

# **Strengthening good governance through government effectiveness in low- and middle-income countries: an evidence gap map protocol**

Constanza Gonzalez Parrao  
International Initiative for Impact Evaluation (3ie)

Etienne Lwamba  
3ie

Lina Khan  
3ie

Malte Lierl  
German Institute of Global and Area Studies

Miriam Berretta  
3ie

Jane Hammaker  
3ie

Charlotte Lane  
3ie

Katherine Quant  
3ie

John Eyers  
3ie

Douglas Glandon  
3ie

**EGM Protocol**

**November 2021**



## About 3ie

The International Initiative for Impact Evaluation (3ie) promotes evidence-informed equitable, inclusive, and sustainable development. We support the generation and effective use of high-quality evidence to inform decision-making and improve the lives of people living in poverty in low- and middle-income countries. We provide guidance and support to produce, synthesize and quality assured evidence of what works, for whom, how, why and at what cost.

## 3ie evidence gap maps

3ie evidence gap maps (EGMs) are thematic collections of information about impact evaluations and systematic reviews that measure the effects of international development policies and programmes. The maps provide a visual display of completed and ongoing systematic reviews and impact evaluations in a sector or sub-sector, structured around a framework of interventions and outcomes.

The EGM protocol provides all the supporting documentation for the map, including the background information for the theme of the map, and details the methods that will be applied to systematically search and screen the evidence base, extract and analyze data, and develop the EGM report.

## About this evidence gap map protocol

This report presents the protocol for a systematic search to identify and map the evidence base of impact evaluations and systematic reviews of interventions that aim to promote governance effectiveness in low- and middle-income countries. The EGM was developed by 3ie, made possible with generous support from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID)'s Center for Democracy, Human Rights, and Governance (DRG Center), via a partnership with NORC at the University of Chicago. The content of this report is the sole responsibility of the authors and does not represent the opinions of 3ie, its donors or its Board of Commissioners. Any errors and omissions are also the sole responsibility of the authors. Please direct any comments or queries to the corresponding author, Constanza Gonzalez Parrao, [cgonzalez@3ieimpact.org](mailto:cgonzalez@3ieimpact.org).

**Suggested citation:** Gonzalez Parrao, C., Lwamba, E., Khan, L., Lierl, M., Berretta, M., Hammaker, J., Lane, C., Quant, K., Eyers, J., Glandon, D. 2021. Strengthening good governance through government effectiveness in low- and middle-income countries: an evidence gap map protocol. New Delhi: International Initiative for Impact Evaluation (3ie).

© International Initiative for Impact Evaluation (3ie), 2021

## Contents

1. Background.....	5
1.1. Development problem being addressed .....	5
1.1.1. Policy responses .....	8
1.1.2. Why it is important to do this EGM .....	9
1.2. Study objectives and questions .....	10
2. Scope.....	11
2.1. Conceptual framework.....	13
2.1.1. Definitions.....	13
2.1.2. The theory behind these interventions .....	16
2.2. Criteria for including or excluding studies .....	18
2.2.1. Population .....	18
2.2.2. Interventions.....	19
2.2.3. Outcomes of interest .....	26
2.2.4. Types of studies .....	29
2.2.5. Other inclusion and exclusion criteria.....	34
3. Methods.....	34
3.1. Overall methodological approach .....	34
3.2. Conceptual framework development .....	35
3.3. Search strategy .....	35
3.4. Screening protocol.....	38
3.5. Data extraction and critical appraisal.....	39
3.6. Dealing with multicomponent interventions .....	40
3.7. Analysis and reporting .....	40
3.8. Timeline .....	41
3.9. Engagement and communication plan .....	42
4. EGM information.....	42
4.1. Sources of support .....	42
4.2. Declarations of interest.....	43
4.3. Plans for updating EGM .....	43
5. References .....	43
6. Appendices.....	48
6.1. Appendix A: Search strategy .....	48
6.2. Appendix B: Data extraction template .....	69
6.3. Appendix C: Critical appraisal tool.....	71
6.4. Appendix D: Details about the EGM advisory group .....	79

## List of Tables

Table 1: EGM research questions .....	10
Table 2: Examples of definitions of governance in international development .....	13
Table 3: Examples of definitions of good governance in international development .....	14
Table 4: Included interventions .....	20
Table 5: Examples of excluded interventions .....	25
Table 6: Included outcomes .....	26
Table 7: Codes for data extraction of included studies .....	69
Table 8: Critical appraisal tool for included systematic reviews .....	71

## List of Figures

Figure 1: Theory of change .....	18
----------------------------------	----

# 1. Background

## 1.1. Development problem being addressed

An increasing body of evidence highlights the importance of good governance for development, as development is enabled when “political decisions benefit the common good, rather than narrow elite interests, and when governments that deliver public goods and services are accountable to citizens in their spending and delivery” (FCDO, 2019, p. 6). However, international evidence indicates that nearly one in four survey participants declare having paid a bribe when accessing public services, 57% of participants around the world do not think their government is successfully fighting corruption, and some public services, such as policing, are seen as highly corrupted for 39% of the people in Asia Pacific and 47% in sub-Saharan Africa (Transparency International, 2017). Effective access to services is also a widespread challenge, as the mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene was 14 per 100,000 population low- and middle-income countries (L&MICs), against only 0.3 per 100,000 in high income countries (World Bank, 2016). Moreover, trends on institutional transparency and accountability appear to be on the decline. For example, in 2020, the number of *free countries* according to the Freedom House Barometer has reached its lowest level in 15 years (Freedom House, 2021), and the progress on quality of governance has registered a decline in Africa for the first time since 2010 in the Ibrahim Index of African Governance (Mo Ibrahim Foundation, 2020).

Access to a job, delivery of public services, and social cohesion are all related to the role of governments and their ability to use power and authority to manage a country’s affairs. In the effort to reach positive and sustainable change, governance relies on government’s willingness and effectiveness in the delivery of their core functions (FCDO, 2019). In that sense, governance is not enough to reach development, but countries should aim to promote *good governance*:

*“The ability of governments to develop efficient and effective public management processes, to meet the basic security and service needs of the population, and, more broadly, to carry out public sector responsibilities at any and all levels of government level. This is often a key determinant of a country’s ability to sustain democratic reform. Priority areas include legislative strengthening, public policy development and implementation, decentralization and local capacity, anti-corruption initiatives, and security sector reform” (USAID, 2020).*

The literature has put an emphasis on the contribution of good governance to minimize the threat of violence through increased security. Promoting prosperity through a better use of resources would allow economic growth and encourage that such prosperity is shared under an equitable distribution of resources and benefits (World Bank, 2017). The literature has also highlighted the links between good governance and social and economic development through the reduction of violent conflicts, an improved level of security, the delivery of essential public services, the protection of rights and freedoms, sustainable growth, appropriate public financial management, and the reduction of corruption (FCDO, 2009).

Although governance is a long-known concept, it emerged as a key priority for international development in the 1990s following the failure of the Structural Adjustment Programme (SAP) and the publication of the World Bank's report "*Sub-Saharan Africa: from crisis to sustainable growth*" (World Bank, 1989). The report highlights the "deteriorating quality of government, epitomized by bureaucratic obstruction, pervasive rent seeking, weak judicial systems, and arbitrary decision making" (ibid, p.3), and calls for more investment in good governance to allow sustainable development changes in the region. While *bad* governance is generally associated with poverty, *good* governance would be the way leading to development. Donors and companies have increasingly based their support on governance-related conditions and plans for reform (Mercy Corps, 2011) and good governance has been qualified as "the single most important factor in eradicating poverty and promoting development" by the former UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan (United Nations, 2012b). Good governance has also become a recurring theme in recent calls for democratization and governance changes, notably through examples such as the Arab Spring (Diwan, 2011), Myanmar (UNDP, 2015), and Belarus (Chatham House, 2021).

However, the concept of *good* governance raises a number of issues and questions for international development policymakers, implementers and researchers. The first issue is around its definition. Although the concept of governance is relatively consensual around the use of power and authority for the management of a country, defining *good governance* is more complex as different organizations and actors can assign different meanings to the concept (United Nations, 2012b). In addition, aid organizations differ in the extent that they link good governance with promoting democracy, which contributes to multiple perspectives of good governance (Carothers & de Gramont, 2011). In the absence of an established set of criteria to define what *good governance* is, its concept tends to be defined by its objectives and characteristics (FCDO, 2009):

- Effectiveness: the ability and authority of leaders, governments and public organizations to get things done. This is based on the principle of viable and transparent public administration that acts effectively on its core functions.
- Responsiveness: how leaders, governments and public organizations behave in responding to the needs and rights of citizens. This is based on the principle of a governance directed towards the common good and enhancing human capital.
- Accountability: the ability of citizens to hold leaders, governments and public organizations to account. This is opposite to the practices of corruption that can lead to an inefficient and unequitable system.

The second issue around *good governance* is linked to its definition challenge: in the absence of a defined pathway to good governance, there are as many different ways to reach the objectives of good governance as there are ways to govern. Each country's governance is shaped by its geography, its history and social characteristics, and by its international environment. Then, what works in a given context might not work in another (FCDO, 2009).

This diversity of pathways to good governance leads to a third issue, which is the difficulty to measure good governance. In the absence of a common set of criteria, measuring or determining good governance can become very complex and will often be based on the outcomes of governance rather than on its inputs (Ashiku & Krypa, 2016). Lastly, the complexity of the concept of *good governance* can also lead to a diverse range of actors involved in good governance. Although governments are at the core of a good governance system, they are not the only stakeholders. Public and private organizations, companies, citizens, the judicial sector, among others, are all actors that have a key role in setting the pathway to good governance.

More recently, the COVID-19 crisis raised a series of questions on the concept of good governance and, especially, the ability of governing bodies to provide an immediate, tailored and effective response for the recovery and mitigation of the risk related to the pandemic. The public management of the crisis unveiled a series of debates around public trust, digital government and data, risk governance and crisis management, regulation, public sector innovation, open government and public communication, public integrity, and budgeting and public management (OECD, n.d.-b). The pandemic has also highlighted the importance of a strong and flexible civil service delivery and, thus, countries' unequal governance capabilities in the management of such a crisis (World Bank, n.d.-a). Interestingly, this has raised the question about *good governance's* effectiveness for development as opposed to *badly* governed countries that show positive economic indicators.

### 1.1.1. Policy responses

As donors consider the ability of governments to use and distribute aid effectively, governance and anticorruption represent key priorities for the global aid agenda (Cheney, 2019; World Bank, n.d.-b). For example, a higher proportion of OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) funding for governance has gone to low-income countries or countries affected by conflict, which reflects a belief that improved governance is essential to growth and development (OECD, 2014).

From the 1990s and following the end of the Cold War, governance aid has grown (OECD, 2014). Governance funding supports core government functions in L&MICs, such as public sector and administrative management, public financial management, and resource mobilization. In addition, this sector supports efforts such as decentralization, anticorruption, and democratic participation (OECD, n.d.-a). For example, OECD DAC official commitments for government and civil society rose from \$2.5 billion in 1995, the first year for which data is available, to \$12.7 billion in 2019 (OECD, n.d.-a).

Governance interventions aim to achieve complex changes that can be difficult to quantify. This could prompt bilateral donors to shift their efforts to those that are easier to measure and with more immediate results (Carothers & de Gramont, 2011; Cheney, 2019). Implications and indicators of improved governance, such as a better functioning public financial management office or parliament, may be case-specific or not easily compared across countries (Carothers & de Gramont, 2011; Rodden & Wibbels, 2019). The wide variation in governing contexts complicates the development of standardized governance indicators (Carothers & de Gramont, 2011). In turn, the complexity or individuality of governance interventions could contribute to the variation in definitions or best practices to carry them out.

Questions have been raised about the extent that governance interventions are the most cost-effective approach to development or to reducing poverty; and whether interventions that seem logical, such as decentralizing authority, necessarily lead to results (Carothers & de Gramont, 2011; Cheney, 2019; Grindle, 2004; Rodden & Wibbels, 2019). Thus, strengthening governance may also require donor flexibility, a willingness to experiment, and a longer timeframe to collaborate with governments, build trust, and adapt approaches to local contexts (Carothers & de Gramont, 2011; Cheney, 2019; Grindle, 2004; Rodden & Wibbels, 2019).

Moreover, in the context of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), good governance has also been subject to numerous debates, including on their place within the SDGs. For example, SDG 16: “Peace, justice and strong institutions” includes a commitment to effective,



accountable and inclusive institutions (United Nations, n.d.), all of which are concepts relevant to good governance. While some authors highlight the importance of having an SDG specifically focusing on good governance (Bierman et al., 2014), others see good governance as a prerequisite to achieving the SDGs (Figueiredo, 2021; Glass & Newig, 2019).

Additional rigorous evidence is needed to improve on existing theories of change for governance (Rodden & Wibbels, 2019). To this end, a growing body of evidence has sought to identify the conditions under which governance programs could improve outcomes; and policy-makers, academic researchers and donors are building experiments into their programs to systematically study the extent to which governance efforts have an impact (EGAP, n.d.; Rodden & Wibbels, 2019).

### 1.1.2. Why it is important to do this EGM

Recent studies have reviewed evidence about citizen engagement in the public sphere, though with a focus on accountability, transparency and oversight of a broad spectrum of government activities, or on internal efforts to strengthen the governments' public service delivery approaches. For example, 3ie conducted an EGM that compiled evidence about inclusive political processes and accountable governments, with a focus on relations between citizens and the state (Phillips et al., 2017). The International Rescue Committee has also carried out a group of relevant evidence maps of peer-reviewed research (IRC, 2016), among which one centered on interventions measuring power-related outcomes and another focused on cross-cutting service delivery interventions. Likewise, the BRAC Institute of Governance and Development has recently conducted an EGM on social accountability interventions in L&MICs (Zahan, 2021), focusing on citizens' participation in policy processes, responsive services, and transparency. Though these EGMs considered public administration as it relates to citizen input, such as in community driven development initiatives, they do not differentiate interventions across various transparency, accountability and oversight mechanisms; or consider other aspects of good governance, such as public financial or administrative management. In addition, a recent systematic review synthesized evidence about citizen engagement in public service management, including participation, inclusion, transparency and accountability (PITA) initiatives; however, because citizens were its focal point, the review excluded interventions that did not involve citizen engagement (Waddington et al., 2019).

An evidence gap map that considers a broader range of topics can inform collective understanding about a more diverse set of governance approaches and contexts. For example, a preliminary scope search of impact evaluations included on 3ie's Development Evidence Portal (3ie, n.d.) yielded at least 90 impact evaluations published since 2001 that

cover topics such as targeting public services, tax policy and administration, administrative decentralization, and compliance reforms. Although not all of these studies may be includable in this EGM, the scoping exercise suggests that there is indeed evidence on a wide range of topics related to governance effectiveness. Thus, the purpose of this map is to determine the distribution of the evidence regarding interventions to strengthen government effectiveness in low- and middle-income countries and provide easy access to this literature.

## 1.2. Study objectives and questions

By bringing together and mapping evidence, we will highlight under-researched areas of governance effectiveness and facilitate critical thinking about the methods of evaluation used in the field. This EGM will provide stakeholders with the information required to make evidence informed decisions, and inform the future allocation of resources towards under-researched areas of good governance.

This project aims to improve access to evidence on the effects of interventions to promote good governance in L&MICs among policymakers, researchers, and the development community. It will do so by identifying, describing, and summarizing the available evidence in a clear and structured way. In turn, it is expected that the project will facilitate the use of evidence to inform policy decisions.

To meet this aim, the specific objectives of this EGM are twofold:

- Identify and describe the evidence on the effects of interventions to promote good governance in L&MICs;
- Identify potential primary evidence and synthesis gaps.

To meet these objectives, we will address the research questions shown in Table 1.

Table 1: EGM research questions

Research Question	Type
1. What is the extent and what are the characteristics of empirical evidence on the effects of interventions to strengthen good governance through improved government effectiveness in L&MICs?	Coverage
2. What are the major primary and synthesis evidence gaps in the literature?	Gaps
3. What intervention/outcome areas should be prioritized for primary research and/or evidence synthesis?	Research needs

## 2. Scope

This map will consider the impact of interventions to promote good governance through governance effectiveness, accountability and responsiveness. It will include interventions that, as per the definition of the World Bank, focus on “the perception 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” (World Bank, n.d.-c).

This EGM will exclusively focus on interventions related to government and will only include interventions from, through and/or directed towards those governments. In addition, the EGM will primarily focus on **government effectiveness, changes to the way the government works, and the architecture of public service delivery**. This includes, for example, interventions related to at least one of the following dimensions:

- a. **Transparency, monitoring and oversight:** Interventions that seek to produce relevant information, including public records or budgets, to allow for greater scrutiny and accountability of public decisions and governance processes.
- b. **Creation of participation opportunities, as part of institutional processes and decision-making:** Interventions that aim to create opportunities for citizens, civil society or other stakeholders to provide inputs for or participate in governance processes, such as decision-making or service delivery.
- c. **Capacity building and administrative management:** Interventions aimed at improving the capabilities of government and public decision-makers, including elected officials, bureaucrats and service providers, through training, management innovations or technology adoption.
- d. **Institutional reform efforts:** Interventions that seek to reform national and/or local government, or develop new policies, in support of advancing the collective interests of a community and the ability to finance and target public service delivery. Primary examples include, among others, domestic resource mobilization or the design of public services.

In complement to our dimensions of focus, the scope of our EGM will include the following criteria:

- For the purposes of this EGM, **governments encompass executive, legislative and judicial bodies at the national or local level and administrative structures to support key processes**. Governments include legislatures, legislative committees or

other offices that develop laws, policies or reforms, and related processes; ministries, councils or other bodies that oversee implementation of policies, service delivery or related functions; and central or local courts that ensure protection of laws, especially in regard to checks and balances and identifying and sanctioning corruption. Interventions that are not directly related to government's work will not be included the EGM. For example, we will not include sector-specific strategies that include none of the above components.

- The EGM will focus on **the practices and day-to-day administration of governments, from the local to national levels**, but will not cover interventions beyond the national level.
- The EGM will cover the **capacities of governments to develop policies, implement policies, and provide an accountable oversight**. This EGM will not cover democracy and human rights-focused interventions, although those principles will have an influence on the design and objectives of included interventions.
- This EGM will only include interventions focusing on the private sector if they are related to a public institution.
- Finally, this EGM is part of a series of six related EGMs, which focus is described below. This EGM will cover overlapping interventions if these incorporate at least one of the elements of government effectiveness otherwise, the following areas will not be covered by the EGM:
  1. Rule of Law: Police, lawyers or other related front-line service providers and strategies in the justice sector.
  2. Political Competition: Transfer of power through elections or electoral processes.
  3. Civil Society: Public engagement in policy and representation. processes.
  4. Independent Media: Media institutions or processes.
  5. Human Rights: Front-line human rights defenders or related strategies in the human rights sector.

## 2.1. Conceptual framework

### 2.1.1. Definitions

#### Good Governance through government effectiveness

Because there is no agreement in its definition, a starting point to outline governance and good governance is looking at their definitions in the international development sector to identify what they have in common:

Table 2: Examples of definitions of governance in international development

Source	Definition
UK Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (previously Department for International Development, DFID) (FCDO)	Governance is about the use of power, authority and how a country manages its affairs. It concerns the way people mediate their differences, make decisions, and enact policies that affect public life. It shapes whether people are poor or prosperous, free or oppressed. It is central to whether a young person can get a job, whether a woman can own land, or whether a life is cut short by violence. In many developing countries, governance is the dominant constraint to inclusive growth (FCDO, 2019, p. 6).
United Nations (UN)	Governance refers to the exercise of political and administrative authority at all levels to manage a country's affairs. It comprises the mechanisms, processes and institutions, through which citizens and groups articulate their interests, exercise their legal rights, meet their obligations and mediate their differences (United Nations, 2012a, p. 5).
Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)	Governance refers to all processes of governing, the institutions, processes and practices through which issues of common concern are decided upon and regulated (OHCHR, n.d.).
United States Agency for International Development (USAID)	Governance is the traditions and institutions by which authority in a country is exercised. Governance involves the process by which those in authority are selected, monitored, and replaced; the government's capacity to effectively manage its resources and implement sound policies; and the respect of citizens and the state for the institutions that govern economic and social interactions (MSI, 2009, p. 14).
Asian Development Bank (ADB)	Governance has to do with the institutional environment in which citizens interact among themselves and with government agencies/ officials. The capacity of this institutional environment is important for development because it helps determine the impact achieved by the economic policies adopted by the government. Hence, this capacity, and the governance quality it reflects, is a vital concern for all governments (ADB, 1999, p. 6).

These definitions of governance show a similar pattern, including:

- An institutional environment led by a government body
- The exercise of authority through those government bodies
- Processes and practices for decision-making in this institutional environment
- Decisions that affect all or part of the citizens of a given area
- The delivery of public services through governments

However, the adjective of *good* adds a layer of complexity to the definition. It recognizes that governing is not enough to reach economic growth, stability, and inclusivity (FCDO, 2019) but also that governance has to be *good* to lead to sustainable development. Thus, we observe that the definitions of good governance are not based on a common set of characteristics but rather on common objectives of growth, stability and inclusivity:

Table 3: Examples of definitions of good governance in international development

Source	Definition
World Bank	Development happens when political decisions benefit the common good, rather than narrow elite interests and when institutions that deliver public goods and services are accountable to citizens in their spending and delivery (World Bank, 2017, p. 8).
FCDO	Open, inclusive, accountable governance is fundamental to delivering sustainable development and tackling global challenges. And it supports our national interest by contributing to international prosperity, security, and the rules-based international system (FCDO, 2019, p. 3).
OHCHR	<p>Good governance adds a normative or evaluative attribute to the process of governing. From a human rights perspective it refers primarily to the process whereby public institutions conduct public affairs, manage public resources and guarantee the realization of human rights. While there is no internationally agreed definition of 'good governance', it may span the following topics: full respect of human rights, the rule of law, effective participation, multi-actor partnerships, political pluralism, transparent and accountable processes and institutions, an efficient and effective public sector, legitimacy, access to knowledge, information and education, political empowerment of people, equity, sustainability, and attitudes and values that foster responsibility, solidarity and tolerance.</p> <p>In summary, good governance relates to the political and institutional processes and outcomes that are necessary to achieve the goals of development. The true test of 'good' governance is the degree to which it delivers on the promise of human rights: civil, cultural, economic, political and social rights (OHCHR, n.d.).</p>
African Development Bank	There is consensus that good governance should build on: (i) effective states; (ii) mobilized civil societies; and (iii) efficient private sectors, three factors necessary for sustained

(AfDB)	development. There is also a wide consensus that the key elements of good governance include accountability, transparency, combating corruption, participatory governance and an enabling legal/judicial framework (AfDB, 2000, p. 2).
--------	--

These definitions show that *good governance* tends to be outlined through the outcomes of the governance process. The definition used in this EGM, based on USAID’s Programmatic Approaches Inventory, recognizes those challenges in a holistic approach:

*“Governance refers to the exercise of political, economic, and administrative authority to manage a country's affairs at all levels, including the capacity to formulate, implement, and enforce public policies and deliver services. Good governance includes modes of administrative authority that are inclusive, participatory, transparent, responsive, effective, and accountable. This includes support for strengthening legislatures and local governments; capacity-building; security sector reform; separation of powers through institutional checks and balances, between the executive and legislative branches, in particular; and avenues within government structures for accountability, oversight and meaningful public participation. In conflict or post-conflict environments, this includes support for reconstruction of state institutions and systems.” (USAID, 2020)*

## Governments

Good Governance mainly relies on the work of governments: it refers both to the offices, departments, and groups of people that control a country, state, city or other political units and to a particular system of managing a country, state, city or other political units. Governments are the institutions exercising the political, economic and administrative authority at any level of the country, region or community.

## Institutions

Governance happens in an institutional setting that both shapes and is shaped by the work of governments. For the purpose of this EGM, we will use Brett’s definition of *institutions* as: “the set of rules that structure social interactions in particular ways based on knowledge shared by members of the relevant community or society. Compliance to those rules is enforced through known incentives or sanctions. In other words, institutions are the norms, rules, habits, customs and routines (both formal and written, or, more often, informal and internalized) which govern society at large. They influence the function, structure and behavior of organizations. Institutions, by producing stable, shared and commonly understood patterns of behavior are crucial to solving the problems of collective action amongst individuals” (Brett, 1999, p. 18).

