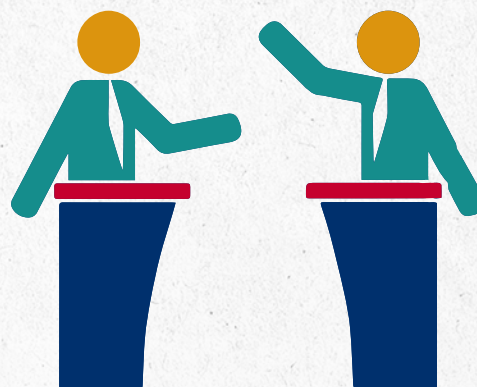
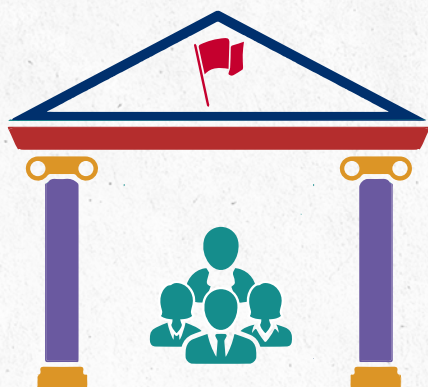
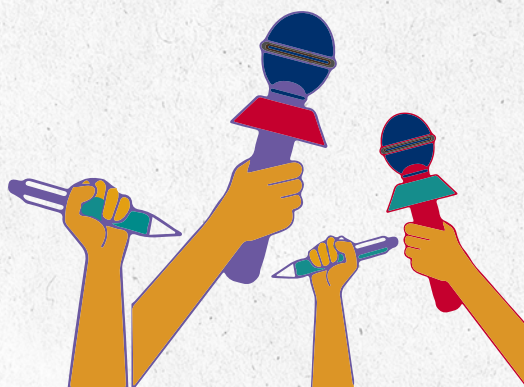
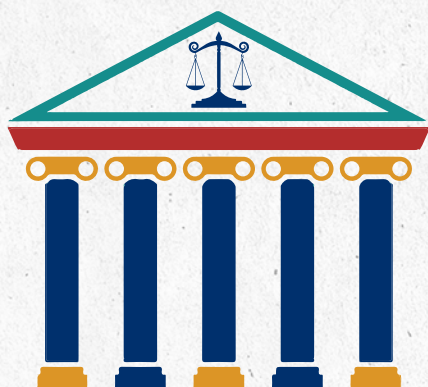


## A comparative analysis of 3ie's evidence gap maps on the democracy, human rights and governance sector



# A comparative analysis of 3ie's evidence gap maps on the democracy, human rights and governance sector

Generation and use of effectiveness evidence are crucial for informing the programmatic design and investment decisions for the United States Agency for International Development's (USAID's) Center for Democracy, Human Rights, and Governance (DRG). To facilitate this, [Evidence Gap Maps \(EGMs\)](#) were created for the six DRG Program Areas: (1) rule of law, (2) human rights, (3) civil society, (4) independent media, (5) good governance, and (6) political competition. Each map visually represents the presence or absence of impact evaluations and systematic reviews that examine the effects of programs and policies in one thematic area. Although the maps cover six distinct themes, there are certain overlaps among the evidence found, reflecting the presence of sub-themes and programmatic approaches that are cross-cutting in nature. In this report, we explore the differences and similarities between the maps. We also highlight possible areas for collaboration in programming design and/or investments in new research areas to promote integration among DRG teams and within USAID's wider development portfolio.

## Introduction to USAID DRG programming and the EGMs

As a hub for programming in the sector, USAID's DRG cooperates with academic partners and implementing organizations to increase knowledge in the global advancement of democracy, human rights, and governance. To support this goal, the six EGMs have been developed in partnership with the International Initiative for Impact Evaluation (3ie) and the Nonpartisan and Objective Research Organization (NORC) at the University of Chicago.

The maps contain all the impact evaluations and systematic reviews of impact evaluations measuring effects for populations in low- and middle-income countries<sup>1</sup> within each of the six DRG program areas. Through an EGM, we identify evidence gaps and concentrations and summarize key findings of high- and medium-confidence systematic reviews.

EGMs are visual representations of the presence or absence of evidence on the effectiveness of international development policies or programs within a specific thematic area. These maps are built around a framework that defines the types of interventions evaluated and outcomes measured for a particular program area (the "intervention–outcome framework"). EGMs map impact evaluations and systematic reviews of impact evaluations onto the intervention–outcome framework. They are used to graphically highlight absolute evidence gaps, where few or no impact evaluations or systematic reviews exist, and synthesis evidence gaps, where there are many impact evaluations but no high-quality systematic reviews. To be included in any of the six EGMs, evidence must be generated using (1) impact evaluation methods that attempt to establish causal links between a development intervention and an outcome and provide estimates of the effects of a program; or (2) systematic review methods that comprehensively synthesize evidence.

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<sup>1</sup> The Rule of Law EGM consisted of studies regardless of country's income-level status.

## Rationale for the comparative review

While each of the six maps has a distinct focus on one DRG Program Area, there are overlaps and complementarities across the evidence base and programming. Exploring the relationship between the intervention–outcome frameworks and the evidence distribution across the maps may facilitate specific cross-area conversations between the relevant USAID teams and Missions. It could promote DRG integration by informing possible collaboration in programming design and/or investments in a new research area. This could, in turn, contribute to the two goals of DRG integration: (1) facilitating the scale-up of integrated approaches and (2) increasing the evidence base to demonstrate integrated approaches’ impact on development.

## Report structure

In Section I, we synthesize and compare the conceptual frameworks that underpin the theory of change for each map. Section II presents a comprehensive overview of other types of frameworks—the overarching intervention groupings and outcome sets that are present in each map, and those that are missing from it. We then use the presented categories to show an integrated EGM of all 1,867 unique studies that are present in at least one of the six DRG maps (Section III). Because some studies (n=205) appear in more than one map, we present the overlaps and discuss their implications in Section IV. We conclude with a comparative analysis of the qualitative and quantitative impact evaluation methodologies included in each map.

For more information about the geographic distribution of studies across EGMs, common clusters and gaps for individual EGMs, or common implementation barriers and facilitators identified in systematic reviews across the EGMs, see also the [Chapeau Summary](#).

## Conceptual frameworks and program areas: overlaps and boundaries

Our review of theoretical frameworks from the six EGMs, corresponding to the six DRG Program Areas,<sup>2</sup> allowed us to identify boundaries and overlaps between ways in which different areas are conceptualized. We summarize them below in the order of a results chain—starting with the problem statements (*italics*), then moving on to the activities (**bold**), and ultimate goals (underlined).

Each program area experiences a distinct challenge and a corresponding need without which democracy, good governance, and the development of society cannot be fully realized:

Rule of law (ROL): *5.1 billion people have no access to effective justice and nearly 60 percent of existing justice problems remain unresolved (Task Force on Justice 2019).* This need is addressed by activities targeted at **systems** (formal or informal law and justice institutions), **services** (policing, courts, correctional facilities, and legal advisory services) and **society** actors (legal empowerment strategies for people, private entities and non-governmental organizations) (Sonnenfeld et al. 2021).

Human rights (HR): *The full and equal realization of civil, political, social, cultural, economic, and environmental rights, as set out in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UN General Assembly 1948; UN General Assembly 2021) and other treaties, are challenged by how rights are realized in practice, country-*

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<sup>2</sup> The six DRG Program Areas are: rule of law, human rights, civil society, independent media, political competition, and good governance.

*specific prioritization, and escalating threats.* **Building capacity of duty bearers** (states or companies) and **empowering rights holders** (citizens) and rights defenders (activists) are theorized to prevent abuses, protect at-risk populations, and respond to violations when they occur (Kozakiewicz et al. 2022).

Civil society (CS): *5 billion people live in countries with restricted civil society, where violence, arrest, and repressive laws are common.* Open civil society space can be fostered through a **good working relationship** between civil society and government, and civil society having sufficient **independence and influence** on government and broader society to appropriately define and analyze problems, then hold the powerful accountable for solving them (Berretta et al. 2022).

Independent media (IM): *Intimidation of media freedom, including political, legal, and economic forces undermines the media's capacity to become or remain independent.* It has been theorized that interventions to **support media development** (media as an end) and interventions that **use media for development** (media as a means) can both strengthen the media and help democratization and peacebuilding (Berretta et al. 2022).

Political competition (PC): *Crucial attributes of political competition such as free and fair elections, universal suffrage, and political parties' freedom have continued to decrease over the years.* Theories assert that **promotion of political competition** through the electoral cycle, the **struggle for state or political power** (Lehoucq 2011, 2), and **political participation** establish legitimate authority, ensure accountability of elected representatives, and uphold democracy (Gonzalez Parrao et al. 2022a).

Good governance (Gov): *Ineffective governance leads to citizens' diminished access to public services and rampant corruption in the public sector.* Good governance ensures that the government responds effectively to the needs of the public and the civil society by upholding **accountable, transparent, and inclusive decision-making**. This can be achieved by good governance interventions that bring about positive changes in the architecture and function of the government (Gonzalez Parrao et al. 2022b).

The six problem statements, activities, and ultimate goals described above have been distilled separately for the sake of simplicity. In reality, they are interlinked. For example, many of the activities that target justice systems in the ROL EGM would involve strengthening the capacity of duty bearers in the HR EGM. Similarly, programming targeted at rights holders for the latter would overlap with activities addressed at society actors in the former. Thus, activities from the ROL and HR EGMs could, at the same time, work to address the lack of access to effective justice and seek to prevent or respond to violations of human rights. The table below aims to capture key overlaps between how the map's theoretical frameworks are conceptualized.

