development, marginalized populations, and civil society organizations. While the boundaries between these categories are not firm, some categorization helps make comparison fruitful. Each of the four category and the impacts associated with that group of interventions is outlined below.

A. Participatory budgeting

These initiatives create a deliberate process through which citizens directly influence the government budgeting process. Boulding Wampler (2010) and Zamboni (2008) are in this category, and they find evidence that participatory budgeting might:

- Reduce the number of budget irregularities
- Increase the amount of money spent on social services
- Very slightly decrease the rate of extreme poverty
- NOT improve other aspects of social well-being in the short term (HDI, education, inequality)

B. Community driven development

While similar to public budgeting, community driven development allows citizens to determine how development funds, often donated by outside entities, will be used. Interventions might address both the participatory institutions and process. Beath et al (2012), Casey et al

⁹ From USAID Governance Division's Strategic Focus and JPAL's May 2011 Governance Review Paper

(2011), Casey et al (2012), Fearon et al (2009), and Olken (2012) review community-driven development initiatives. Unfortunately, some of the findings are contradictory:

- Increase confidence in local decision-making procedures, particularly when decisions are made by secret ballot rather than community meetings
- Decisions by secret ballot can increase perceived benefits and willingness to contribute
- Increase the quality and quantity of local public service infrastructure
- Might or might not improve economic welfare (Casey et al vs. Fearon et al)
- Might or might not increase social capital, community cohesion, and collective action (Casey et al vs. Fearon et al)

C. Marginalized populations

This category contains projects and policies that work to increase inclusion and rights of marginalized populations, such as women, minorities, or the poor, in existing governance structures. Beaman et al (2007) and Deininger et al (2011) deal with programs that address marginalized populations, and find evidence of the following impacts:

- Land certification greatly reduces land insecurity, especially for marginalized populations
- Villages with women leaders experience less corruption
- Villages with women leaders have more and better public services, such as health and education
- Women leaders might **decrease** citizen satisfaction with public services, despite objective improvements in the quantity and quality of those services

D. Civil society organizations

These studies attempt to discover how participation in civil society organizations can be increased and whether these organizations enhance social outcomes. Banerjee et al (2008) and Donaghy (2011) fall into this category. In general, these studies found:

- Conditions for participatory governance can be created without a large civil society
- Municipal councils might increase the number of social programs and pro-poor policies
- Offering a specific way to act can increase citizen mobilization
- Public education campaigns **did not** increase knowledge of village education committees
- Public education campaigns **did not** increase citizen mobilization

The findings above are broad generalizations, pulled from research about diverse programs, implemented in varying contexts, and measuring different indicators of success. Therefore, the lessons they hold should be applied to other situations only with great care. However, the research does suggest that certain strategies might be more likely to be successful than others, depending on the impact desired.

In addition, the initiatives included in the recommendations below are in no way comprehensive. They happen to have received a rigorous impact evaluation since 2007, but there are certainly other participatory governance programs and policies that might produce the same or better impacts. In addition, it is possible that the initiatives studied had effects outside of those measured by the impact evaluation or that were only apparent on a longer time scale than the impact evaluation allowed. The ramifications of these limitations should be considered carefully.

Desired Impact: Increased Quality of Public Services

Several initiatives demonstrated potential for increasing the quality or quantity of public services. Installing **women as leaders** of local governments improved both the quality and quantity of public services. Villages with women leaders in India were found to have better water, immunization, and female education indicators than other villages. Women leaders were also less susceptible to corruption. A second initiative with potential to improve public services is **community driven development**. While a CDD program in Liberia (Fearon et al 2009) did not improve public services, another one implemented in Sierra Leone (Casey et al 2011 and 2012) did have some positive impact. These results indicate that the context of CDD programs might be very important, but that it might be possible to design CDD programs that effectively improve public services.

Desired Impact: Increased Citizen Satisfaction with Public Services

Participatory budgeting initiatives are generally considered to have the potential to increase community satisfaction with public services. However, neither public budgeting analysis included in our study measures public satisfaction. This means that while there is no evidence in our research to suggest that public budgeting can increase perceived quality or

quantity or public services, there is also nothing to indicate that the findings of other studies are incorrect.

There is evidence within our included evaluations that **community driven development** initiatives can improve citizens' perception of public services. This is especially true when secret ballots are used to make community decisions instead of open public meetings. This preference for secret voting is one of the more robust findings in our research because it is corroborated by two separate studies, one in Indonesia and one in Afghanistan.

Women's leadership, though actually improving public services, was found to decrease citizens' reported satisfaction with those services. These findings are thought to be caused by the culture dominating the area where the program was implemented. Therefore, it is reasonable to expect that women's leadership might have a positive impact on public perception of services in places that do not have a strong cultural bias against women leaders.

Desired Impact: Improved Economic and Social Well-Being

Most of the impact evaluations reviewed did not directly measure economic or social well-being. However, **land certification** in Ethiopia led to strong increases in tenure security and land-related investments. As with other desired impacts, the community driven development evaluations reveal contradictory results. The program in Liberia (Fearon et al 2009) found no effect on economic or social well-being while the Sierra Leone program (Casey et al 2011 and 2012) found a positive economic effect from its CDD intervention.

Contrary to expectations, there is evidence that **participatory budgeting** does not lead to improved economic or social well-being. However, only one of the PB articles measured well-being impacts, so these findings might be context- or program-specific.

Desired Impact: Increased Citizen Cohesion, Mobilization and Collective Action

Public information campaigns involving community meetings were *not* found to be a successful strategy to mobilize citizens. However, **providing citizens with a specific way to get involved** through a civil society program found success mobilizing citizens.

Mobilization and collective action is another impact for which **community driven development** might have a positive effect given appropriate conditions. The program in Sierra Leone (Casey et al 2011 and 2012) was not able to change how community members interacted

while the program in Liberia (Fearon et al 2009) found a ‘remarkable’ impact on community cohesion.

Challenges, Critique, and Recommendations

The analysis of the selected impact evaluations revealed a number of key challenges facing those who seek to measure the impact of rule of law and governance programming. These mainly include issues of the research model specification, generally speaking, and rigorous implementation of the research design.

Research Design

Most rigorous impact evaluations were clear about expected program effects, the counterfactual, and the definition of intermediary and final outcomes of interest. Also, most used **randomized experiments**, matching and **regression analysis**, or difference-in-difference models. A key component of the design is consistency in its application throughout program stages and among implementers and evaluators. Only one of the 22 impact evaluations analyzed here (a community driven development program in Sierra Leone¹⁰) contained evidence that the research model was agreed upon by both implementers and evaluators at the beginning of the program and carried through in the program implementation and end evaluation. However, many of the evaluations worked with piecemeal information and faced challenges of incomplete data, which introduced bias at various levels of the evaluation design.

Sample Selection

In many of the evaluation studies under review here, **bias** also resulted from non-rigorous selection of the unit of analysis and samples. In designing the evaluation methodology, successful impact evaluations had a large, representative sample and a solid understanding of observable characteristics of treatment and control groups. The community driven development in Sierra Leone program mentioned above is an example of a solid design, with baseline and

¹⁰ Casey, K., Glennerster, R., & Miguel, E. (2011). The GoBifo Project Evaluation Report: Assessing the Impacts of Community Driven Development in Sierra Leone. Final report submitted to The World Bank.

endline analyses, a large sample (118 villages in the control and treatment groups respectively) and a control group that helped isolate the effects of the program activities on the treatment group.

Creating a rigorous research design proved to be a very difficult undertaking in many other evaluations, especially in programs where the evaluation was not built into the program from the beginning. Thus, evaluators had to define the target population or units of analysis post-factum or rely on non-random selection of the units of analysis, as in the case of the access to justice program in Peru¹¹ or in one of the participatory budgeting programs in Brazil¹². For the latter, the evaluators were unable to find an adequate matching control group for the counties chosen to assess the impact of the participatory budgeting policy.

Establishing a rigorous research design was also a problem in many legal or policy reform interventions done by domestic governments. Given the **lack of randomization** and bias in sample selection, isolating the effects of specific program interventions from other intervening variables appeared to be troublesome in many of the studies reviewed here. For instance, the case flow management program implemented in Pakistan¹³ showed great outcomes in terms of improved judicial efficiency and GDP increase, but the sample selection (non-random selection of judges to take part in the training) as well as the survey data used to prove the effects make it very difficult to follow the causal link.

Use of Indicators

Not least, bias also results from the absence of reliable, **objective data**. Many studies rely on household and opinion surveys, which represent proxies for the facts the evaluators are trying to investigate. The problem of subjectivity is essential especially when complex phenomena of good governance practices are analyzed and when the expected effects are attitudinal in nature. In some of the studies – mainly dealing with Community Driven Reconstruction, such as those in

¹¹ Sviatschi, M., Soares, Yuri S.D., Andrade, R., & Montenegro, J. (2010). The Impact of Improving Access to Justice on Conflict Resolution: Evidence from Peru (No. 0810). Inter-American Development Bank, Office of Evaluation and Oversight (OVE), 1-57.

¹² Zamboni, Y. (2007). Participatory budgeting and local governance: an evidence-based evaluation of participatory budgeting experiences in Brazil. Clifton: University of Bristol, 1-38.

¹³ Chemin, M. (2009). The impact of the judiciary on entrepreneurship: Evaluation of Pakistan's "Access to Justice Programme". *Journal of Public Economics*. 93(1-2), 114-125.

Sierra Leone and Liberia¹⁴ – the evaluators used simulations to test whether the intervention produced behavioral changes and not only perception changes (normally measured through surveys).

Time Frame and Other Considerations

Most impact evaluations, as well as many indicators, only take snapshots of data. Since rule of law and governance programs are meant to tackle a complex field of phenomena, where developments take place over time, evaluating the impact of different interventions might require longer time-spans between program implementation and evaluation of outcomes and impact. However, most analyzed program evaluations had a relatively short time outlook. While some causal links are visible in the short run, it is difficult to make inferences about future similar programs' success in the absence of the long-term vision. Once again, the program in Sierra Leone is an example of good design, as the evaluation took place four years into the implementation of the program. Some programs, such as the Access to Justice Project in Peru, which spanned over more than 10 years, do benefit from the long-term impact assessment but face other challenges in terms of sample selection or data collection. Furthermore, a qualitative component needs to be added to the evaluation in order to understand successes and failures of program interventions, the significance of causal relationships or unforeseen consequences.

External Validity

After analyzing the 22 impact evaluation studies included in the literature review, the question arises whether certain programs are more prone to being quantitatively measured and whether it is worth investing time and program resources in impact evaluations. The relevance of impact evaluation is judged based on the information it can provide for further programming purposes and generalizability of results.

External validity issues and the question of generalizability is probably one of the most pressing in assessing the field of rule of law and governance interventions because of the variety

¹⁴ Fearon, J. D., Humphreys, M., & Weinstein, J. M. (2009). Can Development Aid Contribute to Social Cohesion after Civil War? Evidence from a Field Experiment in Post-conflict Liberia. *The American Economic Review*, 99(2), 287-291.

of elements that define contexts in which they take place and of the scarcity of impact evaluations being conducted so far. Not only are comparisons difficult, but predicting the impact of potential programs in the fields of rule of law and governance is risky in the absence of consistent evaluations conducted over long periods of time in cross-national contexts. This is due to both to the limited number of impact evaluations and their intrinsic methodological problems, which make results potentially unreliable for the purposes of future programming or policymaking. Furthermore, as most interventions analyzed here deal with singular projects addressing one aspect of the broad area of rule of law and governance, a comprehensive interpretation of the impact that this type of programs can have is difficult.

Improving Generalizability

There are several elements that might render generalization easier. First, there is a set of **programming issues** that might alter the expected effects. They concern partner coordination, stakeholder involvement, beneficiary satisfaction and so on, all of which might have a bearing beyond the pure program interventions and need to be taken into account in the evaluation. Furthermore, it is very clear that evaluation needs to be built into the program from the beginning with an **allocated budget** portion, specialist evaluators and a clear understanding of its purposes. While the investment in impact evaluation can be difficult for donors to understand, rigorous impact evaluation over a long period of time is the only way to establish causality between an intervention and its results.

Second, it is essential to be aware of and acknowledge shortcomings in program and evaluation design and implementation. **Transparency** when programs fail is essential so that policy makers can adjust their strategies for future programming. All program evaluations included in this final review reported successful or mixed results, but the research team was not able to identify any evaluation that reported a complete failures to achieving the program goals. This is highly suspicious. More information about programs' lack of impact and publicity of both positive and negative results would be an important contribution to the understanding of the rule of law and governance programming.

Third, a further element regarding the design of rule of law and governance programs regards a distinction that is not very apparent in the literature: rule of law as a **process** vs. rule of law as an **outcome**. In other words, rule of law and governance can either be the ultimate target

of the interventions or an intermediary objective that will support other areas of development. In our analysis, programs that held rule of law or governance as a goal in itself tended to be more traditional legal reform or other justice sector projects. Newer program areas, like participatory governance, expect rule of law and governance to act as intermediate outcomes that produce other sorts of public impacts. In addition many rule of law and governance interventions reveal an increased interest in gender issues, public health, public education, public and private sector development and public-private partnerships, or post-conflict development. Furthermore, measuring rule of law should also take into account informal justice systems with all their local advantages and challenges. None of the articles analyzed for the purposes of this literature review dealt with informal justice institutions and their interaction with formal ones. Research should strive to assess these informal institutions in order to determine how they measure up to universal human rights standards and traditional rule of law and governance indicators.

Evaluations provide relevant information to program implementers and funders only if the impact **evaluation design** is rigorously built. Furthermore, gathering new data for the purposes of the evaluation rather than utilizing existing surveys and indicators offers a better understanding of program outcomes and impacts. Proxy indicators might help paint a general picture but cannot always help establish the necessary causality between program interventions and outcomes.

Broader Issues

Randomized experiments are considered to produce the highest quality data, but they might also introduce **ethical issues** by designating the treatment and control groups. This aspect became apparent in DDR programs operating in a post-conflict context and points to a more general problem of balancing opposing program objectives.

Impact evaluations should not replace a more **holistic assessment** of the program based on objectives, indicators and process analyses. These other forms of evaluation provide useful information that complements the causal findings of impact evaluations. Additionally, practitioners in the field of rule of law and governance programming are aware of the importance of **context**. Thus more relevant information could be derived from evaluating the impact of several interventions in the same country or region.

Challenges and Recommendations for Measuring and Evaluating Rule of Law and Governance
(See Appendix 11 for a list helpful references on this topic)

- No comprehensive measurement system exists for the rule of law: Vast knowledge is scattered around in various systems, organizations, and initiatives that often aggregate data under different indicators.
- Most of the studies are limited to certain aspects of the rule of law or view the topic from a specific angle—they are not all-inclusive.
- The wealth of indicators is not properly internalized by policy-makers or even those who manage programs or interventions: The most fundamental barrier appears to be a culture of discomfort with measurement.
- Too broad a conceptualization of the rule of law or democratic governance might weaken the ability to establish significant causal links between formal aspects of the law and development/growth impacts.
- Aggregating too many discrete elements into a single overarching concept can be problematic.
- Policymakers should make rule of law indicators simple, actionable and useful in terms of policy making. They should also consider how to measure both de jure and de facto institutions.
- There should be heavier use of objective data—rather than on subjective evaluations—so that measures that can be replicated and modified by anyone.
- There is very little if any comparative information about the role of the law and the rule of law in people’s lives (indicators reflecting how rule of law affects individuals, groups and communities).

Conclusion

Throughout this review, we approached the issue of rule of law and governance from a wide vantage point, considering all possible topics to be included under these broad concepts. While casting a wide net, we were able to locate a total of 49 rigorous impact evaluations dealing with rule of law and governance, of which 27 were located in developed countries and 22 in developing countries. In inventorying and summarizing the 22, we identified a number of lessons

to be learned, both specific knowledge about what works in project implementation and broader lessons regarding the strengths and weaknesses of the impact evaluation genre. This report highlights these programmatic takeaways in its comparative analysis of the selected impact evaluations. It also notes the methodological challenges these evaluations typify and provides recommendations on how to apply this knowledge to future rule of law and governance programming in the field.

Most importantly, this report demonstrates that more rigorous impact evaluations are needed to supplement the meager knowledge base that currently exists in the field of rule of law and governance programming. To verify or disprove findings of existing impact evaluations and to determine if the strategies and interventions employed are generalizable to other contexts, more research needs to occur. In addition, project implementers and evaluators need to work together from the inception of a new project to ensure that the outcomes and impacts of programs can be measured. It is only with these ideas in mind that policymakers can truly compare the benefits of distinct strategies and improve the quality and effectiveness of rule of law and governance programming around the world.

Appendix 1: Selected Definitions of Rule of Law and Governance

Rule of Law Definitions

*United Nations*¹⁵

The rule of law is a principle of governance... It refers to a principle of governance in which all persons, institutions and entities, public and private, including the State itself, are accountable to laws that are publicly promulgated, equally enforced and independently adjudicated, and which are consistent with international human rights norms and standards. It requires, as well, measures to ensure adherence to the principles of supremacy of law, equality before the law, accountability to the law, fairness in the application of the law, separation of powers, participation in decision-making, legal certainty, avoidance of arbitrariness and procedural and legal transparency.