## Public Service

Governance is as much about shaping institutions as it is about building the architecture of public services. There are four defining characteristics of public services: “they exist for reasons of public policy, they provide services to the public, they are redistributive, and they operate as a trust” on behalf of the government (Spicker, 2009, p.6). They can be delivered through the public sector or through a private provision of services.

## Civil Servants

Civil servants are at the core of the delivery of public service. Although they are politically independent, civil servants work in government bodies or agencies to implement the delivery of public services (Morio, 2014, p. 234) for the benefit of the citizens in their jurisdiction.

### 2.1.2. The theory behind these interventions

The concept of *good governance* is based on the normative theory that governments’ responsiveness, effectiveness, inclusiveness and accountability are drivers of growth, human development and stability. Positive changes would happen through the work of the government for the benefit of their citizens. As highlighted by FCDO:

*“Open, inclusive, accountable governance is fundamental to delivering sustainable development and tackling global challenges. And it supports our national interest by contributing to international prosperity, security, and the rules-based international system”*  
(FCDO, 2019, p. 3).

This theory of change emphasizes the importance of considering good governance in a system based on the interaction between government bodies and civil society: for good governance to happen, government bodies need to respond effectively to the needs of civil society through accountable, transparent and inclusive decision-making processes. The recognition of this interconnection between government and civil society allows to better target good governance interventions by focusing on those aiming at a positive and beneficial change in the architecture and way of working of governments. These interventions will primarily target governments bodies but will also require to integrate civil society as a key stakeholder for decision-making processes. These interventions will target responsiveness, effectiveness, inclusiveness and accountability to address the needs of civil society and improve the delivery of services, protect the poor, and increase trust and legitimacy (IDA, n.d.;



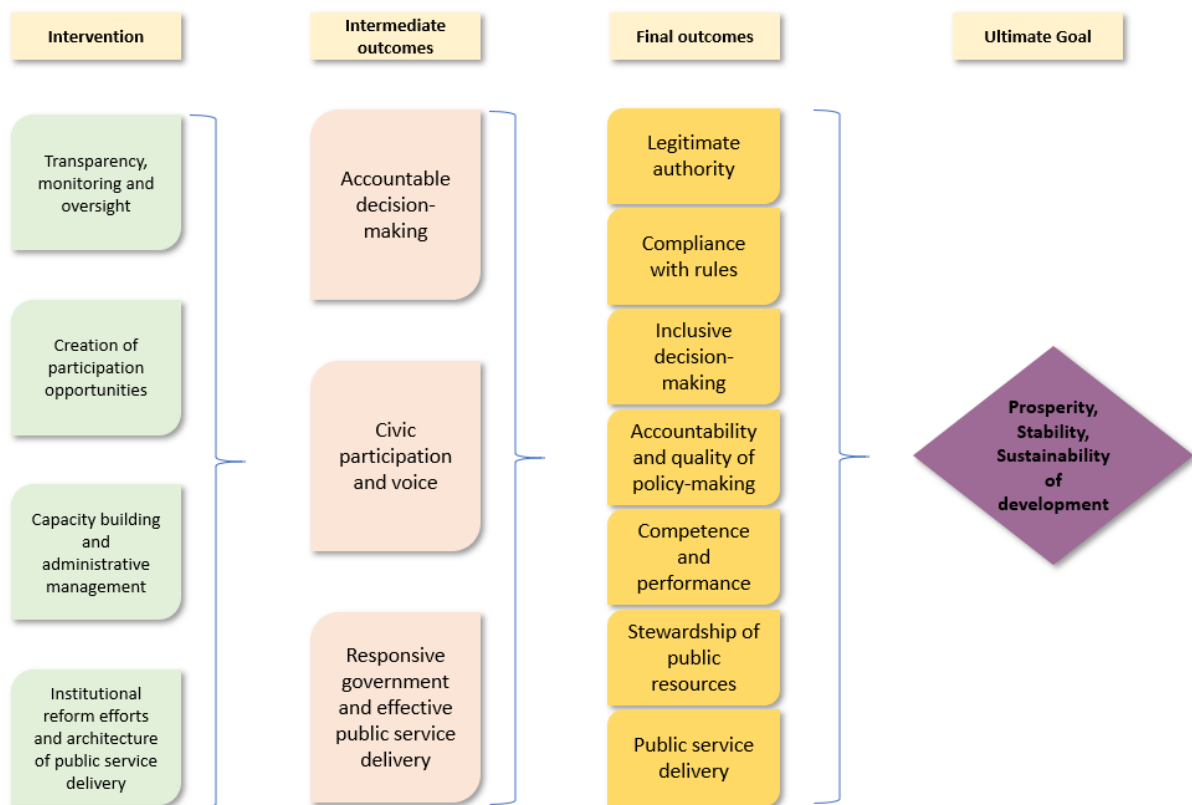
Mercy Corps, 2011). Lastly, these interventions are both about driving change and building the state capability to meet those objectives (FCDO, 2009).

Following the theory of change proposed by relevant organizations and agencies, for example, those discussed earlier such as Mercy Corps, the International Development Association, or FCDO, we can identify a series of positive outcomes of good governance:

- **Legitimate authority:** citizen's voluntary acceptance of the authority of government institutions.
- **Compliance with rules:** the ability of governments to elicit compliance with laws and rules.
- **Inclusive decision-making:** the extent to which governance is inclusive of different groups, interests and views in society.
- **Accountability of public decision-makers and quality of policy-making:** the accountability institutions and policy-makers and the quality of policy efforts.
- **Competence and performance of public officials, public servants and decision-makers:** the qualifications, knowledge and effort of public officials, public servants and decision-makers.
- **Stewardship of public resources:** the management of public finances and resources by government institutions.
- **Public service delivery:** the quality and accessibility of public services.

As shown in Figure 1, these outcomes would contribute to the achievement of the longer-term impacts as per the definition of good governance: prosperity, stability, and sustainability (FCDO, 2019, p. 3) through public and social wellbeing and growth.

Figure 1: Theory of change



## 2.2. Criteria for including or excluding studies

### 2.2.1. Population

We will include studies that target any population from low- and middle-income countries (L&MIC), as defined by the World Bank, for the first year of implementation. For studies that target populations in both an L&MIC as well as a high-income country (HIC), we will include them if the results for the L&MIC population are analyzed and reported separately (i.e., with unique intervention and comparison groups from the L&MIC). Studies that compare the effects of an intervention group from an L&MIC to a comparison group in a HIC will be excluded. We will exclude studies if they do not evaluate the effectiveness of an intervention delivered in a real-world setting.

### 2.2.2. Interventions

For a study to be eligible, it should evaluate an intervention within one of the categories presented in Table 4.

Table 4: Included interventions

Intervention group	Definition	Intervention category	Definition	Example paper
Transparency, monitoring, and oversight	Interventions that produce information, including public records or budgets, to allow for greater scrutiny and accountability of public decisions and governance processes.	Financial, compliance and performance audits, and internal controls and inspections	Audits or technical inspections of public sector services, spending, procurement processes, public official records, etc. Audits or technical inspections aim to detect, among other things, corruption, embezzlement, fraud or waste, including illicit financial flows. Mechanisms and procedures of audits or inspections are legally defined and measures of sanctions can be taken in case of non-compliance.	<a href="#">Link</a>
		Compliance management and reform	Taking enforcement action, measures or practices (such as conducting anti-corruption campaigns or trainings) with the aim of ensuring government compliance with and holding government actors and front-line staff delivering public services accountable to national laws, standards or principles.	<a href="#">Link</a>
		Budget transparency and expenditure tracking	Interventions sharing information about budgeted and actual public expenditures is provided to stakeholders, such as oversight bodies, citizens, or the media. Legally defined mechanisms, including through oversight of public finance by parliament or legislative bodies, aim to hold public-decision makers accountable.	
		Performance standards design and dissemination	Interventions informing decision-makers and/or the public through data on particular aspects of government performance collected by government or civil society organizations, or citizens are asked to rate the quality or availability of public services. This also covers creating or strengthening minimum service standards or other performance benchmarks about service quality, and developing capacity to implement standards, with the aim of enabling rating of government performance of core functions such as providing basic services.	<a href="#">Link</a>
		Open data and freedom of information	Interventions making available to the public government data (including analysis of data), information and records - including but not limited to public hearings, access to government proceedings, broadcasts of committee hearings, government asset registration and management. Also covers	<a href="#">Link</a>

			interventions providing citizens, media or other interested parties with the legal right to obtain copies of internal government records through a legal process, or supporting them in exercising this right. Also covers interventions setting mechanisms to provide access to public information, and providing information to users about services provided by a public agency, such as quality standards, fees to be charged, and available complaint mechanisms.	
		Citizen observers, monitoring of front-line service providers, and reporting mechanisms	Intervention tracking and reporting conduct of front-line public service providers (such as teachers, police officers, cashiers, election officials, etc.) through monitoring systems - including through the use of citizen observers, body cams, CCTV, GIS or other technology. Use of citizen observers includes citizens volunteering to monitor or observe governance processes and being given access to public and official information. Activities include initiatives that use technology to report or fight corruption; or activities that enable citizens or organizations to file complaints or petitions about the quality or availability of public services or the conduct of public servants (e.g. anti-corruption hotlines, objection procedures against administrative decisions, complaint processes, etc.). Mechanisms are designed to relay complaints from civil society to relevant government bodies and to hold those bodies accountable.	<a href="#">Link</a>
Creation of participation opportunities	Interventions that create opportunities for citizens, civil society or other stakeholders to provide inputs for or participate in governance processes such as decision-making or service delivery. This could also include steps to make governing bodies more representative of	Community-driven development (CDD) and community-driven reconstruction (CDR)	A participatory process is used to decide on the utilization of donor-provided block grants to local communities. Activities include development initiatives that aim to facilitate input from community groups about development processes, resources and decision-making.	<a href="#">Link</a>
		Co-production of public services	Public services are provided with complementary inputs from local stakeholders or in collaboration with self-organized local communities. Activities include the creation of community-level committees or management boards, such as school boards, health management committees, or water committees, with the aim of influencing decision-making on the service access, delivery, facilities, etc.	<a href="#">Link</a>
		Participatory consultations and deliberative democracy	Governing bodies consult citizens on a public issue or question, through public discussions and debate. Interventions include consultation that take place via town halls, public comment periods, or online platforms for crowdsourcing input on policies. It also covers participatory budgeting, in which a selected	<a href="#">Link</a>

	the communities they serve.		portion of government budgets are decided on via a deliberative process involving community representatives, civil society organizations and/or ordinary citizens. It finally includes referenda or plebiscites, where the public directly votes on a particular proposal or issue.	
		Quotas for appointed positions	Setting quotas to allocate appointed, non-elected positions of power on decision-making bodies in government to a particular demographic, including historically marginalized groups.	
Capacity building and administrative management	Interventions developing capabilities of public institutions and public decision-makers, including elected officials, bureaucrats and service providers, through training, management innovations or technology adoption. Training aims to strengthen knowledge, problem-solving and other skills, capacity, and motives for individuals; and information, resources, and incentives at the institutional level.	Capacity building and information for public decision-makers	Interventions of training and capacity building targeting skills, knowledge, behaviors, delivery of duty and implementation of activities of public officials, such as newly elected or appointed public officials, local leaders and legislators. It includes, but is not limited to, strengthening legislators' ability to formulate policy and oversee executive agencies, judicial appointments, technical assistance, workshops and other exchanges of information. Activities also include making relevant information accessible to bureaucrats or elected officials for better-informed decisions, preventing mistakes, and supporting research, analysis and the accessibility of its results to decision-makers.	<a href="#">Link</a>
		E-government and digital transformation of administrative processes	Interventions that provide an information technology system and interface for administrative services and/or public benefits, intended for public use. Activities also include using information technology and/or artificial intelligence to increase efficiency of administrative processes of governing bodies.	<a href="#">Link</a>
		Management innovations and civil service reforms	Interventions that introduce management and coordination techniques targeting functioning or performance of public administration. Activities include 1) Changes to the administration of governing bodies, and new procedures for the implementation of an institution's activities and duties, with the goal of supporting good practice and ethics in management, including introducing efficiency; and 2) Changes in human resources measures or management such as recruitment and hiring practices, performance management, supervision and separation; compensation, performance-based compensation, rewards or sanctions; introduction of inclusive culture across leadership, and the promotion of opportunities allowing productivity and accountability of public official and public services.	<a href="#">Link</a>

Institutional reform efforts and architecture of public service delivery	Interventions to reform national and/or local government institutions, or develop new policies, in support of advancing the collective interests of a community and the ability to finance, target and deliver public services. This could include reforms to mobilizing domestic resources, devolving authority and functions to local levels, etc.	Design and targeting of public services	<p>The test or use of new methods by a government entity or staff at any administrative level, to target the delivery of public services, public goods, or management of public resources to specific groups of beneficiaries, including historically marginalized groups. These interventions test a component of a program that provides public goods or services, with the aim of improving targeting to eligible beneficiaries. This does not include the introduction of new services or benefits, but rather the design, adoption and testing of the extent that alternative methods bring about equal or equitable access for targeted groups. These new methods may include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Changes to identifying or selecting beneficiaries (targeting, such as using proxy means tests, conducting needs assessments or other approaches to identify and select beneficiaries);</li> <li>• Reforming the eligibility requirements and/or procedures required to access public services or claim benefits (such as changing the application process);</li> <li>• Informing beneficiaries of their rights or entitlements;</li> <li>• Expanding service delivery channels (such as virtual or in-person);</li> <li>• Reducing the costs/barriers of accessing a public service or claiming a benefit (such as by reducing geographical distance between service providers and users, reducing fees, reducing wait times, etc.); and</li> <li>• Accommodation of special needs and the removal of barriers (such as for people with disabilities, speakers of different languages, etc.).</li> </ul>	<a href="#">Link</a>
		Decentralization, administrative devolution or reorganization	<p>Changing administrative structures, including central and local administrative processes and public services, such as the following: 1) Local governments (elected and/or non-elected) are created with autonomous jurisdiction over certain policy areas and public services, with the aim of establishing a certain degree of bureaucratic autonomy; 2) Administrative processes and public services that are within the central government's jurisdiction are devolved through deconcentrated regional or local units, including fiscal decentralization; or 3) Any other alteration to the structure of institutions, including recentralization.</p>	<a href="#">Link</a>

		Public budget planning reforms	Interventions or reforms related to budget planning by government officials or institutions, including the implementation of a medium-term expenditure framework, program budgeting or related efforts, with the aim of strengthening the quality of planning, increasing budget credibility and improving the strategic allocation of resources by government officials and institutions.	
		Public budget implementation and expenditure reforms	Interventions or reforms related to budget implementation, including changes to cash management, public sector accounting and reporting, asset management, and payments, with the aim of improving the efficiency and effectiveness of budget implementation. This also covers reform of government spending or expenditure policies, including all government consumption, investment, and transfer payments.	<a href="#">Link</a>
		Tax policy and administrative reforms, and management of non-tax revenues	Domestic resource mobilization interventions related to tax policy analysis and planning, tax policy and legislative reform, tax administration modernization and simplification, and public engagement; and management of revenue from the public sector, private sector, and citizens. Activities may include changing the structure of one or more taxes or the tax system; enforcement reforms; and other efforts that seek to increase tax compliance, such as encouraging the formalization of businesses, and addressing illicit financial flows and related tax evasion. It also covers efforts to manage non-tax revenues such as revenue from state-owned enterprises or natural resources.	<a href="#">Link</a>
		Public procurement reforms	Interventions introducing new practices or changing practice targeting quality and efficiency of public procurement, e.g. price benchmarks, bidding platforms, appeals processes, review and award procedures, etc.	<a href="#">Link</a>
		Public Private Partnerships	Interventions establishing a long-term contract between a private party and a government entity, for providing a public asset or service, in which the private party bears significant risk and management responsibility, and remuneration is linked to performance.	



Additionally, Table 5 outlines examples of interventions which fall outside the scope of the EGM along with the explanation as to why.

Table 5: Examples of included and excluded interventions

Author	Reason for including or excluding
Abate et al., 2019 <a href="#">Link</a>	Include. The intervention of a video-mediated extension service includes targeting of women and men and considers the extent of equitable participation by gender, which is relevant to the design and targeting of public services, an included intervention of the Governance EGM.
Malesky et al., 2014, <a href="#">Link</a>	Include. Although the intervention includes piloting a removal of local elected councils, which are related to the transfer of power through elections and primary scope of the Political Competition EGM; this represents a reorganization of administrative structures, an included intervention in the Governance EGM.
Bertrand et al., 2007 <a href="#">Link</a>	Exclude. Government actors (e.g., elected or appointed public officials or staff) are not the intervention target group, and nor were they described as having participated in or shaped the intervention.
Araujo et al., 2009 <a href="#">Link</a>	Exclude. Intervention involves implementation of services (property rights) but does not primarily focus on changing the way the government works. <sup>1</sup>
Cortés et al., 2012 <a href="#">Link</a>	Exclude. Intervention involves implementation of services (police) but does not primarily focus on changing the way the government works. <sup>1</sup>
Scorzafa et al., 2015 <a href="#">Link</a>	Exclude. Intervention involves implementation of services (weapons buy-back) but does not primarily focus on changing the way the government works. <sup>1</sup>
Lindo and Padilla-Romo, 2015 <a href="#">Link</a>	Exclude. Intervention involves implementation of services (kingpin strategy) but does not primarily focus on changing the way the government works. <sup>1</sup>
Attanasio et al., 2009 <a href="#">Link</a>	Exclude. Intervention is a ‘public good game’ which would be considered lab in the field rather than a real-world setting.
Ferraz and Finan, 2011 <a href="#">Link</a>	Exclude. Although the study considers outcomes included in the Governance EGM (corruption), the intervention is related to transfer of power through elections or electoral processes and not in the context of decentralization/reorganization of administrative structures (electoral institutions and get out the vote campaigns), which is a primary focus of the Political Competition EGM.
Bardhan et al., 2010 <a href="#">Link</a>	Exclude. Although the study considers an intervention (quotas) and outcomes (targeting of public services) included in the Governance EGM, the intervention is related to transfer of power through elected positions (and not in the context of decentralization/reorganization of administrative structures), which is a primary focus of the Political Competition EGM.

Notes: <sup>1</sup> Examples of changes to the way a government works include: transparency, monitoring and oversight; institutional processes and decision-making, including citizen engagement; management of public institutions; domestic resource mobilization; and design of public services.

### 2.2.3. Outcomes of interest

For a study to be included, its evaluation should measure at least one of the outcomes presented in Table 6.

Table 6: Included outcomes

Outcome group	Definition	Outcome category	Definition
Legitimate authority	Citizens' voluntary acceptance of the authority of government institutions.	Consent to being governed and perceptions of legitimacy	Measures of the extent to which citizens consent to being governed, perceive government as legitimate, or feel optimism or approval of government processes and reforms.
		Public trust	Measures of the extent to which citizens trust that government will act in the public interest.
Compliance with rules	The ability of governments to elicit compliance with laws and rules.	Compliance with laws and rules	Measures of compliance by public officials and citizens with the law and public order except in relation to tax.
		Tax compliance and contributions	Measures of compliance with taxes or contributions, including those that are quasi-voluntary or not enforced, and/or measures of amounts paid or contributed.
Inclusive decision-making	The extent to which governance is inclusive of different groups, interests and views in society.	Inclusive and equitable interest articulation and representation	Measures of the extent to which the interests and views of historically marginalized groups are articulated and considered in governance and the extent to which citizens feel represented by government.
		Independence from political pressure	Measure of the extent to which the interest and views of elites are articulated and considered in governance
		Political self-efficacy	Measures of the extent to which citizens feel that they can make a difference through political participation or engagement.

Accountability of public decision-makers and quality of policy-making	The accountability of institutions and policy-makers and quality of policy efforts.	Measures of executive oversight	Measures that relate to the extent that (1) the actions and expenditures of executive agencies and branches of government are scrutinized, and (2) executive decision-makers are held accountable (e.g. sanctions are applied or other actions taken to resolve issues identified).
		Voter preferences and election results	Measures of voting preferences, or related to electoral accountability.
		Quality of policy choices	Measures of policy quality, including, among others, legality, applicability, fairness/equity, sustainability, extent of contingency planning.
		Regulatory burden	Measures of the costs and/or ease of regulatory compliance for individuals, businesses or organizations.
Competence and performance of public officials, public servants and decision-makers	The qualifications, knowledge and effort of public officials, public servants and decision-makers.	Performance of legislators, public decision-makers, or public servants	Measures that relate to aspects of performance, including (1) legislator performance, such as session attendance, effort, constituency service, responsiveness, etc.; and (2) public officials', public servants' or other non-elected public decision-makers' efforts or job performance, including extent of responsiveness, professionalism or ethical behavior.
		Knowledge and informedness of public decision-makers	Measures of public officials, public servants or decision-makers' knowledge.
		Quality of intra-institution relations	Measures of the ability of the governing bodies to collaborate and communicate for the day-to-day activities of those institutions.
		Motivation, honesty or work-ethic of public officials, public servants and decision-makers	Measures that relate to attitudes or beliefs of public officials, public servants or decision-makers that reveal their honesty or work ethic, or the extent to which their preferences serve the public or themselves.

Stewardship of public resources	The management of public finances and resources by government institutions.	Cost effectiveness	Measures of cost effectiveness or value-for-money, or extent of wasteful expenditures such as redundant or unnecessary purchases, overpayment, etc.
		Corruption	Measures of corruption, including extent of misappropriation or diversion of public funds, resources or benefits for personal gain, or the collection of bribes or reciprocal benefits by public decision-makers.
		Public spending	Measures of public spending including allocation or disbursement of funds, and abiding by budgets.
		Monetary policy performance	Measures of macroeconomic performance from monetary policy, including, for example, public debt, borrowing, or inflation.
Public service delivery	The quality and accessibility of public services.	Public service effectiveness	Measures of public service effectiveness, such as the extent that public services are fulfilling their policy or program objectives, targets, or service delivery needs.
		Public service efficiency	Measures of the time or cost required to conduct government processes or procedures, such as the issuing of licenses and permits, tax processing, case resolution, etc.
		Public satisfaction	Measures of public satisfaction with the quality of public services.
		Access to public services or government benefits	Measures of accessibility and equitable access to public services (such as education, health, water, electricity, infrastructure, among others) or government benefits (such as subsidies).
Public and social wellbeing and growth	The extent to which citizens engage with the public sector; and the emergence of development,	Public knowledge and engagement	Measures of (1) citizens' knowledge related to public institutions, resources, and processes; and/or (2) civic participation and involvement of civic society in public

social or economic outcomes that are directly or indirectly influenced by governance institutions.		processes, activities, or projects, including voting.
	Social cohesion	Measures of social cohesion among citizens, such as trust in others, sense of belonging, acceptance of diversity, peace, and stability.
	Human and social development outcomes	Measures of human and social development, such as, for example, outcomes for health, education, justice, or food security, as well as individual- and household-level measures of wealth, income, labor, poverty, etc.
	Economic growth and business performance	Measures of economic growth or productivity, and firms' economic behavior, decisions, or profit and revenues generated.
	Externalities or uncompensated negative effects	Measures of the extent to which citizens or particular groups, such as vulnerable, historically marginalized or indigenous populations are exposed to costs of government projects or decisions. Externalities could include exposure to environmental degradation (e.g. pollution, deforestation), violence, or displacement, among others.

#### 2.2.4. Types of studies

We will include impact evaluations and systematic reviews that measure the effects of a relevant intervention on outcomes of interest, including both selected quantitative and qualitative study designs.

Studies will be excluded if they do not evaluate the effectiveness of an intervention delivered in a real-world setting (i.e., experiments conducted in tightly controlled settings, like those of a laboratory) will be excluded. Screening questions used to help determine whether a study qualifies as an effectiveness study will include the following, where answering yes signals the study may have been conducted in a lab setting:

- Is the study primarily designed to determine the extent to which a specific technique, technology, treatment, procedure or service works under ideal conditions rather than attempt to answer a question relevant to the roll-out of a large programme?
- Is the intervention being carried out by the researchers themselves (e.g., by applying fertilizer in test plots to measure effects on plant growth), or by the people who would carry it out at scale (e.g., farmers applying fertilizer to their crops)?
- Does the study evaluate an intervention that is, or could easily be implemented as, a social policy or programme, or is it “basic science” research on biophysical mechanisms?