**Table I. Overlaps between the goals of the conceptual frameworks**

EGM area	ROL	HR	CS	IM	PC	GOV
HR	Secure the: Right to equality before the law; Right to fair trial and an effective remedy; Right to life, liberty, and security of the person					
CS	Legally empower society through civil society actors and their engagements with justice institutions	Secure the: Freedom of association; Right to a peaceful assembly; Right to collective bargaining				
IM	Promote democracy and public awareness through information access	Secure the: Freedom of opinion and expression; Right to information; Freedom from torture and violence	Support engagement between media and civil society organizations			
PC	Promote policy reforms to improve processes such as the electoral system reform	Secure the: Right to political participation by all society, especially marginalized individuals	Support electoral processes by civil society organizations	Enhance access to electoral information and prevent electoral violence by the media		
Gov	Strengthen governance mechanisms to improve quality of services within the justice and security sector	Monitor the compliance of public institutions with human rights standards	Address the needs of civil society through an accountable, transparent, and inclusive public sector	Promote access to public information and administrative transparency	Strengthen capacity and administrative management operations of elected officials	

The goals outlined in Table I are operationalized in each map's intervention–outcome framework, which defines the intervention types evaluated and the outcomes measured in impact evaluations and systematic reviews specific to each EGM. The next section explores which of them are unique to each DRG Program Area and where there are overlaps.



# Intervention–outcome frameworks

## Interventions

Each EGM consists of its own set of intervention and outcome categories. This section focuses on interventions defined as the project, program, or policy that is the subject of the impact evaluation or systematic review. We have grouped them into 12 overarching categories.<sup>3</sup> Table 2 presents the comparative view of the six EGMs according to the overarching intervention categories. Each of the 12 overarching categories include interventions from more than one EGM.

Even though an overarching category may be present in the frameworks of several EGMs, that does not necessarily mean that studies were found for each of those EGMs. Also, some of the EGM-specific interventions do not fully align with the overarching categories; in these cases, we have assigned the intervention the overarching category that the team determined to be the closest match.<sup>4</sup> Table 2 visually depicts which overarching categories were present (green) or absent (red) in each of the EGMs. Yellow indicates that the EGM contains interventions that overlap with the specified category, but that we ultimately assigned to a different overarching category. A brief description of how the EGM-specific interventions fit into each of the overarching categories is provided below the table.

**Table 2: Intervention overarching categories across the six EGMs (DRG Program Areas)**

Intervention categories	EGMs	ROL	HR	CS	IM	PC	Gov
Policies and reform of state institutions and actors							
Monitoring							
Multicomponent interventions							
Provision of direct support to civil society and the media							
Education for the public							
Community engagement and participatory processes							
Human capacity-building of duty-bearing institutions							
Inclusive policies/programs for populations at risk of discrimination							
Violence prevention programming							
Policies and strengthening of non-state institutions and actors							
Justice mechanisms							
Research activities							

<sup>3</sup> A full list map-specific interventions that were included in each overarching category can be found [here](#).

<sup>4</sup> The grouping of the overarching categories was motivated by close examination of the EGM-specific intervention description and consideration of the broader intervention groups they belonged to. As an example from the IM EGM, the intervention *Media infrastructure: Establishment of community media/broadcasting* has a definition broad enough to be classified under two overarching categories from Table 2: (1) Community engagement and participatory processes, and (2) Provision of direct support to civil society and the media. We classified it under the latter because the intervention comes from the IM EGM-specific parent category *Capacity building and technical support*.

*Policies and reform of state institutions and actors* as an overarching category includes a broad range of interventions that aim to engage in reforms and institutional strengthening of state actors (other than only through capacity-building of human resources). All six EGMs include interventions that fit into this category. Both ROL and HR entail interventions to strengthen justice and security systems, although the HR map only includes them (along with reforms of other sectors) if their primary objective is to address one of the human rights specified in the scope of the map section.<sup>5</sup> The CS EGM framework encompasses policies, laws, and reforms designed to guarantee freedom of expression, assembly, and association; favorable laws for civil society; and uniform implementation. The IM EGM interventions consists of editorial independence from regulatory systems and support for media-government partnerships. The Gov EGM, on the other hand, widely covers interventions that support improvement of civil service management, e-governance and digital transformation of processes, decentralization, reform and implementation of tax and public finance- or budget-related policies, improvement of public procurement, and so on. The PC EGM includes interventions that aim to improve electoral rules, systems, and procedures, including electoral securities.

The *Monitoring* overarching group comprises a range of monitoring activities that all maps cover in some way. In the ROL map, this concerns interventions related to transparency, monitoring, and accountability initiatives for the justice sector, while the HR EGM focuses on monitoring and documentation of human rights violations, by both state and non-state actors. Gov EGM monitoring interventions mainly center on the public finance sector such as audit, financial compliance, budget transparency and open data provision to facilitate monitoring. The IM map consists of interventions to facilitate access to information and secure freedom of expression with no sectoral restriction. The remaining maps are more narrowly defined: PC EGM focuses on election observation and oversight activities, while the CS map tends to activities that involve civil society's monitoring of public and private institutions. Community-based monitoring is a common intervention component of many of the EGMs.

All the EGMs, except for the ROL,<sup>6</sup> include *Multicomponent interventions*, where multiple interventions are delivered as a bundle. For example, education for the public and public campaign activities are often implemented and evaluated together. Other examples of common multicomponent interventions include combinations of (1) voter information, education, and integration of technology in elections; (2) behavioral change communication; (3) support services for populations at-risk of discrimination or violence; (4) e-government and tax policy reforms; (5) citizen and community-based monitoring bundled with compliance management and co-production of public services; and (6) budget transparency and expenditure tracking.

The *Provision of direct support to civil society and the media* consists of interventions that provide direct technical or financial support to organizations, members of civil society, or the media. Although this is the explicit focus of two EGMs, this overarching category actually includes interventions from all the EGMs except for Gov. There is an overlap between the ROL, HR, CS, and IM maps. The CS map includes a broader scope of civil society support, which could overlap with ROL and HR interventions' more specific goals to promote the effective rule of law and human rights, respectively. The HR EGM also includes interventions targeting human rights defenders, which encompasses a likely narrower range of people than the entire civil society. There is overlap

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<sup>5</sup> For a full list of human rights and the inclusion exclusion criteria for each right, refer to Kozakiewicz and colleagues (2022, p. 14)

<sup>6</sup> In the ROL EGM studies, multicomponent interventions are classified according to their principal component. Thus, they do not have a separate multiple-component category.

between the PC and the IM map. PC interventions in this category focus on enhancing the capacity of media actors to cover elections specifically (e.g., provide information to the voters, as well as interventions to educate media stakeholders, citizens, and politicians on the media's legal rights during elections), whereas the IM EGM has a broader scope, which includes a range of direct supports to media, such as financial support to media outlets, capacity-building for fundraising, help with infrastructure establishment to media outlets and media training institutes, training on journalistic skills, and provision of physical and digital security for journalists. Although one of the IM map's interventions, *Media infrastructure: establishment of community media/broadcasting*, could also be considered under *Community engagement and participatory processes*, because it provides "direct support to civil society and the media," we have included it here.<sup>7</sup>

All EGMs, except for Gov, cover interventions that involve information dissemination and social behavioral change communication for the public, which we have grouped under *Education for the public*. Both the ROL and HR maps include public awareness and outreach activities on legal literacy. HR also entails behavioral change communication interventions to prevent harmful norms related to discrimination and violence, and information campaigns to make the public aware of their rights and help them understand the law and governments' operational processes. PC map's intervention under this category mainly focuses on voter information and education and countering election-related misinformation. The IM interventions in this group mainly consist of information dissemination through media with a focus on social norms and peacebuilding, laws, accountability and democracy, but also of media and information literacy for citizens, civil society, and government stakeholders, as well as advocacy for freedom of the press. Among campaign and advocacy activities to promote social causes to the public, CS interventions, whose aim is to promote or protect civil society, include education-oriented gatherings, network and coalition building for advocacy, awareness, education, and communication.

The *Community engagement and participatory processes* overarching category encompasses activities with the primary objective of supporting participatory processes. For the ROL EGM, this includes interventions that facilitate citizens' participation in constitution reform, while for the Gov EGM, it involves interventions related to community-driven development and reconstruction programs, co-production of public services with local stakeholders/communities, and other participatory consultations between government and citizen groups to engage in public decisions in a deliberative, democratic fashion. The PC EGM consists of initiatives that allow election commissions, candidates, and political parties to enhance public engagement to improve voter identification, candidate recruitment, building of grassroots volunteer networks, and so on. The CS EGM interventions that fit this group encourage participation in civil society activities and development of networks/coalitions to engage in decision-making processes. The IM<sup>8</sup> and HR EGMs do not have any interventions that could fall into this category. The HR EGMs specifically have not included participatory governance-type (social accountability) interventions unless they refer to violence, discrimination, or rights. Such interventions (e.g., community monitoring) are categorized under *Monitoring*.

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<sup>7</sup> We include it here given that the specific IM EGM intervention in question came from the parent category *Capacity-building and technical support* defined as: "The development of journalistic, managerial and technical skills to ensure high-quality media contents and sustainable management of the media organization."

<sup>8</sup> Refer to the overlap described in the *Provision of direct support to civil society and the media* overarching category.



The next overarching category involves *Human capacity-building of duty-bearing institutions*, such as the justice and security sector, legislative branch, executive branch, public service providers, and companies. This category includes interventions from the ROL, HR, Gov, and PC EGMs. For the ROL map, this encompasses training and support to improve capabilities of formal and informal actors within the justice system, including law enforcement personnel, traditional leaders, and community justice advocates. The HR map includes capacity-building interventions for all sectors without restriction, yet a specific focus on promoting and protecting human rights. Interventions in the PC map mainly focus on capacity-building of candidates during elections and political parties during their formation, management, and operations. With significant overlap with ROL and HR EGMs, the Gov map covers capacity-building of elected or appointed public officials, local leaders, and legislators.