*United States Agency for International Development (USAID)*¹⁶

According to the USAID, rule of law contains five elements:

- Order and security — Rule of law cannot flourish in crime-ridden environments or where public order breaks down and citizens fear for their safety. The executive branch has immediate responsibility for order and security, but the judiciary has an important role as well in protecting rights and providing for the peaceful resolution of disputes.
- Legitimacy — Laws are legitimate when they represent societal consensus. Legitimacy addresses both the substance of the law and the process by which it is developed. This process must be open and democratic.
- Checks and balances — Rule of law depends on a separation of governmental powers, among both branches and levels of government. An independent judiciary is seen as an important “check.” At the same time, checks and balances make the judiciary accountable to other branches of government. Like all branches, the judiciary is also accountable to the public.
- Fairness — Fairness consists of four sub-elements: (1) equal application of the law, (2) procedural fairness, (3) protection of human rights and civil liberties, and (4) access to justice. These sub-elements are key to empowering the poor and disadvantaged, including women. The justice sector bears primary responsibility for ensuring that these sub-elements are in place and implemented.
- Effective application — This element pertains to enforcing and applying laws. Without consistent enforcement and application for all citizens and other inhabitants, there can be no rule of law. The judiciary is an important element of the enforcement process.

¹⁵ (United Nations Rule of Law Rule of Law Indicators. Implementation Guides and Project Tools. 2011)

¹⁶ (Guide to Rule of Law Country Analysis: the Rule of Law Strategic Framework. USAID 2010)

*World Justice Project (WJP)*¹⁷

Four Universal Principles of the Rule of Law:

1. The government and its officials and agents as well as individuals and private entities are accountable under the law.
2. The laws are clear, publicized, stable and just, are applied evenly, and protect fundamental rights, including the security of persons and property.
3. The process by which the laws are enacted, administered and enforced is accessible, fair and efficient.
4. Justice is delivered timely by competent, ethical, and independent representatives and neutrals who are of sufficient number, have adequate resources, and reflect the makeup of the communities they serve.

Governance Definitions

*United Nations*¹⁸

Good governance has 8 major characteristics. It is participatory, consensus oriented, accountable, transparent, responsive, effective and efficient, equitable and inclusive and follows the rule of law. It assures that corruption is minimized, the views of minorities are taken into account and that the voices of the most vulnerable in society are heard in decision-making. It is also responsive to the present and future needs of society.

*World Bank*¹⁹

Governance can be broadly defined as the set of traditions and institutions by which authority in a country is exercised. This includes (1) the process by which governments are selected, monitored and replaced, (2) the capacity of the government to effectively formulate and implement sound policies, and (3) the respect of citizens and the state for the institutions that govern economic and social interactions among them. The WGIs measure six broad dimensions of governance.

1. Voice and Accountability (VA) – capturing perceptions of the extent to which a country's citizens are able to participate in selecting their government, as well as freedom of expression, freedom of association, and a free media.

¹⁷ (The World Justice Project Rule of Law Index 2012-2013)

¹⁸ (UN ESCAP, “What is Good Governance?”)

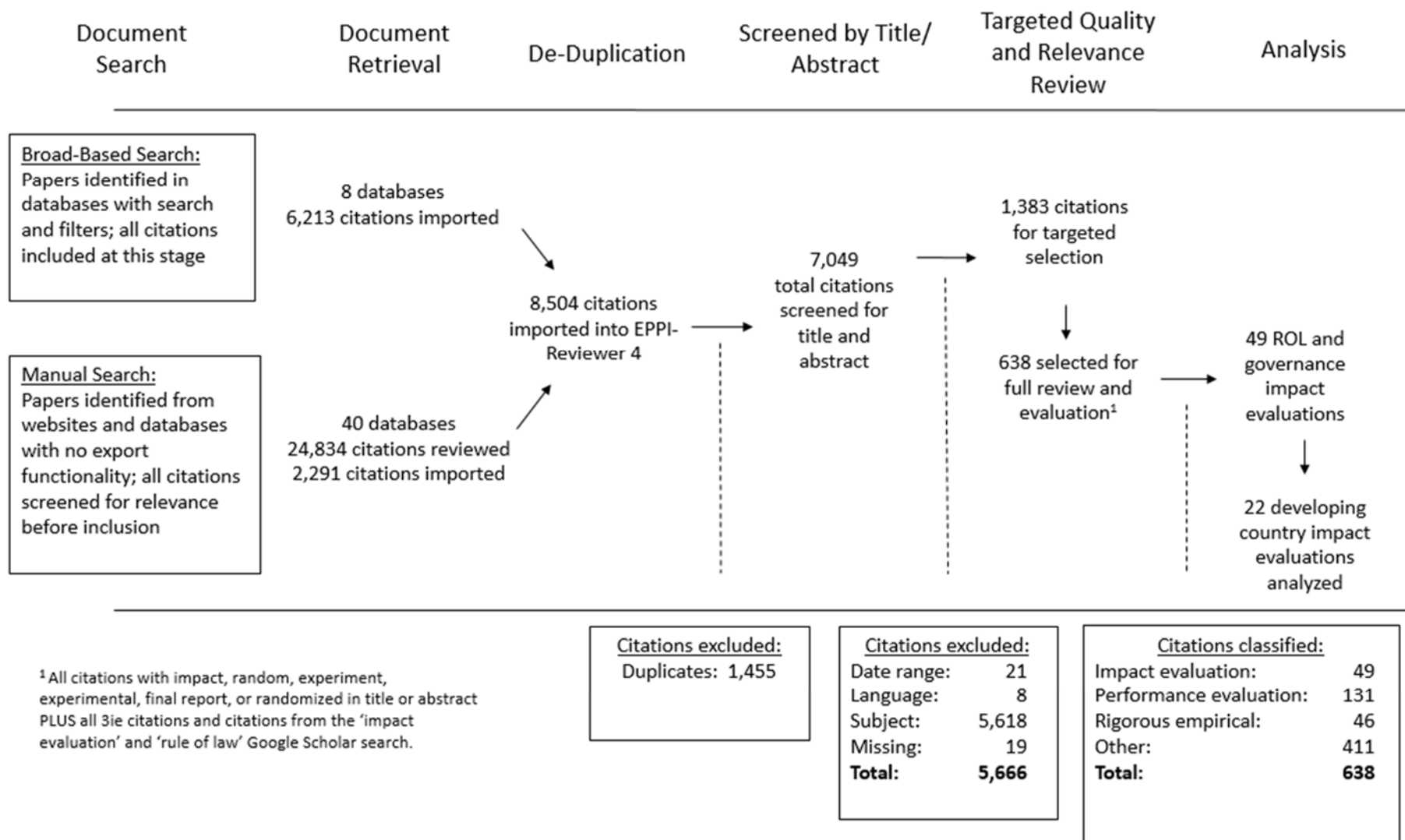
¹⁹ (World Bank Worldwide Governance Indicators FAQ)

2. Political Stability and Absence of Violence (PV) – capturing perceptions of the likelihood that the government will be destabilized or overthrown by unconstitutional or violent means, including politically-motivated violence and terrorism.
3. Government Effectiveness (GE) – capturing perceptions of the quality of public services, the quality of the civil service and the degree of its independence from political pressures, the quality of policy formulation and implementation, and the credibility of the government's commitment to such policies.
4. Regulatory Quality (RQ) – capturing perceptions of the ability of the government to formulate and implement sound policies and regulations that permit and promote private sector development.
5. Rule of Law (RL) – capturing perceptions of the extent to which agents have confidence in and abide by the rules of society, and in particular the quality of contract enforcement, property rights, the police, and the courts, as well as the likelihood of crime and violence.
6. Control of Corruption (CC) – capturing perceptions of the extent to which public power is exercised for private gain, including both petty and grand forms of corruption, as well as "capture" of the state by elites and private interests.

Appendix 2: Source Documents for Definitions

1. United Nations Development Program (UNDP)
 - UNDP. (2011). “Strengthening the Rule of Law in Crisis-affected and Fragile Situations, In Brief.”
2. United Nations Rule of Law
 - “What is the rule of law?” http://www.unrol.org/article.aspx?article_id=3
3. World Bank
 - “Rule of Law and Development.” <http://go.worldbank.org/9OTC3P5070>
4. Brookings Institution
 - Kauffman, Daniel. (2010). “Rule of Law Matters: Unorthodoxy in Brief.” Brookings Institution. <http://www.brookings.edu/research/reports/2010/01/21-governance-kaufmann>
5. Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)
 - “Rule of Law.” <http://www.osce.org/what/rule-of-law>
6. International Criminal Court
 - ICC. (2009). The Role of International Judicial Bodies in Administering the Rule of Law.” Remarks at Doha, Qatar.
7. World Justice Project
 - Measuring the Rule of Law Report 2012-2013
8. Konrad Adenauer Stiftung Rule of Law Programme
 - “Rule of Law Programme.” <http://www.kas.de/wf/en/71.7346/>
9. International Framework for Court Excellence
 - ICCE. (2013). “The International Framework for Court Excellence.” 2nd edition.
10. Stanford Institute for International Studies
 - Caspar, Gerhard. (2004). “Rule of Law? Whose Law?” Center on Democracy, Development, and the Rule of Law Working Paper.

Appendix 3: Methodology Map



Appendix 4: List of Search Terms Used

Terms Considered:

55 Individual Search Terms

Anti-corruption	Inadequate inclusion	Limited government powers
Appeals procedures	Informal payments	Open government
Bribes	Judicial independence	Participation in decision making
Checks and balances	Judicial policies	Procedural guarantees
Complaints procedures	Judicial policy	Reform
Confidence in the judiciary	Judicial timeliness	Regulatory capture
Conformity of legal system	Justice	Regulatory enforcement
Constitutional guarantees	Law and order	Rule of law
Corruption	Law enforcement	Separation of power
Court delays	Legal capture	Supremacy of law
Democratic lawmaking	Legal certainty	Timeliness of court proceedings
Due process	Legal efficiency	Correctional
Enforcement of court decisions	Legal framework	Legal security
Enforcement of regulations	Legal reform	Legal stability
Equality before the law	Legal remedies	Legal transparency
Fair trial	Legal representation	Legal transplantation
Formal legality	Legal restraint	Legality
Governance	Legal review	
Impartial justice	Legislative review	

14 Combination Terms

Dispute resolution
 Court
 Executive
 Government
 Public institutions
 Judiciary
 Justice
 Law
 Legislature
 Norms
 Policies
 Policy
 Power
 Public information

20 Combination Terms

Access to
 Accountable
 Arbitrary
 Coercive
 Corrupt
 Effective
 Efficient
 Impartial
 Independent
 Litigation
 Objective
 Participatory
 Predictable
 Public confidence
 Public trust
 Reform
 Stable
 Strong
 Transparent

Final Terms Used:

13 Rule of Law/Governance Terms

11 Impact Evaluation Terms

Justice
Rule of Law
Fair trial
Legal
Law enforcement
Transparen*
Accountab*
Judici*
Governa*
Institution
Checks and balances
Public order
Separation of power

Impact
Effect
Outcome
Empirical
Random*
Study
Assess*
Evaluat*
Analy*
Measur*
Program
Project

Appendix 5: List of Databases Used

Databases Considered and Excluded:

1. Access World News
2. Age Line
3. AidData
4. Business Source Elite
5. Criminal Justice Abstracts
6. Data.gov
7. Digital National Security Archive
8. Ebsco
9. Education FullText
10. EIU
11. EMMA
12. ERIC
13. GPO Monthly Catalog
14. Ideas
15. Index to Thesis
16. International Bibliography of Social Sciences (IBSS)
17. iPoll Databank
18. Joint Bank-Fund Library Network* (JOLIS)
19. JSTOR
20. Justice Sector Peer Assisted Network
21. Leadership Library on the Internet
22. LexisNexis Academic
23. Library Summit (catalog) and Summon
24. Local and Regional Government Information
25. NCJRS
26. Polling the Nations
27. POPLINE
28. ProQuest Congressional
29. ProQuest Digital Dissertation
30. ProQuest Historical Newspapers
31. Science Direct*
32. Social Sciences Citation Indexes (SSCI)
33. SocINDEX
34. Statistical Datasets
35. Statistical Insight
36. TRACfed, TRAC
37. Wiley Interscience
38. World Bank Governance and Public Sector Management
39. World Bank IE² Impact Evaluations in Education
40. World Bank Poverty Impact Evaluations Database
41. World Development Indicators Online
42. Worldwide Political Science Abstracts

Final Databases Searched:

1. African Development Bank
2. Asian Development Bank
3. AusAID
4. Brookings
5. CEGA
6. Denmark DANIDA
7. DFID Evaluation Reports
8. Development Impact Evaluation Initiative
9. EconLit
10. European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
11. Finland
12. Gender Watch
13. German GTZ/GIZ
14. Google Scholar
15. GSDRC
16. Harvard Evidence for Policy Design
17. Innovations for Poverty Action
18. INSCT Database
19. Inter-American Development Bank
20. International Judicial Monitor
21. Millennium Challenge Corporation
22. National Criminal Justice Reference Service
23. Norway NORAD
24. OECD Evaluation Resource Center
25. OECD iLibrary
26. Organization of American States
27. OSCE
28. PAIS International
29. Poverty Action Lab
30. Poverty and Economic Policy and Research Network
31. ProQuest Central
 - Criminal Justice
 - Education
 - Social Sciences Journals
 - ProQuest Research Library
 - ProQuest Political Science
 - ProQuest Sociology
 - Social Services Abstracts
 - Sociological Abstracts
32. Rand
33. RIEPS (3ie)
34. Sage
35. SCOPUS
36. Social Science Research Network
37. Sweden SIDA
38. UN Rule of Law Group
 - DPKO
 - Office of Legal Affairs
 - OHCHR
 - UNDP
 - UNHCR
 - UNICEF
 - UNODC
 - UNWomen
39. US Institute for Peace
40. USAID: Development Experience Clearinghouse
41. VERA Institute of Justice
42. Web of Science
43. Wiley Online Library
44. World Bank Independent Evaluation Group
45. World Bank Open Knowledge Repository
46. World Bank eLibrary
47. World Justice Project
48. Worldwide Political Science Abstracts

Appendix 6: Search Strategies for Each Database

Broad Search Strategy

Document Repository	Date Searched	Search String	Imported to EPPI
OECD Library		All Fields containing 'rule of law or governance' AND All Fields containing 'impact or effect or outcome' AND All Fields containing 'study or assess' Restricted to Language(s) English Including Multilingual Summaries in PAPERS Published Between 2007 and 2013	13
ProQuest General		<p>(justice OR "rule of law" OR "fair trial" OR legal* OR "law enforcement" OR transparen* OR accountab* OR judicia* OR governa* OR institution* OR "checks and balances" OR "public order" OR "separation of power") AND (impact OR effect OR outcome OR empirical OR random*) AND (study OR assess* OR evaluat* OR analy* OR measur*) AND (program* OR project*)</p> <p>Filtered by:</p> <p>Source type: (Scholarly Journals OR Trade Journals OR Reports OR Working Papers OR Dissertations/Theses OR Government & Official Publications) NOT (Newspapers AND Magazines AND Other Sources AND Wire Feeds AND Books AND Conference Papers & Proceedings)</p> <p>Document type: (Article OR Feature OR Report OR General Information OR Working Paper/Pre-Print OR Dissertation/Thesis OR Statistics/ Data Report OR Case Study) NOT (Commentary AND Review AND News AND Front Page/Cover Story AND Editorial AND Interview AND Undefined AND Correspondence AND Speech/Lecture AND Literature Review AND Biography AND Obituary AND Conference AND Fiction)</p> <p>Company/organization: (European Union OR Congress OR World Trade Organization OR Supreme Court-US OR United Nations OR United Nations--UN OR UN OR European Commission OR North Atlantic Treaty Organization--NATO OR Organization for Economic Cooperation & Development OR International Monetary Fund OR World Bank OR International Bank for Reconstruction & Development--World Bank OR IMF OR International Bank for Reconstruction & Development OR Association of Southeast Asian Nations OR North Atlantic Treaty Organization OR Army-US OR International Monetary Fund--IMF OR Department of Defense OR United Nations Security Council OR American Bar Association OR International Criminal Court OR House of Representatives OR NATO OR National Research Council OR Senate OR Bureau of the Census OR University of Southern California OR University of Michigan OR European Community OR international Court of Justice OR Securities & Exchange Commission OR American Association of</p>	361

		<p>University Professors OR Organization of American States OR Cambridge University Press) NOT (World Health Organization AND Food & Drug Administration--FDA AND National Health Service-UK AND National Institutes of Health AND IBM Corp AND Air Force-US AND Institute of Medicine AND Republican Party AND ASEAN AND Roman Catholic Church AND United Nations Educational Scientific & Cultural Organization AND Environmental Protection Agency--EPA AND Association of Southeast Asian Nations--ASEAN AND National Science Foundation AND Department of Veterans Affairs AND Democratic Party AND EC AND Department of Health & Human Services AND OSHA AND Department of Education AND American Political Science Association AND EPA AND American Society of Safety Engineers AND American Diabetes Association AND FCC AND Microsoft Corp AND Federal Communications Commission AND Department of Energy AND FDA AND American College Health Association AND Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints--Mormons AND Federal Bureau of Investigation--FBI AND Hamas AND International Labor Organization AND Navy-US AND Centers for Disease Control & Prevention--CDC AND Department of Agriculture AND Food & Drug Administration AND Labour Party-UK AND Google Inc AND American Meteorological Society AND Advanced Micro Devices Inc AND Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services AND Institute of Transportation Engineers AND Communist Party-China AND New York Times Co AND Federal Emergency Management Agency AND Forest Service AND American College of Sports Medicine AND Wal-Mart Stores Inc AND Robert Wood Johnson Foundation AND American Medical Association AND American Psychiatric Association AND Gulf Cooperation Council AND AACE International AND Al Qaeda AND American College of Surgeons AND General Motors Corp AND Maori Tribe)</p> <p>Database: (ProQuest Research Library OR ProQuest Research Library: Social Sciences OR ProQuest Political Science OR ProQuest Social Science Journals OR ProQuest Sociology OR ProQuest Criminal Justice OR GenderWatch) NOT (ProQuest Research Library: Business AND ProQuest Research Library: History AND ProQuest Research Library: Science & Technology AND ProQuest Research Library: Health & Medicine AND ProQuest Education Journals AND ProQuest Research Library: Literature & Language AND ProQuest Research Library: The Arts)</p> <p>Publication Date: 2000-2019 > 2007-2013</p>	
<p>ProQuest Worldwide Political Science Abstracts</p>	<p>5/15/2013</p>	<p>Source type: NOT Books, Document type: NOT Book Review Subject: [Clear(Clear Subject)%Subject]: NOT (environmental policy AND markets AND neoliberalism AND environmental protection AND internet) Classification: [Clear(Clear Classification)%Classification]: NOT (history and theory; political theories and philosophy AND academic discipline; professional issues (teaching, academic careers) AND Psychological aspects AND academic discipline; history and present state AND history and theory; political history/historiography AND Ecosystem and Ecology Studies AND Management and Conservation AND Management, Training, Regulations, Marketing (MB) AND Medical and environmental health AND Toxicology & Environmental Safety AND *Building & nonbuilding aesthetic aspects of landscape architecture *Visual pollution *Urban design *Planning *Renewal *Urban forests and wildlife Issues related to urban sprawl such as environmental racism, environmental equity and justice are covered under Category 07. The emphasis her is more on the impact of urban sprawl and surrounding ecosystems. AND Business, Marketing & Sports Equipment AND Energy AND Environmental Design & Urban Ecology AND Environmental Education AND Food Additives & Contaminants AND FRESHWATER POLLUTION AND General Environmental Engineering AND Internet and Intranet</p>	<p>1,200</p>