### **Included study designs:**

The selected quantitative study designs are the following, which have been chosen as they are widely used to evaluate intervention effectiveness (Aloe et al., 2017; Reeves et al., 2017).

#### *Impact evaluations (IEs)*

1. Randomised evaluations with assignment at the individual, household, community or other cluster level, and quasi-randomised mechanisms using prospective methods of assignment such as alternation. This includes randomised trials where units are deliberately assigned to treatment and control groups for the purposes of research, and “natural experiments” where units are exposed to the treatment via some other random mechanism.
2. Non-randomised designs with either a known assignment variable(s) or a seemingly random assignment process:
  - a. Regression discontinuity designs, where assignment is based on a threshold measured before intervention, and the study uses regression to model the assignment process.
  - b. Natural experiments with clearly defined intervention and comparison groups which exploit apparently random natural variation in assignment (such as a lottery) or random errors in implementation, etc. Natural experiments that approximate randomised evaluations, regression discontinuity designs, or interrupted time series designs will be categorized as such.
3. Non-randomised studies with pre-intervention and post-intervention outcome data for both intervention and comparison groups, where data are individual level panel or

pseudo-panels (repeated cross-sections), which use the following methods to control for confounding:

- a. Studies controlling for time-invariant unobservable confounding, including difference-in-differences, fixed-effects models, or models that contain a baseline measure of the dependent variable (e.g., an interaction term between time and intervention for pre-intervention and post-intervention observations).
  - b. Studies assessing changes in trends in outcomes over a series of time points with a contemporaneous comparison (controlled interrupted time series, ITS), and with sufficient observations to establish a trend and control for effects on outcomes due to factors other than the intervention (such as seasonality).
4. Non-randomised studies that create a matched comparison group similar to the treated group on specific characteristics to control for observable confounding, including statistical matching, exact covariate matching, coarsened-exact matching, and propensity score matching.
  5. Studies that build a counterfactual through synthetic control approaches.
  6. Non-randomised studies that control for confounding using instrumental variable (IV) approaches such as two-stage least squares procedures.

We will exclude before-after studies without a comparison group or cross-sectional studies that do not attempt to control for selection bias or confounding. Studies that only examine willingness-to-pay for goods, services, process and business models will be excluded.

Experiments conducted in tightly-controlled settings, like those in a laboratory, lab-in-the-field studies, and studies that measure immediate reactions to a short-term exposure (i.e. studies where implementation and data collection is started and completed within a single day) will be excluded.

#### *Systematic reviews (SRs)*

We will include systematic effectiveness reviews that describe the search, inclusion criteria, data collection and synthesis methods used (Snilstveit et al., 2016). Any evidence reviews, such as literature reviews, that do not adopt these methods will be excluded. We will exclude systematic reviews that are not effectiveness reviews (i.e. that do not aim to synthesize the evidence of the effects of a relevant intervention on priority outcomes of interest), such as systematic reviews of the barriers and facilitators to implementation of an intervention. For reviews that include multiple research methods, we will include them if over 50% of the primary studies include at least one impact evaluation design specified above; however, we will

exclude them if the effectiveness component of the review is empty (i.e. no eligible studies were identified) and thus no findings on effectiveness are reported.

### *Qualitative study designs*

We recognize and appreciate the rich and varied body of qualitative literature in the field of governance, which can complement the evidence on effectiveness (i.e., the impact of the interventions on targeted outcomes relative to what would have happened without them) in areas where impact evaluations can be difficult to perform. We will operationalize this by including all qualitative studies using a methodology that could plausibly establish a causal impact of the intervention. This means that we will not include qualitative studies that do not focus on effectiveness, such as those describing and exploring experiences, context, theory development, etc. Based on White and Phillips (2012) and the Magenta Book published by the UK government (HM Treasury, 2020), we will include studies using any of the eight methods listed below. These definitions have been developed by using two additional sources (INTRAC, 2017a, 2017b, 2017c, 2017d; Remnant & Avar, 2016). We will only include studies that clearly state in the title, abstract, or full text that they used one of these methods; thus, studies where the methods used is not explicit will be excluded from the EGM.

1. **Realist evaluations** assume that projects and programmes work under certain conditions and are heavily influenced by the way that different stakeholders respond to them. Authors must clearly state a theory tested through an intervention indicating how and for whom a program would work. They compare contexts, mechanisms, and outcomes within a program (not with a control). There is a strong emphasis on the social and historical context and comparison of those who benefited from the program and those who did not benefit (White & Phillips, 2012). A realist evaluation is therefore not just designed to assess whether a development intervention worked or not. It is designed to address questions such as “What works (or doesn’t work)?”; “for whom (and to what extent)?”; “in which circumstances does it work?”; “How and why does it work?” (INTRAC, 2017d).
2. **Process tracing** develops a set of (competing) hypotheses lining an intervention to an outcome including how these hypotheses could be (in)validated. Gather relevant evidence to determine which hypothesis most closely matches observed data. In its pure form, process tracing is based around a set of formal tests. These are designed to assess causation. They are applied to all the different possible explanations for how a particular change might have come about in order to confirm some and/or eliminate others. Within the process tracing these different explanations are known as hypotheses (INTRAC, 2017b).



3. **Contribution analysis** is a methodology used to identify the contribution a development intervention has made to a change or set of changes. The aim is to produce a credible, evidence-based narrative based on a theory of change that a reasonable person would be likely to agree with, rather than to produce conclusive proof. Contribution analysis can be used during a development intervention, at the end, or afterwards (INTRAC, 2017a).
4. **Contribution tracing** is a participatory mixed-method (qual-quant) to establish the validity of contribution claims with explicit criteria to guide evaluators in data collection and Bayesian updating to quantify the level of confidence in a claim. Includes a contribution 'trial' with all stakeholders to establish what will prove/disprove the claim (HM Treasury, 2020).
5. **Qualitative impact assessment protocol (QuIP)** studies serve to provide an independent reality check of a predetermined theory of change which helps stakeholders to assess, learn from, and demonstrate the social impact of their work. The QuIP gathers evidence of a project's impact through narrative causal statements collected directly from intended project beneficiaries. Respondents are asked to talk about the main changes in their lives over a pre-defined recall period and prompted to share what they perceive to be the main drivers of these changes, and to whom or what they attribute any change - which may well be from multiple sources (Remnant & Avard, 2016).
6. **General elimination methodology (GEM; Scriven, 2008)** builds upon his earlier Modus Operandi Method (1976) to provide an approach specifically geared towards substantiating causal claims. The methodology entails systematically identifying and then ruling out alternative causal explanations of observed results. It is based on the idea that for any event it is possible to draw up Lists of Possible Causes (LOPCs) or alternative hypothetical explanations for an outcome of interest. Each putative cause will have its own set of "footprints", or Modus Operandi (MO) – "a sequence of intermediate or concurrent events, a set of conditions or a chain of events that has to be present when the cause is effective (Scriven, 2008)" (White & Phillips, 2012, p. 38).
7. **Qualitative comparative analysis (QCA)** is a methodology that enables the analysis of multiple cases in complex situations. It can help explain why change happens in some cases but not others. QCA is designed for use with an intermediate number of cases, typically between 10 and 50. It can be used in situations where there are too few cases to apply conventional statistical analysis (INTRAC, 2017c).
8. **Outcome harvesting** is designed to collect evidence of change (the 'outcomes') and then work backwards to assess whether or how an organization, program or project contributed to that change. Outcomes are defined as changes in the "behaviour writ

large” (such as actions, relationships, policies, practices) of one or more social actors influenced by an intervention (Wilson-Grau, 2015).

### 2.2.5. Other inclusion and exclusion criteria

We will also apply the following criteria when selecting studies for inclusion.

- **Language:** Studies published in any language will be included, although the search terms will be in English only.
- **Publication date:** Studies will be included if their publication date was 1990 or after.
- **Status of studies:** We will include all studies regardless of publication status (i.e. both peer-reviewed and studies published in ‘grey literature’). We will include ongoing and completed impact evaluations, systematic reviews, and qualitative studies. For on-going studies, we will include prospective study records, protocols and trial registrations. Providing an indication of the prevalence and characteristics of on-going evaluation evidence is expected to enrich the analysis of current evidence gaps and support decision making in relation to evidence generation.

## 3. Methods

### 3.1. Overall methodological approach

We will follow the standards and methods for EGMs developed by 3ie (Snilstveit et al., 2016, 2017). An evidence gap map aims to establish what we know, and do not know, about the effects of interventions in a thematic area (Snilstveit et al., 2016).

The map is populated by systematically searching and screening all relevant completed, and ongoing, impact evaluations, systematic reviews and selected qualitative studies. The included studies are mapped onto the framework of interventions and outcomes and will be presented on an interactive platform which provides a graphical display of the evidence in a grid-like framework. This provides a visual display of the volume of evidence for intervention-outcome combination, the type of evidence (impact evaluations, systematic reviews, selected qualitative studies either completed or ongoing), and a confidence rating of the quality for systematic reviews. The final map will be published on an online interactive platform that provides additional filters so that users can further explore the available evidence, for example, by global regions, income levels, or population.

The interactive map will be accompanied by a report addressing the key research questions, including an analysis of the characteristics of the available evidence and key trends (i.e. number of impact evaluation published over the time, geography, focus on interventions and outcomes, targeted audiences).

Evidence gap maps highlight both absolute gaps, which should be filled with new primary studies, and synthesis gaps, which are ready for new systematic reviews and meta-analyses. EGMs are envisioned as global public goods, allowing them to be used as a tool that facilitates access to high-quality research.

## 3.2. Conceptual framework development

We have developed the framework by consulting relevant literature cited in the sections above. We have also received feedback on the proposed framework from stakeholders within USAID and an external Advisory Group of experts (see Appendix D). Malte Lierl, the subject matter expert for this project, provided essential inputs to develop the interventions categories and the theory behind the interventions we will look at.

## 3.3. Search strategy

We will adopt a systematic search strategy following guidelines for systematic literature searching (Kugley et al., 2017). This strategy has been designed to address potential publication bias issues by systematically searching academic bibliographic databases and implementing additional searches for grey literature in specialist organizational websites, websites of bilateral and multilateral agencies and repositories of research in international development.

Where possible, the review team will contact key experts and organizations through an Advisory Group (presented in Appendix D) to identify additional studies that meet the inclusion criteria. Additionally, the research team will conduct backward and forward citation tracking for each included study to minimize the possibility of missing relevant evidence.

An example of the search strings employed by the strategy for one database is presented in Appendix A. The precise strings and logic (e.g., index terms and truncation operators) will be adapted for each database and platform. The evidence search will be conducted using the following sources, including academic databases and organizational websites:

### ***List of databases:***

- EBSCO: Academic Search Complete, Africa-Wide, CAB Abstracts, Communications Mass Media, ERIC, Gender Studies Database, and International Political Science Abstracts
- EBSCO Discovery: JSTOR, Research Papers in Economics (RePEc), and World Bank
- Econlit (Ovid)
- Web of Science: Social Sciences Citation Index, and Arts & Humanities Citation Index

**Specialist organizations:**

Carter Center	<a href="https://www.cartercenter.org/news/publications/peace/democracy_reports.html">https://www.cartercenter.org/news/publications/peace/democracy_reports.html</a>
Center for Strategic & International Studies (CSIS) – Governance and Rule of Law	<a href="https://www.csis.org/topics/international-development/governance-and-rule-law">https://www.csis.org/topics/international-development/governance-and-rule-law</a>
Commitment to Equity (CEQ) Institute	<a href="https://commitmenttoequity.org/publications-hub">https://commitmenttoequity.org/publications-hub</a>
Democracy International	<a href="https://democracyinternational.com/resources/">https://democracyinternational.com/resources/</a>
Duke Center for International Development	<a href="https://dcid.sanford.duke.edu/research-advising/research-and-advising-projects/">https://dcid.sanford.duke.edu/research-advising/research-and-advising-projects/</a>
ELDIS, Institute of Development Studies	<a href="https://eldis.org/search?theme=C531">https://eldis.org/search?theme=C531</a>
Evidence in Governance and Politics (EGAP) Registry	<a href="https://osf.io/registries/egap/discover">https://osf.io/registries/egap/discover</a>
GIGA, German Institute for Global and Area Studies	<a href="https://www.giga-hamburg.de/en/publications/">https://www.giga-hamburg.de/en/publications/</a>
International Rescue Committee (IRC)	<a href="https://www.rescue.org/reports-and-resources">https://www.rescue.org/reports-and-resources</a>
Mercy Corps	<a href="https://www.mercycorps.org/research">https://www.mercycorps.org/research</a>
Mo Ibrahim Foundation	<a href="https://mo.ibrahim.foundation/about-us/our-research">https://mo.ibrahim.foundation/about-us/our-research</a>
National Endowment for Democracy (NED)	<a href="https://www.ned.org/featured-publications/">https://www.ned.org/featured-publications/</a>
NORC at the University of Chicago	<a href="https://www.norc.org/NewsEventsPublications/Pages/published-research.aspx">https://www.norc.org/NewsEventsPublications/Pages/published-research.aspx</a>
Oxfam	<a href="https://policy-practice.oxfam.org/resources/">https://policy-practice.oxfam.org/resources/</a>
The Asia Foundation	<a href="https://asiafoundation.org/publications/all/">https://asiafoundation.org/publications/all/</a>
The Democracy and Governance Network	<a href="https://www.comminit.com/democracy-governance/search/apachesolr_search/governance">https://www.comminit.com/democracy-governance/search/apachesolr_search/governance</a>
U.S. Institute of Peace	<a href="https://www.usip.org/publications">https://www.usip.org/publications</a>
United Nations - Governance	<a href="https://www.un.org/ruleoflaw/thematic-areas/governance/good-governance/">https://www.un.org/ruleoflaw/thematic-areas/governance/good-governance/</a>
United Nations Democracy Fund	<a href="https://www.un.org/democracyfund/Docs/PostProjectEvaluations.html">https://www.un.org/democracyfund/Docs/PostProjectEvaluations.html</a>

Urban Institute	<a href="https://www.urban.org/publications">https://www.urban.org/publications</a>
Westminster Foundation for Democracy (WFD)	<a href="https://www.wfd.org/publications/">https://www.wfd.org/publications/</a>

**Other international development organizations and related websites:**

Abdul Latif Jameel Poverty Action Lab (J-Pal)	<a href="https://www.povertyactionlab.org/evaluations">https://www.povertyactionlab.org/evaluations</a>
African Development Bank (AfDB)	<a href="https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/evaluation-reports">https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/evaluation-reports</a>
Asian Development Bank (ADB)	<a href="https://www.adb.org/publications">https://www.adb.org/publications</a>
British Library for Development Studies	<a href="https://guides.lib.sussex.ac.uk/c.php?g=655545&amp;p=4613793">https://guides.lib.sussex.ac.uk/c.php?g=655545&amp;p=4613793</a>
Campbell Collaboration Evidence Portal	<a href="https://www.campbellcollaboration.org/better-evidence.html">https://www.campbellcollaboration.org/better-evidence.html</a>
Centre for Effective Global Action (CEGA)	<a href="https://cega.berkeley.edu/our-research/">https://cega.berkeley.edu/our-research/</a>
Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)	<a href="https://mia.giz.de/eseacha/browse.tt.html">https://mia.giz.de/eseacha/browse.tt.html</a>
European Commission	<a href="https://ec.europa.eu/info/publications_en">https://ec.europa.eu/info/publications_en</a>
Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO)	<a href="http://www.gov.uk/research-for-development-outputs">www.gov.uk/research-for-development-outputs</a>
German Institute for Development Evaluation (DEval)	<a href="https://www.deval.org/en/publications">https://www.deval.org/en/publications</a>
Innovations for Poverty Action (IPA)	<a href="https://www.poverty-action.org/search-studies">https://www.poverty-action.org/search-studies</a> <a href="https://www.poverty-action.org/publications">https://www.poverty-action.org/publications</a>
Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)	<a href="https://publications.iadb.org/en/publications">https://publications.iadb.org/en/publications</a>
International Initiative for Impact Evaluation (3ie)	<a href="https://developmentevidence.3ieimpact.org/">https://developmentevidence.3ieimpact.org/</a>
International Monetary Fund (IMF)	<a href="https://www.imf.org/en/publications/search">https://www.imf.org/en/publications/search</a>
National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) – Working Papers	<a href="https://www.nber.org/">https://www.nber.org/</a>
Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD)	<a href="https://www.norad.no/en/toolspublications/publications/">https://www.norad.no/en/toolspublications/publications/</a>
OECD iLibrary	<a href="https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/search/advancedsearch">https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/search/advancedsearch</a>
OpenGrey	<a href="http://www.opengrey.eu/">http://www.opengrey.eu/</a>
Overseas Development Institute (ODI)	<a href="https://odi.org/en/publications/">https://odi.org/en/publications/</a>

Registry of International Development Impact Evaluations (RIDIE)	<a href="https://ridie.3ieimpact.org/">https://ridie.3ieimpact.org/</a>
Social Science Research Network	<a href="https://www.ssrn.com/index.cfm/en/">https://www.ssrn.com/index.cfm/en/</a>
Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA)	<a href="https://www.sida.se/en/publications">https://www.sida.se/en/publications</a>
USAID Development Experience Clearinghouse (DEC)	<a href="https://dec.usaid.gov/dec/content/evaluations.aspx">https://dec.usaid.gov/dec/content/evaluations.aspx</a>
World Bank	<a href="https://documents.worldbank.org/en/publication/documents-reports/documentlist">https://documents.worldbank.org/en/publication/documents-reports/documentlist</a>
World Bank – Independent Evaluation Group (IEG)	<a href="https://ieg.worldbankgroup.org/ieg-search">https://ieg.worldbankgroup.org/ieg-search</a>

### 3.4. Screening protocol

This subsection provides an overview of the processes we will adopt to systematically screen, critically appraise and extract data from studies identified by the search. The EGM will be managed using EPPI-Reviewer (Thomas et al., 2020). This platform will be used to manage references, identify and remove duplicate studies, and screen records for inclusion using the procedures outlined below.

**Title and abstract screening (TAS):** double screening will be combined with EPPI-Reviewer’s machine learning functionality to speed up the screening process. Initially, a randomly selected set of around 800-1000 studies will be screened to provide training to the team. During the training, the results given by the researchers will be compared, and any discrepancy in coding decisions will be discussed, including a clarification of the inclusion criteria as needed. The results of this training will be used as a base for the machine-learning algorithm, specifically the ‘classifier’ functionality, which is used to prioritize studies for screening according to their likelihood of inclusion. We will check a random subset of all studies categorized with less than 30% likelihood of being included. If none of the studies in the subset are included, all studies below 30% will be auto-excluded.

After the training stage, and depending on the agreement rates of coders and the literature size, the review team will assess if the rest of the screening process will continue with a double screening approach (where each abstract is screened by two independent researchers and any disagreement is reconciled with the supervision of a senior review team member) or a single screening approach (where each abstract is screened by one experienced coder with

the support of the priority screening function and the possibility of flagging the study to another reviewer if unsure).

The list of interventions and their definition – as presented in Table 4 – will be used for screening purposes. The research team is aware of the limitations of the screening process and the risk of exclusion of potentially relevant papers due to lack of information in the title and abstract of studies. Screeners will be trained to mitigate this risk and identify papers to be checked at full text.

**Full text screening (FTS):** we will retrieve the full text for each study that meets all the TAS inclusion criteria. Two reviewers will independently examine each full text in detail against the protocol and a code will be applied to reflect if the study is either included or why the study has been excluded. The output of this stage will be a set of studies deemed suitable to be included in the EGM.

### 3.5. Data extraction and critical appraisal

We will systematically extract data from all included studies directly on 3ie's Development Evidence Portal online platform, based on the data extraction tool available in Appendix B. The data will cover the following broad areas:

- **Basic study and publication information:** This coding will focus on capturing the general characteristics of the study including authors, publication date and status, study location, intervention type, outcomes reported, definition of outcome measures, population of interest, study and programme funders, time periods for delivery and analysis;
- **Topical cross-cutting issues:** We will extract data on a number of cross-cutting issues, including gender, democratic/autocratic context, equity and cost-effectiveness.
- **Critical appraisal:** All included systematic reviews will be critically appraised following the practices suggested by Lewin and colleagues (2009). This appraisal assesses systematic reviews according to criteria relating to the search, screening, data extraction, and synthesis activities conducted, and covers all the most common areas where biases are introduced. Each systematic review will be rated as low, medium, or high confidence drawing on guidance provided in Snilstveit and colleagues (2017). We will not critically appraise impact evaluations, as this is typically beyond the scope of EGMs. The tool used for this process is presented in Appendix C.

The following processes will be implemented to collect this information:

- **Develop and refine data extraction codebooks:** The draft codebook developed for this project will be reviewed and potentially refined in light of any feedback received by the EGM advisory group and insights from project implementation.
- **Data extraction training and pilot:** Coders assigned to each data extraction task will undergo theory- and practice-based training in using the tools provided. Each coding group will code a 'training set' of studies and assessments of inter-rater reliability will be calculated. Additional group training will be completed as required prior to the main-stage extraction.
- **Main-stage extraction:** In the case of descriptive and equity-based information, studies will be coded by one coder. In the case of critical appraisal assessments, studies will first be single coded and then reviewed by a systematic review methods expert. Meetings will be held periodically with coders on the project to provide support and resolve queries.
- **Quality checks:** From the beginning of the data extraction phase, the project team will perform quality check of the extracted data. In practice, a member of the core team will check the consistency of data extracted by consultants.

### 3.6. Dealing with multicomponent interventions

Depending on the number and nature of multi-component interventions included, the project team will adopt a suitable approach to coding these consistently in the map. This approach may be to determine the main intervention of focus in the study and grouping the study with others that focus on that main component, grouping all multicomponent studies together, or a combination of those approaches. The approach adopted and any associated limitations will be clearly stated in the final report.

### 3.7. Analysis and reporting

We will conduct a range of descriptive analyses to provide an overview of included studies across the following dimensions:

- Publication year
- Publication type
- Geography
- Study participants
- Interventions
- Outcomes



- Study type characteristics
- Results of the systematic review critical appraisal
- Equity and cross cutting themes considerations, e.g. democracy levels, fragile and conflict-affected states, or gender.

Where appropriate, we will consider running cross-tabs to provide a more nuanced overview of the evidence identified. We will produce the following analytical outputs:

- **Interactive EGM:** An interactive evidence gap map that visually presents the current evidence base that is categorized by coverage with respect to the predetermined intervention-outcome framework, quality and completeness. Filters may be incorporated into the map to enable a more targeted use – for example, by restricting the studies to a specific unit of analysis, by levels of democracy or fragility. The map will be stored on the 3ie website and shared as a public good.
- **Presentation:** A presentation will provide an overview of the emerging findings of the EGM. This will be presented by the evaluation team and will provide an opportunity for USAID and the Advisory Group to comment on the findings and to collaboratively discuss opportunities for additional analyses, presentation of results and implications. It will be designed such that it can be used by USAID for internal learning purposes.
- **EGM technical report:** The EGM technical report will include a detailed overview of the method, Theory of Change and the key results of the EGM; it will provide a high level of analytical detail and will be supported by technical annexes. This report will conclude by directly addressing the key research questions stated in Section 1 and provide a set of research and policy implications. The technical report will be published by 3ie and shared as a public good.
- **EGM executive summary:** This report will provide a high-level summary of the results and will primarily focus on answering the research questions specified in Section 1 using non-technical language.

### 3.8. Timeline

The approximate date for submission of the EGM report is March 2022. All final analytical outputs will be published on the 3ie Development Evidence Portal.