Except for the CS<sup>9</sup> and IM maps, all other EGMs have interventions related to *Inclusive policies/programs for populations at risk of discrimination*. The ROL map included interventions such as legal empowerment of historically marginalized populations via training for justice seekers, public interest litigation on human rights and equality issues, introduction of new mechanisms such as legal aid, fee waivers to increase access to justice, and support for underrepresented groups to access legal careers. Within this category, the HR map consists of (1) activities to support mainstreaming of rights in business, development, and humanitarian assistance; (2) ratification of international human rights treaties; and (3) implementation of legal acts remedying against systemic discrimination and violence. The HR, PC, and Gov EGMs all cover implementation of quotas—the former two for elected positions only and the latter for appointed positions, such as non-elected positions of power on decision-making bodies in government. The PC map also includes building party capacity and commitment to increasing women's, youths, and underrepresented groups' political participation and leadership within parties and in elected office.

Interventions related to *Violence prevention programming* are part of the ROL, HR, IM, and PC maps. Eight interventions from the ROL EGM are classified under this overarching category: (1) crime prevention, (2) society-led crime prevention and reporting initiatives, (3) policing strategies and tactics, (4) diversion, (5) rehabilitation and reintegration programs for ex-offenders, (6) deterrence mechanisms, (7) protection programs, and (8) social services for victims of crime and violence. While the latter overlaps with the Support services for at-risk individuals<sup>10</sup> intervention from the HR EGM, it is much narrower, because the latter is not limited to service providers that are within or explicitly linked to justice systems and services. Interventions from the IM EGM contained within *Violence prevention programming* encompass activities to monitor and mitigate electoral violence; election security planning and implementation; and interparty dialogue and internal party security mechanisms. For the IM EGM, only provision of legal security support and protection of their sources is categorized here.

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<sup>9</sup> Some studies classified under the CS EGM-specific intervention, *Networking/coalition building for decision-making*, could fit here as well. They are categorized under the *Community engagement and participatory processes* overarching category.

<sup>10</sup> This HR EGM-specific intervention overlaps with the *Inclusive policies and programming* overarching category. It is categorized here given that most of these interventions explicitly targeted populations at risk of violence.

Three EGMs<sup>11</sup> include interventions related to *Policies and strengthening of non-state institutions and actors* (other than only through capacity-building of human resources). A key focus of the Gov map, in this context, is on interventions related to developing and strengthening public–private partnerships. The IM-specific interventions for this group consist of activities promoting relationships and coalition building between the media and the private sector, civil society, and individual journalists. It also includes the establishment of independent and self-regulatory systems for media independence. For the CS map, campaigns targeting policymakers and activities to bring together stakeholders to make strategic decisions or build consensus are classified here.

The *Justice mechanisms* overarching category consist of interventions that involve judicial and non-judicial processes and mechanisms, such as restorative, transitional, and electoral justice. This category includes interventions from the ROL, HR, and PC EGMs. Interventions in this group from the ROL map include transitional justice processes, informal/restorative justice mechanisms, and alternative dispute management activities. The HR map focuses on interventions that aim to provide redress for human rights violations, such as truth-telling efforts, memory efforts, processes to hold individuals and states to account, vetting and lustration within duty-bearing institutions, and litigation to address human rights abuses. The PC EGM includes interventions associated with electoral dispute resolution mechanisms and alternative dispute resolution mechanisms, which somewhat overlap with the ROL map.

The *Research activities* category broadly encompasses analytic activities aimed to better understand the target group and/or the issue addressed. In most of the maps, research is not considered as a distinct intervention. Instead, it is contained within the definitions of other interventions. For example, the HR EGM's intervention to strengthen the capacity of rights defenders includes support for research activities. In the IM EGM, an intervention exists for efforts to support the media in facilitating market research activities to help understand audiences' media-related needs and expectations.<sup>12</sup> However, only two maps refer to research activities as interventions by themselves. The PC map includes a *Public opinion research* intervention, while the CS EGM entails *Assessment and research* as an intervention that consists of programs designed to understand the environment (e.g., legal, information flows) and inform subsequent actions of civil society actors.

## Outcomes

As in the case of interventions, each of the six EGMs is originally framed according to its own unique set of outcome categories. Outcomes are variables, which measure the impact of the intervention for the beneficiary population. We have reviewed all the outcome categories for the six EGMs and have grouped them into 15 overarching categories that are present in more than one EGM.<sup>13</sup> They are illustrated in Table 3 along with the corresponding EGMs that have included them in their outcome framework (green cells indicate the presence of outcomes from the corresponding EGMs; red cells indicate absence; yellow cells indicate notable overlaps).

<sup>11</sup> Mainstreaming intervention from the HR EGM could possibly also fit here, but we put it in the *Inclusive policies and programming* overarching category due to it being classified in the HR EGM-specific broad category for “Protection of groups historically at risk of discrimination or violence.”

<sup>12</sup> It is categorized under *Provision of direct support to civil society and the media*, because it comes from the IM EGM-specific intervention *Capacity building and technical support*. Activities to support research, analysis, and the accessibility of its results to decision-makers are also explicitly mentioned in the definition of the Gov EGM-specific intervention *Capacity building and information for public decision-makers*.

<sup>13</sup> A full list of map-specific outcomes that were included in each overarching category can be found [here](#).

**Table 3. Outcome overarching categories across the six EGMs (DRG Program Areas)**

Outcomes	EGMs	ROL	HR	CS	IM	PC	Gov
Knowledge, beliefs, attitudes, and norms							
Civic/political participation by the public							
Transparency and accountability							
Institutional capacity and service quality							
Representation and inclusion							
Legal and regulatory framework							
Trust/social cohesion							
Access to public services							
Prevention of violence and other crime							
Economic growth/development							
Health and well-being							
Education							
Human development (other)							
Behavior							
Environmental security							

Like in interventions, (1) overarching categories present in several EGMs do not indicate whether studies were found from all those EGMs; (2) some EGM-specific outcomes do not fully align with the categories above; and (3) each outcome has only been classified under one overarching category even if some overlaps existed. The juxtaposition of what is included in the different overarching categories across the maps is not presented in a similar level of detail (as for interventions) to conserve space.

Outcomes related to *Knowledge, beliefs, attitudes, and norms* measure the level of acquiring knowledge—for example, understanding of processes or rights, or acquiring skills by justice, electoral actors, public administration, service providers, or citizens. They also include measures related to generating attitudes, beliefs, and norms such as those related to democracy, public officials, or acceptability of violence. Such outcomes are present in all six EGMs, although ROL, HR, CS, and IM have combined categories for the four of them, and PC and Gov have individual categories for each.

The *Civic/political participation by the public* overarching category contains outcomes related to the political and social involvement of citizens, such as willingness to or participation in democratic processes, such as voting or civic life within their communities, monitoring, and access to public information. Such measures exist in all six EGMs.

The *Transparency and accountability* overarching category aims to capture outcomes that measure (1) clarity and openness of justice actors, state institutions, or political parties; (2) the accountability of processes and stakeholders among duty bearers, such as policymakers; and (3) the ability of civil society to monitor private and public institutions and hold executive decisions accountable. Transparency and accountability are categorized separately in some EGMs and together in others; however, the definitions overlap greatly in the six EGMs.

*Institutional capacity and service quality* outcomes refer to any measures of government performance, including time or cost of processes or procedures, institutions' responses, and legal compliance. This group is well represented among outcomes from all six EGMs.

The *Representation and inclusion* overarching category encompasses measures that strive to capture the equality of opportunity and outcomes for minorities and other historically marginalized groups. For all maps, except the HR EGM, distinct outcomes exist for measuring representation and inclusion—for example, marginalized groups participate in civic life (CS) or representation and inclusion of diverse groups (IM, ROL, PC, Gov). In the HR EGM, because the whole focus of the map is on populations at risk of discrimination and violence, there is no separate inclusion/representation outcome.<sup>14</sup>

The overarching *Legal and regulatory framework* category measures the openness and fairness of the legal and regulatory environment offered to rights holders, civil society, the media, or voters, and exists in the outcome frameworks of the HR, CS, IM, PC, and Gov EGMs.<sup>15</sup>

*Trust/social cohesion* is measured in different forms across the EGMs, such as trust from civil society organizations, media trust, trust in the electoral process, public trust in government, interaction, and peace among citizens. It exists in one way or another across the six EGMs. For example, the ROL EGM includes the trust in justice institutions within the belief, attitudes, and norm groups, and the HR EGM includes trust in government officials and service providers in the transparency and accountability outcome. However, neither EGM has a specific category for social cohesion, because the outcome is not part of the theory of change.

The *Access to public services* overarching category consists of outcomes of accessibility and equitable access to adequate, quality public services, such as access to justice, social services, and government benefits. It is included in ROL, HR, IM, and Gov EGMs.

Outcomes related to *Prevention of violence and other crime*, which are present in the outcome frameworks of the ROL, HR, IM, and PC EGMs, aim to primarily capture the susceptibility to and incidence of various forms of violence for all mentioned maps. They also include security-related measures for the HR and ROL maps, and measures of conflict resolution and transformation for IM.<sup>16</sup> *Prevention of justice problems*, an EGM-specific outcome from the ROL EGM, is also classified under this overarching category, even though it contains some measures that would fit other categories.<sup>17</sup>

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<sup>14</sup> For the HR EGM, measures of differential outcomes for historically marginalized populations are captured under multiple outcomes—for example, *Participation in public affairs*, *Access to justice and justice outcomes*, *Access to social services*, and long-term outcomes related to economic development, health and WASH, well-being, self-determination, security, and environment. For the purpose of this analysis, we coded such outcomes under the overarching categories that best represent them (e.g., health inequity measures under the *Health and well-being* overarching category).