		<p>Applications (CI) AND Occupational Safety and Health AND *Pollution & conservation problems that span two or more areas of concern or look at issues in a holistic manner such as biodiversity, sustainable development ecosystem conservation. *Policy, planning & programs of US, federal, state and local governments *Environmental law and cases AND Transportation AND Variations (551.583) AND Weather Modification & Geophysical Change AND World Industry News, Company Information, General Issues (MB)) Language: English Publication date: 01/ 2007 - 12/ 2013 > 2007-2012</p> <p>Source type: NOT Books Document type: NOT Book Review Subject: [Clear(Clear Subject)€Subject]: NOT (environmental policy AND markets AND neoliberalism AND environmental protection AND internet) Classification: [Clear(Clear Classification)€Classification]: NOT (history and theory; political theories and philosophy AND academic discipline; professional issues (teaching, academic careers) AND Psychological aspects AND academic discipline; history and present state AND history and theory; political history/historiography AND Ecosystem and Ecology Studies AND Management and Conservation AND Management, Training, Regulations, Marketing (MB) AND Medical and environmental health AND Toxicology & Environmental Safety AND *Building & nonbuilding aesthetic aspects of landscape architecture *Visual pollution *Urban design *Planning *Renewal *Urban forests and wildlife Issues related to urban sprawl such as environmental racism, environmental equity and justice are covered under Category 07. The emphasis her is more on the impact of urban sprawl and surrounding ecosystems. AND Business, Marketing & Sports Equipment AND Energy AND Environmental Design & Urban Ecology AND Environmental Education AND Food Additives & Contaminants AND FRESHWATER POLLUTION AND General Environmental Engineering AND Internet and Intranet Applications (CI) AND Occupational Safety and Health AND *Pollution & conservation problems that span two or more areas of concern or look at issues in a holistic manner such as biodiversity, sustainable development ecosystem conservation. *Policy, planning & programs of US, federal, state and local governments *Environmental law and cases AND Transportation AND Variations (551.583) AND Weather Modification & Geophysical Change AND World Industry News, Company Information, General Issues (MB)) Language: English Publication date: 01/ 2007 - 12/ 2013 > 2007-2012</p>	
SAGE journals	5/15/2013	<p>Search string = (impact or effect in all fields or outcome or empirical in all fields or random* in all fields, from Jan 2007 through May 2013 in selected journals: Administration & Society, Administration & Society, Alternatives: Global, Local, Political, American Politics Research, Armed Forces & Society, and 127 other journals) and (program or project in all fields, from Jan 2013 through May 2013) and (study or assess* in all fields or evaluat* or analy* in all fields or measur* in all fields, from Jan 2013 through May 2013) and (justice or "rule of law" in all fields or "fair trial" or legal* in all fields or "law enforcement" or transparen* in all fields or accountab* or judicia* in all fields or governa* or institution* in all fields or "checks and balances" or "public order" in all fields or "separation of power" in all fields, from Jan 2007 through May 2013) in selected disciplines: Politics & International Relations, Public Administration and Law.</p>	640

Scopus	5/15/2013	((justice OR "rule of law" OR "fair trial" OR legal* OR "law enforcement" OR transparen* OR accountab* OR judicia* OR governance OR institution* OR "checks and balances" OR "public order" OR "separation of power") AND (impact OR effect OR outcome OR empirical OR random*) AND (study OR assess* OR evaluat* OR analy* OR measur*) AND (program OR project)) AND (LIMIT-TO(PUBYEAR, 2013) OR LIMIT-TO(PUBYEAR, 2012) OR LIMIT-TO(PUBYEAR, 2011) OR LIMIT-TO(PUBYEAR, 2010) OR LIMIT-TO(PUBYEAR, 2009) OR LIMIT-TO(PUBYEAR, 2008) OR LIMIT-TO(PUBYEAR, 2007)) AND (LIMIT-TO(SUBJAREA, "SOCI")) AND (LIMIT-TO(PUBYEAR, 2013) OR LIMIT-TO(PUBYEAR, 2012) OR LIMIT-TO(PUBYEAR, 2011) OR LIMIT-TO(PUBYEAR, 2010) OR LIMIT-TO(PUBYEAR, 2009) OR LIMIT-TO(PUBYEAR, 2008) OR LIMIT-TO(PUBYEAR, 2007)) AND (LIMIT-TO(DOCTYPE, "ar") OR LIMIT-TO(DOCTYPE, "re") OR LIMIT-TO(DOCTYPE, "cp")) AND (LIMIT-TO(SUBJAREA, "SOCI")) AND (LIMIT-TO(EXACTSRCTITLE, "Evaluation and Program Planning") OR LIMIT-TO(EXACTSRCTITLE, "Journal of Criminal Justice") OR LIMIT-TO(EXACTSRCTITLE, "International Journal of Interdisciplinary Social Sciences") OR LIMIT-TO(EXACTSRCTITLE, "Impact Assessment and Project Appraisal") OR LIMIT-TO(EXACTSRCTITLE, "Criminal Justice and Behavior") OR LIMIT-TO(EXACTSRCTITLE, "International Journal of Public Administration") OR LIMIT-TO(EXACTSRCTITLE, "Government Information Quarterly") OR LIMIT-TO(EXACTSRCTITLE, "Journal of Criminal Justice Education") OR LIMIT-TO(EXACTSRCTITLE, "Evaluation Review") OR LIMIT-TO(EXACTSRCTITLE, "World Development") OR LIMIT-TO(EXACTSRCTITLE, "Justice Quarterly") OR LIMIT-TO(EXACTSRCTITLE, "Public Administration Review")) AND (LIMIT-TO(PUBYEAR, 2013) OR LIMIT-TO(PUBYEAR, 2012) OR LIMIT-TO(PUBYEAR, 2011) OR LIMIT-TO(PUBYEAR, 2010) OR LIMIT-TO(PUBYEAR, 2009) OR LIMIT-TO(PUBYEAR, 2008) OR LIMIT-TO(PUBYEAR, 2007)) AND (LIMIT-TO(SUBJAREA, "SOCI") OR LIMIT-TO(SUBJAREA, "SOCI"))	196
USAID DEC Search	5/15/2013	USAID Thesaurus terms: "Access to justice", "Social Justice", "Rule of law", "Government reform", "Judicial reform", "Legal reform", "Management reform", "Law enforcement", "Transparency", "Accountability", "Governance", "Institution building", "Political institutions". Document Type: Assessment, Evaluation Summary, Final Contractor/Grantee Report, Final Evaluation Report, Non-USAID Evaluation, Other USAID Evaluation, Special evaluation, Special evaluation	402
USAID DEC Search		(Documents.Date_of_Publication_Freeform:(2007 OR 2008 OR 2009 OR 2010 OR 2011 OR 2012 OR 2013)) AND (Documents.Language_of_Text:("English")) AND (Documents.Descriptions_from_Thesaurus:(("Access to justice") OR ("Social justice") OR ("Rule of law") OR ("Government reform") OR ("Judicial reform") OR ("Legal reform") OR ("Management reform") OR ("Law enforcement") OR ("Transparency") OR ("Accountability") OR ("Governance") OR ("Institution building") OR ("Political institutions"))) AND (Documents.Bibtype_Name:(("Special Evaluation") OR ("Other USAID Evaluation") OR ("Non-USAID Evaluation") OR ("Final Evaluation Report") OR ("Final Contractor/Grantee Report") OR ("Evaluation Summary") OR ("Assessment")))).	
USAID DEC Search		("rule of law" AND (justice OR "fair trial" OR legal* OR "law enforcement" OR transparen* OR accountab* OR judicia* OR governance OR institution* OR "checks and balances" OR "public order" OR "separation of power") AND (impact OR effect OR outcome OR empirical OR random*) AND (study OR assess* OR evaluat* OR analy* OR measur*) AND (program* OR project*))	15
Web of Science	5/22/2013	((justice OR "rule of law" OR "fair trial" OR legal* OR "law enforcement" OR transparen* OR accountab* OR judicia* OR governance OR institution* OR "checks and balances" OR "public order" OR "separation of power") AND (impact OR effect OR outcome OR empirical OR random*)) AND Topic=((program* OR project*)) AND Topic=((study OR assess*	2310

		OR evaluat* OR analy* OR measur*), Research Domains: Social Science excluding all irrelevant research areas, Document Types, Research Domains, Language, Timespan, and Search language	
Wiley	5/15/2013	"rule of law" in All Fields OR "justice" in All Fields OR "fair trial" in All Fields OR "legal" in All Fields OR "public order" in All Fields OR "transparency" in All Fields OR "accountability" in All Fields OR "judiciary" in All Fields OR "governance" in All Fields OR "institution" in All Fields OR "checks and balances" in All Fields AND "separation of power" in All Fields AND "impact" in All Fields AND "evaluation" in All Fields AND "program" in All Fields between years 2007 and 2013	651
Wiley		rule of law" in All Fields OR "justice" in All Fields AND "fair trial" in All Fields OR "legal" in All Fields AND "law enforcement" in All Fields OR "transparency" in All Fields OR "accountable" in All Fields AND "judiciary" in All Fields OR "governance" in All Fields AND "institution" in All Fields AND "checks and balances" in All Fields AND "separation of power" in All Fields AND "evaluation" in All Fields AND "impact" in All Fields AND "project" in All Fields between years 2007 and 2013	257
Wiley		"rule of law" in All Fields OR "justice" in All Fields OR "fair trial" in All Fields OR "legal" in All Fields OR "public order" in All Fields OR "transparency" in All Fields OR "accountability" in All Fields OR "judiciary" in All Fields OR "governance" in All Fields OR "institution" in All Fields OR "checks and balances" in All Fields AND "separation of power" in All Fields AND "random" in All Fields AND "evaluation" in All Fields AND "program" in All Fields between years 2007 and 2013	58
Wiley		"rule of law" in All Fields OR "justice" in All Fields OR "fair trial" in All Fields OR "legal" in All Fields OR "public order" in All Fields OR "transparency" in All Fields OR "accountability" in All Fields OR "judiciary" in All Fields OR "governance" in All Fields OR "institution" in All Fields OR "checks and balances" in All Fields AND "separation of power" in All Fields AND "random" in All Fields AND "analysis" in All Fields AND "program" in All Fields between years 2007 and 2013	110

Targeted Search Strategy

Document Repository	Date Searched	Search String	Screened	Imported to EPPI
DFID Evaluation Reports		Manual search using the established search terms and date limitations	0	4
3ie	5/15/2013	"justice" (include only 2007-present, exclude ongoing studies)	2	1
3ie		"rule of law" (include only 2007-present, exclude ongoing studies)	0	1
3ie		"fair trial" (include only 2007-present, exclude ongoing studies)	4	1
3ie		"legal*" (include only 2007-present, exclude ongoing studies)	9	1
3ie		"law enforcement" (include only 2007-present, exclude ongoing studies)	1	1
3ie		"Transparency" (include only 2007-present, exclude ongoing studies)	3	1
3ie		"Accountability" (include only 2007-present, exclude ongoing studies)	141	1
3ie		"Judicial" (include only 2007-present, exclude ongoing studies)	0	1
3ie		"Governance" (include only 2007-present, exclude ongoing studies)	223	1
3ie		"Institution" (include only 2007-present, exclude ongoing studies)	104	1
3ie		checks and balances (no quotes) (include only 2007-present, exclude ongoing studies)	7	1
3ie		"public order" (include only 2007-present, exclude ongoing studies)	14	24
3ie		"Separation of power" (include only 2007-present, exclude ongoing studies)	7	0
3ie		"Public management" (include only 2007-present, exclude ongoing studies)	148	0
African Development Bank	5/17/2013	"Rule of law" and "impact evaluation" and "Rule of law" or "Impact evaluation"	4	0
African Development Bank		"Justice" and "Impact evaluation" and "Justice" or "Impact Evaluation"	1	0
African Development Bank		"Fair Trial" and "Impact Evaluation" and "Fair Trial" or "Impact Evaluation"	0	0
African Development Bank		"Legal" and "Impact Evaluation" and "Legal" or "Impact Evaluation"	20	0
African Development Bank		"Law Enforcement" and "Impact Evaluation" and "Law Enforcement" or "Impact Evaluation"	1	0

African Development Bank		"Transparency" and "Impact Evaluation" and "Transparency" or "Impact Evaluation"	22	0
African Development Bank		"Accountability" and "Impact Evaluation" and "Accountability" or "Impact Evaluation"	40	0
African Development Bank		"Judicial" and "Impact Evaluation" and "Judicial" or "Impact Evaluation"	2	0
African Development Bank		"Governance" and "Impact Evaluation" and "Governance" or "Impact Evaluation"	45	1
African Development Bank		"Institution" and "Impact Evaluation" and "Institution" or "Impact Evaluation"	44	0
African Development Bank		"Checks and Balances" and "Impact Evaluation" and "Checks and Balances" or "Impact Evaluation"	1	0
African Development Bank		"Public order and Separation of power" and "Impact Evaluation" and "Public order and Separation of power" or "Impact Evaluation"	0	0
African Development Bank		"Rule of law" or "Empirical analysis Program"	0	0
African Development Bank		"Rule of law" or "effect assessment project"	0	0
African Development Bank		"Rule of law" and "impact analysis project" and "Rule of law" or "impact analysis project"	0	0
Asian Development Bank	5/16/2013	"Rule of law", "Rule of law program", "Checks and Balances", "Justice", "Judiciary"	0	0
AusAid	5/21/2013	Strategic goal: Effective governance (http://www.usaid.gov/research/Pages/effective-governance.aspx)	10	3
AusAid		Strategic goal: Sustainable economic development	28	0
AusAid		Strategic goal: Promoting opportunities	15	1
AusAid		Publications search: publication type = evaluation reports; subject = governance (http://www.usaid.gov/publications/Pages/home.aspx)	3	2
AusAid		Publications search: publication type = evaluation reports; subject = fragility and conflict (http://www.usaid.gov/publications/Pages/home.aspx)	0	0
AusAid		Publications search: publication type = research; subject = governance (http://www.usaid.gov/publications/Pages/home.aspx)	0	0
AusAid		Publications search: publication type = research; subject = law and justice (http://www.usaid.gov/publications/Pages/home.aspx)	0	0
AusAid		Publications search: publication type = research; subject = fragility and conflict (http://www.usaid.gov/publications/Pages/home.aspx)	0	0

AusAid		Publications search: publication type = statistical data; subject = governance (http://www.ausaid.gov.au/publications/Pages/home.aspx)	0	0
AusAid		Publications search: publication type = statistical data; subject = law and justice (http://www.ausaid.gov.au/publications/Pages/home.aspx)	0	0
AusAid		Publications search: publication type = statistical data; subject = fragility and conflict (http://www.ausaid.gov.au/publications/Pages/home.aspx)	0	0
BMZ		Search by type = evaluations (http://www.bmz.de/en/publications/type_of_publication/evaluation/index.html)	?	5
BMZ		Search by topic = good governance	20	0
BMZ		Search by topic = peace	6	0
Brookings	5/20/2013	("Impact Evaluation") + our all of our key search terms	718	26
Brookings		"Rule of law" and impact evaluation and "Rule of law" and "impact evaluation" with specific date range 2007 to present	0	0
Brookings		"Rule of law" and empirical study, outcome measurement, effect assessment, impact evaluation program, measurement project, and assessment project with specific date range 2007 to present	0	0
CEGA		(Development Topic = Governance) in: Research	3	0
DANIDA		Hand searched all publications in database	81	5
DIME	5/16/2013	Data & Research / Working Paper	88	2
DIME		"Anticorruption / Governance, Civil Service Reform, Decentralization, Institutional Development, Judicial Reform, Other Public Sector Management, Public Financial Management, PUBLIC SECTOR MANAGEMENT, Public Sector Management Adjustment" "Governance/Accountability, Social Protection"	0	0
EPoD		(Topic = Governance) in: Papers and Publications	18	4
European Bank for Reconstruction & Development	5/21/2013		2	2
Finland Ministry of Foreign Affairs		Searched all in 'evaluations,' 'reports, background information,' 'commissioned research,' and 'other publications' within date range	2	2