## 3.9. Engagement and communication plan

It is important that the results of the EGM are shared with USAID and its internal audiences, and more broadly to the development sector. The project will complete the following activities to engage with key stakeholders to attempt to ensure the results of the project accurately reflect the policy and research needs of key stakeholders:

- Identify an EGM advisory group: The project team, in collaboration with USAID, will engage with key stakeholders with academic and/or practitioner expertise in the field of governance. 3ie will set up an advisory group with the aim of providing pro-bono support to the project at several key stages of the project. These stages include developing the project protocol, reviewing the search results produced, reviewing and interpreting emerging findings, and developing and optimizing the analytical outputs produced to aid evidence uptake and use.
- Develop a Stakeholder Engagement and Communication Plan: A stakeholder engagement and communication plan (SECP) will be drafted. The aim of this plan is to ensure that findings from the EGM are effectively disseminated to the appropriate audiences, in an engaging and accessible format. This plan includes a provisional analysis of key stakeholder groups, focusing on their relevant interests and the extent to which 3ie and/or USAID have access to them, and an assessment of what the most value-added EGM project outputs might be to aid evidence uptake and use. The SECP is considered to be a 'live document' and will be refined if necessary as additional information needs or dissemination opportunities are identified by the project team, advisory group or USAID.

Additional analytical outputs will be produced as required depending on the needs of specific audiences.

## 4. EGM information

### 4.1. Sources of support

This EGM was commissioned by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) under its Democracy, Human Rights, and Governance Learning, Evaluation, and Research (DRG-LER) II Activity. As a consortium sub-contractor to NORC, 3ie was tasked

to produce an evidence gap map for each of the six Democracy, Human Rights and Governance (DRG) program areas under the US Government Foreign Assistance Framework. These program areas are: 1) rule of law; 2) good governance; 3) political competition and consensus-building (i.e. elections and political processes); 4) civil society; 5) independent media and free flow of information; and 6) human rights.

## 4.2. Declarations of interest

No conflict of interest to declare.

## 4.3. Plans for updating EGM

At the time of publication, there were no plans in place for updating the EGM.

## 5. References

- 3ie. (n.d.). *Development Evidence Portal*. <https://developmentevidence.3ieimpact.org/>
- ADB. (1999). *Governance: Sound Development Management*. Asian Development Bank. <https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/institutional-document/32027/govpolicy.pdf>
- AfDB. (2000). *Bank Group Policy on Good Governance*. African Development Bank. <https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/document/bank-group-policy-on-good-governance-27134>
- Aloe, A. M., Becker, B. J., Duvendack, M., Valentine, J. C., Shemilt, I., & Waddington, H. (2017). Quasi-experimental study designs series—paper 9: Collecting data from quasi-experimental studies. *Journal of Clinical Epidemiology*, 89, 77–83. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jclinepi.2017.02.013>
- Ashiku, M., & Krypa, N. (2016). Development through good governance. *European Journal of Social Sciences*, 3(2), 6.
- Bierman, F., Stevens, C., & Bernstein, S. (2014). *Integrating governance into the Sustainable Development Goals*. *Policy Brief #3*, 4.
- Brett, T. (1999). Understanding organizations and institutions. In D. Robinson, T. Hewitt, & J. Harriss (Eds.), *Managing Development: Understanding Inter-Organizational Relationships* (pp. 17–48). SAGE Publications Ltd.
- Carothers, T., & de Gramont, C. (2011). *Aiding governance in developing countries: Progress amid uncertainties* (Democracy and Rule of Law, p. 42) [The Carnegie Papers]. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. [https://carnegieendowment.org/files/aiding\\_governance.pdf](https://carnegieendowment.org/files/aiding_governance.pdf)
- Chatham House. (2021). *Belarus Initiative*. Chatham House – International Affairs Think Tank. <https://www.chathamhouse.org/about-us/our-departments/russia-and-eurasia-programme/belarus-initiative>

- Cheney, C. (2019). *Who will lead the “next frontier” of governance funding?* Devex News. <https://www.devex.com/news/who-will-lead-the-next-frontier-of-governance-funding-94588>
- Diwan, I. (2011). *An Arab spring: Demanding good governance*. <https://blogs.worldbank.org/governance/the-arab-spring>
- EGAP. (n.d.). *Our Work*. Evidence in Governance and Politics (EGAP). <https://egap.org/our-work/>
- FCDO. (2009). *Governance, Development and Democratic Politics. DFID’s work in building more effective states* (p. 80). Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office. [https://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/ukgwa/+mp\\_/http://www.dfid.gov.uk/pubs/files/governance.pdf](https://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/ukgwa/+mp_/http://www.dfid.gov.uk/pubs/files/governance.pdf)
- FCDO. (2019). *Governance for Growth, Stability and Inclusive Development* (p. 32) [DFID Position Paper]. Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office. [https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/786751/Governance-Position-Paper2a.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/786751/Governance-Position-Paper2a.pdf)
- Figueiredo, J. (2021). *Good governance and the Sustainable Development Goals*. <https://www.good-governance.org.uk/publications/insights/good-governance-and-the-sustainable-development-goals>
- Freedom House. (2021). *Freedom in the World 2021: Democracy under siege* (p. 35). Freedom House. [https://freedomhouse.org/sites/default/files/2021-02/FIW2021\\_World\\_02252021\\_FINAL-web-upload.pdf](https://freedomhouse.org/sites/default/files/2021-02/FIW2021_World_02252021_FINAL-web-upload.pdf)
- Glass, L.-M., & Newig, J. (2019). Governance for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals: How important are participation, policy coherence, reflexivity, adaptation and democratic institutions? *Earth System Governance*, 2, 100031. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.esg.2019.100031>
- Grindle, M. S. (2004). Good Enough Governance: Poverty Reduction and Reform in Developing Countries. *Governance*, 17(4), 525–548. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.0952-1895.2004.00256.x>
- HM Treasury. (2020). *The Magenta Book: Central Government guidance on evaluation*. [https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/879438/HMT\\_Magenta\\_Book.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/879438/HMT_Magenta_Book.pdf)
- IDA. (n.d.). *Governance and Institutions: IDA Works for Global Good*. International Development Association, World Bank Group. Retrieved September 30, 2021, from <https://ida.worldbank.org/content/governance-and-institutions-ida-works-global-good>
- INTRAC. (2017a). *Contribution analysis* [Complex collection and analysis methodologies]. <https://www.intrac.org/wpcms/wp-content/uploads/2017/01/Contribution-analysis.pdf>
- INTRAC. (2017b). *Process tracing* [Complex collection and analysis methodologies]. <https://www.intrac.org/wpcms/wp-content/uploads/2017/01/Process-tracing.pdf>
- INTRAC. (2017c). *Qualitative comparative analysis (QCA)* [Complex collection and analysis methodologies]. <https://www.intrac.org/wpcms/wp-content/uploads/2017/01/Qualitative-comparative-analysis.pdf>
- INTRAC. (2017d). *Realist evaluation* [Monitoring and evaluation functions]. <https://www.intrac.org/wpcms/wp-content/uploads/2017/01/Realist-evaluation.pdf>
- IRC. (2016). *Strategy 2020: The outcomes and evidence framework—Evidence maps* [International Rescue Committee]. <https://www.rescue.org/resource/strategy-2020-outcomes-and-evidence-framework-evidence-maps>

- Kugley, S., Wade, A., Thomas, J., Mahood, Q., Jørgensen, A. K., Hammerstrøm, K., & Sathe, N. (2017). Searching for studies: A guide to information retrieval for Campbell systematic reviews. *Campbell Systematic Reviews*, 13(1), 1–73. <https://doi.org/10.4073/cm.2016.1>
- Lewin, S., Oxman, A. D., Lavis, J. N., & Fretheim, A. (2009). SUPPORT Tools for evidence-informed health Policymaking (STP) 8: Deciding how much confidence to place in a systematic review. *Health Research Policy and Systems*, 7(S1), S8. <https://doi.org/10.1186/1478-4505-7-S1-S8>
- Mercy Corps. (2011). *Guide to Good Governance Programming* (p. 117). Mercy Corps. <https://mcdl.mercycorps.org/MCGoodGovernanceGuide.pdf>
- Mo Ibrahim Foundation. (2020). *2020 Ibrahim Index of African Governance—Index Report* (p. 152). <https://mo.ibrahim.foundation/sites/default/files/2020-11/2020-index-report.pdf>
- Morio, C. (2014). *Fonctionnaire*. Presses universitaires de Grenoble. <https://www.cairn.info/dictionnaire-d-administration-publique--9782706121371-page-234.htm>
- MSI. (2009). *USAID Guidance for Democracy and Governance Programming in Post-Conflict Countries*. United States Agency for International Development. [https://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/1866/DG\\_Post-Conflict\\_Guidance\\_SUBMIT\\_3-31-10\\_edited\\_10-16-2019.pdf](https://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/1866/DG_Post-Conflict_Guidance_SUBMIT_3-31-10_edited_10-16-2019.pdf)
- OECD. (n.d.-a). *Query Wizard for International Development Statistics*. Retrieved September 15, 2021, from <https://stats.oecd.org/qwids>
- OECD. (n.d.-b). *Responding to Covid-19: The rules of good governance apply now more than ever!* Public Governance. Retrieved September 10, 2021, from <https://www.oecd.org/governance/public-governance-responses-to-covid19/>
- OECD. (2014). *Development assistance flows for governance and peace*. (Development Assistance Committee: Enabling Effective Development). <https://www.oecd.org/dac/conflict-fragility-resilience/docs/Dev%20Assistance%20flows%20for%20gov%20and%20peace.pdf>
- OHCHR. (n.d.). *About Good Governance*. Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, United Nations Human Rights. <https://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/Development/GoodGovernance/Pages/AboutGoodGovernance.aspx>
- Phillips, D., Coffey, D., Gallagher, D., Fenton Villar, P., Stevenson, J., Tsoli, S., Dhanasekar, S., & Evers, J. (2017). *State-society relations in low- and middle-income countries: An evidence gap map* (3ie Evidence Gap Map Report No. 7; p. 92). International Initiative for Impact Evaluation (3ie). [https://www.3ieimpact.org/sites/default/files/2019-01/egm7-ssr\\_0.pdf](https://www.3ieimpact.org/sites/default/files/2019-01/egm7-ssr_0.pdf)
- Reeves, B. C., Wells, G. A., & Waddington, H. (2017). Quasi-experimental study designs series—paper 5: A checklist for classifying studies evaluating the effects on health interventions—a taxonomy without labels. *Journal of Clinical Epidemiology*, 89, 30–42. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jclinepi.2017.02.016>
- Remnant, F., & Avard, R. (2016). *Qualitative Impact Assessment Protocol (QUIP)*. BetterEvaluation. <https://www.betterevaluation.org/plan/approach/QUIP>
- Rodden, J., & Wibbels, E. (Eds.). (2019). *Decentralized Governance and Accountability: Academic Research and The Future of Donor Programming* (p. 342). USAID Democracy, Human Rights and Governance (DRG Center). <https://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/1866/Decentralized-Governance-and-Accountability-Academic-Research-and-the-Future-of-Donor-Programming-r5.pdf>

- Snilstveit, B., Bhatia, R., Rankin, K., & Leach, B. (2017). *3ie evidence gap maps: A starting point for strategic evidence production and use* (3ie Working Paper 28). International Initiative for Impact Evaluation (3ie). <https://www.3ieimpact.org/sites/default/files/2019-01/wp28-egm.pdf>
- Snilstveit, B., Vojtkova, M., Bhavsar, A., Stevenson, J., & Gaarder, M. (2016). Evidence & Gap Maps: A tool for promoting evidence informed policy and strategic research agendas. *Journal of Clinical Epidemiology*, 79, 120–129. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jclinepi.2016.05.015>
- Spicker, P. (2009). The Nature of a Public Service. *International Journal of Public Administration*, 32, 190–692. <https://doi.org/10.1080/01900690903050927>
- Thomas, J., Graziosi, S., Brunton, J., Ghouze, Z., O'Driscoll, P., & Bond, M. (2020). *EPPI-Reviewer: Advanced software for systematic reviews, maps and evidence synthesis*. UCL Social Research Institute.
- Transparency International. (2017). *People and Corruption: Citizens' voices from around the world* (Global Corruption Barometer, p. 14). Transparency International. [https://images.transparencycdn.org/images/GCB\\_Citizens\\_voices\\_FINAL.pdf](https://images.transparencycdn.org/images/GCB_Citizens_voices_FINAL.pdf)
- UNDP. (2015). *Myanmar Good Governance: In unity towards a good society* (p. 80). UNDP. [https://www.mm.undp.org/content/dam/myanmar/docs/Publications/PovRedu/UNDP\\_Myanmar\\_Good\\_%20Governance%20Forum.pdf](https://www.mm.undp.org/content/dam/myanmar/docs/Publications/PovRedu/UNDP_Myanmar_Good_%20Governance%20Forum.pdf)
- United Nations. (n.d.). *The 17 Goals*. Sustainable Development Goals. <https://sdgs.un.org/goals>
- United Nations. (2012a). *Governance and development* [Thematic Think Piece]. UNDESA, UNDP, UNESCO. [https://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/pdf/Think%20Pieces/7\\_governance.pdf](https://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/pdf/Think%20Pieces/7_governance.pdf)
- United Nations. (2012b). *What Does "Good Governance" Mean?* United Nations University. <https://unu.edu/publications/articles/what-does-good-governance-mean.html>
- USAID. (2020). *DRG Learning, Evaluation, and Research (DRG-LER) II Activity. Concept Note: 3ie Evidence Gap Maps*. USAID Democracy, Human Rights and Governance (DRG Center)).
- Waddington, H., Sonnenfeld, A., Finetti, J., Gaarder, M., John, D., & Stevenson, J. (2019). Citizen engagement in public services in low- and middle-income countries: A mixed-methods systematic review of participation, inclusion, transparency and accountability (PITA) initiatives. *Campbell Systematic Reviews*, 15(1–2). <https://doi.org/10.1002/cl2.1025>
- White, H., & Phillips, D. (2012). *Addressing attribution of cause and effect in small n impact evaluations: Towards an integrated framework* (3ie Working Paper No. 15; p. 72). International Initiative for Impact Evaluation (3ie). [https://www.3ieimpact.org/sites/default/files/2019-01/working\\_paper\\_15.pdf](https://www.3ieimpact.org/sites/default/files/2019-01/working_paper_15.pdf)
- Wilson-Grau, R. (2015). *Outcome Harvesting*. BetterEvaluation. [https://www.betterevaluation.org/plan/approach/outcome\\_harvesting](https://www.betterevaluation.org/plan/approach/outcome_harvesting)
- World Bank. (n.d.-a). *Governance & Institutions COVID-19 Response Resources* [Brief]. Retrieved September 10, 2021, from <https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/governance/brief/governance-institutions-covid-19-response-resources>
- World Bank. (n.d.-b). *Governance Overview*. Retrieved September 15, 2021, from <https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/governance/overview>

- World Bank. (n.d.-c). *Metadata Glossary*. DataBank. <https://databank.worldbank.org/metadataglossary/worldwide-governance-indicators/series/GE.STD.ERR>
- World Bank. (1989). *From crisis to sustainable growth—Sub Saharan Africa: A long-term perspective study*. World Bank Group. <https://documents.worldbank.org/en/publication/documents-reports/documentdetail/498241468742846138/from-crisis-to-sustainable-growth-sub-saharan-africa-a-long-term-perspective-study>
- World Bank. (2016). *Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (per 100,000 population)—Low & middle income, High income | Data*. <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SH.STA.WASH.P5?locations=XO-XD>
- World Bank. (2017). *World Development Report 2017: Governance and the Law*. World Bank Group. <https://www.worldbank.org/en/publication/wdr2017>
- Zahan, I. (2021). *What we know and don't know about social accountability interventions: An evidence gap and map* [BRAC Institute of Governance and Development]. <https://bigd.bracu.ac.bd/what-we-know-and-dont-know-of-social-accountability-interventions-an-evidence-gap-and-map/>

## 6. Appendices

### 6.1. Appendix A: Search strategy example

#### 1. Sample Ebsco Strategy - Academic Search Complete – Searched 19<sup>th</sup> October 2021

Ebsco databases searched using the same strategy:

**CAB Abstracts – 18571; ERIC – 2165; International Political Science Abstracts – 831; Gender Studies Database – 546; Communications & Mass Media – 291 – Searched 19<sup>th</sup> October 2021**

**Africa-Wide – 6624 - Searched 21st October 2021**

**Ebsco Discovery – Academic Search Complete; Repec; JSTOR; World Bank e-library – 34872 - Searched 21<sup>st</sup> October 2021**

S21 S1 AND S5 AND S20                      Limiters - Published Date: 19900101-20211231

**17,103**

S20 S6 OR S7 OR S8 OR S9 OR S10 OR S11 OR S12 OR S13 OR S14 OR S15 OR S16  
OR S17 OR S18 OR S19

1,205,874

S19 TI ( (((("public private" or public/private) N2 partner\*) or "private sector\*" or (service\* N2 (provid\* or provision))) N15 (governance or government\* or ministry or ministries or minister\* or cabinet\* or parliament\* or (region\* N3 integrat\*) or "body politic" or (political N2 (power\* or regime\* or stability or system\* or interest\*)) or state or states or democrac\* or democrati\* or intergovernment\* or inter-government\* or decentrali\* or (power N3 separat\*) or infrastructur\* or nation or nations or (public N2 (institution\* or body or bodies or authorit\* or administration\* or service\* or good or goods or affairs)) or legislature\*)) ) OR AB ( (((("public private" or public/private) N2 partner\*) or "private sector\*" or (service\* N2 (provid\* or provision))) N15 (governance or government\* or ministry or ministries or minister\* or cabinet\* or parliament\* or (region\* N3 integrat\*) or "body politic" or (political N2 (power\* or regime\* or stability or system\* or interest\*)) or state or states or democrac\* or democrati\* or intergovernment\* or inter-government\* or decentrali\* or (power N3 separat\*) or infrastructur\* or nation or nations or (public N2 (institution\* or body or bodies or authorit\* or administration\* or service\* or good or goods or affairs)) or legislature\*)) ) OR SU ( (((("public private" or public/private) N2 partner\*) or "private sector\*" or (service\* N2 (provid\* or provision))) N15 (governance or government\* or ministry or ministries or minister\* or cabinet\* or parliament\* or (region\* N3 integrat\*) or "body politic" or (political N2 (power\* or regime\* or stability or system\* or interest\*)) or state or states or democrac\* or democrati\* or intergovernment\* or inter-government\* or decentrali\* or (power N3 separat\*) or infrastructur\* or nation or nations or (public N2 (institution\* or body or bodies or authorit\* or administration\* or service\* or good or goods or affairs)) or legislature\*)) )

23,943

S18 TI ( ((procurement N10 (review\* or (benchmark\* N2 (price\* or pricing)) or bid or bids or bidding or (appeal\* N3 (process\* or procedure\* or system\*)) or review\* or award\*)))) ) OR AB ( ((procurement N10 (review\* or (benchmark\* N2 (price\* or pricing)) or bid or bids or bidding or (appeal\* N3 (process\* or procedure\* or system\*)) or review\* or award\*)))) ) OR SU ( ((procurement N10 (review\* or (benchmark\* N2 (price\* or pricing)) or bid or bids or bidding or (appeal\* N3 (process\* or procedure\* or system\*)) or review\* or award\*)))) )



1,158

S17 TI ( ((tax or taxes or taxation) N10 (policy or policies or revenue\* or system\* or complian\* or "illicit financial flow\*")) N15 (governance or government\* or ministry or ministries or minister\* or cabinet\* or parliament\* or (region\* N3 integrat\*) or "body politic" or (political N2 (power\* or regime\* or stability or system\* or interest\*)) or state or states or democrac\* or democrati\* or intergovernment\* or inter-government\* or decentrali\* or (power N3 separat\*) or infrastructur\* or nation or nations or (public N2 (institution\* or body or bodies or authorit\* or administration\* or service\* or good or goods or affairs)) or legislature\*) OR AB ( ((tax or taxes or taxation) N10 (policy or policies or revenue\* or system\* or complian\* or "illicit financial flow\*")) N15 (governance or government\* or ministry or ministries or minister\* or cabinet\* or parliament\* or (region\* N3 integrat\*) or "body politic" or (political N2 (power\* or regime\* or stability or system\* or interest\*)) or state or states or democrac\* or democrati\* or intergovernment\* or inter-government\* or decentrali\* or (power N3 separat\*) or infrastructur\* or nation or nations or (public N2 (institution\* or body or bodies or authorit\* or administration\* or service\* or good or goods or affairs)) or legislature\*) OR SU ( ((tax or taxes or taxation) N10 (policy or policies or revenue\* or system\* or complian\* or "illicit financial flow\*")) N15 (governance or government\* or ministry or ministries or minister\* or cabinet\* or parliament\* or (region\* N3 integrat\*) or "body politic" or (political N2 (power\* or regime\* or stability or system\* or interest\*)) or state or states or democrac\* or democrati\* or intergovernment\* or inter-government\* or decentrali\* or (power N3 separat\*) or infrastructur\* or nation or nations or (public N2 (institution\* or body or bodies or authorit\* or administration\* or service\* or good or goods or affairs)) or legislature\*))

9,544

S16 TI (((budget\* or (resource\* N3 allocat\*) or expenditure or spending) N10 (plan\* or reform\* or implement\* or policy or policies or invest\* or "transfer payment\*")) N15 (governance or government\* or ministry or ministries or minister\* or cabinet\* or parliament\* or (region\* N3 integrat\*) or "body politic" or (political N2 (power\* or regime\* or stability or system\* or interest\*)) or state or states or democrac\* or democrati\* or intergovernment\* or inter-government\* or decentrali\* or (power N3 separat\*) or infrastructur\* or nation or nations or (public N2 (institution\* or body or bodies or authorit\* or administration\* or service\* or good or goods or affairs)) or legislature\*)) OR AB ( ((budget\* or (resource\* N3 allocat\*) or expenditure or spending) N10 (plan\* or reform\* or implement\* or policy or policies or invest\* or "transfer payment\*")) N15 (governance or government\* or ministry or ministries or minister\* or cabinet\* or parliament\* or (region\* N3 integrat\*) or "body politic" or (political N2 (power\* or regime\* or stability or system\* or interest\*)) or state or states or democrac\* or democrati\* or intergovernment\* or inter-government\* or decentrali\* or (power N3 separat\*) or infrastructur\* or nation or nations or (public N2 (institution\* or body or bodies or authorit\* or administration\* or service\* or good or goods or affairs)) or legislature\*)) OR SU (((budget\* or (resource\* N3 allocat\*) or expenditure or spending) N10 (plan\* or reform\* or implement\* or policy or policies or invest\* or "transfer payment\*")) N15 (governance or government\* or ministry or ministries or minister\* or cabinet\* or parliament\* or (region\* N3 integrat\*) or "body politic" or (political N2 (power\* or regime\* or stability or system\* or interest\*)) or state or states or democrac\* or democrati\* or intergovernment\* or inter-government\* or decentrali\* or (power N3 separat\*) or infrastructur\* or nation or nations or (public N2 (institution\* or body or bodies or authorit\* or administration\* or service\* or good or goods or affairs)) or legislature\*))

17,700

S15 TI ((decentrali\* or reorgani\* or re-organi\* or devolv\* or devolution\* or manag\* or policy or policies) N15 (governance or government\* or ministry or ministries or minister\* or cabinet\* or parliament\* or (region\* N3 integrat\*) or "body politic" or (political N2 (power\* or regime\* or stability or system\* or interest\*)) or state or states or democrac\* or democrati\* or intergovernment\* or inter-government\* or decentrali\* or (power N3 separat\*) or infrastructur\* or nation or nations or (public N2 (institution\* or body or bodies or authorit\* or administration\*

or service\* or good or goods or affairs)) or legislature\*) OR AB (( (decentrali\* or reorgani\* or re-organi\* or devolv\* or devolution\* or manag\* or policy or policies) N15 (governance or government\* or ministry or ministries or minister\* or cabinet\* or parliament\* or (region\* N3 integrat\*) or "body politic" or (political N2 (power\* or regime\* or stability or system\* or interest\*)) or state or states or democrac\* or democrati\* or intergovernment\* or inter-government\* or decentrali\* or (power N3 separat\*) or infrastructur\* or nation or nations or (public N2 (institution\* or body or bodies or authorit\* or administration\* or service\* or good or goods or affairs)) or legislature\*)) OR SU (( (decentrali\* or reorgani\* or re-organi\* or devolv\* or devolution\* or manag\* or policy or policies) N15 (governance or government\* or ministry or ministries or minister\* or cabinet\* or parliament\* or (region\* N3 integrat\*) or "body politic" or (political N2 (power\* or regime\* or stability or system\* or interest\*)) or state or states or democrac\* or democrati\* or intergovernment\* or inter-government\* or decentrali\* or (power N3 separat\*) or infrastructur\* or nation or nations or (public N2 (institution\* or body or bodies or authorit\* or administration\* or service\* or good or goods or affairs)) or legislature\*))