<sup>15</sup> For the ROL EGM, some examples from the *Solutions to justice problem* outcome could fit here. They have been categorized under the *Representation and inclusion* overarching category, because many studies evaluate inclusion outcomes of victims of crime and ex-offenders into society.

<sup>16</sup> It is categorized here as the *Conflict resolution and transformation* outcome and is contained within the broader *Violence reduction* category in the IM map.

<sup>17</sup> Examples of such measures are number of people incarcerated, discrimination in laws and policies that relate to marginalized groups, and access to quality services, whether legal, justice, or other sectors.

For human development, we have created several overarching categories. *Economic growth/development* contains outcomes related to economic investment, prosperity or productivity, and employment; it is represented in four EGMs: ROL, HR, IM, and Gov. *Health and well-being* measures physical, mental health, and well-being outcomes. *Education* aims to capture educational attendance, attainment, quality, retention, and performance. Both outcomes are present in three EGMs: ROL, HR, and IM. *Human development (other)* overarching category covers outcomes related to human and social development, poverty, and inequality that were categorized under the above categories; they exist in the HR, PC, and Gov EGMs.

*Behavior* outcomes include a variety of behavior-change measures for actors such as duty bearers, civil society members, media, other specific populations, or the public. They are explicitly present in the ROL and HR EGMs. Narrowly defined behaviors also exist in other maps, but have been classified under overarching categories that best represent them.<sup>18</sup>

Finally, *Environmental security* refers to attempts to capture the extent of (1) a healthy environment, such as measures of ecosystem health (quality of the urban and natural environments); (2) disaster risk-reduction capacities; and (3) exposure to or impact of disasters. It is only included in two EGMs: HR and IM.<sup>19</sup>

## Clusters and gaps overview

Mapping of overarching intervention and outcome categories allows us to display them in one aggregate map, providing a quick overview of the volume of studies from the six DRG Program Areas combined according to the intervention–outcomes they examine (*Figure 1*). Interventions are listed along the Y-axis in descending order of frequency; outcomes are listed along the X-axis also in order of frequency, with the number of studies per intervention–outcome combination populating the intersections of the map. The resulting display shows concentrations of evidence in the top left of the map with gaps oriented toward the bottom right. These concentrations and gaps in research among the 1,867 unique studies (1,686 impact evaluations and 181 systematic reviews) identified by the six DRG EGMs reveal patterns in the evidence base on DRG topics that may be useful for practitioners and researchers to consider in future work and planning.

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<sup>18</sup> In the CS EGM, separate outcomes exist for participation in civic life for citizens and marginalized populations. Similarly, the IM EGM classifies behaviors surrounding violence as one outcome and measures of citizens' participation in democratic processes as another. The following EGM-specific outcomes are also not included here: PC EGM's *Turnout and voting behavior* and Gov EGMs *Performance of legislators, public decision-makers, or public servants*, which includes behaviors such as session attendance.

<sup>19</sup> The Gov EGM-specific outcome *Externalities or uncompensated negative effects* is categorized under *Human Development (other)* overarching group even though it also contains outcomes of exposure to environmental degradation (e.g., pollution, deforestation). It measures: "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."

## Evidence clusters

While only four of the six EGMs (ROL, HR, IM, and PC) contain this topic, *Violence prevention programs* is the most commonly studied intervention category, representing more than one-third of the studies included in the EGMs. This is followed by *Policies and reform of state institutions and actors*, an intervention category included in all six EGMs, which represents 23 percent of the volume of evidence across the EGMs. *Education for the public* is the third most prevalent intervention category, represented in all EGMs except for Gov, accounting for approximately 13 percent of included studies.

Among outcome categories, *Prevention of violence and other crime* features prominently, with 41 percent of studies examining outcomes in this area. Again, this is a large volume of evidence considering that only four of the six EGMs (ROL, HR, IM, and PC) have measured outcomes under this topic. This outcome category is followed in the order of frequency by *Knowledge, beliefs, attitudes, and norms*; *Institutional capacity and service quality*; and *Civic/political participation by the public*. Each of these outcomes is common to all six EGMs. Studies measuring change of *Behaviors* account for over 15 percent of the evidence base, although these outcomes have only been examined in the ROL, HR, CS, and IM maps. *Health and well-being* outcomes are also frequently studied, representing approximately 12 percent of the evidence in the mega-map, despite only being included in three EGMs.

When it comes to the impact of specific interventions on outcomes, we see a large volume of studies at the intersections of the most frequently studied categories above. A great deal of research has been conducted on the effect of *Violence prevention programs* on *Prevention of violence and other crime* (n=522 studies); *Behavior* (n=160); *Health and well-being* (n=128); and *Knowledge, beliefs, attitudes, and norms* (n=111). There is a substantial amount of evidence on the effect of *Policies and reform of state institutions and actors* on *Institutional capacity and service quality* (n=192).



**Figure 1. A combined Evidence Gap Map (EGM) for all the six DRG Program Areas**

<b>Outcomes</b>	Prevention of violence and other crime	Knowledge, beliefs, attitudes, and norms	Institution capacity and service quality	Civic/ political participation by the public	Behaviors	Health and well-being	Human development (other)	Transparency and accountability	Economic growth /development	Access to public services	Representation and inclusion	Trust/ social cohesion	Education	Legal and regulatory framework	Environmental security	Grand Total
<b>Interventions</b>																
Violence prevention programs	522	111	27	21	160	128	7	1	31	10	65		18			673
Policies and reform of state institutions	57	62	192	38	25	6	80	41	74	45	20	17	4	21		432
Education for the public	74	150	6	114	33	30	8	46	20	11	16	19	12	5	1	250
Monitoring	8	49	71	27	6	1	35	51	7	16	12	13		4		161
Multicomponent	80	100	41	52	41	41	16	27	19	37	5	9	8	5		159
Inclusive policy and programming	41	28	15	34	19	14	23	10	29	17	23	4	10		1	126
Community engagement and participation	1	45	24	29			37	15	6	20	22	19		7		95
Direct support to civil society and media	2	18	5	48	1	2	1	8	2	4		6	2	4		57
Capacity-building of duty bearers	22	44	12	2	14	13	2	4	4	11	4	3	3	1		57
Justice mechanisms	14	7	2	3	4	5	1		4	10	3		1			22
Policies and reform of non-state institutions		6	6	10			4			1		3				18
Research activities																0
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>771</b>	<b>552</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1867</b>

Note: The total number of studies in the Grand Total row or column is likely to be lower than the sum of studies contained in each intervention or outcome combinations. This mismatch may arise because some studies evaluate multiple treatment arms, multiple interventions, or multiple outcomes and, therefore, were counted in each of the relevant overarching categories. Another reason is that for a subset of the 205 studies represented in more than one EGM, at least one of the interventions or outcomes is reflected in more than one overarching category.

We also observe clusters of studies on the impact of *Education for the public* on *Knowledge, beliefs, attitudes, and norms* (n=150) and *Civic/political participation by the public* (n=114).

More studies examine outcomes in the *Knowledge, beliefs, attitudes, and norms* domain than the *Behavior* domain across all overarching intervention groups, except for *Prevention of violence and other crime*. This pattern may be due to limitations in the scope or structure of the EGMs (i.e., not all maps included behavior outcomes, while some categorized specific behaviors under different outcome categories, such as voting behaviors under civic/political participation and incidence of violence under violence prevention) or may reflect trends in the evidence base. While changed knowledge, beliefs, and attitudes toward violence are likely necessary precursors to behavior change, and shifting norms are necessary to achieve long-term change, behavior change is crucial to the actual goal of violence prevention. In Ruane-McAteer and colleagues' systematic review of reviews of gender-transformative interventions with men and boys to improve sexual and reproductive health and rights (2019), they call on gender-based violence researchers to transition from self-reported attitudinal change outcomes to bio-behavioral outcomes in studies of such interventions. The greater volume of research on behavioral outcomes in the violence prevention intervention category appears to be a promising step in the right direction.

## Evidence Gaps

Gaps in the evidence base are plainly evident in the empty fields across *Figure 1*. For intervention categories, we observe no studies at all for the *Research activities* category, which represents an absolute gap. While research activities are generally not considered as interventions per se in all but two maps, they were part of the intervention framework for PC (public opinion research) and CS (analytic efforts to understand the environment and inform subsequent actions of civil society actors). No studies of such interventions were found, except for two PC studies that evaluate survey polls and focus groups to collect information on election-related issues implemented as part of a package with other interventions such as voter education, candidate education, electoral management body support, and advocacy for electoral reform. This gap may have arisen from methodological challenges of conducting impact evaluations of such activities or the fact that measuring the effects of research is still uncommon (e.g., due to limited resources).

The next least frequently represented intervention overarching category, *Policies and strengthening of non-state institutions and actors*, is included in four EGMs (CS, IM, PC, and Gov); yet, it is still disproportionately underrepresented in the distribution of studies, accounting for less than 1 percent of all the mapped research. *Justice mechanisms* are also poorly represented, comprising slightly over 1 percent of included studies (n=22). Interventions in this category are only present in three EGMs (ROL, HR, and PC). The ROL map, which included a high number of impact evaluations from only high-income countries (n=554, 85%), has a strong focus on justice programming and is the largest of the six EGMs. The relative absence of studies in this category reflects a significant gap in the evidence base.

There is also a low volume of evidence across the *Provision of direct support to civil society and the media* (n=57) and *Human capacity-building of duty bearing institutions* (n=57) intervention categories. Civil society support is an overlapping topic in five of the six EGMs (ROL, HR, CS, IM, and PC). However, differing definitions of civil society and boundaries on the scope of civil society interventions examined in each map (e.g., HR EGM's exclusion of support to civil society groups not explicitly focused on addressing human rights and CS EGM's exclusion of the development of new civil society sectors) may have contributed to the low number of results. Likewise, *Human capacity-*

*building of duty bearing institutions* is a topic examined in four EGMs (ROL, HR, Gov, and PC), with the maps attempting to maintain boundaries by excluding capacity-building of personnel outside their respective sectors. The DRG Center's interests in these topics combined with the low volume of identified studies indicate they may be promising areas for future inquiry.