Google Scholar	5/22/2013	"impact evaluation" "rule of law"	691	36
Google Scholar	5/22/2013	"randomized control" "rule of law"	139	13
Google Scholar	5/20/2013	allintitle: "accountability" analysis -education, -teacher, -student, -school, -students, -educational, -teachers, -schools (filters: no citations, no patents, 2007-2013)	132	6
Google Scholar	5/20/2013	allintitle: "accountability" effect (filters: no citations, no patents, 2007-2013)	47	3
Google Scholar	5/20/2013	allintitle: "accountability" empirical (filters: no citations, no patents, 2007-2013)	38	3
Google Scholar	5/20/2013	allintitle: "accountability" evaluation -education, -teacher, -student, -school, -students, -educational, -teachers, -schools (filters: no citations, no patents, 2007-2013)	100	12
Google Scholar	5/20/2013	allintitle: "accountability" impact (filters: no citations, no patents, 2007-2013)	145	10
Google Scholar	5/20/2013	allintitle: "accountability" measure -education, -teacher, -student, -school, -students, -educational, -teachers, -schools (filters: no citations, no patents, 2007-2013)	19	1
Google Scholar	5/20/2013	allintitle: "accountability" outcome (filters: no citations, no patents, 2007-2013)	13	0
Google Scholar	5/20/2013	allintitle: "accountability" program -education, -teacher, -student, -school, -students, -educational, -teachers, -schools (filters: no citations, no patents, 2007-2013)	68	6
Google Scholar	5/20/2013	allintitle: "accountability" project -education, -teacher, -student, -school, -students, -educational, -teachers, -schools (filters: no citations, no patents, 2007-2013)	29	1
Google Scholar	5/20/2013	allintitle: "accountability" randomized (filters: no citations, no patents, 2007-2013)	4	0
Google Scholar	5/20/2013	allintitle: "accountability" study (filters: no citations, no patents, 2007-2013)	267	23
Google Scholar	5/20/2013	allintitle: "accountability" assessment -education, -teacher, -student, -school (filters: no citations, no patents, 2007-2013)	156	10
Google Scholar	5/16/2013	allintitle: "checks and balances" analysis (filters: no citations, no patents, 2007-2013)	1	0
Google Scholar	5/16/2013	allintitle: "checks and balances" assess (filters: no citations, no patents, 2007-2013)	0	0
Google Scholar	5/16/2013	allintitle: "checks and balances" effect (filters: no citations, no patents, 2007-2013)	0	0
Google Scholar	5/16/2013	allintitle: "checks and balances" empirical (filters: no citations, no patents, 2007-2013)	2	0
Google Scholar	5/16/2013	allintitle: "checks and balances" evaluation (filters: no citations, no patents, 2007-2013)	0	0

Google Scholar	5/16/2013	allintitle: "checks and balances" impact (filters: no citations, no patents, 2007-2013)	0	0
Google Scholar	5/16/2013	allintitle: "checks and balances" measure (filters: no citations, no patents, 2007-2013)	0	0
Google Scholar	5/16/2013	allintitle: "checks and balances" outcome (filters: no citations, no patents, 2007-2013)	0	0
Google Scholar	5/16/2013	allintitle: "checks and balances" program (filters: no citations, no patents, 2007-2013)	0	0
Google Scholar	5/16/2013	allintitle: "checks and balances" project (filters: no citations, no patents, 2007-2013)	0	0
Google Scholar	5/16/2013	allintitle: "checks and balances" random (filters: no citations, no patents, 2007-2013)	0	0
Google Scholar	5/16/2013	allintitle: "checks and balances" study (filters: no citations, no patents, 2007-2013)	0	0
Google Scholar	5/16/2013	allintitle: "fair trial" analysis (filters: no citations, no patents, 2007-2013)	8	0
Google Scholar	5/16/2013	allintitle: "fair trial" assessment (filters: no citations, no patents, 2007-2013)	1	0
Google Scholar	5/16/2013	allintitle: "fair trial" effect (filters: no citations, no patents, 2007-2013)	1	0
Google Scholar	5/16/2013	allintitle: "fair trial" empirical (filters: no citations, no patents, 2007-2013)	0	0
Google Scholar	5/16/2013	allintitle: "fair trial" evaluation (filters: no citations, no patents, 2007-2013)	1	0
Google Scholar	5/16/2013	allintitle: "fair trial" impact (filters: no citations, no patents, 2007-2013)	2	0
Google Scholar	5/16/2013	allintitle: "fair trial" measure (filters: no citations, no patents, 2007-2013)	0	0
Google Scholar	5/16/2013	allintitle: "fair trial" outcome (filters: no citations, no patents, 2007-2013)	0	0
Google Scholar	5/16/2013	allintitle: "fair trial" program (filters: no citations, no patents, 2007-2013)	0	0
Google Scholar	5/16/2013	allintitle: "fair trial" project (filters: no citations, no patents, 2007-2013)	0	0
Google Scholar	5/16/2013	allintitle: "fair trial" random (filters: no citations, no patents, 2007-2013)	0	0
Google Scholar	5/16/2013	allintitle: "fair trial" study (filters: no citations, no patents, 2007-2013)	3	1
Google Scholar	5/20/2013	allintitle: "good governance" analysis (filters: no citations, no patents, 2007-2013)	27	6
Google Scholar	5/20/2013	allintitle: "good governance" assessment (filters: no citations, no patents, 2007-2013)	19	6
Google Scholar	5/20/2013	allintitle: "good governance" effect (filters: no citations, no patents, 2007-2013)	10	4

Google Scholar	5/20/2013	allintitle: "good governance" empirical (filters: no citations, no patents, 2007-2013)	8	0
Google Scholar	5/20/2013	allintitle: "good governance" evaluation (filters: no citations, no patents, 2007-2013)	19	19
Google Scholar	5/20/2013	allintitle: "good governance" impact (filters: no citations, no patents, 2007-2013)	25	14
Google Scholar	5/20/2013	allintitle: "good governance" measure (filters: no citations, no patents, 2007-2013)	6	6
Google Scholar	5/20/2013	allintitle: "good governance" outcome (filters: no citations, no patents, 2007-2013)	3	3
Google Scholar	5/20/2013	allintitle: "good governance" program (filters: no citations, no patents, 2007-2013)	7	0
Google Scholar	5/20/2013	allintitle: "good governance" project (filters: no citations, no patents, 2007-2013)	12	0
Google Scholar	5/20/2013	allintitle: "good governance" random (filters: no citations, no patents, 2007-2013)	0	0
Google Scholar	5/20/2013	allintitle: "good governance" randomized (filters: no citations, no patents, 2007-2013)	0	0
Google Scholar	5/20/2013	allintitle: "good governance" study (filters: no citations, no patents, 2007-2013)	84	17
Google Scholar	5/20/2013	allintitle: "governance" assess -corporate, -corporation, -business, -firm, -IT, -global, -education (filters: no citations, no patents, 2007-2013)	7	2
Google Scholar	5/20/2013	allintitle: "governance" effect -corporate, -corporation, -business, -firm, -IT, -global, -education (filters: no citations, no patents, 2007-2013)	139	17
Google Scholar	5/20/2013	allintitle: "governance" empirical -corporate, -corporation, -business, -firm, -IT, -global, -education (filters: no citations, no patents, 2007-2013)	296	23
Google Scholar	5/20/2013	allintitle: "governance" evaluation -corporate, -corporation, -business, -firm, -IT, -global, -education (filters: no citations, no patents, 2007-2013)	165	1
Google Scholar	5/20/2013	allintitle: "governance" impact -corporate, -corporation, -business, -firm, -IT, -global, -education (filters: no citations, no patents, 2007-2013)	387	63
Google Scholar	5/20/2013	allintitle: "governance" measure -corporate, -corporation, -business, -firm, -IT, -global, -education (filters: no citations, no patents, 2007-2013)	13	1
Google Scholar	5/20/2013	allintitle: "governance" outcome -corporate, -corporation, -business, -firm, -IT, -global, -education (filters: no citations, no patents, 2007-2013)	14	3
Google Scholar	5/20/2013	allintitle: "governance" randomized -corporate, -corporation, -business, -firm, -IT, -global, -education (filters: no citations, no patents, 2007-2013)	4	1

Google Scholar	5/19/2013	allintitle: "institution-building" analysis (filters: no citations, no patents, 2007-2013)	0	0
Google Scholar	5/19/2013	allintitle: "institution-building" assessment (filters: no citations, no patents, 2007-2013)	3	0
Google Scholar	5/19/2013	allintitle: "institution-building" effect (filters: no citations, no patents, 2007-2013)	0	0
Google Scholar	5/19/2013	allintitle: "institution-building" empirical (filters: no citations, no patents, 2007-2013)	0	0
Google Scholar	5/19/2013	allintitle: "institution-building" evaluation (filters: no citations, no patents, 2007-2013)	0	0
Google Scholar	5/19/2013	allintitle: "institution-building" impact (filters: no citations, no patents, 2007-2013)	1	0
Google Scholar	5/19/2013	allintitle: "institution-building" measure (filters: no citations, no patents, 2007-2013)	0	0
Google Scholar	5/19/2013	allintitle: "institution-building" outcome (filters: no citations, no patents, 2007-2013)	0	0
Google Scholar	5/19/2013	allintitle: "institution-building" program (filters: no citations, no patents, 2007-2013)	0	0
Google Scholar	5/19/2013	allintitle: "institution-building" project (filters: no citations, no patents, 2007-2013)	4	2
Google Scholar	5/19/2013	allintitle: "institution-building" random (filters: no citations, no patents, 2007-2013)	0	0
Google Scholar	5/19/2013	allintitle: "institution-building" randomized (filters: no citations, no patents, 2007-2013)	0	0
Google Scholar	5/19/2013	allintitle: "institution-building" study (filters: no citations, no patents, 2007-2013)	9	2
Google Scholar	5/22/2013	allintitle: "judicial reform" (filters: no citations, no patents, 2007-2013)	179	10
Google Scholar	5/22/2013	allintitle: "judicial" analysis (filters: no citations, no patents, 2007-2013)	294	6
Google Scholar	5/22/2013	allintitle: "judicial" assessment (filters: no citations, no patents, 2007-2013)	41	4
Google Scholar	5/22/2013	allintitle: "judicial" effect (filters: no citations, no patents, 2007-2013)	55	5
Google Scholar	5/22/2013	allintitle: "judicial" empirical (filters: no citations, no patents, 2007-2013)	88	8
Google Scholar	5/22/2013	allintitle: "judicial" evaluation (filters: no citations, no patents, 2007-2013)	72	5
Google Scholar	5/22/2013	allintitle: "judicial" impact (filters: no citations, no patents, 2007-2013)	114	15
Google Scholar	5/22/2013	allintitle: "judicial" measure (filters: no citations, no patents, 2007-2013)	11	1
Google Scholar	5/22/2013	allintitle: "judicial" outcome (filters: no citations, no patents, 2007-2013)	8	0

Google Scholar	5/22/2013	allintitle: "judicial" program (filters: no citations, no patents, 2007-2013)	18	5
Google Scholar	5/22/2013	allintitle: "judicial" project (filters: no citations, no patents, 2007-2013)	19	4
Google Scholar	5/22/2013	allintitle: "judicial" random (filters: no citations, no patents, 2007-2013)	5	0
Google Scholar	5/22/2013	allintitle: "judicial" study (filters: no citations, no patents, 2007-2013)	289	14
Google Scholar	5/21/2013	allintitle: "justice" analysis -theory, -theoretical, -environmental, -environment, -health, -social, -organizational, -organsational (filters: no citations, no patents, 2007-2013)	406	16
Google Scholar	5/21/2013	allintitle: "justice" assess (filters: no citations, no patents, 2007-2013)	19	1
Google Scholar	5/21/2013	allintitle: "justice" effect (filters: no citations, no patents, 2007-2013)	180	9
Google Scholar	5/21/2013	allintitle: "justice" empirical (filters: no citations, no patents, 2007-2013)	134	20
Google Scholar	5/21/2013	allintitle: "justice" evaluation (filters: no citations, no patents, 2007-2013)	173	30
Google Scholar	5/21/2013	allintitle: "justice" impact (filters: no citations, no patents, 2007-2013)	372	56
Google Scholar	5/21/2013	allintitle: "justice" outcome (filters: no citations, no patents, 2007-2013)	44	5
Google Scholar	5/21/2013	allintitle: "justice" program -theory, -theoretical, -environmental, -environment, -health, -social, -organizational, -organsational (filters: no citations, no patents, 2007-2013)	112	8
Google Scholar	5/21/2013	allintitle: "justice" project -theory, -theoretical, -environmental, -environment, -health, -social, -organizational, -organsational (filters: no citations, no patents, 2007-2013)	94	4
Google Scholar	5/21/2013	allintitle: "justice" random (filters: no citations, no patents, 2007-2013)	4	0
Google Scholar	5/21/2013	allintitle: "justice" randomized (filters: no citations, no patents, 2007-2013)	12	2
Google Scholar	5/21/2013	allintitle: "justice" measure(filters: no citations, no patents, 2007-2013)	47	1
Google Scholar	5/21/2013	allintitle: "justice" study -organizational, -organisational (filters: no citations, no patents, 2007-2013)	551	53
Google Scholar	5/17/2013	allintitle: "law enforcement" analysis (filters: no citations, no patents, 2007-2013)	92	4
Google Scholar	5/17/2013	allintitle: "law enforcement" assessment (filters: no citations, no patents, 2007-2013)	39	4
Google Scholar	5/17/2013	allintitle: "law enforcement" effect (filters: no citations, no patents, 2007-2013)	23	7
Google Scholar	5/17/2013	allintitle: "law enforcement" empirical (filters: no citations, no patents, 2007-2013)	14	3

Google Scholar	5/17/2013	allintitle: "law enforcement" evaluation (filters: no citations, no patents, 2007-2013)	32	5
Google Scholar	5/17/2013	allintitle: "law enforcement" impact (filters: no citations, no patents, 2007-2013)	44	10
Google Scholar	5/17/2013	allintitle: "law enforcement" measure (filters: no citations, no patents, 2007-2013)	2	0
Google Scholar	5/17/2013	allintitle: "law enforcement" outcome (filters: no citations, no patents, 2007-2013)	3	1
Google Scholar	5/17/2013	allintitle: "law enforcement" program (filters: no citations, no patents, 2007-2013)	27	2
Google Scholar	5/17/2013	allintitle: "law enforcement" project (filters: no citations, no patents, 2007-2013)	14	2
Google Scholar	5/17/2013	allintitle: "law enforcement" random (filters: no citations, no patents, 2007-2013)	1	0
Google Scholar	5/17/2013	allintitle: "law enforcement" study (filters: no citations, no patents, 2007-2013)	88	1
Google Scholar	5/22/2013	allintitle: "legal" assess (filters: no citations, no patents, 2007-2013)	9	0
Google Scholar	5/22/2013	allintitle: "legal" assessment (filters: no citations, no patents, 2007-2013)	320	20
Google Scholar	5/22/2013	allintitle: "legal" effect (filters: no citations, no patents, 2007-2013)	242	7
Google Scholar	5/22/2013	allintitle: "legal" empirical (filters: no citations, no patents, 2007-2013)	221	4
Google Scholar	5/22/2013	allintitle: "legal" evaluation (filters: no citations, no patents, 2007-2013)	214	3
Google Scholar	5/22/2013	allintitle: "legal" impact (filters: no citations, no patents, 2007-2013)	462	46
Google Scholar	5/22/2013	allintitle: "legal" measure (filters: no citations, no patents, 2007-2013)	28	1
Google Scholar	5/22/2013	allintitle: "legal" outcome (filters: no citations, no patents, 2007-2013)	23	0
Google Scholar	5/22/2013	allintitle: "legal" program (filters: no citations, no patents, 2007-2013)	121	2
Google Scholar	5/22/2013	allintitle: "legal" project (filters: no citations, no patents, 2007-2013)	160	5
Google Scholar	5/22/2013	allintitle: "legal" random (filters: no citations, no patents, 2007-2013)	5	0
Google Scholar	5/22/2013	allintitle: "legal" randomized (filters: no citations, no patents, 2007-2013)	10	4
Google Scholar	5/22/2013	allintitle: "legal" study -"legal study" (filters: no citations, no patents, 2007-2013)	1290	8
Google Scholar	5/17/2013	allintitle: "public order" analysis (filters: no citations, no patents, 2007-2013)	9	0

Google Scholar	5/17/2013	allintitle: "public order" assess (filters: no citations, no patents, 2007-2013)	0	0
Google Scholar	5/17/2013	allintitle: "public order" effect (filters: no citations, no patents, 2007-2013)	1	0
Google Scholar	5/17/2013	allintitle: "public order" empirical (filters: no citations, no patents, 2007-2013)	3	3
Google Scholar	5/17/2013	allintitle: "public order" evaluate (filters: no citations, no patents, 2007-2013)	1	0
Google Scholar	5/17/2013	allintitle: "public order" impact (filters: no citations, no patents, 2007-2013)	2	0
Google Scholar	5/17/2013	allintitle: "public order" measure (filters: no citations, no patents, 2007-2013)	0	0
Google Scholar	5/17/2013	allintitle: "public order" outcome (filters: no citations, no patents, 2007-2013)	0	0
Google Scholar	5/17/2013	allintitle: "public order" program (filters: no citations, no patents, 2007-2013)	0	0
Google Scholar	5/17/2013	allintitle: "public order" project (filters: no citations, no patents, 2007-2013)	0	0
Google Scholar	5/17/2013	allintitle: "public order" random (filters: no citations, no patents, 2007-2013)	0	0
Google Scholar	5/17/2013	allintitle: "public order" study (filters: no citations, no patents, 2007-2013)	8	0
Google Scholar	5/16/2013	allintitle: "rule of law" analysis (filters: no citations, no patents, 2007-2013)	0	3
Google Scholar	5/16/2013	allintitle: "rule of law" assessment (filters: no citations, no patents, 2007-2013)	3	0
Google Scholar	5/16/2013	allintitle: "rule of law" effect (filters: no citations, no patents, 2007-2013)	6	2
Google Scholar	5/16/2013	allintitle: "rule of law" empirical (filters: no citations, no patents, 2007-2013)	8	0
Google Scholar	5/16/2013	allintitle: "rule of law" evaluation (filters: no citations, no patents, 2007-2013)	5	1
Google Scholar	5/16/2013	allintitle: "rule of law" impact (filters: no citations, no patents, 2007-2013)	22	9
Google Scholar	5/16/2013	allintitle: "rule of law" measure (filters: no citations, no patents, 2007-2013)	6	0
Google Scholar	5/16/2013	allintitle: "rule of law" outcome (filters: no citations, no patents, 2007-2013)	0	0
Google Scholar	5/16/2013	allintitle: "rule of law" program (filters: no citations, no patents, 2007-2013)	2	0
Google Scholar	5/16/2013	allintitle: "rule of law" project (filters: no citations, no patents, 2007-2013)	6	0
Google Scholar	5/16/2013	allintitle: "rule of law" random (filters: no citations, no patents, 2007-2013)	0	1