442,886

S14 TI ((target\* or counsel\* or support\* or identif\* or select\* or priorit\* or (need\* N2 assess\*) or marginal\*) N15 (governance or government\* or ministry or ministries or minister\* or cabinet\* or parliament\* or (region\* N3 integrat\*) or "body politic" or (political N2 (power\* or regime\* or stability or system\* or interest\*)) or state or states or democrac\* or democrati\* or intergovernment\* or inter-government\* or decentrali\* or (power N3 separat\*) or infrastructur\* or nation or nations or (public N2 (institution\* or body or bodies or authorit\* or administration\* or service\* or good or goods or affairs)) or legislature\*)) OR AB ((target\* or counsel\* or support\* or identif\* or select\* or priorit\* or (need\* N2 assess\*) or marginal\*) N15 (governance or government\* or ministry or ministries or minister\* or cabinet\* or parliament\* or (region\* N3 integrat\*) or "body politic" or (political N2 (power\* or regime\* or stability or system\* or interest\*)) or state or states or democrac\* or democrati\* or intergovernment\* or inter-government\* or decentrali\* or (power N3 separat\*) or infrastructur\* or nation or nations or (public N2 (institution\* or body or bodies or authorit\* or administration\* or service\* or good or goods or affairs)) or legislature\*)) OR SU ((target\* or counsel\* or support\* or identif\* or select\* or priorit\* or (need\* N2 assess\*) or marginal\*) N15 (governance or government\* or ministry or ministries or minister\* or cabinet\* or parliament\* or (region\* N3 integrat\*) or "body politic" or (political N2 (power\* or regime\* or stability or system\* or interest\*)) or state or states or democrac\* or democrati\* or intergovernment\* or inter-government\* or decentrali\* or (power N3 separat\*) or infrastructur\* or nation or nations or (public N2 (institution\* or body or bodies or authorit\* or administration\* or service\* or good or goods or affairs)) or legislature\*))

336,134

S13 TI ((manag\* or reform\* or innovat\* or performance or coordinat\* or "human resource\*" or ethic\* or recruit\* or supervis\* or compensat\* or reward\* or sanction\* or incentiv\* or ((inclus\* or work\*) N3 (culture or environment\*)) or productiv\* or accountab\*) N15 (governance or government\* or ministry or ministries or minister\* or cabinet\* or parliament\* or (region\* N3 integrat\*) or "body politic" or (political N2 (power\* or regime\* or stability or system\* or interest\*)) or state or states or democrac\* or democrati\* or intergovernment\* or inter-government\* or decentrali\* or (power N3 separat\*) or infrastructur\* or nation or nations or (public N2 (institution\* or body or bodies or authorit\* or administration\* or service\* or good or goods or affairs)) or legislature\*)) OR AB (((manag\* or reform\* or innovat\* or performance or coordinat\* or "human resource\*" or ethic\* or recruit\* or supervis\* or compensat\* or reward\* or sanction\* or incentiv\* or ((inclus\* or work\*) N3 (culture or environment\*)) or productiv\* or accountab\*) N15 (governance or government\* or ministry or ministries or minister\* or cabinet\* or parliament\* or (region\* N3 integrat\*) or "body politic" or (political N2 (power\* or regime\* or stability or system\* or interest\*)) or state or states or democrac\* or democrati\* or intergovernment\* or inter-government\* or decentrali\* or (power N3 separat\*) or infrastructur\* or nation or nations or (public N2 (institution\* or body or bodies or authorit\* or administration\* or service\* or good or goods or affairs)) or legislature\*)) OR SU (((manag\* or reform\* or

innovat\* or performance or coordinat\* or "human resource\*" or ethic\* or recruit\* or supervis\* or compensat\* or reward\* or sanction\* or incentiv\* or ((inclus\* or work\*) N3 (culture or environment\*)) or productiv\* or accountab\*) N15 (governance or government\* or ministry or ministries or minister\* or cabinet\* or parliament\* or (region\* N3 integrat\*) or "body politic" or (political N2 (power\* or regime\* or stability or system\* or interest\*)) or state or states or democrac\* or democrati\* or intergovernment\* or inter-government\* or decentrali\* or (power N3 separat\*) or infrastructur\* or nation or nations or (public N2 (institution\* or body or bodies or authorit\* or administration\* or service\* or good or goods or affairs)) or legislature\*))

398,457

S12 TI((E-government or e-governance or "digital transformation" or technology or "administrative process\*" or "information technology" or "administrative service\*" or "artificial intelligence") N15 (governance or government\* or ministry or ministries or minister\* or cabinet\* or parliament\* or (region\* N3 integrat\*) or "body politic" or (political N2 (power\* or regime\* or stability or system\* or interest\*)) or state or states or democrac\* or democrati\* or intergovernment\* or inter-government\* or decentrali\* or (power N3 separat\*) or infrastructur\* or nation or nations or (public N2 (institution\* or body or bodies or authorit\* or administration\* or service\* or good or goods or affairs)) or legislature\*)) OR AB ((E-government or e-governance or "digital transformation" or technology or "administrative process\*" or "information technology" or "administrative service\*" or "artificial intelligence") N15 (governance or government\* or ministry or ministries or minister\* or cabinet\* or parliament\* or (region\* N3 integrat\*) or "body politic" or (political N2 (power\* or regime\* or stability or system\* or interest\*)) or state or states or democrac\* or democrati\* or intergovernment\* or inter-government\* or decentrali\* or (power N3 separat\*) or infrastructur\* or nation or nations or (public N2 (institution\* or body or bodies or authorit\* or administration\* or service\* or good or goods or affairs)) or legislature\*)) OR SU ((E-government or e-governance or "digital transformation" or technology or "administrative process\*" or "information technology" or "administrative service\*" or "artificial intelligence") N15 (governance or government\* or ministry or ministries or minister\* or cabinet\* or parliament\* or (region\* N3 integrat\*) or "body politic" or (political N2 (power\* or regime\* or stability or system\* or interest\*)) or state or states or democrac\* or democrati\* or intergovernment\* or inter-government\* or decentrali\* or (power N3 separat\*) or infrastructur\* or nation or nations or (public N2 (institution\* or body or bodies or authorit\* or administration\* or service\* or good or goods or affairs)) or legislature\*))

89,910

S11 TI ( ((capacity N3 build\*) or training or skill\* or ((knowledge or information) N3 (seek\* or acquir\* or gain\*)) or (technical N4 (assist\* or help\*)) or workshop\* or (decision\* N3 (make or made or making)) or research) N15 (governance or government\* or ministry or ministries or minister\* or cabinet\* or parliament\* or (region\* N3 integrat\*) or "body politic" or (political N2 (power\* or regime\* or stability or system\* or interest\*)) or state or states or democrac\* or democrati\* or plebiscite\* or intergovernment\* or inter-government\* or decentrali\* or (power N3 separat\*) or infrastructur\* or nation or nations or (public N2 (institution\* or body or bodies or authorit\* or administration\* or service\* or good or goods or affairs)) or legislature\*)) OR AB (((capacity N3 build\*) or training or skill\* or ((knowledge or information) N3 (seek\* or acquir\* or gain\*)) or (technical N4 (assist\* or help\*)) or workshop\* or (decision\* N3 (make or made or making)) or research) N15 (governance or government\* or ministry or ministries or minister\* or cabinet\* or parliament\* or (region\* N3 integrat\*) or "body politic" or (political N2 (power\* or regime\* or stability or system\* or interest\*)) or state or states or democrac\* or democrati\* or plebiscite\* or intergovernment\* or inter-government\* or decentrali\* or (power N3 separat\*) or infrastructur\* or nation or nations or (public N2 (institution\* or body or bodies or authorit\* or administration\* or service\* or good or goods or affairs)) or legislature\*)) OR SU ( ((capacity N3 build\*) or training or skill\* or ((knowledge or information) N3 (seek\* or acquir\* or gain\*)) or (technical N4 (assist\* or help\*)) or workshop\* or (decision\* N3 (make or made or making)) or research) N15 (governance or government\* or ministry or ministries or minister\* or cabinet\* or parliament\* or (region\* N3 integrat\*) or "body politic" or (political N2 (power\* or regime\* or stability or system\* or interest\*)) or state or states or democrac\* or democrati\* or plebiscite\* or intergovernment\* or inter-government\* or decentrali\* or (power N3 separat\*) or infrastructur\* or nation or nations or (public N2 (institution\* or body or bodies or authorit\* or administration\* or service\* or good or goods or affairs)) or legislature\*))

stability or system\* or interest\*)) or state or states or democrac\* or democrati\* or plebiscite\* or intergovernment\* or inter-government\* or decentrali\* or (power N3 separat\*) or infrastructur\* or nation or nations or (public N2 (institution\* or body or bodies or authorit\* or administration\* or service\* or good or goods or affairs)) or legislature\*))

211,185

S10 TI ( ((citizen\* or stakeholder\* or ((civil\* or civic) N2 society) or communit\* or (service\* N3 provi\*)) N2 (observ\* or monitor\* or report\* or track\* or oversee\* or oversight or corrupt\* or complain\* or accountab\* or technolog\*)) N15 (governance or government\* or ministry or ministries or minister\* or cabinet\* or parliament\* or (region\* N3 integrat\*) or "body politic" or (political N2 (power\* or regime\* or stability or system\* or interest\*)) or state or states or democrac\* or democrati\* or intergovernment\* or inter-government\* or decentrali\* or (power N3 separat\*) or infrastructur\* or nation or nations or (public N2 (institution\* or body or bodies or authorit\* or administration\* or service\* or good or goods or affairs)) or legislature\*)) OR AB ( ((citizen\* or stakeholder\* or ((civil\* or civic) N2 society) or communit\* or (service\* N3 provi\*)) N2 (observ\* or monitor\* or report\* or track\* or oversee\* or oversight or corrupt\* or complain\* or accountab\* or technolog\*)) N15 (governance or government\* or ministry or ministries or minister\* or cabinet\* or parliament\* or (region\* N3 integrat\*) or "body politic" or (political N2 (power\* or regime\* or stability or system\* or interest\*)) or state or states or democrac\* or democrati\* or intergovernment\* or inter-government\* or decentrali\* or (power N3 separat\*) or infrastructur\* or nation or nations or (public N2 (institution\* or body or bodies or authorit\* or administration\* or service\* or good or goods or affairs)) or legislature\*)) OR SU ( ((citizen\* or stakeholder\* or ((civil\* or civic) N2 society) or communit\* or (service\* N3 provi\*)) N2 (observ\* or monitor\* or report\* or track\* or oversee\* or oversight or corrupt\* or complain\* or accountab\* or technolog\*)) N15 (governance or government\* or ministry or ministries or minister\* or cabinet\* or parliament\* or (region\* N3 integrat\*) or "body politic" or (political N2 (power\* or regime\* or stability or system\* or interest\*)) or state or states or democrac\* or democrati\* or intergovernment\* or inter-government\* or decentrali\* or (power N3 separat\*) or infrastructur\* or nation or nations or (public N2 (institution\* or body or bodies or authorit\* or administration\* or service\* or good or goods or affairs)) or legislature\*))

2,585

S9 TI ( (performance N3 (standard\* or monitor\*)) N15 (governance or government\* or ministry or ministries or minister\* or cabinet\* or parliament\* or (region\* N3 integrat\*) or "body politic" or (political N2 (power\* or regime\* or stability or system\* or interest\*)) or state or states or democrac\* or democrati\* or intergovernment\* or inter-government\* or decentrali\* or (power N3 separat\*) or infrastructur\* or nation or nations or (public N2 (institution\* or body or bodies or authorit\* or administration\* or service\* or good or goods or affairs)) or legislature\*)) OR AB ( (performance N3 (standard\* or monitor\*)) N15 (governance or government\* or ministry or ministries or minister\* or cabinet\* or parliament\* or (region\* N3 integrat\*) or "body politic" or (political N2 (power\* or regime\* or stability or system\* or interest\*)) or state or states or democrac\* or democrati\* or intergovernment\* or inter-government\* or decentrali\* or (power N3 separat\*) or infrastructur\* or nation or nations or (public N2 (institution\* or body or bodies or authorit\* or administration\* or service\* or good or goods or affairs)) or legislature\*)) OR SU ( (performance N3 (standard\* or monitor\*)) N15 (governance or government\* or ministry or ministries or minister\* or cabinet\* or parliament\* or (region\* N3 integrat\*) or "body politic" or (political N2 (power\* or regime\* or stability or system\* or interest\*)) or state or states or democrac\* or democrati\* or intergovernment\* or inter-government\* or decentrali\* or (power N3 separat\*) or infrastructur\* or nation or nations or (public N2 (institution\* or body or bodies or authorit\* or administration\* or service\* or good or goods or affairs)) or legislature\*))

1,152

S8 TI ( ("open data" or "freedom of information") ) OR AB ( ("open data" or "freedom of information") ) OR SU ( ("open data" or "freedom of information") )

8,419

S7 TI ( ((compliance or compliant) N3 (standard\* or reform\* or institution\* or policy or policies or transparen\*)) N15 (governance or government\* or ministry or ministries or minister\* or cabinet\* or parliament\* or (region\* N3 integrat\*) or "body politic" or (political N2 (power\* or regime\* or stability or system\* or interest\*)) or state or states or democrac\* or democrati\* or intergovernment\* or inter-government\* or decentrali\* or (power N3 separat\*) or infrastructur\* or nation or nations or (public N2 (institution\* or body or bodies or authorit\* or administration\* or service\* or good or goods or affairs)) or legislature\*)) OR AB ( ((compliance or compliant) N3 (standard\* or reform\* or institution\* or policy or policies or transparen\*)) N15 (governance or government\* or ministry or ministries or minister\* or cabinet\* or parliament\* or (region\* N3 integrat\*) or "body politic" or (political N2 (power\* or regime\* or stability or system\* or interest\*)) or state or states or democrac\* or democrati\* or intergovernment\* or inter-government\* or decentrali\* or (power N3 separat\*) or infrastructur\* or nation or nations or (public N2 (institution\* or body or bodies or authorit\* or administration\* or service\* or good or goods or affairs)) or legislature\*)) OR SU ( ((compliance or compliant) N3 (standard\* or reform\* or institution\* or policy or policies or transparen\*)) N15 (governance or government\* or ministry or ministries or minister\* or cabinet\* or parliament\* or (region\* N3 integrat\*) or "body politic" or (political N2 (power\* or regime\* or stability or system\* or interest\*)) or state or states or democrac\* or democrati\* or intergovernment\* or inter-government\* or decentrali\* or (power N3 separat\*) or infrastructur\* or nation or nations or (public N2 (institution\* or body or bodies or authorit\* or administration\* or service\* or good or goods or affairs)) or legislature\*))

590

S6 TI ( ((budget\* or financ\* or audit\* or fraud\* or embezzl\* or "illicit financial") N10 (complian\* or performance or "internal control\*" or "external control\*" or inspect\* or procur\* or corrupt\* or track\* or (information N3 shar\*) or accountab\* or monitor\*)) N15 (governance or government\* or ministry or ministries or minister\* or cabinet\* or parliament\* or (region\* N3 integrat\*) or "body politic" or (political N2 (power\* or regime\* or stability or system\* or interest\*)) or state or states or democrac\* or democrati\* or intergovernment\* or inter-government\* or decentrali\* or (power N3 separat\*) or infrastructur\* or nation or nations or (public N2 (institution\* or body or bodies or authorit\* or administration\* or service\* or good or goods or affairs)) or legislature\*)) OR AB ( ((budget\* or financ\* or audit\* or fraud\* or embezzl\* or "illicit financial") N10 (complian\* or performance or "internal control\*" or "external control\*" or inspect\* or procur\* or corrupt\* or track\* or (information N3 shar\*) or accountab\* or monitor\*)) N15 (governance or government\* or ministry or ministries or minister\* or cabinet\* or parliament\* or (region\* N3 integrat\*) or "body politic" or (political N2 (power\* or regime\* or stability or system\* or interest\*)) or state or states or democrac\* or democrati\* or intergovernment\* or inter-government\* or decentrali\* or (power N3 separat\*) or infrastructur\* or nation or nations or (public N2 (institution\* or body or bodies or authorit\* or administration\* or service\* or good or goods or affairs)) or legislature\*)) OR SU ( ((budget\* or financ\* or audit\* or fraud\* or embezzl\* or "illicit financial") N10 (complian\* or performance or "internal control\*" or "external control\*" or inspect\* or procur\* or corrupt\* or track\* or (information N3 shar\*) or accountab\* or monitor\*)) N15 (governance or government\* or ministry or ministries or minister\* or cabinet\* or parliament\* or (region\* N3 integrat\*) or "body politic" or (political N2 (power\* or regime\* or stability or system\* or interest\*)) or state or states or democrac\* or democrati\* or intergovernment\* or inter-government\* or decentrali\* or (power N3 separat\*) or infrastructur\* or nation or nations or (public N2 (institution\* or body or bodies or authorit\* or administration\* or service\* or good or goods or affairs)) or legislature\*))

6,285

S5 S2 OR S3 OR S4

4,013,343

S4 TI ( ("systematic review" or "literature review" or "gap map" or "evidence map" or EGM or "scoping review" or "rapid review" or "evidence review") ) OR AB ( ("systematic review" or "literature review" or "gap map" or "evidence map" or EGM or "scoping review" or "rapid review" or "evidence review") ) OR SU ( ("systematic review" or "literature review" or "gap map" or "evidence map" or EGM or "scoping review" or "rapid review" or "evidence review") )

194,403

S3 TI ( (random\* or experiment\* or (match\* N2 (propensity or coarsened or covariate)) or "propensity score" or ("difference in difference\*" or "difference-in-difference\*" or "differences in difference\*" or "differences-in-difference\*" or "double difference\*") or ("quasi-experimental" or "quasi experimental" or "quasi-experiment" or "quasi experiment") or ((estimator or counterfactual) and evaluation\*) or "instrumental variable\*" or (IV N2 (estimation or approach)) or "regression discontinuity" or "time series" or "segment\* regression" or (non N2 participant\*) or ((control or comparison) N2 (group\* or condition\* or area\* or intervention))) ) OR AB ( (random\* or experiment\* or (match\* N2 (propensity or coarsened or covariate)) or "propensity score" or ("difference in difference\*" or "difference-in-difference\*" or "differences in difference\*" or "differences-in-difference\*" or "double difference\*") or ("quasi-experimental" or "quasi experimental" or "quasi-experiment" or "quasi experiment") or ((estimator or counterfactual) and evaluation\*) or "instrumental variable\*" or (IV N2 (estimation or approach)) or "regression discontinuity" or "time series" or "segment\* regression" or (non N2 participant\*) or ((control or comparison) N2 (group\* or condition\* or area\* or intervention))) ) OR SU ( (random\* or experiment\* or (match\* N2 (propensity or coarsened or covariate)) or "propensity score" or ("difference in difference\*" or "difference-in-difference\*" or "differences in difference\*" or "differences-in-difference\*" or "double difference\*") or ("quasi-experimental" or "quasi experimental" or "quasi-experiment" or "quasi experiment") or ((estimator or counterfactual) and evaluation\*) or "instrumental variable\*" or (IV N2 (estimation or approach)) or "regression discontinuity" or "time series" or "segment\* regression" or (non N2 participant\*) or ((control or comparison) N2 (group\* or condition\* or area\* or intervention))) )

3,750,754

S2 TI ( ("process tracing" or (outcome\* N2 harvest\*) or "realist evaluation" or (qualitative N2 ("comparative analysis" or study or assessment or analysis or evaluation)) or QCA or "general elimination method\*" or "impact assessment" or QuIP or (contribution N2 (analysis or trace or tracing))) ) OR AB ( ("process tracing" or (outcome\* N2 harvest\*) or "realist evaluation" or (qualitative N2 ("comparative analysis" or study or assessment or analysis or evaluation)) or QCA or "general elimination method\*" or "impact assessment" or QuIP or (contribution N2 (analysis or trace or tracing))) ) OR SU ( ("process tracing" or (outcome\* N2 harvest\*) or "realist evaluation" or (qualitative N2 ("comparative analysis" or study or assessment or analysis or evaluation)) or QCA or "general elimination method\*" or "impact assessment" or QuIP or (contribution N2 (analysis or trace or tracing))) )

137,012

S1 TI ( ( (afghanistan or albania or algeria or "american samoa" or angola or antigua or barbuda or argentina or armenia or armenian or aruba or azerbaijan or bahrain or bangladesh or barbados or belarus or byelarus or belorussia or byelorussian or belize or benin or dahomey or bhutan or bolivia or bosnia or herzegovina or botswana or brazil or brasil or bulgaria or "burkina faso" or "burkina fasso" or "upper volta" or burundi or urundi or "cabo verde" or "cape verde" or cambodia or kampuchea or cameroon or cameron or cameroun or "central african republic" or "ubangi shari" or chad or chile or china or colombia or comoros or comoro islands or "iles comores" or mayotte or "democratic republic of the congo" or "democratic republic congo" or congo or zaire or "costa rica" or "cote divoire" or "cote d ivoire" or "cote divoire" or "cote d ivoire" or "ivory coast" or croatia or cuba or cyprus or "czech republic" or djibouti or dominica or "dominican republic" or ecuador or egypt or "united arab republic" or "el salvador" or "equatorial guinea" or eritrea or estonia or eswatini or swaziland or ethiopia or fiji or gabon or "gabonese republic" or gambia or "georgia (republic)" or georgian or ghana or gibraltar or

greece or grenada or guam or guatemala or guinea or "guinea bissau" or guyana or haiti or hispaniola or honduras or hungary or india or indonesia or timor or iran or iraq or jamaica or jordan or kazakhstan or kazakh or kenya or "democratic peoples republic of korea" or "republic of korea" or "north korea" or "south korea" or korea or kosovo or kyrgyzstan or kirghizia or kirgizstan or "kyrgyz republic" or kirghiz or laos or "lao pdr" or "lao people's democratic republic" or latvia or lebanon or "lebanese republic" or lesotho or liberia or libya or "libyan arab jamahiriya" or lithuania or macau or macao or "republic of north macedonia" or macedonia or madagascar or "malagasy republic" or malawi or malaysia or "malay federation" or "malaya federation" or maldives or "indian ocean islands" or "indian ocean" or mali or malta or micronesia or "federated states of micronesia" or kiribati or "marshall islands" or nauru or "northern mariana islands" or palau or tuvalu or mauritania or mauritius or mexico or moldova or moldovian or mongolia or montenegro or morocco or ifni or mozambique or myanmar or burma or namibia or nepal or nicaragua or niger or nigeria or oman or muscat or pakistan or panama or "papua new guinea" or "new guinea" or paraguay or peru or philippines or philipines or phillipines or phillippines or poland or "polish people's republic" or portugal or "portuguese republic" or "puerto rico" or romania or russia or "russian federation" or rwanda or ruanda or samoa or "pacific islands" or polynesia or "samoan islands" or "navigator island" or "navigator islands" or "sao tome and principe" or "saudi arabia" or senegal or serbia or seychelles or "sierra leone" or slovakia or "slovak republic" or slovenia or melanesia or "solomon island" or "solomon islands" or "norfolk island" or "norfolk islands" or somalia or "south africa" or "south sudan" or "sri lanka" or "saint kitts and nevis" or "st. kitts and nevis" or "saint lucia" or "st. lucia" or "saint vincent and the grenadines" or "saint vincent" or "st. vincent" or grenadines or sudan or suriname or surinam or syria or "syrian arab republic" or tajikistan or tadjikistan or tadjikistan or tadjik or tanzania or thailand or siam or "timor leste" or "east timor" or togo or "togolese republic" or tonga or "trinidad and tobago" or trinidad or tobago or tunisia or turkey or turkmenistan or turkmen or uganda or ukraine or uruguay or uzbekistan or uzbek or vanuatu or "new hebrides" or venezuela or vietnam or "viet nam" or "middle east" or "west bank" or gaza or palestine or yemen or yugoslavia or zambia or zimbabwe or "global south" or "africa south of the sahara" or "sub-saharan africa\*" or "subsaharan africa\*" or "africa, central" or "central africa\*" or "africa, northern" or "north africa\*" or "northern africa\*" or magreb or maghrib or sahara\* or "africa, southern" or "southern africa\*" or "africa, eastern" or "east africa\*" or "eastern africa\*" or "africa, western" or "west africa\*" or "western africa\*" or "west indies" or "indian ocean islands" or caribbean or "central america\*" or "latin america\*" or "south and central america\*" or "south america\*" or "asia, central" or "central asia\*" or "asia, northern" or "north asia\*" or "northern asia\*" or "asia, southeastern" or "southeastern asia\*" or "south eastern asia\*" or "southeast asia\*" or "south east asia\*" or "asia, western" or "western asia\*" or "europe, eastern" or "east europe\*" or "eastern europe\*" or "developing country" or "developing countries" or "developing nation\*" or "developing population\*" or "developing world" or "less developed countr\*" or "less developed nation\*" or "less developed population\*" or "less developed world" or "lesser developed countr\*" or "lesser developed nation\*" or "lesser developed population\*" or "lesser developed world" or "under developed countr\*" or "under developed nation\*" or "under developed population\*" or "under developed world" or "underdeveloped countr\*" or "underdeveloped nation\*" or "underdeveloped population\*" or "underdeveloped world" or "middle income countr\*" or "middle income nation\*" or "middle income population\*" or "low income countr\*" or "low income nation\*" or "low income population\*" or "lower income countr\*" or "lower income nation\*" or "lower income population\*" or "underserved countr\*" or "underserved nation\*" or "underserved population\*" or "underserved world" or "under served countr\*" or "under served nation\*" or "under served population\*" or "under served world" or "deprived countr\*" or "deprived nation\*" or "deprived population\*" or "deprived world" or "poor countr\*" or "poor nation\*" or "poor population\*" or "poor world" or "poorer countr\*" or "poorer nation\*" or "poorer population\*" or "poorer world" or "developing econom\*" or "less developed econom\*" or "lesser developed econom\*" or "under developed econom\*" or "underdeveloped econom\*" or "middle income econom\*" or "low income econom\*" or "lower income econom\*" or "low gdp" or "low gnp" or "low gross domestic" or "low gross national" or "lower gdp" or "lower gnp" or "lower gross domestic" or