There are only two studies examining *Environmental security*. These outcomes are only included in the HR and IM EGMs, but the lack of evidence on this topic is stark. This gap warrants urgent attention, because mitigating climate change and strengthening democracy, government effectiveness, and human rights are critical and interdependent global development objectives (USAID 2020). We also find few studies on *Legal and regulatory framework* outcomes (n=45), *Education* (n=57), and *Trust/social cohesion* (n=84), although some of them have been categorized under other overarching categories (see *Outcomes* section). The lack of studies on trust/social cohesion is an evidence gap partially exacerbated by exclusion of social cohesion outcomes from the ROL and HR EGMs.

Along with the relative lack of evidence for these categories, we find gaps in the evidence for specific intervention–outcome combinations. We find no studies examining the effect of *Provision of direct support to civil society and the media* on *Representation and inclusion* or on *Education*.<sup>20</sup> We have also identified no studies of the impact of *Community engagement and participatory processes* on *Behaviors*.

Evidence gaps may occur for several reasons. There could be a meaningful lack of research on a commonly implemented intervention approach expected to influence a specific outcome, in which case evaluation might be warranted. There may be limited theoretical links between certain interventions and outcomes, in which case it is worth considering whether more theoretical development is needed. It is also possible for the gaps to occur due to scope boundaries applied for a specific area. For example, while there is a complete lack of evidence for the effect of violence prevention programming on trust/social cohesion, it is not surprising, because the social cohesion outcome was explicitly excluded from the ROL and HR EGMs.

There are also methodological constraints and ethical concerns that can limit the uptake of impact evaluations, and while 3ie holds that most of these obstacles can be overcome through ethical and innovative research designs,<sup>21</sup> the use of causal inference methods is still a growing field of research in many sectors.

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<sup>20</sup> However, it is unlikely that there is a strong theoretical link between the mentioned intervention overarching category and *Education* outcomes. Any knowledge-related outcomes as a result of training for civil society actors would fall under *Knowledge, beliefs, attitudes, and norms*.

<sup>21</sup> Some of the challenges may be mitigated by ethics approvals by an independent institutional review board, increased availability of data collected using new technologies, or use of an evaluation method that takes into account the existing limitations.

## Limitations

A caveat to this analysis of evidence clusters and gaps is that each intervention and outcome is only categorized under one overarching category, even if some overlaps existed. It also provides a very high-level overview of the interventions. It does not unpack the diversity of interventions that are lumped into each overarching category or integrated programs delivered in combinations of multiple components. Also, for a subset of the 205 studies that are represented in more than one EGM, at least one of the interventions or outcomes is reflected in more than one overarching category. While it does not affect the total number of studies, it slightly inflates the number of studies contained within some overarching intervention and outcome categories.

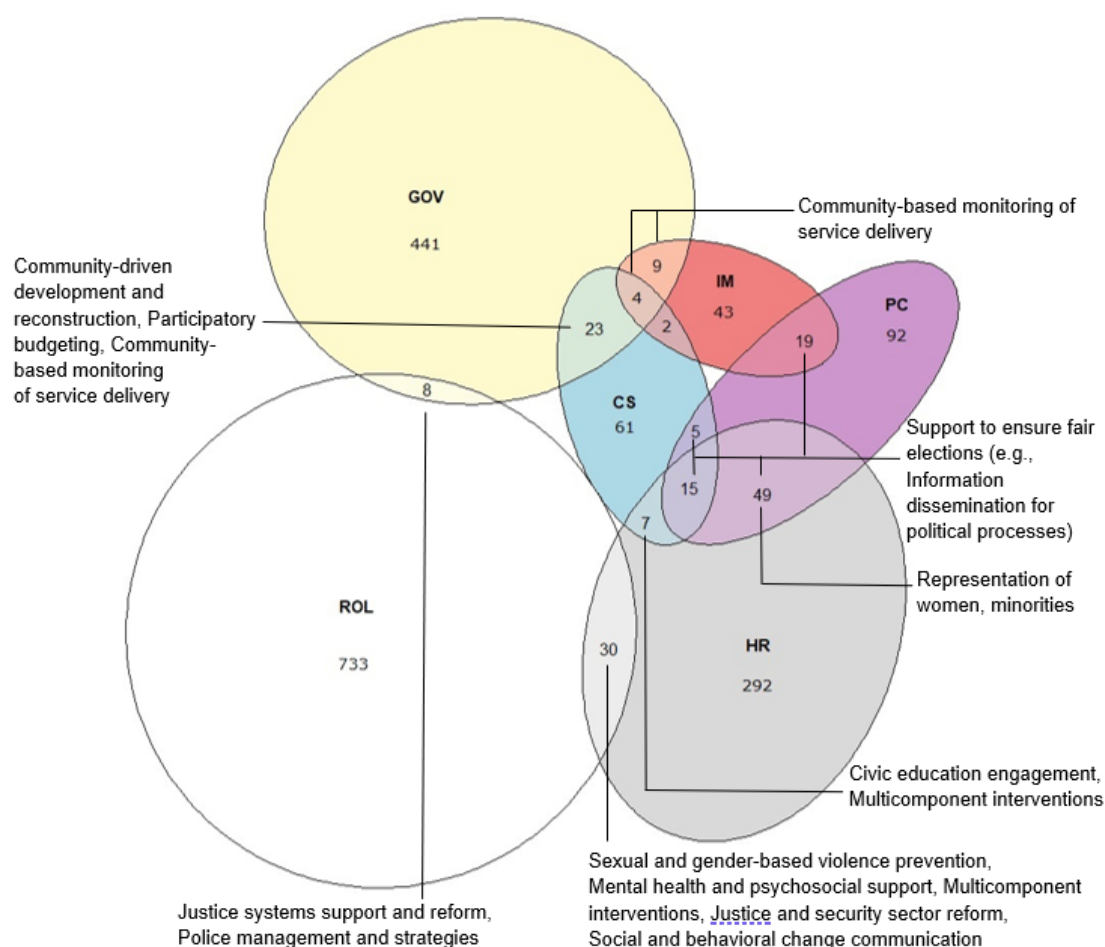
While five of the maps only consist of studies that measure the effects for populations in low- and middle-income countries, the ROL EGM is an exception. It includes studies that measure effects for populations regardless of country's income-level status. Because the map primarily consists of impact evaluations from high-income countries (n=552), such as the United States, as opposed to studies that evaluated interventions in low- and middle-income countries (n=105), ROL evidence from high-income contexts is overrepresented in the analysis.

Finally, the boundaries of the EGMs themselves have influenced the apparent distribution of the evidence base. For example, we could have included a much larger volume of studies on socioeconomic interventions in the HR EGM, because nearly any development program can be considered to directly or indirectly target human rights. However, to retain the focus of the map's scope within the human rights domain, we opted to include socioeconomic–environmental interventions only when they explicitly mentioned addressing discrimination in access. Similarly, the ROL EGM only involves social services interventions that targets victims of crime and “only interventions focused on individuals who have been referred into the intervention through engagement with the justice system or services (formal or informal)” (Doherty et al. 2020, 20). An in-depth analysis of such decisions is beyond the scope of this report.

## Mapping the rigorous evidence across the six DRG program areas

In this section, we use the overarching intervention and outcome categories described in Section II to present numerical overlaps of studies included in the six maps. Because the categories are at a high level of aggregation, to add nuance to the analysis, we supplement them with concrete examples from the studies included in the report and more disaggregated intervention categories from 3ie's [Development Evidence Portal](#) intervention taxonomy (Figure 2).

**Figure 2. Venn/Euler diagram with number of studies for each intervention area and the common overlaps between the six DRG Program Areas**



*Note:* Interventions in the diagram come from 3ie's Development Evidence Portal taxonomy. For a detailed breakdown of interventions and outcomes for each overlap using the overarching categories from Section II, refer to the text and Annex tables. The following overlaps (n=34) are missing from the diagram: between HR and GOV (n=7); HR and IM (n=5); CS, GOV, and HR (n=5); CS, HR, PC, and IM (n=5); PC and GOV (n=4); HR, PC, and IM (n=4); HR, GOV, and ROL (n=2); CS, HR, and ROL (n=1); and HR, PC, and GOV (n=1).

The PC and the HR maps share the highest number of studies: 49 between the two maps only and 74 if overlaps with other maps are taken into account. Most of these studies evaluate *Inclusive policies/programs for populations at risk of discrimination* (n=32), such as political reservations for women or scheduled castes in India that are predominantly shared by the two maps only (n=29). Thirty (30) studies evaluate *Education for the public* to support fair elections through dissemination of information to build civic awareness, educate on legal and human rights issues, supply voting-related information, and change behaviors. More than half of studies from this category are shared by the PC, HR, and CS maps (n=12) and PC, HR, CS, and IM maps (n=5). The most common outcomes include *Participation and civic/political engagement* (n=59), such as voter turnout, voting behavior; *Knowledge, beliefs, attitudes, and norms* (n=37); and *Transparency and accountability* (n=22).<sup>22</sup>

<sup>22</sup> The sum of studies that measure the three outcomes (59+37+22) is higher than the total of studies from the HR and PC overlap (n=74). This mismatch arises because some studies evaluate multiple outcomes.