Google Scholar	5/16/2013	allintitle: "rule of law" study (filters: no citations, no patents, 2007-2013)	42	1
Google Scholar	5/16/2013	allintitle: "separation of power" analysis (filters: no citations, no patents, 2007-2013)	1	0
Google Scholar	5/16/2013	allintitle: "separation of power" assess (filters: no citations, no patents, 2007-2013)	0	0
Google Scholar	5/16/2013	allintitle: "separation of power" effect (filters: no citations, no patents, 2007-2013)	0	0
Google Scholar	5/16/2013	allintitle: "separation of power" empirical (filters: no citations, no patents, 2007-2013)	0	0
Google Scholar	5/16/2013	allintitle: "separation of power" evaluation (filters: no citations, no patents, 2007-2013)	1	0
Google Scholar	5/16/2013	allintitle: "separation of power" impact (filters: no citations, no patents, 2007-2013)	0	0
Google Scholar	5/16/2013	allintitle: "separation of power" measure (filters: no citations, no patents, 2007-2013)	0	0
Google Scholar	5/16/2013	allintitle: "separation of power" outcome (filters: no citations, no patents, 2007-2013)	0	0
Google Scholar	5/16/2013	allintitle: "separation of power" program (filters: no citations, no patents, 2007-2013)	0	0
Google Scholar	5/16/2013	allintitle: "separation of power" project (filters: no citations, no patents, 2007-2013)	1	0
Google Scholar	5/16/2013	allintitle: "separation of power" random (filters: no citations, no patents, 2007-2013)	0	0
Google Scholar	5/16/2013	allintitle: "separation of power" study (filters: no citations, no patents, 2007-2013)	2	0
Google Scholar	5/21/2013	allintitle: "transparency" analysis (filters: no citations, no patents, 2007-2013)	158	3
Google Scholar	5/21/2013	allintitle: "transparency" assessment (filters: no citations, no patents, 2007-2013)	46	1
Google Scholar	5/21/2013	allintitle: "transparency" effect (filters: no citations, no patents, 2007-2013)	167	5
Google Scholar	5/21/2013	allintitle: "transparency" empirical (filters: no citations, no patents, 2007-2013)	54	1
Google Scholar	5/21/2013	allintitle: "transparency" evaluation (filters: no citations, no patents, 2007-2013)	47	3
Google Scholar	5/21/2013	allintitle: "transparency" impact -corporate (filters: no citations, no patents, 2007-2013)	74	5
Google Scholar	5/21/2013	allintitle: "transparency" measure (filters: no citations, no patents, 2007-2013)	5	0
Google Scholar	5/21/2013	allintitle: "transparency" outcome (filters: no citations, no patents, 2007-2013)	4	0
Google Scholar	5/21/2013	allintitle: "transparency" program (filters: no citations, no patents, 2007-2013)	25	1

Google Scholar	5/21/2013	allintitle: "transparency" project (filters: no citations, no patents, 2007-2013)	16	0
Google Scholar	5/21/2013	allintitle: "transparency" random (filters: no citations, no patents, 2007-2013)	3	0
Google Scholar	5/21/2013	allintitle: "transparency" study (filters: no citations, no patents, 2007-2013)	188	7
Independent Evaluation Group of World Bank	5/16/2013	: Series: "All" Subject: " Institutional Development " Region/Country: "All" Date: "All" Language: "English"	136	1
Independent Evaluation Group of World Bank		: Series: "All" Subject: " Public Sector " Region/Country: "All" Date: "All" Language: "English"	49	3
Independent Evaluation Group of World Bank		: Series: "All" Subject: " Monitoring & Evaluation " Region/Country: "All" Date: "All" Language: "All"	273	1
Independent Evaluation Group of World Bank		: Report Type: " Project Performance Assessment Report "	448	0
INSCT	5/16/2013	Our Search terms	84	2
Inter-American Development Bank		Manual search using the established search terms and date limitations	0	1
Inter-American Development Bank Impact Evaluations		Manual search using the established search terms and date limitations	0	4
IPA		(Sector = Governance and Community Participation) in: Publications	35	6
JPAL		(Theme = Political Economy and Governance) in: Evaluations	58	5
Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC)	5/20/2013	MCC has its' own impact evaluation studies database. MCC currently has 26 studies but none of them is related rule of law impact evaluation studies.	26	0
Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC)		"Rule of law" or + "effect analysis program", "empirical analysis project", "impact analysis project", "impact assessment project"	0	0
Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC)		"Justice" or + "impact evaluation project", and "impact assessment program"	0	0
NORAD		Search by type = joint evaluations	27	0
NORAD		Search by type = evaluation reports	213	5

NORAD		Search by type = evaluation studies	20	0
NORAD		Search by type = synthesis reports	6	1
NORAD		Searching 'governance' then manual screen by date, language, and program completion	147	3
NORAD		Searching impact evaluation (no quotes) then manual screen by date, language, and program completion	443	2
OECD DEReC	5/20/2013	Agriculture - 0, Aid modalities - 2, Banking and financial services - 0, Capacity development and technical assistance - 2, Civil society and NGOs - 4, Communications and media - 0, Conflict, peace and security - 4, Country programme - 0, Debt related action - 0, Decentralization - 3, Educations - 0, Energy - 0, Environment and climate change - 0, Fisheries - 0, Food aid and food security - 0, Forestry - 0, Gender equality and women in development - 0, General budget support, Global programmes - 0, Governance and public sector management - 11, Health - 0, Human rights - 2, Humanitarian assistance and reconstruction - 0, Industry - 0, Infrastructure, Microcredit - 0, Mineral resources and mining - 2, Multilateral aid - 0, Multisector - 0, Other -1, Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness - 0, Population and reproductive health - 0, Private sector, business and industry - 0, Public private partnerships -0, Regional programmes - 0, Social infrastructure and services - 2, Trade - 0, Transport and storage - 0, Water supply and sanitation - 0	33	33
Organization of American States		Manual search using the established search terms and date limitations	0	2
OSCE		Documents Library, Document Type: Report, Activities: Good Governance; Rule of law	152	5
OSCE		Documents Library, Document Type: Article, Activities: Good Governance; Rule of law	2	0
Poverty and Economic Policy and Research Network	5/17/2013	All of our search terms with selected Themes of "Impacts of government programs". No specific countries were selected.	8	0
RAND	5/20/2013	"Rule of law" with specific date from 2007 to present	6	0
RAND		"Rule of law and impact evaluation" with specific date from 2007 to present	1	0
RAND		"Justice and Impact Evaluation" with specific date from 2007 to present	6	0
RAND		"Justice and Impact Evaluation" with specific date from 2007 to present and additional search by subject "Dispute Civil Justice"	4	0
RAND		"legal and impact evaluation" with specific date from 2007 to present	1	0

RAND		"legal and impact evaluation" with specific date from 2007 to present and additional searches by subject (Law, Law and Business Documents, Impact Evaluation of the National Crime Victim Law Institute), Seven different Content	145	0
RAND		"Publications on Law and Governance", "Gulf States Publications on Safety and Justice", "Publications on Courts and Corrections", "Publications on Law Enforcement", and "Public Safety: Documents Online" by each years	149	0
RAND		"Law Enforcement and Impact Evaluation" with specific date from 2007 to present	2	0
RAND		"Transparency and Impact Evaluation" with specific date from 2007 to present	1	0
RAND		"Transparency and Impact Evaluation" with specific date from 2007 to present with additional searches "Verdict, Journal Articles (9)", "ICJ Research Agenda for Administration of Justice (21)", "ICJ Research Agenda for Alternative Dispute Resolution (3)", "ICJ Research Agenda for Class Actions and Mass Torts (9)", and "External Dispute Resolution (5)".	47	0
RAND		"Accountability and Impact Evaluation" with specific date from 2007 to present	196	0
RAND		"Judicial and Impact Evaluation" with specific date from 2007 to present	34	0
RAND		"Judicial and Impact Evaluation" with specific date from 2007 to present with additional searches Courts Journal Articles, and Courts Reports	21	0
RAND		"Rule of law and impact evaluation or governance" with specific date from 2007 to present	30	0
RAND		"Governance and Impact Evaluation" with specific date from 2007 to present	1	0
RAND		"checks and balances or impact evaluation", "Institution or impact evaluation", "Public Order or impact evaluation", and "Separation of power or impact evaluation" with specific date from 2007 to present	0	0
SIDA		Searched publication database for "rule of law" OR governance OR justice OR transparency OR accountability OR institutions, no midterm evaluations, only English, and preference of synthesis reports	805	18
SSRN	5/16/2013	Search term = Rule of law impact evaluation	23	20
SSRN		Search term = justice impact evaluation	50	26
SSRN		Search term = legal impact evaluation	133	0
SSRN		Search term = "fair trial" impact evaluation	0	0

SSRN		Search term = "law enforcement" impact evaluation	9	0
SSRN		Search term = transparency impact evaluation	36	0
SSRN		Search term = accountability impact evaluation	60	0
SSRN		Search term = judicial impact evaluation	34	0
SSRN		Search term = "check and balances" impact evaluation	0	0
SSRN		Search term = "public order" impact evaluation	0	0
SSRN		Search term = "separation of powers" impact evaluation	2	0
SSRN		Search term = institution impact evaluation	18	0
U.S. Institute for Peace		Manual search using the established search terms and date limitations	0	11
UN RoL Document Repository - GSDRC	5/21/2013	(justice OR "rule of law" OR "fair trial" OR legal* OR "law enforcement" OR transparen* OR accountab* OR judicia* OR governa* OR institution* OR "checks and balances" OR "public order" OR "separation of power") AND (impact OR effect OR outcome OR empirical OR random*) AND (study OR assess* OR evaluat* OR analy* OR measur*) AND (program* OR project*)	4,448	0
UN RoL Document Repository - GSDRC		Impact Evaluation	426	13
UN Rule of Law Document Repository	5/21/2013	UN Policy and guidance only + Programming, lessons learned & evaluation +2007	16	0
UN Rule of Law Document Repository		UN Policy and guidance only + Programming, lessons learned & evaluation +2008	16	0
UN Rule of Law Document Repository		UN Policy and guidance only + Programming, lessons learned & evaluation +2009	6	0
UN Rule of Law Document Repository		UN Policy and guidance only + Programming, lessons learned & evaluation +2010	1	1
UN Rule of Law Document Repository		UN Policy and guidance only + Programming, lessons learned & evaluation +2011	0	0
UN Rule of Law Document Repository		UN Policy and guidance only + Programming, lessons learned & evaluation +2012	0	0

UN Rule of Law Document Repository		UN Policy and guidance only + Programming, lessons learned & evaluation +2013	1	0
UN Rule of Law Document Repository		UN Policy and guidance only + Reports + 2007	21	0
UN Rule of Law Document Repository		UN Policy and guidance only + Reports + 2008	16	0
UN Rule of Law Document Repository		UN Policy and guidance only + Reports + 2009	29	0
UN Rule of Law Document Repository		UN Policy and guidance only + Reports + 2010	8	0
UN Rule of Law Document Repository		UN Policy and guidance only + Reports + 2011	10	0
UN Rule of Law Document Repository		UN Policy and guidance only + Reports + 2012	5	0
UN Rule of Law Document Repository		UN Policy and guidance only + Reports + 2013	6	0
UN Rule of Law Document Repository		UN Policy and guidance only + Guidance materials + 2007	18	0
UN Rule of Law Document Repository		UN Policy and guidance only + Guidance materials + 2008	50	0
UN Rule of Law Document Repository		UN Policy and guidance only + Guidance materials + 2009	26	0
UN Rule of Law Document Repository		UN Policy and guidance only + Guidance materials + 2010	18	0
UN Rule of Law Document Repository		UN Policy and guidance only + Guidance materials + 2011	27	0
UN Rule of Law Document Repository		UN Policy and guidance only + Guidance materials + 2012	9	0

UN Rule of Law Document Repository		UN Policy and guidance only + Guidance materials + 2013	1	0
WB E-Library	5/17/2013	(All Fields (including fulltext) contains 'impact evaluation') AND (Subject contains 'Conflict and Development or Governance or Law and Development or Public Sector Development') AND (Content Type contains 'Books or Journals or Working Papers') published between 2007 and 2013	1189	1189
WB E-Library		(All Fields (including fulltext) contains 'outcome') AND (Subject contains 'Conflict and Development or Governance or Law and Development or Public Sector Development') AND (Content Type contains 'Books or Journals or Working Papers') published between 2007 and 2013	0	0
WB E-Library		(All Fields (including fulltext) contains 'random*') AND (Subject contains 'Conflict and Development or Governance or Law and Development or Public Sector Development') AND (Content Type contains 'Books or Journals or Working Papers') published between 2007 and 2013	0	0
WB E-Library		(All Fields (including fulltext) contains 'effect') AND (Subject contains 'Conflict and Development or Governance or Law and Development or Public Sector Development') AND (Content Type contains 'Books or Journals or Working Papers') published between 2007 and 2013	0	0
WB E-Library		(All Fields (including fulltext) contains 'empirical') AND (Subject contains 'Conflict and Development or Governance or Law and Development or Public Sector Development') AND (Content Type contains 'Books or Journals or Working Papers') published between 2007 and 2013	0	0
WB E-Library		(All Fields (including fulltext) contains 'empirical') AND (Subject contains 'Conflict and Development or Governance or Law and Development or Public Sector Development') AND (Content Type contains 'Books or Journals or Working Papers') published between 2007 and 2013,	0	0
WB E-Library		AND (All Fields (including fulltext) contains 'checks and balances') AND (Content Type contains 'Books or Journals or Working Papers') published between 1970 and 2013	0	0
WB E-Library		(All Fields (including fulltext) contains 'empirical') AND (Subject contains 'Conflict and Development or Governance or Law and Development or Public Sector Development') AND (Content Type contains 'Books or Journals or Working Papers') published between 2007 and 2013 AND (All Fields (including fulltext) contains 'checks and balances') AND (Content Type contains 'Books or Journals or Working Papers') published between 1970 and 2013 AND (All Fields (including fulltext) contains 'Governance') AND (Content Type contains 'Books or Journals or Working Papers') published between 1970 and 2013	0	0
WB E-Library		(All Fields (including fulltext) contains 'evaluation') AND (Subject contains 'Conflict and Development or Governance or Law and Development or Public Sector Development') AND (Content Type contains 'Books or Journals or Working Papers') published between 2007 and 2013 and	0	0

WB E-Library		(All Fields (including fulltext) contains ‘rule of law’) AND (Content Type contains ‘Books or Journals or Working Papers’) published between 1970 and 2013	0	0
WB E-Library		(All Fields (including fulltext) contains ‘impact’) AND (Subject contains ‘Conflict and Development or Governance or Law and Development or Public Sector Development’) AND (Content Type contains ‘Books or Journals or Working Papers’) published between 2007 and 2013 and	0	0
WB E-Library		(All Fields (including fulltext) contains ‘law’) AND (Content Type contains ‘Books or Journals or Working Papers’) published between 1970 and 2013, (All Fields (including fulltext) contains ‘accountability’) AND (Content Type contains ‘Books or Journals or Working Papers’) published between 2007 and 2013	0	0
WB Open Knowledge Repository	5/17/2013	(justice OR "rule of law" OR "fair trial" OR legal* OR "law enforcement" OR transparen* OR accountab* OR judicia* OR governa* OR institution* OR "checks and balances" OR "public order" OR "separation of power") AND (impact OR effect OR outcome OR empirical OR random*) AND (study OR assess* OR evaluat* OR analy* OR measur*) AND (program* OR project*) + Public Sector Development	376	28
WB Open Knowledge Repository		(justice OR "rule of law" OR "fair trial" OR legal* OR "law enforcement" OR transparen* OR accountab* OR judicia* OR governa* OR institution* OR "checks and balances" OR "public order" OR "separation of power") AND (impact OR effect OR outcome OR empirical OR random*) AND (study OR assess* OR evaluat* OR analy* OR measur*) AND (program* OR project*) + Public Sector Corruption and Anti-Corruption	117	0
WB Open Knowledge Repository		(justice OR "rule of law" OR "fair trial" OR legal* OR "law enforcement" OR transparen* OR accountab* OR judicia* OR governa* OR institution* OR "checks and balances" OR "public order" OR "separation of power") AND (impact OR effect OR outcome OR empirical OR random*) AND (study OR assess* OR evaluat* OR analy* OR measur*) AND (program* OR project*) + Governance	167	0
WB Open Knowledge Repository		(justice OR "rule of law" OR "fair trial" OR legal* OR "law enforcement" OR transparen* OR accountab* OR judicia* OR governa* OR institution* OR "checks and balances" OR "public order" OR "separation of power") AND (impact OR effect OR outcome OR empirical OR random*) AND (study OR assess* OR evaluat* OR analy* OR measur*) AND (program* OR project*) + Transparency	464	0
World Bank	5/16/2013	data/impact evaluation surveys section	38	1
World Bank Poverty Impact Evaluation Database		Manual search using the established search terms and date limitations	0	4
World Justice Project		Manual search using the established search terms and date limitations	0	3

Appendix 7: List of 49 Final Impact Evaluations

26 Developed Countries Case Studies

1. Ana, L., & Garcia, F. M. (2012). *The Effects of Federal and State Audits on Municipal Accountability Systems: A Randomized Controlled Trial. Research Protocol 002, 1-105.*

Improving accountability in public service provision is one of the most pressing challenges that young democracies face. This research project contributes to an emerging body of literature that examines the role of accountability agencies. Specifically, we provide new evidence about the importance of superior audit institutions, a type of accountability agency. Our evidence is based on a field experiment we conducted in Mexico from March 2011 to July 2012. As part of the national audits program, we randomly assigned municipalities to be audited by federal auditors, by state auditors, and a control group. We estimate the effects of federal and state audits on a range of outcomes including municipal authorities' priorities for public spending, knowledge acquisition, perceptions of their own capacity, and compliance with program rules; we also probe directly perceptions about audit probabilities; and, we estimate the effects of audits on quarterly expenditure data. Finally, we explore how audits interact with institutional and political factors such as the incentives created by one-term limits, the careers of public officials (elected versus non-elected posts) and political clientelism.