"lower gross national" or lmic or lmicr or "third world" or "lami countr\*" or "transitional countr\*" or "emerging economies" or "emerging nation\*") ) OR AB ( ( (afghanistan or albania or algeria or "american samoa" or angola or antigua or barbuda or argentina or armenia or armenian or aruba or azerbaijan or bahrain or bangladesh or barbados or belarus or byelarus or belorussia or byelorussian or belize or benin or dahomey or bhutan or bolivia or bosnia or herzegovina or botswana or brazil or brasil or bulgaria or "burkina faso" or "burkina fasso" or "upper volta" or burundi or urundi or "cabo verde" or "cape verde" or cambodia or kampuchea or cameroon or cameron or cameroun or "central african republic" or "ubangi shari" or chad or chile or china or colombia or comoros or comoro islands or "iles comores" or mayotte or "democratic republic of the congo" or "democratic republic congo" or congo or zaire or "costa rica" or "cote divoire" or "cote d ivoire" or "cote divoire" or "cote d ivoire" or "ivory coast" or croatia or cuba or cyprus or "czech republic" or djibouti or dominica or "dominican republic" or ecuador or egypt or "united arab republic" or "el salvador" or "equatorial guinea" or eritrea or estonia or eswatini or swaziland or ethiopia or fiji or gabon or "gabonese republic" or gambia or "georgia (republic)" or georgian or ghana or gibraltar or greece or grenada or guam or guatemala or guinea or "guinea bissau" or guyana or haiti or hispaniola or honduras or hungary or india or indonesia or timor or iran or iraq or jamaica or jordan or kazakhstan or kazakh or kenya or "democratic peoples republic of korea" or "republic of korea" or "north korea" or "south korea" or korea or kosovo or kyrgyzstan or kirghizia or kirgizstan or "kyrgyz republic" or kirghiz or laos or "lao pdr" or "lao people's democratic republic" or latvia or lebanon or "lebanese republic" or lesotho or liberia or libya or "libyan arab jamahiriya" or lithuania or macau or macao or "republic of north macedonia" or macedonia or madagascar or "malagasy republic" or malawi or malaysia or "malay federation" or "malaya federation" or maldives or "indian ocean islands" or "indian ocean" or mali or malta or micronesia or "federated states of micronesia" or kiribati or "marshall islands" or nauru or "northern mariana islands" or palau or tuvalu or mauritania or mauritius or mexico or moldova or moldovian or mongolia or montenegro or morocco or ifni or mozambique or myanmar or burma or namibia or nepal or nicaragua or niger or nigeria or oman or muscat or pakistan or panama or "papua new guinea" or "new guinea" or paraguay or peru or philippines or philipines or phillippines or philippines or poland or "polish people's republic" or portugal or "portuguese republic" or "puerto rico" or romania or russia or "russian federation" or rwanda or ruanda or samoa or "pacific islands" or polynesia or "samoan islands" or "navigator island" or "navigator islands" or "sao tome and principe" or "saudi arabia" or senegal or serbia or seychelles or "sierra leone" or slovakia or "slovak republic" or slovenia or melanesia or "solomon island" or "solomon islands" or "norfolk island" or "norfolk islands" or somalia or "south africa" or "south sudan" or "sri lanka" or "saint kitts and nevis" or "st. kitts and nevis" or "saint lucia" or "st. lucia" or "saint vincent and the grenadines" or "saint vincent" or "st. vincent" or grenadines or sudan or suriname or surinam or syria or "syrian arab republic" or tajikistan or tadjikistan or tadhikistan or tadhik or tanzania or thailand or siam or "timor leste" or "east timor" or togo or "togolese republic" or tonga or "trinidad and tobago" or trinidad or tobago or tunisia or turkey or turkmenistan or turkmen or uganda or ukraine or uruguay or uzbekistan or uzbek or vanuatu or "new hebrides" or venezuela or vietnam or "viet nam" or "middle east" or "west bank" or gaza or palestine or yemen or yugoslavia or zambia or zimbabwe or "global south" or "africa south of the sahara" or "sub-saharan africa\*" or "subsaharan africa\*" or "africa, central" or "central africa\*" or "africa, northern" or "north africa\*" or "northern africa\*" or magreb or maghrib or sahara\* or "africa, southern" or "southern africa\*" or "africa, eastern" or "east africa\*" or "eastern africa\*" or "africa, western" or "west africa\*" or "western africa\*" or "west indies" or "indian ocean islands" or caribbean or "central america\*" or "latin america\*" or "south and central america\*" or "south america\*" or "asia, central" or "central asia\*" or "asia, northern" or "north asia\*" or "northern asia\*" or "asia, southeastern" or "southeastern asia\*" or "south eastern asia\*" or "southeast asia\*" or "south east asia\*" or "asia, western" or "western asia\*" or "europe, eastern" or "east europe\*" or "eastern europe\*" or "developing country" or "developing countries" or "developing nation\*" or "developing population\*" or "developing world" or "less developed countr\*" or "less developed nation\*" or "less developed population\*" or "less developed world" or "lesser developed countr\*" or "lesser developed nation\*" or "lesser developed population\*" or "lesser developed world" or "under



developed countr\*" or "under developed nation\*" or "under developed population\*" or "under developed world" or "underdeveloped countr\*" or "underdeveloped nation\*" or "underdeveloped population\*" or "underdeveloped world" or "middle income countr\*" or "middle income nation\*" or "middle income population\*" or "low income countr\*" or "low income nation\*" or "low income population\*" or "lower income countr\*" or "lower income nation\*" or "lower income population\*" or "underserved countr\*" or "underserved nation\*" or "underserved population\*" or "underserved world" or "under served countr\*" or "under served nation\*" or "under served population\*" or "under served world" or "deprived countr\*" or "deprived nation\*" or "deprived population\*" or "deprived world" or "poor countr\*" or "poor nation\*" or "poor population\*" or "poor world" or "poorer countr\*" or "poorer nation\*" or "poorer population\*" or "poorer world" or "developing econom\*" or "less developed econom\*" or "lesser developed econom\*" or "under developed econom\*" or "underdeveloped econom\*" or "middle income econom\*" or "low income econom\*" or "lower income econom\*" or "low gdp" or "low gnp" or "low gross domestic" or "low gross national" or "lower gdp" or "lower gnp" or "lower gross domestic" or "lower gross national" or Imic or Imics or "third world" or "lami countr\*" or "transitional countr\*" or "emerging economies" or "emerging nation\*")) ) OR SU ( ( (afghanistan or albania or algeria or "american samoa" or angola or antigua or barbuda or argentina or armenia or armenian or aruba or azerbaijan or bahrain or bangladesh or barbados or belarus or byelarus or belorussia or byelorussian or belize or benin or dahomey or bhutan or bolivia or bosnia or herzegovina or botswana or brazil or brasil or bulgaria or "burkina faso" or "burkina fasso" or "upper volta" or burundi or urundi or "cabo verde" or "cape verde" or cambodia or kampuchea or cameroon or cameron or cameroun or "central african republic" or "ubangi shari" or chad or chile or china or colombia or comoros or comoro islands or "iles comores" or mayotte or "democratic republic of the congo" or "democratic republic congo" or congo or zaire or "costa rica" or "cote divoire" or "cote d ivoire" or "cote divoire" or "cote d ivoire" or "ivory coast" or croatia or cuba or cyprus or "czech republic" or djibouti or dominica or "dominican republic" or ecuador or egypt or "united arab republic" or "el salvador" or "equatorial guinea" or eritrea or estonia or eswatini or swaziland or ethiopia or fiji or gabon or "gabonese republic" or gambia or "georgia (republic) " or georgian or ghana or gibraltar or greece or grenada or guam or guatemala or guinea or "guinea bissau" or guyana or haiti or hispaniola or honduras or hungary or india or indonesia or timor or iran or iraq or jamaica or jordan or kazakhstan or kazakh or kenya or "democratic peoples republic of korea" or "republic of korea" or "north korea" or "south korea" or korea or kosovo or kyrgyzstan or kirghizia or kirgizstan or "kyrgyz republic" or kirghiz or laos or "lao pdr" or "lao people's democratic republic" or latvia or lebanon or "lebanese republic" or lesotho or liberia or libya or "libyan arab jamahiriya" or lithuania or macau or macao or "republic of north macedonia" or macedonia or madagascar or "malagasy republic" or malawi or malaysia or "malay federation" or "malaya federation" or maldives or "indian ocean islands" or "indian ocean" or mali or malta or micronesia or "federated states of micronesia" or kiribati or "marshall islands" or nauru or "northern mariana islands" or palau or tuvalu or mauritania or mauritius or mexico or moldova or moldovian or mongolia or montenegro or morocco or ifni or mozambique or myanmar or burma or namibia or nepal or nicaragua or niger or nigeria or oman or muscat or pakistan or panama or "papua new guinea" or "new guinea" or paraguay or peru or philippines or philipines or phillipines or phillippines or poland or "polish people's republic" or portugal or "portuguese republic" or "puerto rico" or romania or russia or "russian federation" or rwnda or ruanda or samoa or "pacific islands" or polynesia or "samoan islands" or "navigator island" or "navigator islands" or "sao tome and principe" or "saudi arabia" or senegal or serbia or seychelles or "sierra leone" or slovakia or "slovak republic" or slovenia or melanesia or "solomon island" or "solomon islands" or "norfolk island" or "norfolk islands" or somalia or "south africa" or "south sudan" or "sri lanka" or "saint kitts and nevis" or "st. kitts and nevis" or "saint lucia" or "st. lucia" or "saint vincent and the grenadines" or "saint vincent" or "st. vincent" or grenadines or sudan or suriname or surinam or syria or "syrian arab republic" or tajikistan or tadjikistan or tadhikistan or tadhik or tanzania or thailand or siam or "timor leste" or "east timor" or togo or "togolese republic" or tonga or "trinidad and tobago" or trinidad or tobago or tunisia or turkey or turkmenistan or turkmen or uganda or ukraine or uruguay or uzbekistan or uzbek or vanuatu or "new hebrides" or

venezuela or vietnam or "viet nam" or "middle east" or "west bank" or gaza or palestine or yemen or yugoslavia or zambia or zimbabwe or "global south" or "africa south of the sahara" or "sub-saharan africa\*" or "subsaharan africa\*" or "africa, central" or "central africa\*" or "africa, northern" or "north africa\*" or "northern africa\*" or magreb or maghrib or sahara\* or "africa, southern" or "southern africa\*" or "africa, eastern" or "east africa\*" or "eastern africa\*" or "africa, western" or "west africa\*" or "western africa\*" or "west indies" or "indian ocean islands" or caribbean or "central america\*" or "latin america\*" or "south and central america\*" or "south america\*" or "asia, central" or "central asia\*" or "asia, northern" or "north asia\*" or "northern asia\*" or "asia, southeastern" or "southeastern asia\*" or "south eastern asia\*" or "southeast asia\*" or "south east asia\*" or "asia, western" or "western asia\*" or "europe, eastern" or "east europe\*" or "eastern europe\*" or "developing country" or "developing countries" or "developing nation\*" or "developing population\*" or "developing world" or "less developed countr\*" or "less developed nation\*" or "less developed population\*" or "less developed world" or "lesser developed countr\*" or "lesser developed nation\*" or "lesser developed population\*" or "lesser developed world" or "under developed countr\*" or "under developed nation\*" or "under developed population\*" or "under developed world" or "underdeveloped countr\*" or "underdeveloped nation\*" or "underdeveloped population\*" or "underdeveloped world" or "middle income countr\*" or "middle income nation\*" or "middle income population\*" or "low income countr\*" or "low income nation\*" or "low income population\*" or "lower income countr\*" or "lower income nation\*" or "lower income population\*" or "underserved countr\*" or "underserved nation\*" or "underserved population\*" or "underserved world" or "under served countr\*" or "under served nation\*" or "under served population\*" or "under served world" or "deprived countr\*" or "deprived nation\*" or "deprived population\*" or "deprived world" or "poor countr\*" or "poor nation\*" or "poor population\*" or "poor world" or "poorer countr\*" or "poorer nation\*" or "poorer population\*" or "poorer world" or "developing econom\*" or "less developed econom\*" or "lesser developed econom\*" or "under developed econom\*" or "underdeveloped econom\*" or "middle income econom\*" or "low income econom\*" or "lower income econom\*" or "low gdp" or "low gnp" or "low gross domestic" or "low gross national" or "lower gdp" or "lower gnp" or "lower gross domestic" or "lower gross national" or lmic or lmics or "third world" or "lami countr\*" or "transitional countr\*" or "emerging economies" or "emerging nation\*" ) )

3,593,827

## **2. Econlit (Ovid) <1886 to October 14, 2021> Searched 20<sup>th</sup> October 2021**

1 (afghanistan or albania or algeria or "american samoa" or angola or antigua or barbuda or argentina or armenia or armenian or aruba or azerbaijan or bahrain or bangladesh or barbados or belarus or byelarus or belorussia or byelorussian or belize or benin or dahomey or bhutan or bolivia or bosnia or herzegovina or botswana or brazil or brasil or bulgaria or "burkina faso" or "burkina fasso" or "upper volta" or burundi or urundi or "cabo verde" or "cape verde" or cambodia or kampuchea or cameroon or cameron or cameroun or "central african republic" or "ubangi shari" or chad or chile or china or colombia or comoros or comoro islands or "iles comores" or mayotte or "democratic republic of the congo" or "democratic republic congo" or congo or zaire or "costa rica" or "cote divoire" or "cote d ivoire" or "cote divoire" or "cote d ivoire" or "ivory coast" or croatia or cuba or cyprus or "czech republic" or djibouti or dominica or "dominican republic" or ecuador or egypt or "united arab republic" or "el salvador" or "equatorial guinea" or eritrea or estonia or eswatini or swaziland or ethiopia or fiji or gabon or "gabonese republic" or gambia or "georgia (republic) " or georgian or ghana or gibraltar or greece or grenada or guam or guatemala or guinea or "guinea bissau" or guyana or haiti or hispaniola or honduras or hungary or india or indonesia or timor or iran or iraq or jamaica or jordan or kazakhstan or kazakh or kenya or "democratic peoples republic of korea" or "republic of korea" or "north korea" or "south korea" or korea or kosovo or kyrgyzstan or kirghizia or

kirgizstan or "kyrgyz republic" or kirghiz or laos or "lao pdr" or "lao people's democratic republic" or latvia or lebanon or "lebanese republic" or lesotho or liberia or libya or "libyan arab jamahiriya" or lithuania or macau or macao or "republic of north macedonia" or macedonia or madagascar or "malagasy republic" or malawi or malaysia or "malay federation" or "malaya federation" or maldives or "indian ocean islands" or "indian ocean" or mali or malta or micronesia or "federated states of micronesia" or kiribati or "marshall islands" or nauru or "northern mariana islands" or palau or tuvalu or mauritania or mauritius or mexico or moldova or moldovian or mongolia or montenegro or morocco or ifni or mozambique or myanmar or burma or namibia or nepal or nicaragua or niger or nigeria or oman or muscat or pakistan or panama or "papua new guinea" or "new guinea" or paraguay or peru or philippines or philipines or philippines or poland or "polish people's republic" or portugal or "portuguese republic" or "puerto rico" or romania or russia or "russian federation" or rwanda or ruanda or samoa or "pacific islands" or polynesia or "samoan islands" or "navigator island" or "navigator islands" or "sao tome and principe" or "saudi arabia" or senegal or serbia or seychelles or "sierra leone" or slovakia or "slovak republic" or slovenia or melanesia or "solomon island" or "solomon islands" or "norfolk island" or "norfolk islands" or somalia or "south africa" or "south sudan" or "sri lanka" or "saint kitts and nevis" or "st. kitts and nevis" or "saint lucia" or "st. lucia" or "saint vincent and the grenadines" or "saint vincent" or "st. vincent" or grenadines or sudan or suriname or surinam or syria or "syrian arab republic" or tajikistan or tadjikistan or tadjikistan or tadjik or tanzania or thailand or siam or "timor leste" or "east timor" or togo or "togolese republic" or tonga or "trinidad and tobago" or trinidad or tobago or tunisia or turkey or turkmenistan or turkmen or uganda or ukraine or uruguay or uzbekistan or uzbek or vanuatu or "new hebrides" or venezuela or vietnam or "viet nam" or "middle east" or "west bank" or gaza or palestine or yemen or yugoslavia or zambia or zimbabwe or "global south" or "africa south of the sahara" or "sub-saharan africa\*" or "subsaharan africa\*" or "africa, central" or "central africa\*" or "africa, northern" or "north africa\*" or "northern africa\*" or magreb or maghrib or sahara\* or "africa, southern" or "southern africa\*" or "africa, eastern" or "east africa\*" or "eastern africa\*" or "africa, western" or "west africa\*" or "western africa\*" or "west indies" or "indian ocean islands" or caribbean or "central america\*" or "latin america\*" or "south and central america\*" or "south america\*" or "asia, central" or "central asia\*" or "asia, northern" or "north asia\*" or "northern asia\*" or "asia, southeastern" or "southeastern asia\*" or "south eastern asia\*" or "southeast asia\*" or "south east asia\*" or "asia, western" or "western asia\*" or "europe, eastern" or "east europe\*" or "eastern europe\*" or "developing country" or "developing countries" or "developing nation\*" or "developing population\*" or "developing world" or "less developed countr\*" or "less developed nation\*" or "less developed population\*" or "less developed world" or "lesser developed countr\*" or "lesser developed nation\*" or "lesser developed population\*" or "lesser developed world" or "under developed countr\*" or "under developed nation\*" or "under developed population\*" or "under developed world" or "underdeveloped countr\*" or "underdeveloped nation\*" or "underdeveloped population\*" or "underdeveloped world" or "middle income countr\*" or "middle income nation\*" or "middle income population\*" or "low income countr\*" or "low income nation\*" or "low income population\*" or "lower income countr\*" or "lower income nation\*" or "lower income population\*" or "underserved countr\*" or "underserved nation\*" or "underserved population\*" or "underserved world" or "under served countr\*" or "under served nation\*" or "under served population\*" or "under served world" or "deprived countr\*" or "deprived nation\*" or "deprived population\*" or "deprived world" or "poor countr\*" or "poor nation\*" or "poor population\*" or "poor world" or "poorer countr\*" or "poorer nation\*" or "poorer population\*" or "poorer world" or "developing econom\*" or "less developed econom\*" or "lesser developed econom\*" or "under developed econom\*" or "underdeveloped econom\*" or "middle income econom\*" or "low income econom\*" or "lower income econom\*" or "low gdp" or "low gnp" or "low gross domestic" or "low gross national" or "lower gdp" or "lower gnp" or "lower gross domestic" or "lower gross national" or lmic or lmics or "third world" or "lami countr\*" or "transitional countr\*" or "emerging economies" or "emerging nation\*").ti,ab,sh,ct,gr. (394445)

2 ("process tracing" or (outcome\* adj2 harvest\*) or "realist evaluation" or (qualitative adj2 ("comparative analysis" or study or assessment or analysis or evaluation)) or QCA or "general elimination method\*" or "impact assessment" or QulP or (contribution adj2 (analysis or trace or tracing))).ti,ab,sh. (3835)

3 (random\* or experiment\* or (match\* adj2 (propensity or coarsened or covariate)) or "propensity score" or ("difference in difference\*" or "difference-in-difference\*" or "differences in difference\*" or "differences-in-difference\*" or "double difference\*") or ("quasi-experimental" or "quasi experimental" or "quasi-experiment" or "quasi experiment") or ((estimator or counterfactual) and evaluation\*) or "instrumental variable\*" or (IV adj2 (estimation or approach)) or "regression discontinuity" or "time series" or "segment\* regression" or (non adj2 participant\*) or ((control or comparison) adj2 (group\* or condition\* or area\* or intervention))).ti,ab,sh. (115722)

4 ("systematic review" or "literature review" or "gap map" or "evidence map" or EGM or "scoping review" or "rapid review" or "evidence review").ti,ab,sh. (4087)

5 2 or 3 or 4 (123138)

6 ((budget\* or financ\* or audit\* or fraud\* or embezzl\* or "illicit financial") adj10 (compliance\* or performance or "internal control\*" or "external control\*" or inspect\* or procur\* or corrupt\* or track\* or (information adj3 shar\*) or accountab\* or monitor\*) adj5 (governance or government\* or ministry or ministries or minister\* or cabinet\* or parliament\* or (region\* adj3 integrat\*) or "body politic" or (political adj2 (power\* or regime\* or stability or system\* or interest\*)) or state or states or democrac\* or democrati\* or intergovernment\* or inter-government\* or decentrali\* or (power adj3 separat\*) or infrastructur\* or nation or nations or (public adj2 (institution\* or body or bodies or authorit\* or administration\* or service\* or good or goods or affairs)) or legislature\*).ti,ab,sh. (1131)

7 ((compliance or compliant) adj3 (standard\* or reform\* or institution\* or policy or policies or transparen\*) adj15 (governance or government\* or ministry or ministries or minister\* or cabinet\* or parliament\* or (region\* adj3 integrat\*) or "body politic" or (political adj2 (power\* or regime\* or stability or system\* or interest\*)) or state or states or democrac\* or democrati\* or intergovernment\* or inter-government\* or decentrali\* or (power adj3 separat\*) or infrastructur\* or nation or nations or (public adj2 (institution\* or body or bodies or authorit\* or administration\* or service\* or good or goods or affairs)) or legislature\*).ti,ab,sh. (79)

8 ("open data" or "freedom of information").ti,ab,sh. (185)