The intersection between ROL and HR contains 30 studies, but there are three additional studies that are not visualized in *Figure 2*, bringing the total to 33. *Violence prevention programs* are evaluated in 19 of those studies. Examples of such programs include various initiatives to prevent violence (e.g., gender-based violence) from reoccurring; cognitive behavioral therapy, and other psychosocial interventions. Eleven (11) studies cover *Multicomponent* programs, such as supporting traditional leaders and engaging civil society, structural interventions to tackle intimate partner violence at different levels, and cross-border anti-trafficking programs. Nine studies evaluate: *Policies and reform of state institutions and actors* from the justice and security sector; *Education for the public* in the form of information dissemination and social behavioral change communication, such as teaching peace and conflict resolution and promoting gender-sensitive and violence related norms.<sup>23</sup> The most common outcomes are grouped under *Prevention of violence and other crime* (n=28), followed by *Knowledge, beliefs, attitudes, and norms* (n=24).

The HR and the CS maps share the same number of studies (n=33), even though only seven of them are shared by the two maps exclusively (the others in combination with PC and other maps). From all 33 studies, most evaluate (1) *Education for the public* interventions (n=22) such as behavioral change communication, civic and legal education, voter information, and education, among others; and (2) *Multicomponent* interventions (n=15) with packages of activities that combine monitoring, campaigns toward the public, policymakers, and constituency building. Activities related to *Provision of direct support to civil society and the media* are evaluated in nine studies. Among the outcomes evaluated, 32 studies measured *Participation and civic/political engagement by the general public*, whereas 29 studies measured *Knowledge, beliefs, attitudes, and norms*.

The Gov and CS EGMs share 32 studies between them. *Community engagement and participatory processes* are evaluated in 18 of these papers. Interventions in these categories include various community-driven development and reconstruction programs, participatory budgeting, democratic decision making, and so on. *Monitoring activities* are evaluated in 13 studies, which cover a wide range of initiatives such as community-based monitoring or access to information on performance of public sector officials. Outcomes of *Civic/political participation by the public*—for example, measures of voting preferences or other measures related to who won in a particular election and measures of the involvement of civil society in decision-making with the government—are measured in all studies (n=32). Outcomes related to *Knowledge, beliefs, attitudes, and norms* are present in 23 studies; 16 studies measured outcomes related to *Access to public services*, and 15 studies measured *Institutional capacity and service quality*-related outcomes.

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<sup>23</sup> The sum of studies that evaluate the interventions (19+11+9) is higher than the total of studies from the Roll and HR overlap (n=33). This mismatch arises because some studies evaluate multiple interventions and were, therefore, counted in each of the relevant overarching categories. Another reason is that for a subset of the studies, at least one of the interventions or outcomes is reflected in more than one overarching category.



The IM and PC maps share a total of 28 studies, largely covering activities such as voter information and mobilization, information diffusion using media, and other forms of *Education for the public* (n=28). *Civic/political participation by the public* is the most common outcome (n=27) followed by *Knowledge, beliefs, attitudes, and norms* such as media literacy or voter knowledge (n=19) and *Transparency and accountability* (n=17).

The PC and CS intersection (n=25) predominantly consists of studies of the impact of *Education for the public* (n=20), such as voter information, voter education, and get out of the vote; and measures of *Civic/political participation by the public* (n=25)—voter turnout, knowledge, and voting behavior.

Among combinations of three or more maps, the largest overlap was found for HR, PC, and CS, with 20 studies present in all of them. A majority of these studies (n=17) evaluate interventions related to *Education for the public* on issues such as (1) voter rights and election; (2) behavior change communication to prevent harmful norms relating to discrimination and violence and promote rights-affirming behavior; (3) providing information to make the public aware of their rights, understand the law, roles of state and non-state actors, and the available state resources; and (4) campaigns to promote public support for CS. *Civic/political participation by the public* (n=20) and *Knowledge, beliefs, attitudes, and norms* (n=16) are among the most commonly measured outcomes.

The Gov and the IM EGMs share 13 studies, four of them with the CS map as well. The majority of studies (n=12) assess a broad range of *Monitoring* activities within government agencies and processes and for civil society to hold the government accountable. Activities designed for *Education of the public* via dissemination of information and social behavioral change communication are evaluated in 10 studies. The most examined outcomes are *Transparency and accountability*, such as measures of government transparency, executive oversight, and corruption (n=11).

At the intersection of CS and IM maps, there are 11 studies. *Education of the public* is the most evaluated intervention category (n=10). All 11 studies measure outcomes related to *Participation and civic/political engagement by the general public* and nine of them also measure *Transparency and accountability*.

There are 10 studies at the intersection between GOV and ROL. Of these, most evaluate the effects of *Policies and reforms of state institutions and actors* (n=8), such as various management arrangements within the justice and security sector, followed by *Violence prevention programs* such as policing strategies (n=5). Studies strive to estimate the effects on *Knowledge, beliefs, attitudes, and norms* (n=8), *Institutional capacity and service quality* (n=7), and *Trust and social cohesion* (n=6).

A Venn/Euler diagram presents key overlaps between the maps. Because some overlaps cannot be represented visually in the diagram, they will be summarized narratively below. HR and the Gov maps share 15 studies most commonly evaluating *Policies and reform of state institutions and actors* (n=7), typically within the justice sector on a relatively wide variety of outcomes. IM and HR maps share 14 studies of *Education for the public* through mass media, such as radio on *Knowledge, beliefs, attitudes, and norms* (n=12) and *Civic/political participation by the public* (n=12). Finally, there are only five studies that appear in more than three maps. All of them appear in the CS, HR, PC, and IM maps and measure the impact of *Education for the public* on *Civic/political participation by the public*, among others. For a detailed breakdown of interventions and outcomes for each overlap, including those not described in this section, refer to the Annex tables.

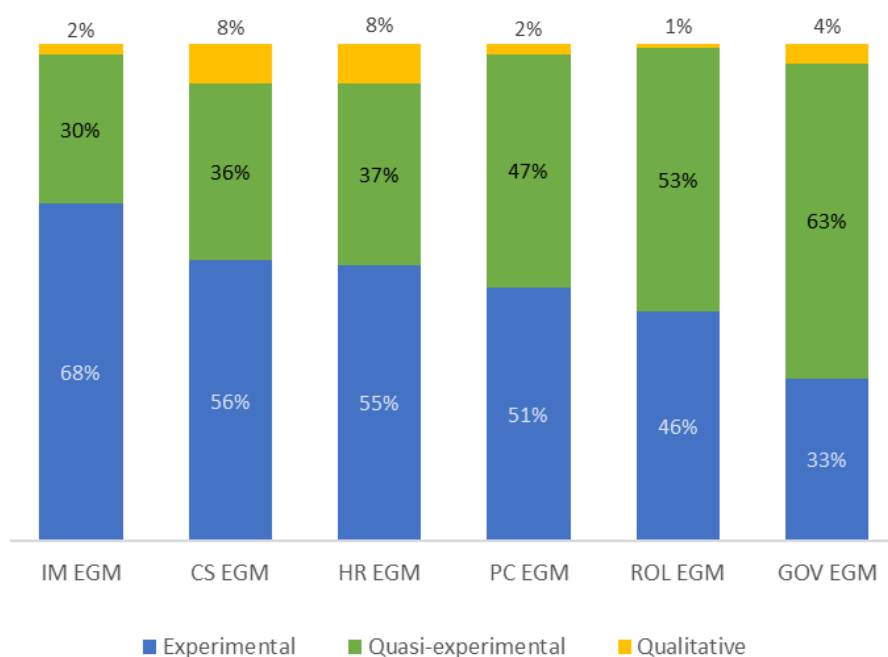
## Comparison of impact evaluation designs used between EGMs

In this section, we compare the impact evaluations included in the six DRG EGMs based on their study designs. Our key goal for this comparison is to explore whether there are any inherent differences among the nature of the DRG areas that might have influenced them to prefer certain study designs.

Quantitative impact evaluation methods ( $n=1,623$ ) outnumber the qualitative ones ( $n=63$ ). More than 90 percent of the included studies in each of the EGMs are quantitative—employing either experimental or quasi-experimental designs (Figure 3). Compared to the rest, the HR and CS EGMs included relatively higher proportions of qualitative impact evaluations, about 8 percent in both cases. The ROL EGM has the lowest proportion of qualitative studies amounting to less than 1 percent (only 6 out of 656 impact evaluations in total).

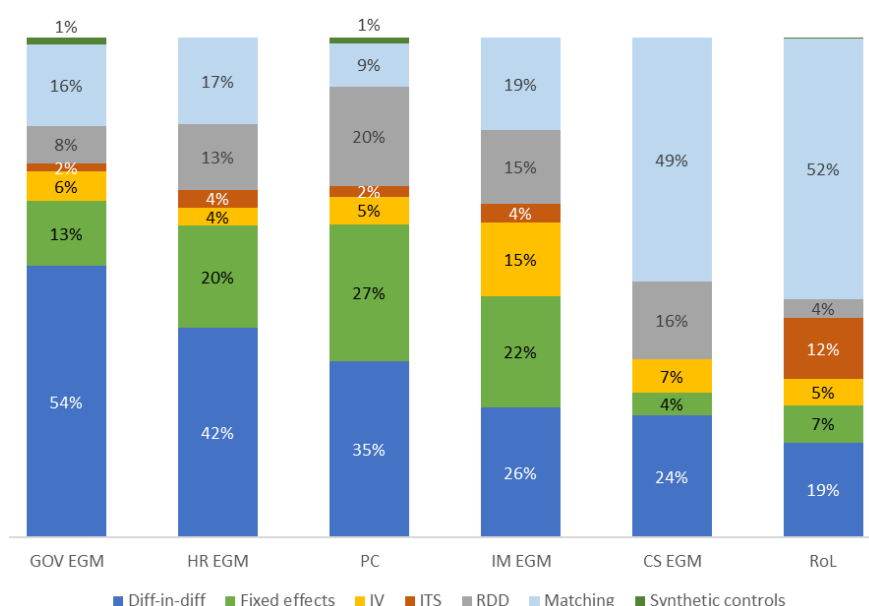
Within quantitative approaches, the distribution of experimental and quasi-experimental designs varies across the six EGMs. The IM EGM has the highest proportion of experimental studies (about 68% of the included impact evaluations). The CS and HR EGMs also have relatively higher proportions of studies with experimental designs (56.3% and 55.4%, respectively). On the other hand, only 30 percent of the studies included in the Gov EGM were experimental—the lowest of the six EGMs. Experimental methods may be difficult to implement in some contexts for the most common types of interventions in this EGM (e.g., decentralization).