2. Anderson, J., & Heaton, P. (2012) *How Much Difference Does the Lawyer Make? The Effect of Defense Counsel on Murder Case Outcomes. External Publication, 122, 1-47.*

One in five indigent murder defendants in Philadelphia are randomly assigned representation by public defenders while the remainder receive court-appointed private attorneys. The authors exploit this random assignment to measure how defense counsel affect murder case outcomes. Compared to appointed counsel, public defenders in Philadelphia reduce their clients' murder conviction rate by 19% and lower the probability that their clients receive a life sentence by 62%. Public defenders reduce overall expected time served in prison by 24%. They find no difference in the overall number of charges of which defendants are found guilty. When they apply methods used in past studies of the effect of counsel that did not use random assignment, they obtain far more modest estimated impacts, which suggests defendant sorting is an important confounder affecting past research. To understand possible explanations for the disparity in outcomes, they interviewed judges, public defenders, and attorneys who took appointments. Interviewees identified a variety of institutional factors in Philadelphia that decreased the likelihood that appointed counsel would prepare cases as well as the public defenders. The vast difference in outcomes for defendants assigned different counsel types raises important questions about the adequacy and fairness of the criminal justice system.

3. Ball, G. G., & Kesan, J. P. (2010). *Judges, Courts and Economic Development: the Impact of Judicial Human Capital on the Efficiency and Accuracy of the Court System. 1-36.*

There is a strong consensus that the courts have a role to play in the development of economies as the enforcer of property rights. As a consequence, there has been substantial work studying how to create accountable and impartial court systems that will be responsive to public needs.

However, it is not enough that courts be open and impartial {they must also be efficient and accurate to ensure secure property rights, reduce uncertainty, and promote investment. But there has been little empirical work exploring such issues, despite the possible tradeoffs between policies which increase openness and those which increase judicial human capital that might make judges more efficient and accurate.

This paper attempts to fill that gap by estimating the impact of judicial experience and the human capital it creates on the efficiency and accuracy of patent litigation in the U.S. Patent litigation is particularly good for testing such hypotheses because all patent cases in the U.S. are adjudicated in the U.S. District Court System; this fact reduces the legal and procedural variations that can occur in cases which may be led in state or federal courts, etc. Moreover, it is an area of law which is highly complex and in which many judges have little experience. Thus, we are able to distinguish between the type of managerial judicial human capital embodied in general experience as measured by time on the bench and specialized experience and knowledge of the law measured by total or recent patent cases presided over. Using these variables, we estimate the impact of judicial human capital on efficiency as measured by case duration and accuracy as measured by the probability of being overruled on appeal...

These results have implications for policies seeking to improve the contribution of the court system to economic growth. Measures which seek to increase the accountability of judges by actually or potentially removing them from office should take into account the switching costs" created by removing experienced judges. Both managerial human capital and knowledge of the law can increase the efficiency with which cases are resolved. However, only experience which contributes directly to knowledge increases the accuracy of judicial decisions. Thus, these switching costs are most important when judges preside over complex cases. Complex intellectual property cases may be such a case. In addition, other policies which seek to increase the experience of judges, such as specialized court systems in complex legal areas, may increase both the accuracy and efficiency of the court system.

4. Bergseth, K. J., & Bouffard, J. A. (2007). The long-term impact of restorative justice programming for juvenile offenders. Journal of Criminal Justice, 35(4), 433-451.

While extant research generally supports restorative justice as an alternative to traditional juvenile court processing, much of this research is limited to short-term follow-up periods examining only prevalence of re-offense. In addition, recent meta-analyses point to several study design characteristics, the impacts of which are not well understood. This study compared long-term outcomes of youth referred to restorative justice and traditional juvenile court processing using multiple outcome measures. Specifically, the authors examined the impact of restorative justice referral on prevalence of re-offense, number of later official contacts, and seriousness of later offending behavior over several follow-up periods up to four years post-referral. (C) 2007 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

5. Braga, A. A. (2008). Pulling levers focused deterrence strategies and the prevention of gun homicide. Journal of Criminal Justice, 36(4), 332-343.

A number of jurisdictions have been experimenting with new problem-oriented policing frameworks to understand and respond to gun violence among gang-involved offenders. These interventions are based on the "pulling levers" deterrence strategy that focuses criminal justice and social service attention on a small number of chronically offending gang members

responsible for the bulk of urban gun violence problems. Unfortunately, there is relatively little rigorous evaluation evidence on the effectiveness of these approaches to violence prevention. In Stockton, California, an interagency task force implemented a pulling levers strategy to prevent gun homicide among gang-involved offenders. A U.S. Department of Justice-sponsored impact evaluation suggests that the pulling levers strategy was associated with a statistically significant decrease in the monthly number of gun homicide incidents in Stockton. A comparative analysis of gun homicide trends in Stockton relative to other midsize California cities also supports a unique program effect associated with the pulling levers intervention. © 2008 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

6. Davis, R., Anderson, J., Howley, S., Dorris C., & Whitman, J. (2012). *No More Rights Without Remedies An Impact Evaluation of the National Crime Victim Law Institute's Victims' Rights Clinics. Technical Report, RAND Corporation, 1-124.*

The National Crime Victim Law Institute (NCVLI) victims' rights clinics are an effort to remedy what many perceived as a serious deficit in victims' rights legislation. Although all states have laws protecting victims' rights and many have constitutional amendments establishing rights for victims, the rights of many victims still are not observed. In large measure, this may be because there are no remedies enforceable when victims are denied their rights. The NCVLI clinics were intended to promote awareness, education, and enforcement of crime victims' rights in the criminal justice system. The victims' rights clinics sought to protect and enforce rights for victims in the court process through filing motions in criminal cases in which victims' rights were denied and by seeking appellate decisions that interpreted and reinforced victims' rights statutes. By providing direct representation to individual victims in criminal court, NCVLI hoped not only to increase the observance of rights in those particular cases but also to increase awareness of victims' rights by prosecutors, judges, and police officers in general.

7. De Beus, K., & Rodriguez, N. (2007). *Restorative justice practice: An examination of program completion and recidivism. Journal of Criminal Justice, 35(3), 337-347.*

Studies of restorative justice programs continue to provide a review of restorative justice practice and impact. While this body of research is growing, many questions remain regarding the impact of restorative justice in reducing crime. By relying on individual and community-level data, the present study examined how offense type and poverty level influenced program completion and recidivism among juveniles in a restorative justice program. This study also examined the relationship between program completion and recidivism. Findings revealed that status offenders in the restorative justice program were more likely to complete the program and less likely to recidivate than status offenders in the comparison group. In addition, property offenders in the restorative justice program were less likely to recidivate than property offenders in the comparison group. Poverty level at the community-level had a significant influence in both program completion and recidivism.

8. Gastil, J., Fukurai, H., Anderson, K., Nolan, M. (2012). *Seeing is believing: the impact of jury service on attitudes toward legal institutions and the implications for international jury reform. Court Review, Division of the Deputy Vice-Chancellor and Vice-President.*

The United States jury system is unique in the world in the frequency of its use and its symbolic significance as a democratic institution. As Neil Vidmar writes, the American jury “remains a strong and vibrant institution even as it suffers criticism and calls for reform.” If the jury is “the lamp that shows that freedom lives,” it is ironic that so little is known about what impact the jury system as a democratic institution has on the citizenry who serve as jurors. Improving our understanding of the jury’s impact is vital, as many nations may choose to adopt or reject the jury based partly on beliefs about how jury service shapes the civic beliefs and actions of citizen-jurors. In particular, legal scholars Kent Anderson and Mark Nolan point out that the proponents of Japan’s new “quasi-jury” system marshaled two arguments in favor of greater public participation in the Japanese legal system— better and equitable legal outcomes⁴ and “the belief that it promotes a more democratic society.

9. Greiner, D. J., Pattanayak, C. W., & Hennessy, J. (2012). *How Effective Are Limited Legal Assistance Programs? A Randomized Experiment in a Massachusetts Housing Court. A Randomized Experiment in a Massachusetts Housing Court (October 23, 2011).*

We persuaded entities conducting two civil Gideon pilot programs to randomize which potential clients would receive offers of traditional attorney-client relationships from professional service provider staff attorneys and which would receive only limited (“unbundled”) assistance. In both pilot programs potential clients were defendants in housing eviction proceedings, and both programs were oversubscribed. In this Article, we report the results of one of these two resulting randomized control trials, which we label the “District Court Study,” after the type of the court in which it took place. In the District Court Study, almost all study-eligible eviction defendants received limited assistance in the form of help in filling out answer and discovery request forms, and most also attended an instructional session on the summary eviction process. After receiving this limited assistance, each member of a randomly selected treated group received an offer of a traditional attorney-client relationship from one of the legal services provider’s staff attorneys; each member of the corresponding randomly selected control group received no such offer. We compare outcomes for the treated (offered traditional representation from a service provider staff attorney) group versus the control (no such offer) group on a variety of dimensions, focusing primarily on possession of the unit, financial consequences of the litigation, and measures of court burden.

10. Harrell, A., Newmark, L., Visher, C., Castro, J., (2007). *Final Report on the Evaluation of the Judicial Oversight Demonstration VOLUME 1 The Impact of JOD in Dorchester and Washtenaw. Final report for the National Institute of Justice. Washington, DC: The Urban Institute, 1-359.*

The evaluation used a quasi-experimental design that compares victims and offenders in eligible intimate partner violence (IPV) criminal cases in the Judicial Oversight Demonstration (JOD) sites to similar victims and offenders in comparison jurisdictions. Evaluation data sources included agency records and in-person interviews with victims and offenders approximately two months after case disposition or sentencing and again nine months later. Atlantic Research and Consulting (Atlantic) conducted the in-person interviews in Massachusetts. The Center for Urban Studies (CUS) at Wayne State University conducted the in-person interviews in Michigan. The impact evaluation compared criminal IPV cases in two JOD sites, Dorchester, MA and Washtenaw County, MI to similar cases in Lowell, MA and Ingham County, MI. Court records

in each site were reviewed to identify eligible cases. All domestic violence cases reaching disposition were reviewed and sampled if appropriate. The files of all criminal domestic violence cases disposed during the sampling period in participating courts were reviewed for eligibility. Information was collected from police and court files on the incident, court processing, and the victim and offender characteristics and contained information on the population of cases represented by the survey sample recorded in a database. This database was used to identify respondents for in-person interviewing.

11. Jeong, S., McGarrell, E. F., Hipple, N. K. (2012). *Long-term impact of family group conferences on re-offending: the Indianapolis restorative justice experiment*. *Journal of Experimental Criminology*, 8(4), 369-385.

Objectives the purpose of the current study is to test the long-term effect of Family Group Conferences (FGCs) on recidivism prevalence and time to first re-offense for first-time youthful offenders. Methods the current study builds on an experiment with a reasonably large sample (n=782) conducted in Marion County (Indianapolis), Indiana, USA. The current study extends this work by following the cases for an additional 10 years. To examine the empirical relationships among the variables, this study employs a two-step approach. The initial analysis, employing logistic regression, measures prevalence of re-offending based on whether the youth ever was re-arrested during the follow-up period. The second step employs Cox Proportional-Hazards Regression to examine time until first re-offense. Results The findings revealed that when extended to a 12-year follow-up period, there were no significant differences between the FGC and control groups in re-offending prevalence or time to re-offense. Conclusions an earlier study suggests that treatment group youths experienced reduced risk in the short-term and there is no evidence in the present study to suggest that youths participating in FGCs were placed at greater risk for re-offending. Given these findings and the body of research suggesting improved outcomes for victims, continued experimentation with FGCs and related restorative processes seems warranted. Future studies would benefit from blocking procedures in the experimental design in order to examine whether treatment effects are moderated by gender, race, and initial type of offense. The lack of such blocking procedures represents a limitation of the current study.

12. Kazi, M. A., Frounfelker, S., Bartone, A., & Buchanan, J. P. G. (2012). *Improving Outcomes for a Juvenile Justice Model Court: A Realist Evaluation*. *Juvenile and Family Court Journal*, 63(3), 37-54.

The main purpose of this study was to investigate the impact of the Erie County, New York, Juvenile Justice Model Court on court improvement and improved case outcomes for youth and families. A quasi-experimental design was used within a realist evaluation paradigm, with four independent groups in four years. Court improvement was measured by the number of days between appearance and disposition, and improved case outcomes by the extent to which penetration into the juvenile justice system was reduced. Both outcomes were significantly improved, and it was found that the Model Court intervention was the main predictor for their improvement. Youth with reduced penetration had lower levels of recidivism.

13. Killias, M., Gillieron, G., Kissling, I., Villettaz, P. (2010). *Community Service Versus Electronic Monitoring-What Works Better?: Results of a Randomized Trial*. *British Journal of Criminology*, 50(6), 1155-1170.

The present study is based on a controlled experiment in Switzerland with 240 subjects randomly assigned either to community service or to electronic monitoring. Measures of outcome include reconvictions, self-reported delinquency and several measures of social integration such as marriage, income and debts. The findings, based on subjects who successfully completed their sanction, suggest, with marginal significance ($p < 0.10$), that those assigned to electronic monitoring reoffended less than those assigned to community service, that they were more often married and lived under more favorable financial circumstances. Electronic monitoring may be an alternative to non-custodial sanctions. With increasing demands for non-custodial sanctions, it is crucial having more alternatives available.

14. Kuo, S. Y., Longmire, D., & Cuvelier, S. J. (2010). *An empirical assessment of the process of restorative justice*. *Journal of Criminal Justice*, 38(3), 318-328.

This study involved an empirical assessment of restorative justice processes with an application of a theoretical model proposed by Presser and Van Voorhis (2002). Their model identified three common procedural activities associated with restorative justice: dialogue, relationship building, and communication of moral values. This study utilized secondary data, consisting of observation and interview data, originally obtained by Sherman, Braithwaite, Strang, and Barnes (1999) for their reintegrative Shaming Experiments (RISE) in Australia, 1995-1999, to test the theoretical model. The results generally supported the hypothesis that the restorative justice program engaged offenders in dialogue, relationship building, and moral communication to a greater degree than traditional court proceedings. An unexpected result emerged in the interview data showing that violent offenders in the restorative justice program did not report a greater sense of relationship building than those in court proceedings. Possible explanations accounting for the anomaly are provided. Implications for policy and future studies derived from the findings are also discussed.

15. Labriola, M., Rempel, M., & Cissner, A. (2010). *Lessons learned from the implementation of two randomized trials in a criminal court setting*. *Journal of Experimental Criminology*, 6(4), 447-473.

Randomized trials represent the most rigorous type of research design to measure the impact of a social policy intervention. However, such designs are difficult to implement and require the consent of multiple parties, including researchers and nonresearchers. Unique challenges arise when seeking to implement such a design in a criminal court setting, due to the need to revise legal procedures, uphold due process for defendants, and obtain the direct, ongoing participation of judges and attorneys, among other stakeholders. The current principals recently conducted two randomized trials concerning the court response to intimate partner violence: one testing the impact of court-ordered batterer programs in the Bronx, New York, and a second testing the impact of intensive judicial monitoring in Rochester, New York. Key lessons involved forging collaborative stakeholder relationships, critically assessing the experimental intervention and its contrast with the control condition, ensuring legal due process for defendants, addressing victim

safety, setting realistic timetables, adopting a skeptical view towards estimates of study volume, and anticipating substantial variation from original design to final plan, especially in regards to randomization protocols and defendant eligibility criteria. These lessons may prove invaluable in informing future research in court-based and other social settings where random assignment is pursued.

16. MacDonald, J. M., Morral, A. R., Raymond, B., & Eibner, C. (2007). *The efficacy of the Rio Hondo DUI court: A 2-year field experiment. Evaluation Review, 31(1), 4-23.*

This study reports results from an evaluation of the experimental Rio Hondo driving under the influence (DUI) court of Los Angeles County, California. Interviews and official record checks with 284 research participants who were randomly assigned to a DUI court or a traditional criminal court were assessed at baseline and at 24-month follow-up. The interviews assessed the impact of the DUI court on self-reported drunk driving behavior, the completion of treatment, time spent in jail, alcohol use, and stressful life events. Official record checks assessed the impact of the DUI court on subsequent arrests for driving under the influence and other drinking-related behaviors. Few differences on any outcomes were observed between participants in the experimental DUI court and those assigned to the traditional court. The results suggest that the DUI court model had little additional therapeutic or public safety benefit over the traditional court process. The implication of these findings for the popularity of specialized courts for treating social problems is discussed.