9 (performance adj3 (standard\* or monitor\*) adj15 (governance or government\* or ministry or ministries or minister\* or cabinet\* or parliament\* or (region\* adj3 integrat\*) or "body politic" or (political adj2 (power\* or regime\* or stability or system\* or interest\*)) or state or states or democrac\* or democrati\* or intergovernment\* or inter-government\* or decentrali\* or (power adj3 separat\*) or infrastructur\* or nation or nations or (public adj2 (institution\* or body or bodies or authorit\* or administration\* or service\* or good or goods or affairs)) or legislature\*).ti,ab,sh. (144)

10 ((citizen\* or stakeholder\* or ((civil\* or civic) adj2 society) or communit\* or (service\* adj3 provi\*)) adj2 (observ\* or monitor\* or report\* or track\* or oversee\* or oversight or corrupt\* or complain\* or accountab\* or technolog\*) adj15 (governance or government\* or ministry or ministries or minister\* or cabinet\* or parliament\* or (region\* adj3 integrat\*) or "body politic" or (political adj2 (power\* or regime\* or stability or system\* or interest\*)) or state or states or democrac\* or democrati\* or intergovernment\* or inter-government\* or decentrali\* or (power adj3 separat\*) or infrastructur\* or nation or nations or (public adj2 (institution\* or body or bodies or authorit\* or administration\* or service\* or good or goods or affairs)) or legislature\*).ti,ab,sh. (179)

11 (((capacity adj3 build\*) or training or skill\* or ((knowledge or information) adj3 (seek\* or acquir\* or gain\*)) or (technical adj4 (assist\* or help\*)) or workshop\* or (decision\* adj3 (make

or made or making)) or research) adj15 (governance or government\* or ministry or ministries or minister\* or cabinet\* or parliament\* or (region\* adj3 integrat\*) or "body politic" or (political adj2 (power\* or regime\* or stability or system\* or interest\*)) or state or states or democrac\* or democrati\* or plebiscite\* or intergovernment\* or inter-government\* or decentrali\* or (power adj3 separat\*) or infrastructur\* or nation or nations or (public adj2 (institution\* or body or bodies or authorit\* or administration\* or service\* or good or goods or affairs)) or legislature\*).ti,ab,sh. (20018)

12 ((E-government or e-governance or "digital transformation" or technology or "administrative process\*" or "information technology" or "administrative service\*" or "artificial intelligence") adj15 (governance or government\* or ministry or ministries or minister\* or cabinet\* or parliament\* or (region\* adj3 integrat\*) or "body politic" or (political adj2 (power\* or regime\* or stability or system\* or interest\*)) or state or states or democrac\* or democrati\* or intergovernment\* or inter-government\* or decentrali\* or (power adj3 separat\*) or infrastructur\* or nation or nations or (public adj2 (institution\* or body or bodies or authorit\* or administration\* or service\* or good or goods or affairs)) or legislature\*).ti,ab,sh. (5892)

13 ((manag\* or reform\* or innovat\* or performance or coordinat\* or "human resource\*" or ethic\* or recruit\* or supervis\* or compensat\* or reward\* or sanction\* or incentiv\* or ((inclus\* or work\*) adj3 (culture or environment\*)) or productiv\* or accountab\*) adj15 (governance or government\* or ministry or ministries or minister\* or cabinet\* or parliament\* or (region\* adj3 integrat\*) or "body politic" or (political adj2 (power\* or regime\* or stability or system\* or interest\*)) or state or states or democrac\* or democrati\* or intergovernment\* or inter-government\* or decentrali\* or (power adj3 separat\*) or infrastructur\* or nation or nations or (public adj2 (institution\* or body or bodies or authorit\* or administration\* or service\* or good or goods or affairs)) or legislature\*).ti,ab,sh. (60292)

14 ((target\* or counsel\* or support\* or identif\* or select\* or priorit\* or (need\* adj2 assess\*) or marginal\*) adj15 (governance or government\* or ministry or ministries or minister\* or cabinet\* or parliament\* or (region\* adj3 integrat\*) or "body politic" or (political adj2 (power\* or regime\* or stability or system\* or interest\*)) or state or states or democrac\* or democrati\* or intergovernment\* or inter-government\* or decentrali\* or (power adj3 separat\*) or infrastructur\* or nation or nations or (public adj2 (institution\* or body or bodies or authorit\* or administration\* or service\* or good or goods or affairs)) or legislature\*).ti,ab,sh. (32926)

15 ((decentrali\* or reorgani\* or re-organi\* or devolv\* or devolution\* or manag\* or policy or policies) adj15 (governance or government\* or ministry or ministries or minister\* or cabinet\* or parliament\* or (region\* adj3 integrat\*) or "body politic" or (political adj2 (power\* or regime\* or stability or system\* or interest\*)) or state or states or democrac\* or democrati\* or intergovernment\* or inter-government\* or decentrali\* or (power adj3 separat\*) or infrastructur\* or nation or nations or (public adj2 (institution\* or body or bodies or authorit\* or administration\* or service\* or good or goods or affairs)) or legislature\*).ti,ab,sh. (72799)

16 ((budget\* or (resource\* adj3 allocat\*) or expenditure or spending) adj10 (plan\* or reform\* or implement\* or policy or policies or invest\* or "transfer payment\*") adj15 (governance or government\* or ministry or ministries or minister\* or cabinet\* or parliament\* or (region\* adj3 integrat\*) or "body politic" or (political adj2 (power\* or regime\* or stability or system\* or interest\*)) or state or states or democrac\* or democrati\* or intergovernment\* or inter-government\* or decentrali\* or (power adj3 separat\*) or infrastructur\* or nation or nations or (public adj2 (institution\* or body or bodies or authorit\* or administration\* or service\* or good or goods or affairs)) or legislature\*).ti,ab,sh. (4437)

17 ((tax or taxes or taxation) adj10 (policy or policies or revenue\* or system\* or complian\* or "illicit financial flow\*") adj15 (governance or government\* or ministry or ministries or minister\* or cabinet\* or parliament\* or (region\* adj3 integrat\*) or "body politic" or (political adj2 (power\* or regime\* or stability or system\* or interest\*)) or state or states or democrac\* or democrati\* or intergovernment\* or inter-government\* or decentrali\* or (power adj3 separat\*)

or infrastructure\* or nation or nations or (public adj2 (institution\* or body or bodies or authority\* or administration\* or service\* or good or goods or affairs)) or legislature\*).ti,ab,sh. (6584)

18 (procurement adj10 (review\* or (benchmark\* adj2 (price\* or pricing)) or bid or bids or bidding or (appeal\* adj3 (process\* or procedure\* or system\*)) or review\* or award\*).ti,ab,sh. (342)

19 (("private sector\*" or (("public private" or (public adj2 private)) adj2 partner\*) or (service\* adj2 (provid\* or provision))) adj15 (governance or government\* or ministry or ministries or minister\* or cabinet\* or parliament\* or (region\* adj3 integrat\*) or "body politic" or (political adj2 (power\* or regime\* or stability or system\* or interest\*)) or state or states or democrac\* or democrati\* or intergovernment\* or inter-government\* or decentrali\* or (power adj3 separat\*) or infrastructure\* or nation or nations or (public adj2 (institution\* or body or bodies or authority\* or administration\* or service\* or good or goods or affairs)) or legislature\*).ti,ab,sh. (5430)

20 6 or 7 or 8 or 9 or 10 or 11 or 12 or 13 or 14 or 15 or 16 or 17 or 18 or 19 (143482)

21 1 and 5 and 20 (3926)

22 limit 21 to yr="1990 -Current" (3906)

### **3. Web of Science (Social Sciences Citation Index & Arts & Humanities Index) – Searched 20<sup>th</sup> October 2021**

# 23 18,411

#22 AND #7 AND #3

# 22 382,737

#21 OR #20 OR #19 OR #18 OR #17 OR #16 OR #15 OR #14 OR #13 OR #12 OR #11 OR #10 OR #9 OR #8

# 21 12,215

TS=(("private sector\*" or (("public private" or (public NEAR/2 private) ) NEAR/2 partner\*) or (service\* NEAR/2 (provid\* or provision) )) NEAR/15 (governance or government\* or ministry or ministries or minister\* or cabinet\* or parliament\* or (region\* NEAR/3 integrat\*) or "body politic" or (political NEAR/2 (power\* or regime\* or stability or system\* or interest\*) ) or state or states or democrac\* or democrati\* or intergovernment\* or inter-government\* or decentrali\* or (power NEAR/3 separat\*) or infrastructure\* or nation or nations or (public NEAR/2 (institution\* or body or bodies or authority\* or administration\* or service\* or good or goods or affairs) ) or legislature\*))

# 20 435

TS=(procurement NEAR/10 (review\* or (benchmark\* NEAR/2 (price\* or pricing) ) or bid or bids or bidding or (appeal\* NEAR/3 (process\* or procedure\* or system\*) ) or review\* or award\*))

# 19 4,367

TS=((tax or taxes or taxation) NEAR/10 (policy or policies or revenue\* or system\* or complian\* or "illicit financial flow\*") NEAR/15 (governance or government\* or ministry or ministries or minister\* or cabinet\* or parliament\* or (region\* NEAR/3 integrat\*) or "body politic" or (political NEAR/2 (power\* or regime\* or stability or system\* or interest\*) ) or state or states or democrac\* or democrati\* or intergovernment\* or inter-government\* or decentrali\* or (power NEAR/3 separat\*) or infrastructure\* or nation or nations or (public NEAR/2 (institution\* or body or bodies or authority\* or administration\* or service\* or good or goods or affairs) ) or legislature\*))

# 18 4,308

TS=((budget\* or (resource\* NEAR/3 allocat\*) or expenditure or spending) NEAR/10 (plan\* or reform\* or implement\* or policy or policies or invest\* or "transfer payment\*") NEAR/15 (governance or government\* or ministry or ministries or minister\* or cabinet\* or parliament\* or (region\* NEAR/3 integrat\*) or "body politic" or (political NEAR/2 (power\* or regime\* or stability or system\* or interest\*) ) or state or states or democrac\* or democrati\* or intergovernment\* or inter-government\* or decentrali\* or (power NEAR/3 separat\*) or infrastructur\* or nation or nations or (public NEAR/2 (institution\* or body or bodies or authorit\* or administration\* or service\* or good or goods or affairs) ) or legislature\*))

# 17 157,496

TS=((decentrali\* or reorgani\* or re-organi\* or devolv\* or devolution\* or manag\* or policy or policies) NEAR/15 (governance or government\* or ministry or ministries or minister\* or cabinet\* or parliament\* or (region\* NEAR/3 integrat\*) or "body politic" or (political NEAR/2 (power\* or regime\* or stability or system\* or interest\*) ) or state or states or democrac\* or democrati\* or intergovernment\* or inter-government\* or decentrali\* or (power NEAR/3 separat\*) or infrastructur\* or nation or nations or (public NEAR/2 (institution\* or body or bodies or authorit\* or administration\* or service\* or good or goods or affairs) ) or legislature\*))

# 16 117,667

TS=((target\* or counsel\* or support\* or identif\* or select\* or priorit\* or (need\* NEAR/2 assess\*) or marginal\*) NEAR/15 (governance or government\* or ministry or ministries or minister\* or cabinet\* or parliament\* or (region\* NEAR/3 integrat\*) or "body politic" or (political NEAR/2 (power\* or regime\* or stability or system\* or interest\*) ) or state or states or democrac\* or democrati\* or intergovernment\* or inter-government\* or decentrali\* or (power NEAR/3 separat\*) or infrastructur\* or nation or nations or (public NEAR/2 (institution\* or body or bodies or authorit\* or administration\* or service\* or good or goods or affairs) ) or legislature\*))

# 15 142,741

TS=((manag\* or reform\* or innovat\* or performance or coordinat\* or "human resource\*" or ethic\* or recruit\* or supervis\* or compensat\* or reward\* or sanction\* or incentiv\* or ((inclus\* or work\*) NEAR/3 (culture or environment\*) ) or productiv\* or accountab\*) NEAR/15 (governance or government\* or ministry or ministries or minister\* or cabinet\* or parliament\* or (region\* NEAR/3 integrat\*) or "body politic" or (political NEAR/2 (power\* or regime\* or stability or system\* or interest\*) ) or state or states or democrac\* or democrati\* or intergovernment\* or inter-government\* or decentrali\* or (power NEAR/3 separat\*) or infrastructur\* or nation or nations or (public NEAR/2 (institution\* or body or bodies or authorit\* or administration\* or service\* or good or goods or affairs) ) or legislature\*))

# 14 21,015

TS=((E-government or e-governance or "digital transformation" or technology or "administrative process\*" or "information technology" or "administrative service\*" or "artificial intelligence") NEAR/15 (governance or government\* or ministry or ministries or minister\* or cabinet\* or parliament\* or (region\* NEAR/3 integrat\*) or "body politic" or (political NEAR/2 (power\* or regime\* or stability or system\* or interest\*) ) or state or states or democrac\* or democrati\* or intergovernment\* or inter-government\* or decentrali\* or (power NEAR/3 separat\*) or infrastructur\* or nation or nations or (public NEAR/2 (institution\* or body or bodies or authorit\* or administration\* or service\* or good or goods or affairs) ) or legislature\*))

# 13 89,851

TS((((capacity NEAR/3 build\*) or training or skill\* or ((knowledge or information) NEAR/3 (seek\* or acquir\* or gain\*) ) or (technical NEAR/4 (assist\* or help\*) ) or workshop\* or

(decision\* NEAR/3 (make or made or making) ) or research) NEAR/15 (governance or government\* or ministry or ministries or minister\* or cabinet\* or parliament\* or (region\* NEAR/3 integrat\*) or "body politic" or (political NEAR/2 (power\* or regime\* or stability or system\* or interest\*) ) or state or states or democrac\* or democrati\* or intergovernment\* or inter-government\* or decentrali\* or (power NEAR/3 separat\*) or infrastructur\* or nation or nations or (public NEAR/2 (institution\* or body or bodies or authorit\* or administration\* or service\* or good or goods or affairs) ) or legislature\*))

# 12 1,218

TS=((citizen\* or stakeholder\* or ((civil\* or civic) NEAR/2 society) or communit\* or (service\* NEAR/3 provi\*) ) NEAR/2 (observ\* or monitor\* or report\* or track\* or oversee\* or oversight or corrupt\* or complain\* or accountab\* or technolog\*) NEAR/15 (governance or government\* or ministry or ministries or minister\* or cabinet\* or parliament\* or (region\* NEAR/3 integrat\*) or "body politic" or (political NEAR/2 (power\* or regime\* or stability or system\* or interest\*) ) or state or states or democrac\* or democrati\* or intergovernment\* or inter-government\* or decentrali\* or (power NEAR/3 separat\*) or infrastructur\* or nation or nations or (public NEAR/2 (institution\* or body or bodies or authorit\* or administration\* or service\* or good or goods or affairs) ) or legislature\*))

# 11 434

TS=(performance NEAR/3 (standard\* or monitor\*) NEAR/15 (governance or government\* or ministry or ministries or minister\* or cabinet\* or parliament\* or (region\* NEAR/3 integrat\*) or "body politic" or (political NEAR/2 (power\* or regime\* or stability or system\* or interest\*) ) or state or states or democrac\* or democrati\* or intergovernment\* or inter-government\* or decentrali\* or (power NEAR/3 separat\*) or infrastructur\* or nation or nations or (public NEAR/2 (institution\* or body or bodies or authorit\* or administration\* or service\* or good or goods or affairs) ) or legislature\*))

# 10 2,706

TS=("open data" or "freedom of information")

# 9 307

TS=((compliance or compliant) NEAR/3 (standard\* or reform\* or institution\* or policy or policies or transparen\*) NEAR/10 (complian\* or performance or "internal control\*" or "external control\*" or inspect\* or procur\* or corrupt\* or track\* or (information NEAR/3 shar\*) or accountab\* or monitor\*) NEAR/15 (governance or government\* or ministry or ministries or minister\* or cabinet\* or parliament\* or (region\* NEAR/3 integrat\*) or "body politic" or (political NEAR/2 (power\* or regime\* or stability or system\* or interest\*) ) or state or states or democrac\* or democrati\* or intergovernment\* or inter-government\* or decentrali\* or (power NEAR/3 separat\*) or infrastructur\* or nation or nations or (public NEAR/2 (institution\* or body or bodies or authorit\* or administration\* or service\* or good or goods or affairs) ) or legislature\*))

# 8 2,553

TS=((budget\* or financ\* or audit\* or fraud\* or embezzl\* or "illicit financial") NEAR/10 (complian\* or performance or "internal control\*" or "external control\*" or inspect\* or procur\* or corrupt\* or track\* or (information NEAR/3 shar\*) or accountab\* or monitor\*) NEAR/15 (governance or government\* or ministry or ministries or minister\* or cabinet\* or parliament\* or (region\* NEAR/3 integrat\*) or "body politic" or (political NEAR/2 (power\* or regime\* or stability or system\* or interest\*) ) or state or states or democrac\* or democrati\* or intergovernment\* or inter-government\* or decentrali\* or (power NEAR/3 separat\*) or infrastructur\* or nation or nations or (public NEAR/2 (institution\* or body or bodies or authorit\* or administration\* or service\* or good or goods or affairs) ) or legislature\*))

# 7 862,642



#6 OR #5 OR #4

# 6 101,380

TS=("systematic review" or "literature review" or "gap map" or "evidence map" or EGM or "scoping review" or "rapid review" or "evidence review")

# 5 685,123

TS=(random\* or experiment\* or (match\* NEAR/2 (propensity or coarsened or covariate) ) or "propensity score" or ("difference in difference\*" or "difference-in-difference\*" or "differences in difference\*" or "differences-in-difference\*" or "double difference\*") or ("quasi-experimental" or "quasi experimental" or "quasi-experiment" or "quasi experiment") or ((estimator or counterfactual) and evaluation\*) or "instrumental variable\*" or (IV NEAR/2 (estimation or approach) ) or "regression discontinuity" or "time series" or "segment\* regression" or (non NEAR/2 participant\*) or ((control or comparison) NEAR/2 (group\* or condition\* or area\* or intervention) ))

# 4 112,750

TS=("process tracing" or (outcome\* NEAR/2 harvest\*) or "realist evaluation" or (qualitative NEAR/2 ("comparative analysis" or study or assessment or analysis or evaluation) ) or QCA or "general elimination method\*" or "impact assessment" or QulP or (contribution NEAR/2 (analysis or trace or tracing) ))

# 3 1,731,108

#2 OR #1

# 2 1,020,870

TS=((afghanistan or albania or algeria or "american samoa" or angola or antigua or barbuda or argentina or armenia or armenian or aruba or azerbaijan or bahrain or bangladesh or barbados or belarus or byelarus or belorussia or byelorussian or belize or benin or dahomey or bhutan or bolivia or bosnia or herzegovina or botswana or brazil or brasil or bulgaria or "burkina faso" or "burkina fasso" or "upper volta" or burundi or urundi or "cabo verde" or "cape verde" or cambodia or kampuchea or cameroon or cameron or cameroun or "central african republic" or "ubangi shari" or chad or chile or china or colombia or comoros or comoro islands or "iles comores" or mayotte or "democratic republic of the congo" or "democratic republic congo" or congo or zaire or "costa rica" or "cote divoire" or "cote d ivoire" or "cote divoire" or "cote d ivoire" or "ivory coast" or croatia or cuba or cyprus or "czech republic" or djibouti or dominica or "dominican republic" or ecuador or egypt or "united arab republic" or "el salvador" or "equatorial guinea" or eritrea or estonia or eswatini or swaziland or ethiopia or fiji or gabon or "gabonese republic" or gambia or "georgia (republic) " or georgian or ghana or gibraltar or greece or grenada or guam or guatemala or guinea or "guinea bissau" or guyana or haiti or hispaniola or honduras or hungary or india or indonesia or timor or iran or iraq or jamaica or jordan or kazakhstan or kazakh or kenya or "democratic peoples republic of korea" or "republic of korea" or "north korea" or "south korea" or korea or kosovo or kyrgyzstan or kirghizia or kirgizstan or "kyrgyz republic" or kirghiz or laos or "lao pdr" or "lao people's democratic republic" or latvia or lebanon or "lebanese republic" or lesotho or liberia or libya or "libyan arab jamahiriya" or lithuania or macau or macao or "republic of north macedonia" or macedonia or madagascar or "malagasy republic" or malawi or malaysia or "malay federation" or "malaya federation" or maldives or "indian ocean islands" or "indian ocean" or mali or malta or micronesia or "federated states of micronesia" or kiribati or "marshall islands" or nauru or "northern mariana islands" or palau or tuvalu or mauritania or mauritius or mexico or moldova or moldovian or mongolia or montenegro or morocco or ifni or mozambique or myanmar or burma or namibia or nepal or nicaragua or niger or nigeria or oman or muscat or pakistan or panama or "papua new guinea" or "new

guinea" or paraguay or peru or philippines or philipines or phillipines or phillippines or poland or "polish people's republic" or portugal or "portuguese republic" or "puerto rico" or romania or russia or "russian federation" or rwanda or ruanda or samoa or "pacific islands" or polynesia or "samoan islands" or "navigator island" or "navigator islands" or "sao tome and principe" or "saudi arabia" or senegal or serbia or seychelles or "sierra leone" or slovakia or "slovak republic" or slovenia or melanesia or "solomon island" or "solomon islands" or "norfolk island" or "norfolk islands" or somalia or "south africa" or "south sudan" or "sri lanka" or "saint kitts and nevis" or "st. kitts and nevis" or "saint lucia" or "st. lucia" or "saint vincent and the grenadines" or "saint vincent" or "st. vincent" or grenadines or sudan or suriname or surinam or syria or "syrian arab republic" or tajikistan or tadjikistan or tadjhikistan or tadjhik or tanzania or thailand or siam or "timor leste" or "east timor" or togo or "togolese republic" or tonga or "trinidad and tobago" or trinidad or tobago or tunisia or turkey or turkmenistan or turkmen or uganda or ukraine or uruguay or uzbekistan or uzbek or vanuatu or "new hebrides" or venezuela or vietnam or "viet nam" or "middle east" or "west bank" or gaza or palestine or yemen or yugoslavia or zambia or zimbabwe or "global south" or "africa south of the sahara" or "sub-saharan africa\*" or "subsaharan africa\*" or "africa, central" or "central africa\*" or "africa, northern" or "north africa\*" or "northern africa\*" or magreb or maghrib or sahara\* or "africa, southern" or "southern africa\*" or "africa, eastern" or "east africa\*" or "eastern africa\*" or "africa, western" or "west africa\*" or "western africa\*" or "west indies" or "indian ocean islands" or caribbean or "central america\*" or "latin america\*" or "south and central america\*" or "south america\*" or "asia, central" or "central asia\*" or "asia, northern" or "north asia\*" or "northern asia\*" or "asia, southeastern" or "southeastern asia\*" or "south eastern asia\*" or "southeast asia\*" or "south east asia\*" or "asia, western" or "western asia\*" or "europe, eastern" or "east europe\*" or "eastern europe\*" or "developing country" or "developing countries" or "developing nation\*" or "developing population\*" or "developing world" or "less developed countr\*" or "less developed nation\*" or "less developed population\*" or "less developed world" or "lesser developed countr\*" or "lesser developed nation\*" or "lesser developed population\*" or "lesser developed world" or "under developed countr\*" or "under developed nation\*" or "under developed population\*" or "under developed world" or "underdeveloped countr\*" or "underdeveloped nation\*" or "underdeveloped population\*" or "underdeveloped world" or "middle income countr\*" or "middle income nation\*" or "middle income population\*" or "low income countr\*" or "low income nation\*" or "low income population\*" or "lower income countr\*" or "lower income nation\*" or "lower income population\*" or "underserved countr\*" or "underserved nation\*" or "underserved population\*" or "underserved world" or "under served countr\*" or "under served nation\*" or "under served population\*" or "under served world" or "deprived countr\*" or "deprived nation\*" or "deprived population\*" or "deprived world" or "poor countr\*" or "poor nation\*" or "poor population\*" or "poor world" or "poorer countr\*" or "poorer nation\*" or "poorer population\*" or "poorer world" or "developing econom\*" or "less developed econom\*" or "lesser developed econom\*" or "under developed econom\*" or "underdeveloped econom\*" or "middle income econom\*" or "low income econom\*" or "lower income econom\*" or "low gdp" or "low gnp" or "low gross domestic" or "low gross national" or "lower gdp" or "lower gnp" or "lower gross domestic" or "lower gross national" or lmic or lmic or "third world" or "lami countr\*" or "transitional countr\*" or "emerging economies" or "emerging nation\*"))