**Figure 3. Comparison of designs of the included studies for six DRG EGMs.**



The distribution of quasi-experimental designs among the included studies does not seem to have any distinct pattern (Figure 4). For instance, about 50 percent of the included quasi-experimental studies in the CS and ROL EGMs used statistical matching methods.

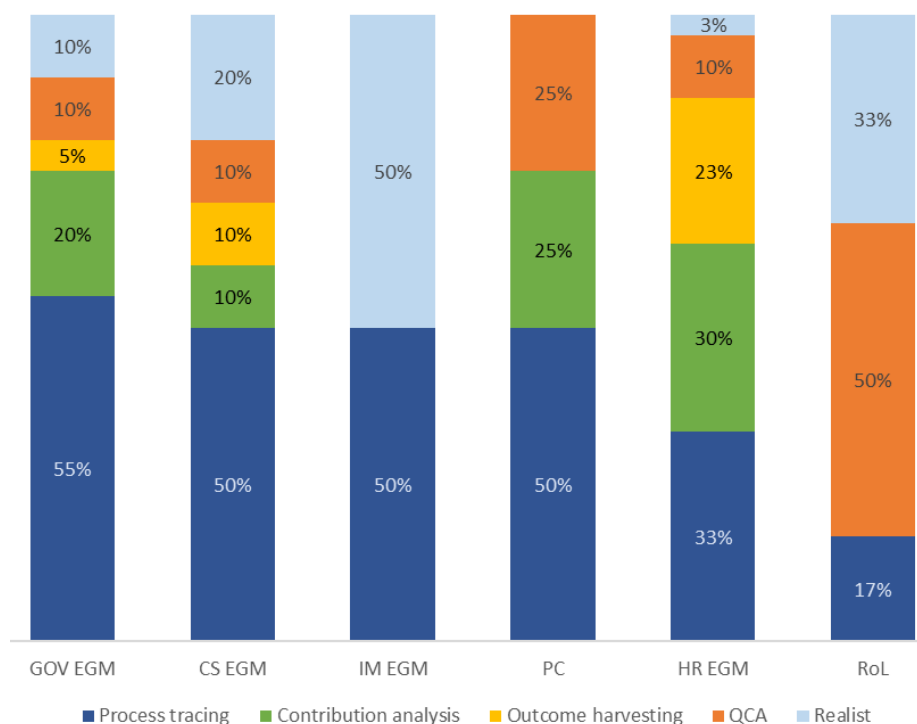
**Figure 4. Quasi-experimental Impact evaluations by method for each map**



Difference-in-difference method is more common than other quasi-experimental methods in the Gov EGM (54%), HR EGM (42%), PC EGM (35%), and IM EGM (26%). Fixed effect estimations and regression discontinuity designs represent the other major groups of study designs.

Among the relatively limited number of qualitative studies, process tracing is by far the most widely used method in all but the RoL EGM, where Qualitative Comparative Analysis (QCA) accounted for three of the six included qualitative studies. A quarter of the qualitative studies in the PC EGM also have a QCA design. Realist analysis and contribution analysis are the other two qualitative designs featured frequently in the EGMs.

**Figure 5. Qualitative Impact evaluations by method for each map**



We also captured data on how many studies used designs that combined quantitative and qualitative methods. The CS EGM has the highest proportion (about 40%) of mixed-method studies, followed by the HR EGM (about 30%). Mixed-method studies comprise approximately 20 percent of the impact evaluations in the IM and ROL EGMs, and 16 percent in the Gov EGM have similar designs. Only about 5 percent of the included impact evaluations in the PC EGM have employed mixed-method designs.

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## Online appendix: Detailed overlaps between maps

**Annex table 1. Overlap of interventions evaluated and outcomes measured in the studies shared by the HR and the PC map**

<b>Interventions</b>	<b>Outcomes</b>	Access to public services	Behaviors	Economic growth/development	Education	Health and well-being	Human development (other)	Institutional capacity and service quality	Knowledge, beliefs, attitudes, and norms	Legal and regulatory framework	Civic/political participation by the public	Prevention of violence/ other crime	Representation and inclusion	Transparency and accountability	Trust/social cohesion	<b>Grand Total</b>
Inclusive policy and programming		5	5	8	4	2	16	5	10		18	5	10	5	4	32
Education for the public			2	1			1	2	21	1	28	3	3	8	3	30
Policies and reform of state institutions and actors		1	1	1		1	3	3	5	1	12	2		4		14
Multicomponent								1	7		11	2	1	3	1	12
Monitoring			1						3		8	1		4		9
Community engagement and participatory processes									4		4			1		5
Provision of direct support to civil society and the media									2	1	4			1		4
Violence prevention programming				1							3	2				4
Policies and strengthening of non-state institutions and actors									1		1					1
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>6</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>74</b>

Note: The total number of studies in the Grand Total row or column may be lower than the sum of studies contained in each of the intervention or outcome combinations. This mismatch may arise because some studies evaluate multiple treatment arms, multiple interventions, or multiple outcomes, and were, therefore, counted in each of the relevant overarching categories. Another reason is that for a subset of studies, at least one of the interventions or outcomes is reflected in more than one overarching category.

**Appendix table 2. Overlap of interventions evaluated and outcomes measured in the studies shared by the ROL and the HR map**

<b>Interventions</b>	<b>Outcomes</b>	Access to public services	Behaviors	Economic growth/development	Health and well-being	Human development (other)	Institutional capacity and service quality	Knowledge, beliefs, attitudes, and norms	Civic/political participation by the public	Prevention of violence/other crime	Representation and inclusion	Transparency and accountability	Trust/social cohesion	<b>Grand Total</b>
Violence prevention programming		2	8	5	6	1		12	2	13	2			19
Multicomponent		2	4	4	3	3		8	3	11		1		11
Policies and reform of state institutions and actors		1	1				3	4		6		2	1	9
Education for the public		1	1	4	3	1		8	2	8				9
Justice mechanisms		5	1	2	3	1		4	1	4	1			7
Inclusive policy and programming		1	2	1	2			1		3	2			5
Human capacity-building of duty-bearing institutions		1	2	1			2	3	1	5	2	1		5
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>10</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>33</b>

Note: The total number of studies in the Grand Total row or column may be lower than the sum of studies contained in each of the intervention or outcome combinations. This mismatch may arise because some studies evaluate multiple treatment arms, multiple interventions, or multiple outcomes, and were, therefore, counted in each of the relevant overarching categories. Another reason is that for a subset of studies, at least one of the interventions or outcomes is reflected in more than one overarching category.

**Appendix table 3. Overlap of interventions evaluated and outcomes measured in the studies shared by the HR and the CS map**

<b>Interventions</b>	<b>Outcomes</b>	Access to public services	Behaviors	Economic growth/development	Human development (other)	Institutional capacity and service quality	Knowledge, beliefs, attitudes, and norms	Legal and regulatory framework	Civic/political participation by the public	Prevention of violence/ other crimes	Representation and inclusion	Transparency and accountability	Trust/social cohesion	Grand Total
Education for the public			1			1	17		22	1	2	6	3	22
Multicomponent		7				5	13	2	13	3	2	7	1	15
Provision of direct support to civil society and the media							3	3	9			2	1	9
Community engagement and participatory processes				1	1		5		4		1	1		6
Policies and reform of state institutions and actors						1	2		5			2		5
Monitoring			1			1	4	1	3		1	1	1	5
Inclusive policy and programming		2	1		1	1	2		4	1	1	1		4
Human capacity-building of duty-bearing institutions		1				1	2		1		1	1	1	2
Violence prevention programming									1	1				1
Justice mechanisms			1				1			1	1			1
Policies and strengthening of non-state institutions and actors							1		1					1
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>10</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>33</b>

Note: The total number of studies in the Grand Total row or column may be lower than the sum of studies contained in each of the intervention or outcome combinations. This mismatch may arise because some studies evaluate multiple treatment arms, multiple interventions, or multiple outcomes, and were, therefore, counted in each of the relevant overarching categories. Another reason is that for a subset of studies, at least one of the interventions or outcomes is reflected in more than one overarching category.

**Appendix table 4. Overlap of interventions evaluated and outcomes measured in the studies shared by the CS and the Gov map**

Interventions	Outcomes												
	Access to public services	Economic growth/development	Education	Health and wellbeing	Human development (other)	Institutional capacity and service quality	Knowledge, beliefs, attitudes, and norms	Legal and regulatory framework	Civic/political participation by the public	Representation and inclusion	Transparency and accountability	Trust/social cohesion	Grand Total
Community engagement and participatory processes	7	1			8	5	11	4	12	7	3	6	18
Monitoring	4				2	8	7	2	5	3	3	2	13
Provision of direct support to civil society and the media									9		2		9
Education for the public	1	2	1	2			2	1	7	1	6	3	8
Multicomponent	3				1	3	5		6		4		7
Human capacity-building of duty-bearing institutions	1					1	2		1	1	1	1	2
Policies and strengthening of non-state institutions and actors							1		2			1	2
Policies and reform of state institutions and actors							1	1		1			1
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>32</b>

Note: The total number of studies in the Grand Total row or column may be lower than the sum of studies contained in each of the intervention or outcome combinations. This mismatch may arise because some studies evaluate multiple treatment arms, multiple interventions, or multiple outcomes, and were, therefore, counted in each of the relevant overarching categories. Another reason is that for a subset of studies, at least one of the interventions or outcomes is reflected in more than one overarching category.