17. Mazerolle, L., Antrobus, E., Bennett, S., & Tyler, T. R. (2012). *Shaping citizen perceptions of police legitimacy: A randomized field trial of procedural justice. Criminology, 51(1), 33-63.*

Exploring the relationship between procedural justice and citizen perceptions of police is a well-trodden pathway. Studies show that when citizens perceive the police acting in a procedurally just manner—by treating people with dignity and respect, and by being fair and neutral in their actions—they view the police as legitimate and are more likely to comply with directives and cooperate with police. Our article examines both the direct and the indirect outcomes of procedural justice policing, tested under randomized field trial conditions. We assess whether police can enhance perceptions of legitimacy during a short, police-initiated and procedurally just traffic encounter and how this single encounter shapes general views of police. Our results show significant differences between the control and experimental conditions: Procedurally just traffic encounters with police (experimental condition) shape citizen views about the actual encounter directly and general orientations toward the police relative to business-as-usual traffic stops in the control group. The theorized model is supported by our research, demonstrating that the police have much to gain from acting fairly during even short encounters with citizens.

18. McGarrell, E. F., Corsaro N., Melde, C., Hipple, N. K., Bynum, T., Cobbina, J. (2013). *Attempting to reduce firearms violence through a Comprehensive Anti-Gang Initiative (CAGI): An evaluation of process and impact. Journal of Criminal Justice, 41(1), 33-43.*

This study examines the Comprehensive Anti-Gang Initiative (CAGI) implemented across 12 U.S. jurisdictions. Methods: Annual firearm homicide trends are examined in a balanced panel regression framework in order to test whether CAGI cities experienced changes in gun homicide

(i.e., a gang violence proxy) between pre- and post-intervention, and accounting for cross-city program dosage, relative to shifts in comparable non-CAGI cities. Results: CAGI cities experienced a significant decline in gun homicide rates post-intervention. Inclusion of CAGI dosage measures suggested a modest though specific effect of law enforcement on gun homicide rates relative to comparable US cities. However, there was no indication of sustained law enforcement or target city impact, which suggests several limitations with the CAGI framework as applied in practice. Conclusions: The evidence of limited impact suggests several points. First, comprehensive gang funding should be prioritized for jurisdictions at the highest risk of gang violence. Second, given difficulties in implementation, efforts like CAGI would benefit from a planning period that would allow for the establishment of intensive and timely prevention and re-entry programs to run in conjunction with suppression activities. Third, much greater investment and attention to building reliable and valid measures of gang crime are needed. © 2012 Elsevier Ltd.

19. Mills, L. G., Barocas, B., & Ariel, B. (2013). *The next generation of court-mandated domestic violence treatment: a comparison study of batterer intervention and restorative justice programs. Journal of Experimental Criminology, 9(1), 65-90.*

Objectives the most common approach to treatment of domestic violence crimes in the United States is the mandated group-based Batterer Intervention Program (BIP). Several alternative treatment approaches have been developed over the years, including a restorative justice-based treatment program for domestic violence offenders called Circles of Peace (CP). This study compared a CP program administered in Arizona with a local BIP program, in controlled settings.

Methods this study involved a randomized controlled trial with 152 domestic violence cases randomly assigned to either BIP or CP between September 2005 and March 2007. Independent sample t tests were used to measure treatment outcomes post-random assignment, in terms of both domestic violence and non-domestic violence re-arrest rates during four follow-up periods (6, 12, 18, and 24 months).

CP participants experienced less recidivism than BIP during all follow-up comparisons. However, statistically significant differences were detected only for the 6-month ($p < .1$) and the 12-month ($p < .05$) follow-up comparisons for non-domestic violence re-arrests, and no statistically significant differences were detected for the domestic violence re-arrests.

The findings are generally statistically non-significant at .05. While these results do not suggest a change in policy from BIP to CP for domestic violence crimes, it does dispel the popular belief that restorative justice cannot be used to treat domestic violence criminal activity, in that CP does no worse than the traditional batterer intervention program. Given the low statistical power and high attrition rates, more research is necessary to test CP and restorative justice treatment generally in court-mandated domestic violence cases in order to understand the treatment impact on both domestic violence and non-domestic violence offenders.

20. Pearson, D., Torgerson, D., McDougall, C., & Bowles, R. (2010). *Parable of two agencies, one of which randomizes. The ANNALS of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, 628(1), 11-29.*

This article examines the design of evaluations in settings where there is a choice as to how an intervention is to be introduced and evaluated. It uses data from a supervision program for offenders on probation in the UK (Bruce and Hollin forthcoming) that had been indicated by a pilot evaluation in one probation area to merit wider-scale implementation and evaluation. For the remaining two probation areas in the region, a randomized controlled allocation of participants to conditions was recommended. One of the areas adopted a stepped wedge design, in which probation offices were randomly allocated sequentially to the program. The second area opted to launch the program across the whole area simultaneously, with a retrospective sample as control group. The article compares the results of implementation in each probation area and seeks to draw wider inferences about the management of program implementation and the randomized controlled designs appropriate for similar field studies.

21. *Rodriguez, N. (2007). Restorative justice at work: Examining the impact of restorative justice resolutions on juvenile recidivism. Crime & Delinquency, 53(3), 355-379.*

Programs with restorative justice ideals attempt to incorporate victims and community members into the administration of justice. Although these programs have become increasingly popular, only a few programs in the United States have been the focus of prior studies. Using official juvenile court data from an urban, metropolitan area, this study finds that juveniles who participated in a restorative justice program were less likely to recidivate than juveniles in a comparison group. Also, gender and prior offenses indirectly influence recidivism in important ways. Girls and offenders with minimal criminal history records exhibit the most success from participating in such programs. Findings demonstrate the importance of examining additive and interactive effects in restorative justice research.

22. *Shih, A. (2008). The Impact of Punitive vs. Rehabilitative Justice Systems on Juvenile Criminal Recidivism. Honors Economics Thesis Washington and Lee University, 1-46.*

To explore the consequences of rehabilitation relative to punishment, I developed a model of a utility maximizing individual who upon leaving incarceration must decide how to allocate their time between crime and legitimate work. There are two distinguishing features of the model. First, rehabilitation is assumed to enhance the psychic costs of crime, since during rehabilitation the juvenile is made aware of the consequences of his or her actions. Second, the wage penalty associated with the stigma of being a juvenile delinquent is assumed to be smaller for those who participate in a rehabilitative program since it signals to the employer that the juvenile is changing and willing to reform. Analysis of the model reveals that rehabilitation, relative to punishment, reduces criminal recidivism for two reasons. First, crime is now more costly, due to the greater psychic costs. Second, the return to legitimate work is greater, due to the smaller wage penalty for prior crime. I evaluate the validity of the hypothesis that criminal recidivism is less likely following rehabilitation rather than punishment using data drawn from the Virginia Youth Rehabilitation Evaluation Study (VYRES). These data were collected by Jill Gordon's to produce a report entitled "Comparison of Youth Released from a Residential Substance Abuse Treatment Center to Youth at a Traditional Juvenile Correctional Center in Virginia, 1998-2000."

23. Shin, J. C. (2010). *Impacts of performance-based accountability on institutional performance in the US. Higher Education, 60(1), 47-68.*

In the 1990s, most US states adopted new forms of performance-based accountability, e.g., performance-based budgeting, funding, or reporting. This study analyzed changes in institutional performance following the adoption of these new accountability standards. We measured institutional performance by representative education and research indicators—graduation rates and levels of federal research funding. We collected data from 1997 to 2007 and used a hierarchical linear modeling growth curve analysis. The main finding was that states which adopted performance-based accountability did not see a noticeable increase in institutional performance. In addition, we highlighted a critical policy issue—whether state and institutional factors contribute most to institutional performance in higher education.

24. Singer, L., & Cooper, S. (2009). *Improving Public Confidence in the Criminal Justice System: An Evaluation of a Communication Activity. The Howard Journal of Criminal Justice, 48(5), 485-500.*

Drawing on criminological, communications and marketing theory, a booklet containing facts about the criminal justice system (CJS) was designed and delivered to over 2,000 members of the public in three different ways. Knowledge of, and attitudes toward, the CJS were tested before and after receipt of the booklet and the results compared with a control group. The experiment provides evidence, based on a rigorous research methodology, that effective presentation of national and local crime statistics and other CJS information can have a positive impact on public confidence. The findings also demonstrate that the delivery mechanism of information is also important.

25. Stemen, D., & Rengifo, A. F. (2011). *Reconciling the Multiple Objectives of Prison Diversion Programs for Drug Offenders: Evidence From Kansas' Senate Bill 123. Evaluation Review, 35(6), 642-672.*

In recent years, several states have created mandatory prison-diversion programs for felony drug possessors. These programs have both individual-level goals of reducing recidivism rates and system-level goals of reducing prison populations. Objective: This study examines the individual level and system level impact of Kansas' Senate Bill 123 (SB 123), which created mandatory probation/treatment sentences for felony drug possessors. A nonrandomized quasi-experimental design was used to evaluate the recidivism rates of drug possessors sentenced to SB 123 relative to drug possessors sentenced to standard probation, intensive probation, or prison. Propensity score matching techniques were used to identify comparison groups. Changes in probabilities of prison sentences reimplementations and post implementation were used to assess changes in prison admissions and prison populations.

26. White, M. D., Mellow, J., Englander, K., Ruffinengo, M. (2011). *Halfway Back: An Alternative to Revocation for Technical Parole Violators. Criminal Justice Policy Review, 22(2), 140-166.*

Over the last three decades, concomitant increases in prison population and the use of parole, coupled with a more punitive parole philosophy and fiscal crises at every level of government, have prompted a renewed interest in intermediate sanctions – especially for technical parole violators. A number of jurisdictions have developed intermediate sanctions for technical violators that are both custodial and therapeutic – but do not involve a return to prison. Despite their growing popularity, little research has examined these technical violator programs, and as a result, basic questions regarding their impact remain unanswered. This paper examines a therapeutic technical violator program in the state of New Jersey called Halfway Back. Using a quasi-experimental, retrospective matched groups design, the study explores the impact of the program through a comparison of recidivism and incarceration costs among random samples of program participants (n=227) and non-participants (n=392). Results suggest that program participants experienced modest though statistically significant reductions in new arrests over the 18-month follow-up period. An examination of incarceration costs related to program participation shows that Halfway Back sets the stage for measurable cost savings though the degree to which these savings are realized remains unclear. The paper concludes with a discussion of implications for parole policy and practice.

22 Developing Country Case Studies

1. Banerjee, A., Chattopadhyay, R., Duflo, E., Keniston, D., & Singh, N. (2012). Can Institutions be Reformed from Within? Evidence from a Randomized Experiment with the Rajasthan Police (No. w17912). National Bureau of Economic Research, 1-52.

Institutions in developing countries, particularly those inherited from the colonial period, are often thought to be subject to strong inertia. This study presents the results of a unique randomized trial testing whether these institutions can be reformed through incremental administrative change. The police department of the state of Rajasthan, India collaborated with researchers at US and Indian universities to design and implement four interventions to improve police performance and the public's perception of the police in 162 police stations (covering over one-fifth of the State's police stations and personnel): (1) placing community observers in police stations; (2) a freeze on transfers of police staff; (3) in-service training to update skills; and (4) weekly duty rotation with a guaranteed day off per week. These reforms were evaluated using data collected through two rounds of surveys including police interviews, decoy visits to police stations, and a large-scale public opinion and crime victimization survey—the first of its kind in India. The results illustrate that two of the reform interventions, the freeze on transfers and the training, improved police effectiveness and public and crime victims' satisfaction. The decoy visits also led to an improvement in police performance. The other reforms showed no robust effects. This may be due to constraints on local implementation: The three successful interventions did not require the sustained cooperation of the communities or the local authorities (the station heads) and they were robustly implemented throughout the project. In contrast, the two unsuccessful interventions, which required local implementation, were not systematically implemented.

2. Banerjee, A., Banerji, R., Duflo, E., Glennerster, R., & Khemani, S. (2008). Pitfalls of Participatory Programs: Evidence from a randomized evaluation in education in India. National Bureau of Economic Research, 2(1), 1-30.

Participation of beneficiaries in the monitoring of public services is increasingly seen as a key to improving their efficiency. In India, the current government flagship program on universal primary education organizes both locally elected leaders and parents of children enrolled in public schools into committees and gives these groups powers over resource allocation, and monitoring and management of school performance. However, in a baseline survey we found that people were not aware of the existence of these committees and their potential for improving education. This paper evaluates three different interventions to encourage beneficiaries' participation through these committees: providing information, training community members in a new testing tool, and training and organizing volunteers to hold remedial reading camps for illiterate children. We find that these interventions had no impact on community involvement in public schools, and no impact on teacher effort or learning outcomes in those schools. However, we do find that the intervention that trained volunteers to teach children to read had a large impact on activity outside public schools—local youths volunteered to be trained to teach, and children who attended these camps substantially improved their reading skills. These results suggest that citizens face substantial constraints in participating to improve the public education system, even when they care about education and are willing to do something to improve it.

3. *Beaman, L. (2007). Women Politicians, Gender Bias, and Policy-making in Rural India (No. id: 835). eSocialSciences Working Papers.*

Despite the importance of this issue for the design of institutions around the world, little is known about the relative performance of women as policy makers, about their impact on child development and about how their performance is evaluated by voters. This paper exploits the fact that in India, mandated political representation for women in local governments (Gram Panchayats) was implemented in a randomized manner to present some insights on the causal impact of women as policy makers. The authors focus on the policy decisions of female village council leaders as they affect children, families and other women. The advantage of looking at village councils in India is that the randomized selection of the councils reserved for women eliminates most of the econometric problems mentioned above and allows authors to provide clear evidence on the impact of women's leadership on policy decisions.

4. *Beath, A., Christia, F., & Enikolopov, R. (2012). Direct Democracy and Resource Allocation: Experimental Evidence from Afghanistan. World Bank Policy Research Working Paper, (6133), 1-24.*

Direct democracy is designed to better align policy outcomes with citizen preferences. Using a randomized field experiment in 250 villages across Afghanistan, we compare outcomes of the selection of village-level development projects through secret-ballot referenda and through consultation meetings. We find that elites exert more influence over resource allocation decisions in consultation meetings as compared with referenda. Referenda also improve public satisfaction. The results indicate that the use of direct democracy in public resource allocation mitigates elite capture and results in more legitimate outcomes than those produced by less representative consultative processes.

5. *Beyhan, E. (2008). The impact of higher education on the job preparedness and job performance of Turkish National Police officers, Dissertation Abstracts International, A: The*

Humanities and Social Sciences. Doctoral dissertation, University of Central Florida Orlando, Florida.

The Turkish National Police converted its 9-month Police Training Schools to 2-year college degree programs in 2001 in their pursuit to improve the quality of police officers' job performance, police job preparedness levels, and the police service as a whole. The purpose of this study is to investigate the actual benefits of this higher education policy by empirically measuring and comparing the job preparedness and job performance of police officers with higher education and police officers without higher education. This study consists of two quantitative parts. The first part measured the job performance construct with multiple indicators, including performance evaluation scores, numbers of received official awards, and appreciation letters. The second part of the study measured the perception of officer's job preparedness levels through a self-report survey. The structural equation modeling technique was utilized to evaluate the latent constructs. A response rate of 55.5% was attained -- 500 out of 900. The study found that there were statistically significant positive relationships between police officers' level of education and job preparedness, as well as between police officers' level of education and job performance. Statistically significant relationships between jurisdiction sizes, assignment type, and perception of job performance with job performance and preparedness were also found. However, no significant relationships between gender, age, and marital status were identified with job performance and preparedness. Among the variables, education had the strongest influence on officers' job performance and preparedness. In addition, a negative relationship exists between officers' perception of self-performance ratings and observed job performance ratings, suggesting that officers that rated their job performance levels higher were actually the ones with lower observed job performance ratings. This study contributes to the body of knowledge on criminal justice and public policy not only in Turkey, but also internationally.

6. Blanco, L. (2012). The Impact of Reform on the Criminal Justice System in Mexico. Working Papers Series, 1-50.

This paper studies the impact of judicial reform in Mexico. It does so using a survey about crime victimization and perceptions of insecurity (Encuesta Nacional Sobre la Inseguridad, ENSI) from 2005, 2008, and 2009 in eleven Mexican cities, three of which implemented the reform in 2007 and 2008. It shows judicial reform reduces victimization but also lowers perceptions of security. These results are robust when considering other subsamples that include only northern cities. In the northern cities, judicial reform is associated with lower trust and lower grades given to the local and preventive federal police. Judicial reform is associated with better grades for the agents of the Public Prosecution Office, although not in Juarez. Judicial reform is also associated with a decrease in bribery of the transit police in northern cities. Using crime level data, it finds a significant increase in crime reporting following judicial reform in Chihuahua but a decrease in Juarez. When considering the full sample, it also finds that judicial reform is associated with an increase in the probability that the Public Prosecution Office will investigate reported crimes. Nonetheless, this result holds when only Juarez is considered as the treatment city for the different subsamples evaluated.

7. Blattman, C., & Annan, J. (2011). *Reintegrating and employing high risk youth in Liberia: Lessons from a randomized evaluation of a landmine Action and agricultural training program for ex-combatants*. IPA, Yale University, 1-34.

For post-conflict societies, the challenges of reintegrating ex-combatants and war-affected youth are likely to far outlast and outsize the formal demobilization, disarmament and reintegration (DDR) of ex-combatants. These programs, conducted in war's immediate aftermath, form an important part of a policymaker's post-conflict toolkit. While ex-combatants receive special policy attention, poor and underemployed men are also widely considered a threat to political stability.