# 1 1,202,654

CU=((afghanistan or albania or algeria or "american samoa" or angola or antigua or barbuda or argentina or armenia or armenian or aruba or azerbaijan or bahrain or bangladesh or barbados or belarus or byelarus or belorussia or byelorussian or belize or benin or dahomey or bhutan or bolivia or bosnia or herzegovina or botswana or

brazil or brasil or bulgaria or "burkina faso" or "burkina fasso" or "upper volta" or burundi or urundi or "cabo verde" or "cape verde" or cambodia or kampuchea or cameroon or cameron or cameroun or "central african republic" or "ubangi shari" or chad or chile or china or colombia or comoros or comoro islands or "iles comores" or mayotte or "democratic republic of the congo" or "democratic republic congo" or congo or zaire or "costa rica" or "cote divoire" or "cote d ivoire" or "cote divoire" or "cote d ivoire" or "ivory coast" or croatia or cuba or cyprus or "czech republic" or djibouti or dominica or "dominican republic" or ecuador or egypt or "united arab republic" or "el salvador" or "equatorial guinea" or eritrea or estonia or eswatini or swaziland or ethiopia or fiji or gabon or "gabonese republic" or gambia or "georgia (republic) " or georgian or ghana or gibraltar or greece or grenada or guam or guatemala or guinea or "guinea bissau" or guyana or haiti or hispaniola or honduras or hungary or india or indonesia or timor or iran or iraq or jamaica or jordan or kazakhstan or kazakh or kenya or "democratic peoples republic of korea" or "republic of korea" or "north korea" or "south korea" or korea or kosovo or kyrgyzstan or kirghizia or kirgizstan or "kyrgyz republic" or kirghiz or laos or "lao pdr" or "lao people's democratic republic" or latvia or lebanon or "lebanese republic" or lesotho or liberia or libya or "libyan arab jamahiriya" or lithuania or macau or macao or "republic of north macedonia" or macedonia or madagascar or "malagasy republic" or malawi or malaysia or "malay federation" or "malaya federation" or maldives or "indian ocean islands" or "indian ocean" or mali or malta or micronesia or "federated states of micronesia" or kiribati or "marshall islands" or nauru or "northern mariana islands" or palau or tuvalu or mauritania or mauritius or mexico or moldova or moldovian or mongolia or montenegro or morocco or ifni or mozambique or myanmar or burma or namibia or nepal or nicaragua or niger or nigeria or oman or muscat or pakistan or panama or "papua new guinea" or "new guinea" or paraguay or peru or philippines or philipines or phillippines or poland or "polish people's republic" or portugal or "portuguese republic" or "puerto rico" or romania or russia or "russian federation" or rwanda or ruanda or samoa or "pacific islands" or polynesia or "samoan islands" or "navigator island" or "navigator islands" or "sao tome and principe" or "saudi arabia" or senegal or serbia or seychelles or "sierra leone" or slovakia or "slovak republic" or slovenia or melanesia or "solomon island" or "solomon islands" or "norfolk island" or "norfolk islands" or somalia or "south africa" or "south sudan" or "sri lanka" or "saint kitts and nevis" or "st. kitts and nevis" or "saint lucia" or "st. lucia" or "saint vincent and the grenadines" or "saint vincent" or "st. vincent" or grenadines or sudan or suriname or surinam or syria or "syrian arab republic" or tajikistan or tadjikistan or tadhikistan or tadhik or tanzania or thailand or siam or "timor leste" or "east timor" or togo or "togolese republic" or tonga or "trinidad and tobago" or trinidad or tobago or tunisia or turkey or turkmenistan or turkmen or uganda or ukraine or uruguay or uzbekistan or uzbek or vanuatu or "new hebrides" or venezuela or vietnam or "viet nam" or "middle east" or "west bank" or gaza or palestine or yemen or yugoslavia or zambia or zimbabwe or "global south" or "africa south of the sahara" or "sub-saharan africa\*" or "subsaharan africa\*" or "africa, central" or "central africa\*" or "africa, northern" or "north africa\*" or "northern africa\*" or magreb or maghrib or sahara\* or "africa, southern" or "southern africa\*" or "africa, eastern" or "east africa\*" or "eastern africa\*" or "africa, western" or "west africa\*" or "western africa\*" or "west indies" or "indian ocean islands" or caribbean or "central america\*" or "latin america\*" or "south and central america\*" or "south america\*" or "asia, central" or "central asia\*" or "asia, northern" or "north asia\*" or "northern asia\*" or "asia, southeastern" or "southeastern asia\*" or "south eastern asia\*" or "southeast asia\*" or "south east asia\*" or "asia, western" or "western asia\*" or "europe, eastern" or "east europe\*" or "eastern europe\*" or "developing country" or "developing countries" or "developing nation\*" or "developing population\*" or "developing world" or "less developed countr\*" or "less developed nation\*" or "less developed population\*" or "less developed world" or "lesser developed countr\*" or "lesser developed nation\*" or "lesser developed population\*" or "lesser developed world" or "under developed countr\*" or "under

developed nation\*" or "under developed population\*" or "under developed world" or "underdeveloped countr\*" or "underdeveloped nation\*" or "underdeveloped population\*" or "underdeveloped world" or "middle income countr\*" or "middle income nation\*" or "middle income population\*" or "low income countr\*" or "low income nation\*" or "low income population\*" or "lower income countr\*" or "lower income nation\*" or "lower income population\*" or "underserved countr\*" or "underserved nation\*" or "underserved population\*" or "underserved world" or "under served countr\*" or "under served nation\*" or "under served population\*" or "under served world" or "deprived countr\*" or "deprived nation\*" or "deprived population\*" or "deprived world" or "poor countr\*" or "poor nation\*" or "poor population\*" or "poor world" or "poorer countr\*" or "poorer nation\*" or "poorer population\*" or "poorer world" or "developing econom\*" or "less developed econom\*" or "lesser developed econom\*" or "under developed econom\*" or "underdeveloped econom\*" or "middle income econom\*" or "low income econom\*" or "lower income econom\*" or "low gdp" or "low gnp" or "low gross domestic" or "low gross national" or "lower gdp" or "lower gnp" or "lower gross domestic" or "lower gross national" or lmic or lmics or "third world" or "lami countr\*" or "transitional countr\*" or "emerging economies" or "emerging nation\*"))

## 6.2. Appendix B: Data extraction template

Table 7: Codes for data extraction of included studies

Code	Subcode
Study Information	Study ID
	Coder name
	Title name
	Foreign Title
	Short title
	Language
Author Information	Authors Name
	Authors Affiliation Institution
	Authors Affiliation Country
Publication Information	Publication Type
	DOI
	Study status
	Abstract
	Keywords
	Journal name
	Other journal name
	Journal volume
	Journal issue
	Pages
	Year of Publication
	URL
	Publisher location
	Open access
	Sector Information
Sub-sector name	
DAC rank	
Primary DAC Code	
Secondary DAC Code	
CRS-Voluntary (tertiary) Code	
SDGs	
WB first theme	
WB first sub-theme	
WB second theme	
WB second sub-theme	
WB third theme	
WB third sub-theme	
Other topics	
Equity focus	
Equity dimension	
Equity description	

<b>Code</b>	<b>Subcode</b>
Geographic Information	First year of intervention
	Continent name
	Country name
	Additional country
	Country income level
	Region name
	State/province name
	District name
	City/town name
	Location name
Target population and cost data	Age
	Sex
	Setting
	Sexual orientation
	Specific population group
	Cost data
	Type of cost data
Methodological information	Evaluation Design
	Evaluation Method
	Mixed Method
	Additional quantitative Methods
	Additional qualitative Methods
	Unit of Observation
Program, Funding and Implementation Information	Project Name
	Implementation Agency Category
	Implementation Agency Name
	Program Funding Agency Category
	Program Funding Agency Name
	Researching Funding Agency Category
	Researching Funding Agency Name
Intervention Information	Treatment group/Arm 1
	Treatment group/Arm 1 Description
	Treatment group/Arm 2
	Treatment group/Arm 2 Description
	(Create additional options as necessary)
Outcome Information	Outcome
	Outcome description
	(Create additional options as necessary)

## 6.3. Appendix C: Critical appraisal tool

Table 8 presents a checklist for making judgements about how much confidence to place in a systematic review of effects. This checklist has been adapted from the Supporting the Use of Research Evidence (SURE) Collaboration guides (Lewin et al., 2009).

Table 8: Critical appraisal tool for systematic reviews

Question	Criteria
<b>Section A: Methods used to identify, include and critically appraise studies</b>	
<p><b>A.1 Were the criteria used for deciding which studies to include in the review reported?</b></p> <p>Did the authors specify:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Types of studies</li> <li>▪ Participants/ settings/ population</li> <li>▪ Intervention(s)</li> <li>▪ Outcome(s)</li> </ul>	<p>Yes; partially; no; can't tell</p> <p>Coding guide - check the answers above</p> <p>YES: All four should be yes</p> <p>NO: All four should be no</p> <p>PARTIALLY: Any other</p>
<p><b>A.2 Was the search for evidence reasonably comprehensive?</b></p> <p>Were the following done:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Language bias avoided (no restriction of inclusion based on language)</li> <li>▪ No restriction of inclusion based on publication status</li> <li>▪ Relevant databases searched (Minimum criteria: All reviews should search at least one source of grey literature such as Google; for health: Medline/ Pubmed + Cochrane Library; for social sciences IDEAS + at least one database of general social science literature and one subject specific database)</li> <li>▪ Reference lists in included articles checked</li> <li>▪ Authors/experts contacted</li> </ul>	<p>Yes; partially; no; can't tell</p> <p>Coding guide - check the answers above:</p> <p>YES: All five should be yes</p> <p>PARTIALLY: Relevant databases and reference lists are both reported</p> <p>NO: Any other</p>

Question	Criteria
<p><b>A.3 Does the review cover an appropriate time period?</b></p> <p>Is the search period comprehensive enough that relevant literature is unlikely to be omitted?</p>	<p>Yes; can't tell (only use if no information about time period for search); no; unsure</p> <p>Coding guide:</p> <p>YES: Generally, this means searching the literature at least back to 1990</p> <p>NO: Generally, if the search does not go back to 1990</p> <p>CAN'T TELL: No information about time period for search</p> <p>Note: With reference to the above – there may be important reasons for adopting different dates for the search, e.g. depending on the intervention. If you think there are limitations with the timeframe adopted for the search which have not been noted and justified by the authors, you should code this item as a NO and specify your reason for doing so in the comment box below. Older reviews should not be downgraded, but the fact that the search was conducted some time ago should be noted in the quality assessment. Always report the time period for the search in the comment box.</p>
<p><b>A.4 Was bias in the selection of articles avoided?</b></p> <p>Did the authors specify:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Independent screening of full text by at least 2 reviewers</li> <li>▪ List of included studies provided</li> <li>▪ List of excluded studies provided</li> </ul>	<p>Yes; partially; no</p> <p>Coding guide:</p> <p>YES: All three should be yes, although reviews published in journals are unlikely to have a list of excluded studies (due to limits on word count) and the review should not be penalized for this.</p> <p>PARTIALLY: Independent screening and list of included studies provided are both reported</p> <p>NO: All other. If list of included studies provided, but the authors do not report whether or not the screening has been done by 2 reviewers review is downgraded to NO.</p>



Question	Criteria
<p><b>A.5 Did the authors use appropriate criteria to assess the quality and risk of bias in analyzing the studies that are included?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The criteria used for assessing the quality/ risk of bias were reported</li> <li>▪ A table or summary of the assessment of each included study for each criterion was reported</li> <li>▪ Sensible criteria were used that focus on the quality/ risk of bias (and not other qualities of the studies, such as precision or applicability/external validity). “Sensible” is defined as a recognized quality appraisal tool/ checklist, or similar tool which assesses bias in included studies. Please see footnotes for details of the main types of bias such a tool should assess.</li> </ul>	<p>Yes; partially; no</p> <p>Coding guide:</p> <p>YES: All three should be yes</p> <p>PARTIALLY: The first and third criteria should be reported. If the authors report the criteria for assessing risk of bias and report a summary of this assessment for each criterion, but the criteria may be only partially sensible (e.g. do not address all possible risks of bias, but do address some), we downgrade to PARTIALLY.</p> <p>NO: Any other</p>
<p><b>A.6 Overall – how much confidence do you have in the methods used to identify, include and critically appraise studies?</b></p> <p>Summary assessment score A relates to the five questions above.</p> <p>High confidence applicable when the answers to the questions in section A are all assessed as ‘yes’</p> <p>Low confidence applicable when any of the following are assessed as ‘NO’ above: not reporting explicit selection criteria (A1), not conducting reasonably comprehensive search (A2), not avoiding bias in selection of articles (A4), not assessing the risk of bias in included studies (A5)</p> <p>Medium confidence applicable for any other – i.e. section A3 is assessed as ‘NO’ or can’t tell and remaining sections are assessed as ‘partially’ or ‘can’t tell’</p>	<p><b>Low confidence</b> (limitations are important enough that the results of the review are not reliable)</p> <p><b>Medium confidence</b> (limitations are important enough that it would be worthwhile to search for another systematic review and to interpret the results of this review cautiously, if a better review cannot be found)</p> <p><b>High confidence</b> (only minor limitations)</p>

Question	Criteria
<b>Section B: Methods used to analyze the findings</b>	
<p><b>B.1 Were the characteristics and results of the included studies reliably reported?</b></p> <p>Was there:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Independent data extraction by at least two reviewers</li> <li>▪ A table or summary of the characteristics of the participants, interventions and outcomes for the included studies</li> <li>▪ A table or summary of the results of all the included studies</li> </ul>	<p>Yes; no; partially; not applicable (e.g. no included studies)</p> <p>Coding guide:</p> <p>YES: All three should be yes</p> <p>PARTIALLY: Criteria one and three are yes, but some information is lacking on second criteria.</p> <p>No: None of these are reported. If the review does not report whether data was independently extracted by 2 reviewers (possibly a reporting error), we downgrade to NO.</p> <p>NOT APPLICABLE: if no studies/no data</p>
<p><b>B.2 Are the methods used by the review authors to analyze the findings of the included studies clear, including methods for calculating effect sizes if applicable?</b></p>	<p>Yes; partially; no; not applicable</p> <p>Coding guide:</p> <p>YES: Methods used clearly reported. If it is clear that the authors use narrative synthesis, they don't need to say this explicitly.</p> <p>PARTIALLY: Some reporting on methods but lack of clarity</p> <p>NO: Nothing reported on methods</p> <p>NOT APPLICABLE: if no studies/no data</p>
<p><b>B.3 Did the review describe the extent of heterogeneity?</b></p> <p>Did the review ensure that included studies were similar enough that it made sense to combine them, sensibly divide the included studies into homogeneous groups, or sensibly conclude that it did not make sense to combine or group the included studies?</p> <p>Did the review discuss the extent to which there were important differences in the results of the included studies?</p> <p>If a meta-analysis was done, was the I<sup>2</sup>, chi square test for heterogeneity or other appropriate statistic reported? If no statistical test was reported, is a qualitative justification made for the use of random effects?</p>	<p>Yes; partially; no; not applicable</p> <p>Coding guide:</p> <p>YES: First two should be yes, and third category should be yes if applicable should be yes</p> <p>PARTIALLY: The first category is yes</p> <p>NO: Any other</p> <p>NOT APPLICABLE: if no studies/no data</p>

Question	Criteria
<p><b>B.4 Were the findings of the relevant studies combined (or not combined) appropriately relative to the primary question the review addresses and the available data?</b></p> <p>How was the data analysis done?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Descriptive only</li> <li>▪ Vote counting based on direction of effect</li> <li>▪ Vote counting based on statistical significance</li> <li>▪ Description of range of effect sizes</li> <li>▪ Meta-analysis</li> <li>▪ Meta-regression</li> <li>▪ Other: specify</li> <li>▪ Not applicable (e.g. no studies or no data)</li> </ul> <p>How were the studies weighted in the analysis?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Equal weights (this is what is done when vote counting is used)</li> <li>▪ By quality or study design (this is rarely done)</li> <li>▪ Inverse variance (this is what is typically done in a meta-analysis)</li> <li>▪ Number of participants (sample size)</li> <li>▪ Other: specify</li> <li>▪ Not clear</li> <li>▪ Not applicable (e.g. no studies or no data)</li> </ul> <p>Did the review address unit of analysis errors?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Yes - took clustering into account in the analysis (e.g. used intra-cluster correlation coefficient)</li> <li>▪ No, but acknowledged problem of unit of analysis errors</li> <li>▪ No mention of issue</li> <li>▪ Not applicable - no clustered trials or studies included</li> </ul>	<p>Yes; partially; no; not applicable (e.g. no studies or no data); can't tell.</p> <p>Coding guide:</p> <p>YES: If appropriate table, graph or meta-analysis AND appropriate weights AND unit of analysis errors addressed (if appropriate).</p> <p>PARTIALLY: If appropriate table, graph or meta-analysis AND appropriate weights AND unit of analysis errors not addressed (and should have been).</p> <p>NO: If narrative OR vote counting (where quantitative analyses would have been possible) OR inappropriate reporting of table, graph or meta-analyses.</p> <p>NOT APPLICABLE: if no studies/no data</p> <p>CAN'T TELL: if unsure (note reasons in comments below)</p>

Question	Criteria
<p><b>B.5 Does the review report evidence appropriately?</b></p> <p>The review makes clear which evidence is subject to low risk of bias in assessing causality (attribution of outcomes to intervention), and which is likely to be biased, and does so appropriately</p> <p>Where studies of differing risk of bias are included, results are reported and analyzed separately by risk of bias status</p>	<p>Yes; partially; no; not applicable</p> <p>Coding guide:</p> <p>YES: Both criteria should be fulfilled (where applicable)</p> <p>NO: Criteria not fulfilled</p> <p>PARTIALLY: Only one criterion fulfilled, or when there is limited reporting of quality appraisal (the latter applies only when inclusion criteria for study design are appropriate)</p> <p>NOT APPLICABLE: No included studies</p> <p>Note on reporting evidence and risk of bias: For reviews of effects of 'large n' interventions, experimental and quasi-experimental designs should be included (if available). For reviews of effects of 'small n' interventions, designs appropriate to attribute changes to the intervention should be included (e.g. pre-post with assessment of confounders)</p>
<p><b>B.6 Did the review examine the extent to which specific factors might explain differences in the results of the included studies?</b></p> <p>Were factors that the review authors considered as likely explanatory factors clearly described?</p> <p>Was a sensible method used to explore the extent to which key factors explained heterogeneity?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Descriptive/textual</li> <li>▪ Graphical</li> <li>▪ Meta-analysis by sub-groups</li> <li>▪ Meta-regression</li> <li>▪ Other</li> </ul>	<p>Yes; partially; no; not applicable</p> <p>Coding guide:</p> <p>YES: Explanatory factors clearly described and appropriate methods used to explore heterogeneity</p> <p>PARTIALLY: Explanatory factors described but for meta-analyses, sub-group analysis or meta-regression not reported (when they should have been)</p> <p>NO: No description or analysis of likely explanatory factors</p> <p>NOT APPLICABLE: e.g. too few studies, no important differences in the results of the included studies, or the included studies were so dissimilar that it would not make sense to explore heterogeneity of the results</p>

Question	Criteria
<p><b>B.7 Overall - how much confidence do you have in the methods used to analyze the findings relative to the primary question addressed in the review?</b></p> <p>Summary assessment score B relates to the five questions in this section, regarding the analysis.</p> <p>High confidence applicable when all the answers to the questions in section B are assessed as 'yes'.</p> <p>Low confidence applicable when any of the following are assessed as 'NO' above: critical characteristics of the included studies not reported (B1), not describing the extent of heterogeneity (B3), combining results inappropriately (B4), reporting evidence inappropriately (B5).</p> <p>Medium confidence applicable for any other: i.e. the "Partial" option is used for any of the 6 preceding questions or questions and/or B.2 and/ or B.6 are assessed as 'no'.</p>	<p><b>Low confidence</b> (limitations are important enough that the results of the review are not reliable)</p> <p><b>Medium confidence</b> (limitations are important enough that it would be worthwhile to search for another systematic review and to interpret the results of this review cautiously, if a better review cannot be found)</p> <p><b>High confidence</b> (only minor limitations)</p>

Question	Criteria
<b>Section C: Overall assessment of the reliability of the review</b>	
<b>C.1 Are there any other aspects of the review not mentioned before which lead you to question the results?</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Additional methodological concerns – only one person reviewing</li> <li>▪ Robustness</li> <li>▪ Interpretation</li> <li>▪ Conflicts of interest (of the review authors or for included studies)</li> <li>▪ Other</li> <li>▪ No other quality issues identified</li> </ul>
<b>C.2 Are there any mitigating factors which should be considered in determining the reviews reliability?</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Limitations acknowledged</li> <li>▪ No strong policy conclusions drawn (including in abstract/ summary)</li> <li>▪ Any other factors</li> </ul>
<p><b>C.3 Based on the above assessments of the methods how would you rate the reliability of the review?</b></p> <p><b><u>Low confidence in conclusions about effects:</u></b></p> <p><b><u>Medium confidence in conclusions about effects:</u></b> The systematic review has the following limitations...</p> <p><b><u>High confidence in conclusions about effects:</u></b> If applicable: The review has the following minor limitations... Coding guide:</p> <p><b>High confidence in conclusions about effects:</b> high confidence noted overall for sections A and B, unless moderated by answer to C1.</p> <p><b>Medium confidence in conclusions about effects:</b> medium confidence noted overall for sections A or B, unless moderated by answer to C1 or C2.</p> <p><b>Low confidence in conclusions about effects:</b> low confidence noted overall for sections A or B, unless moderated by answer to C1 or C2.</p> <p>Limitations should be summarized above, based on notes from Sections A, B and C.</p>	

## 6.4. Appendix D: Details about the EGM advisory group

The Advisory Group members for this EGM are the following:

- Peter van der Windt, New York University, Abu Dhabi
- Kristen Sample, National Democratic Institute (NDI)
- Camilla Rocca, Mo Ibrahim Foundation
- Franklin De Vrieze, Westminster Foundation for Democracy (WFD)
- Eddy Malesky, Duke University
- Sally Wallace, Georgia State University
- Chas Cadwell, Urban Institute
- Sarah Leddy, Tetra Tech
- Kevin McLaughlin, Tetra Tech
- Susan Kemp, Chemonics
- Luke Waggoner, Chemonics

### Terms of reference for an EGM advisory group

Authors of 3ie evidence gap maps (EGM) and systematic reviews establish stakeholder advisor groups to help them determine the parameters of their proposed research and to provide inputs throughout the process. The input from the advisory group helps to ensure that the final product is policy relevant, meets the needs of different end users, and has an audience of policy and practice actors that understand the product and that are interested in using the findings. The involvement of advisory group members from different organizations and regions of the world can also help to support the dissemination of the final product to a broad audience.

Members of the advisory group can be policymakers, practitioners, influencers, researchers, and other stakeholders with an interest in the EGM. Members of the advisory group will be asked to provide inputs on various aspects of the EGM throughout the research process. The role is voluntary. The total time commitment is not likely to exceed two days. The tasks of the advisory group members may include:

- Advise on key decisions regarding the scope of the EGM, including refining the intervention and outcome framework.
- Define key concepts.

- Suggest relevant background literature and studies for inclusion.
- Participate in up to 3 teleconferences for the duration of the research (e.g., scoping stage; draft protocol; draft EGM report).
- Provide written comments on draft protocol and draft EGM report.
- Help the team draw the policy implications from the EGM findings. This can involve participating in a brainstorm/focus group meeting to review the lessons and implications of the EGM in terms of policy and practice.
- Assist the study team with policy engagement. This can involve advising the team on key stakeholders with whom to communicate to build interest in and understanding of the EGM, contribute to developing a communication and uptake plan, facilitate engagement with key audiences and communicate findings.