8. Blattman, C., Hartman, A., Blair, R., & Center, P. (2011). *Can we Teach Peace and Conflict Resolution?: Results from a randomized evaluation of the Community Empowerment Program (CEP) in Liberia: A Program to Build Peace, Human Rights, and Civic Participation*. IPA Policy Report.

Overall, the evidence suggests that the education campaign stimulated dialogue and provided some skills and knowledge for non-retributive dispute resolution. This suggests to us that NGOs and governments indeed have the potential to shift norms and paradigms of conflict, especially when the formal rule of law and customary governance are weak. Given the increased dialogue about conflict and the introduction of alternative methods of dispute resolution, increased prevalence of conflict may be a logical result of the program. Efforts to stimulate dialogue need not lead to reconciliation or a decrease in violent conflicts in all cases, especially where disputes are sensitive or social cleavages are deep.

9. Blattman, C., Hartman, A., & Blair, R. (2012). *Building institutions at the micro-level: Results from a field experiment in property dispute and conflict resolution*. 1-43.

How to promote local order and property rights under weak rule of law? States commonly use education campaigns to influence citizen behavior and, ultimately, change generalized practices and norms (or informal institutions). But can education alone influence behavior, let alone "institutions"? In Liberia, property disputes are endemic, but access to formal legal institutions is scant. An intervention trained residents of 68 towns in mediation and advocated informal resolution practices and forums. We compare them to 179 randomized control towns a year later. We see little short-term impact on dispute levels or ferocity, but observe dramatically higher land dispute resolution and satisfaction. Spillovers within towns indicate generalized change - perhaps an early indication of institutionalization. Qualitative work suggests the intervention imparted superior mediation skills, enhanced the legitimacy of informal practices, and deterred defection to competing forums. We argue education can shift practices and norms by helping citizens coordinate on procedures and institutions.

10. Boulding, C., & Wampler, B. (2010). *Voice, votes, and resources: Evaluating the effect of participatory democracy on well-being*. *World Development*, 38(1), 125-135.

Participatory governance is said to enhance governance, citizens' empowerment, and the quality of democracy, creating a virtuous cycle to improve the well-being of the poor. However, there is

limited empirical evidence for this relationship. Drawing from an original database of Brazil's 220 largest cities, we assess whether the adoption of a participatory budgeting (PB) program is associated with changes in social spending or changes in several indicators of well-being. We find that PB municipalities spend a slightly higher share of their budget on health and education programs, but there is little evidence that this shift in budget priorities affects measurable outcomes.

11. Casey, K., Glennerster, R., & Miguel, E. (2011). The GoBifo Project Evaluation Report: Assessing the Impacts of Community Driven Development in Sierra Leone. Final report submitted to The World Bank.

In an effort to promote the inclusion of marginalized groups in local governance and to rebuild local institutions devastated during the civil war, the Sierra Leone government initiated a World Bank financed community-driven development project called GoBifo ('move forward' in the local language). This paper analyses the impact of GoBifo on three sets of outcomes, specifically focused on the degree to which GoBifo improved local governance. In addition to small grants for construction of local public goods, project facilitators provided villages with technical assistance aimed at promoting democratic decision-making processes that involved more women and young men, who traditionally are excluded from power. The authors investigate how different mechanisms of community-driven development impact public goods and collective action both during and after the GoBifo implementation. The authors develop a theory of change that suggests that, subject to budget constraints, community-driven development will reduce the costs of public goods provision, increase the benefits of marginalized groups' participation and reduce the costs of collective action. They use a randomized evaluation design to test this theory. Using 2004 Population and Housing Census data, they drew a random sample of 118 treatment and 118 control villages covering 2,832 households from districts in the north and south of the country. The authors ran focus groups and collected survey data from 12 randomly selected households in each village at the 2005 baseline, and again at programme closeout in 2009. They used three structured community activities, in which they created community decision-making scenarios, to measure collective action capacity and minority inclusiveness five months after the programme ended. The authors analyze the extensive outcome measures both individually and in sets through a difference in means test between treatment and control groups. Robustness checks are used to test similarities along baseline characteristics, attrition rates, spill-over and project targeting by ward.

12. Casey, K., Glennerster, R., & Miguel, E. (2012). Reshaping Institutions: Evidence on Aid Impacts Using a Preanalysis Plan. Quarterly Journal of Economics, 127(4), 1755-1812.

Despite their importance, there is limited evidence on how institutions can be strengthened. Evaluating the effects of specific reforms is complicated by the lack of exogenous variation in institutions, the difficulty of measuring institutional performance, and the temptation to "cherry pick" estimates from among the large number of indicators required to capture this multifaceted subject. We evaluate one attempt to make local institutions more democratic and egalitarian by imposing participation requirements for marginalized groups (including women) and test for learning-by-doing effects. We exploit the random assignment of a governance program in Sierra Leone, develop innovative real-world outcome measures, and use a preanalysis plan (PAP) to

bind our hands against data mining. The intervention studied is a "community-driven development" program, which has become a popular strategy for foreign aid donors. We find positive short-run effects on local public goods and economic outcomes, but no evidence for sustained impacts on collective action, decision making, or the involvement of marginalized groups, suggesting that the intervention did not durably reshape local institutions. We discuss the practical trade-offs faced in implementing a PAP and show how in its absence we could have generated two divergent, equally erroneous interpretations of program impacts on institutions. JEL Codes: F35, H41, O4.

13. Chemin, M. (2009). *The impact of the judiciary on entrepreneurship: Evaluation of Pakistan's "Access to Justice Programme"*. *Journal of Public Economics*. 93(1-2), 114-125.

In 2002, the Pakistani government implemented a judicial reform that cost \$350 million or 0.1% of Pakistan's 2002 GDP. This reform did not involve increased incentives for judges to improve efficiency but merely provided them with more training. Nonetheless, the reform had dramatic effects on judicial efficiency and consequently on entrepreneurship: judges disposed of a quarter more cases and entry rate of new firms increased by half due to the reform. Using data from the World Bank Group Entrepreneurship Database, our estimates suggest that this translates into an increase of Pakistan's GDP by 0.5%. (c) 2008 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

14. Deininger, K., Ali, D. A., & Alemu, T. (2011). *Impacts of Land Certification on Tenure Security, Investment, and Land Market Participation: Evidence from Ethiopia*. *Land Economics*, 87(2), 312-334.

While early attempts at land titling in Africa were often unsuccessful, factors such as new legislation, low-cost methods, and increasing demand for land have generated renewed interest. A four-period panel allows use of a pipeline and difference-in-differences approach to assess impacts of land registration in Ethiopia. We find that the program increased tenure security, land-related investment, and rental market participation and yielded benefits significantly above the cost of implementation. (JEL O13, Q15).

15. Donaghy, M. (2011). *Seats at the Table: Civil Society and Participatory Governance in Brazilian Housing Policy*. *Comparative Politics* 44(1).

Scholars often recommend the implementation of participatory governance institutions to promote pro-poor policy outcomes. Incorporating civil society organizations into decision making should lead to increasing government responsiveness and accountability in addressing key social problems. Few scholars, however, have systematically tested this proposition across contexts. An assessment of the impact of municipal housing councils on the adoption of social housing programs in Brazil indicates that housing councils are associated with an increase in social housing program adoption across municipalities, regardless of whether a strong civil society is in place. This suggests that the act of incorporation into decision making is more important than the strength of civil society for producing pro-poor policy outcomes.

16. Fearon, J. D., Humphreys, M., & Weinstein, J. M. (2009). *Can Development Aid Contribute to Social Cohesion after Civil War? Evidence from a Field Experiment in Post-conflict Liberia*. *The American Economic Review*, 99(2), 287-291.

Civil war is very common in the developing world, with harmful welfare effects when it occurs. Many fear that the devastation wrought by violent conflict destroys social capital, impedes economic development, and leads to the recurrence of violence (Paul Collier et al. 2003). In response, donors are injecting large amounts of aid into post-conflict countries. A significant share of this assistance is spent on “community driven reconstruction” (CDR) programs, which support the establishment of new local institutions in order to promote social reconciliation. Whether this assistance has this effect is, however, largely unknown. Can brief, foreign-funded efforts to build local institutions in fact have positive effects on local patterns of cooperation? We address this question using a randomized field experiment to evaluate the impact of a CDR project in northern Liberia. The project was funded by the United Kingdom’s Department for International Development (DFID) and implemented by the International Rescue Committee (IRC). The project attempted to build democratic, community-level institutions for making and implementing decisions about local public goods. This model of support for participatory processes to enhance local public goods provision is now standard in post-conflict contexts, and is also a key component of donor-funded efforts to reduce poverty (“community-driven development”, or CDD). By one estimate, the World Bank alone lends upward of \$2 billion per year in support of such efforts (Ghazala Mansuri and Vijayendra Rao 2004).

17. Fearon, J. D., Humphreys, M., & Weinstein, J. M. (2009). *Can Development Aid Contribute to Social Cohesion after Civil War? Evidence from a Field Experiment in Post-conflict Liberia*. *The American Economic Review*, 99(2), 287-291.

Can brief, foreign-funded efforts to build local institutions have positive effects on local patterns of governance, cooperation, and well-being? Prior research suggests that such small-scale, externally driven interventions are unlikely to substantially alter patterns of social interaction in a community, and that the ability of a community to act collectively is the result of a slow and necessarily indigenous process. We address this question using a randomized field experiment to assess the effects of a community-driven reconstruction (CDR) project carried out by the International Rescue Committee (IRC) in northern Liberia. The project attempted to build democratic, community-level institutions for making and implementing decisions about local public goods. We find powerful evidence that the program was successful in increasing social cohesion, some evidence that it reinforced democratic political attitudes and increased confidence in local decision-making procedures, but only weak evidence that material well-being was positively affected. There is essentially no evidence of adverse effects. *Jeremy Weinstein is on leave from the Center for Global Development.

18. Olken, B. A. (2010). *Direct Democracy and Local Public Goods: Evidence from a Field Experiment in Indonesia*. *American Political Science Review*, 104(2), 243-267.

This article presents an experiment in which 49 Indonesian villages were randomly assigned to choose development projects through either representative-based meetings or direct election-based plebiscites. Plebiscites resulted in dramatically higher satisfaction among villagers,

increased knowledge about the project, greater perceived benefits, and higher reported willingness to contribute. Changing the political mechanism had much smaller effects on the actual projects selected, with some evidence that plebiscites resulted in projects chosen by women being located in poorer areas. The results suggest that direct participation in political decision making can substantially increase satisfaction and legitimacy.

19. Ruprah, I. (2008). *An Impact Evaluation of a Neighborhood Crime Prevention Program: Does Safer Commune Make Chileans Safer? Inter-American Development Bank Office of Evaluation and Oversight. (Working Paper OVE/WP-09/08).*

Safer Commune is a neighborhood crime prevention program in Chile. It has failed according to some critics who cite as evidence the rising crime rates and fear of crime in municipalities with the program. This is incorrect. Valid empirical evidence would be the crime rates that would have been observed without the program. Such an impact evaluation – using double difference propensity score method- reveals that the program has reduced high crimes particularly of two types of crimes namely battery and theft. Thus, high crimes would have been 19% higher in the communes without the program; the program has made Chileans safer. Active participation in the program by local residents has reduced insecurity and increased security; it reduced the fear of crime. However, with very low active participation in the program the scale of the effect is low. These positive evaluative findings suggest that an expansion of the program but simultaneously enhancing co-production of order through mechanisms to encourage local resident participation would have high returns.

20. Sviatschi, M. M, Soares, Y. S. D., Andrade, R., & Montenegro, J. (2010). *The Impact of Improving Access to Justice on Conflict Resolution: Evidence from Peru (No. 0810). Inter-American Development Bank, Office of Evaluation and Oversight (OVE), 1-57.*

During the 1990s Peru greatly expanded access to formal judicial services in underserved districts through the construction and staffing of justice modules—physical structures which housed courts, prosecutors and public defenders. The intervention was designed to improve judicial coverage for populations located far from important urban centers where most of the courts are located. Using a specialized survey and matching techniques, we find that improving access to formal justice significantly shifts the resolution of conflicts away from informal mechanisms and toward the newly provided formal mechanisms; increases the use of complementary services, such as the use of lawyers; improves the perception of residents regarding social mores and the law; and ultimately marginally reduces the incidence of self-reported conflicts. We find evidence that the treatment also improves outcomes for residents in the area of child support conflicts, although in other types of conflicts we find no impact on outcomes.

21. Vinck, P., & Pham, P. N. (2010). *Outreach Evaluation: The International Criminal Court in the Central African Republic. The International Journal of Transitional Justice, 4(3), 421-442.*

Public information and outreach have emerged as one of the fundamental activities of transitional justice mechanisms. Their objective is to raise public awareness, knowledge and participation among affected communities. Despite this increased focus, understanding of the

role, impact and effectiveness of various outreach strategies remains limited, as is understanding of communities' knowledge, perceptions and attitudes about transitional justice mechanisms, including their expectations. The study discussed in this article was designed to evaluate International Criminal Court (ICC) outreach programs in the Central African Republic. Specifically, the article examines how the public gathers information about the ICC and what factors influence knowledge levels and perceptions in relation to the Court. The findings show that mass media and informational meetings are effective at raising awareness and knowledge, but that the lack of access to formal media and reliance on informal channels of communication create a group of 'information poor' individuals. The authors suggest that outreach must be local in order to respond to individuals' needs and expectations and to ensure their access to information. Evaluation research must be implemented systematically and on a continuing basis to assess how best to reach various target groups and develop innovative, responsive and flexible communication strategies.

22. *Zamboni, Y. (2007). Participatory budgeting and local governance: an evidence-based evaluation of participatory budgeting experiences in Brazil. Clifton: University of Bristol, 1-38.* This paper intends to contribute to the governance literature, relating experiences of Participatory Budgeting (PB) in Brazil to the incidence of infractions to public sector management regulations at the local level. The basic idea is to compare similar counties with and without PB experiences in order to check whether some widely accepted statements about the potential effects of PB find support in the data. In particular, these claims associate the implementation of PB with improvements in governance indicators, such as lower levels of corruption and better public management and public service delivery. The results suggest that, on average, counties where PB policies have been implemented are better managed and have recorded fewer irregularities than similar counties without PB, when considering the overall number of irregularities and their seriousness.

Appendix 8: Table of 22 Developing Country Impact Evaluations

PARTICIPATORY GOVERNANCE (11)			
Intervention	Country	Results	Reference
Participatory budgeting (PB)	Brazil	•PB improved county management and decreased irregularities	Zamboni (2007)
			Boulding and Wampler (2010)
Direct democracy and public goods: referenda vs. community meetings	Indonesia	•Elections improved villagers' satisfaction, projects' knowledge , benefits' perception and willingness to contribute •Elections also increased the projects chosen by women and located in poorer areas	Olken (2010)
	Afghanistan	•Referenda improved public satisfaction and reduced elites' influence in consultation meetings	Beath et. al. (2013)
Community driven development (CDC)	Liberia	•CDC improved community cohesion, social inclusion, and democratic values and practices	Fearon et. al. (2009)
	Sierra Leone	•CDC raised provision of public goods and economic outcomes •CDC did not increase collective action, decision-making, or social inclusion	Casey et. al. (2011) Casey et. al. (2012)
Mandated political representation for women	India	•Policy improved quantity and quality of public services •Policy decreased satisfaction with public goods	Beaman et. al. (2007)
Municipal housing councils with participation of civil society	Brazil	•Program increased resources dedicated to housing provision for the poor	Donaghy (2011)
Participatory and decentralized process of land registration and certification	Ethiopia	•Program raised tenure security, land-related investment and rental market participation	Deininger et. al. (2011)
Group discussions with teachers and school administration	India	•Project did not improve community involvement, teacher enrollment or learning outcomes outside school	Banerjee et. al. (2008)
PUBLIC ORDER AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE (4)			
Police reforms	India and Turkey	•Increased training improved police effectiveness and public satisfaction •Freeze on transfers improved police effectiveness and public satisfaction •Police Community Observers had no effect •Weekly duty rotation and day off had no effect	Beyhan (2008)
			Banerjee et. al. (2012)

Neighborhood crime prevention	Chile	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Crime rate increased in all communities, but at a lower rate in beneficiary communities than non-beneficiary communities •Reduction in fear of crime 	Ruprah (2008)
Change from inquisitorial to accusatorial justice system	Mexico	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Effects not consistent across country •Lower probability of becoming a crime victim and lower perception of security in Northern cities ONLY 	Blanco (2012)
JUDICIAL SYSTEM REFORM (3)			
Case flow management	Pakistan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Improved judicial efficiency and entrepreneurship •Judges heard 25% more cases •New firm entry rate increased by 50% •Estimated 0.5% improvement in Pakistan's GDP 	Chemin (2009)
Public information campaign	Central African Republic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Individuals with high information access: greater knowledge of the court •Individuals with low information access: lower knowledge of the court 	Vinck and Pham (2010)
One-stop-shop for legal services	Peru	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Increased use of legal services •Increased formal resolution of conflicts •Residents reported experiencing fewer incident of conflict 	Sviatschi et. al. (2010)
TRANSITIONAL JUSTICE (4)			
Ex-combatant training	Liberia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •No significant increase in income •Small improvement in stability, reduction in alienation also not statistically significant 	Blattman and Annan (2011)
	Burundi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •20-35 percentage point reduction in poverty incidence •Moderate improvement in livelihoods 	Gilligan et. al. (2012)
Community civic education campaign	Liberia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Little impact on dispute levels or ferocity, civic participation or community cohesion •Modest increase in respect for human rights and equality •Large increases in rates of dispute resolution and satisfaction with those resolutions 	Blattman et al (2011)
			Blattman et al (2012)

Appendix 9: Performance Evaluation Citations

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Appendix 10: Map of Sites of 22 Developing Country Impact Evaluations



Appendix 11: Helpful Sources on Rule of Law Measurement and Indicators

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