**Annex table 5. Overlap of interventions evaluated and outcomes measured in the studies shared by the IM and the PC map**

Interventions	Outcomes													Grand Total
	Behaviors	Education	Environmental security	Health and well-being	Human development (other)	Institutional capacity and service quality	Knowledge, beliefs, attitudes, and norms	Legal and regulatory framework	Civic/political participation by the public	Prevention of violence/ other crime	Representation and inclusion	Transparency and accountability	Trust/social cohesion	
Education for the public	1	1	1	1	1	2	18		27	1	1	17	1	28
Multicomponent							2		5	1		2		5
Provision of direct support to civil society and the media							1	1	3			2		4
Monitoring							1		2			1		2
Inclusive policy and programming							1		1					1
Violence prevention programming									1	1				1
Community engagement and participatory processes									1					1
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>28</b>

Note: The total number of studies in the Grand Total row or column may be lower than the sum of studies contained in each of the intervention or outcome combinations. This mismatch may arise because some studies evaluate multiple treatment arms, multiple interventions, or multiple outcomes, and were, therefore, counted in each of the relevant overarching categories. Another reason is that for a subset of studies, at least one of the interventions or outcomes is reflected in more than one overarching category.

**Appendix table 6. Overlap of interventions evaluated and outcomes measured in the studies shared by the CS and the PC map**

<b>Interventions</b>	<b>Outcomes</b>	Access to public services	Behaviors	Human development (other)	Institutional capacity and service quality	Knowledge, beliefs, attitudes, and norms	Legal and regulatory framework	Civic/political participation by the public	Prevention of violence/ other crimes	Representation and inclusion	Transparency and accountability	Trust/social cohesion	Grand Total
Education for the public			1		1	14		20	1	2	5	2	20
Community engagement and participatory processes						5		6			1		7
Policies and reform of state institutions and actors					1	3	1	6			4		7
Multicomponent						4		6	1	1	2	1	6
Provision of direct support to civil society and the media						2	1	4			1		4
Monitoring			1			2		4					4
Inclusive policy and programming		1		1		1		3	1	1	1		3
Violence prevention programming								1	1				1
Policies and strengthening of non-state institutions and actors						1		1					1
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>25</b>

Note: The total number of studies in the Grand Total row or column may be lower than the sum of studies contained in each of the intervention or outcome combinations. This mismatch may arise because some studies evaluate multiple treatment arms, multiple interventions, or multiple outcomes, and were, therefore, counted in each of the relevant overarching categories. Another reason is that for a subset of studies, at least one of the interventions or outcomes is reflected in more than one overarching category.



**Annex table 7. Overlap of interventions evaluated and outcomes measured in the studies shared by the HR, CS, and PC map**

<b>Interventions</b>	<b>Outcomes</b>	Access to public services	Behaviors	Human development (other)	Institutional capacity and service quality	Knowledge, beliefs, attitudes, and norms	Legal and regulatory framework	Civic/political participation by the public	Prevention of violence/ other crimes	Representation and inclusion	Transparency and accountability	Trust/social cohesion	Grand Total
Education for the public			1		1	13		17	1	2	4	2	17
Multicomponent						4		6	1	1	2	1	6
Community engagement and participatory processes						4		4			1		5
Policies and reform of state institutions and actors					1	2		5			2		5
Provision of direct support to civil society and the media						2	1	4			1		4
Monitoring			1			2		3					3
Inclusive policy and programming		1		1		1		3	1	1	1		3
Violence prevention programming								1	1				1
Policies and strengthening of non-state institutions and actors						1		1					1
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>20</b>

Note: The total number of studies in the Grand Total row or column may be lower than the sum of studies contained in each of the intervention or outcome combinations. This mismatch may arise because some studies evaluate multiple treatment arms, multiple interventions, or multiple outcomes, and were, therefore, counted in each of the relevant overarching categories. Another reason is that for a subset of studies, at least one of the interventions or outcomes is reflected in more than one overarching category.

**Appendix table 8. Overlap of interventions evaluated and outcomes measured in the studies shared by the HR and the Gov map**

<b>Interventions</b>	<b>Outcomes</b>	Access to public services	Behaviors	Economic growth/development	Education	Health and well-being	Human development (other)	Institutional capacity and service quality	Knowledge, beliefs, attitudes, and norms	Legal and regulatory framework	Civic/political participation by the public	Prevention of violence/ other crimes	Representation and inclusion	Transparency and accountability	Trust/social cohesion	<b>Grand Total</b>
Policies and reform of state institutions and actors		4		1	1		1	5	1	2	1			1	2	7
Multicomponent		3						2	3		3	1		3		4
Education for the public									3		4	1		3	1	4
Community engagement and participatory processes				1			2		4				3	1	2	4
Human capacity-building of duty-bearing institutions		1						1	3		1		1	2	2	3
Provision of direct support to civil society and the media		1		1					1		3	1		1		3
Violence prevention programming			1						1		1	1	1			3
Monitoring								1	3	1	1		1	2	1	3
Justice mechanisms		2			1	1						2				2
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>9</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>15</b>

Note: The total number of studies in the Grand Total row or column may be lower than the sum of studies contained in each of the intervention or outcome combinations. This mismatch may arise because some studies evaluate multiple treatment arms, multiple interventions, or multiple outcomes, and were, therefore, counted in each of the relevant overarching categories. Another reason is that for a subset of studies, at least one of the interventions or outcomes is reflected in more than one overarching category.

**Appendix table 9. Overlap of interventions evaluated and outcomes measured in the studies shared by the HR and the IM map**

<b>Interventions</b>	<b>Outcomes</b>	Access to public services	Behaviors	Economic growth/development	Human development (other)	Institutional capacity and service quality	Knowledge, beliefs, attitudes, and norms	Legal and regulatory framework	Civic/political participation by the public	Prevention of violence/ other crimes	Representation and inclusion	Transparency and accountability	Trust/social cohesion	<b>Grand Total</b>
Education for the public		1	3	1	1	2	12		12	1	3	7	4	14
Provision of direct support to civil society and the media							2	1	3			1		4
Multicomponent							2		3	1		1		3
Violence prevention programming									1	1				1
Community engagement and participatory processes									1					1
Monitoring							1		1					1
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>14</b>

*Note:* The total number of studies in the Grand Total row or column may be lower than the sum of studies contained in each of the intervention or outcome combinations. This mismatch may arise because some studies evaluate multiple treatment arms, multiple interventions, or multiple outcomes, and were, therefore, counted in each of the relevant overarching categories. Another reason is that for a subset of studies, at least one of the interventions or outcomes is reflected in more than one overarching category.

**Appendix table 10. Overlap of interventions evaluated and outcomes measured in the studies shared by the IM and the Gov map**

Interventions	Outcomes												
	Access to public services	Economic growth/development	Education	Health and well-being	Human development (other)	Institutional capacity and service quality	Knowledge, beliefs, attitudes, and norms	Legal and regulatory framework	Civic/political participation by the public	Representation and inclusion	Transparency and accountability	Trust/social cohesion	Grand Total
Monitoring	3				1	4	7	2	1	4	3	2	12
Education for the public	3	2	1	2			3		4	1	8	4	10
Provision of direct support to civil society and the media	1		1	1					2		1		3
Multicomponent					1		1						1
Policies and reform of state institutions and actors						1					1		1
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>13</b>

Note: The total number of studies in the Grand Total row or column may be lower than the sum of studies contained in each of the intervention or outcome combinations. This mismatch may arise because some studies evaluate multiple treatment arms, multiple interventions, or multiple outcomes, and were, therefore, counted in each of the relevant overarching categories. Another reason is that for a subset of studies, at least one of the interventions or outcomes is reflected in more than one overarching category.

**Appendix table 11. Overlap of interventions evaluated and outcomes measured in the studies shared by the CS and the IM map**

Row Labels	Access to public services	Economic growth/development	Education	Health and well-being	Human development (other)	Institutional capacity and service quality	Knowledge, beliefs, attitudes, and norms	Legal and regulatory framework	Civic/political participation by the public	Prevention of violence/other crimes	Representation and inclusion	Transparency and accountability	Trust/social cohesion	Grand Total
Education for the public	1	2	1	2		1	3		9	1	2	8	3	10
Provision of direct support to civil society and the media							2	1	7			3		7
Monitoring	2					2	4	1	2		1			5
Multicomponent	1				1		2		3	2		1	1	4
Violence prevention programming									1	1				1
Community engagement and participatory processes									1					1
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>11</b>

Note: The total number of studies in the Grand Total row or column may be lower than the sum of studies contained in each of the intervention or outcome combinations. This mismatch may arise because some studies evaluate multiple treatment arms, multiple interventions, or multiple outcomes, and were, therefore, counted in each of the relevant overarching categories. Another reason is that for a subset of studies, at least one of the interventions or outcomes is reflected in more than one overarching category.

**Appendix table 12. Overlap of interventions evaluated and outcomes measured in the studies shared by the ROL and the Gov map**

<b>Interventions</b>	<b>Outcomes</b>	Access to public services	Behaviors	Economic growth/ development	Human development (other)	Institutional capacity and service quality	Knowledge, beliefs, attitudes, and norms	Prevention of violence/ other crimes	Representation and inclusion	Transparency and accountability	Trust/social cohesion	Grand Total
Policies and reform of state institutions and actors			1	1	1	7	5	1	2	1	5	8
Violence prevention programming			2			1	3	3	1			5
Human capacity-building of duty-bearing institutions		1	1	1		1	1					2
Monitoring						1	2			1		2
Multicomponent								1				1
Community engagement and participatory processes							1		1	1	1	1
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>10</b>

*Note:* The total number of studies in the Grand Total row or column may be lower than the sum of studies contained in each of the intervention or outcome combinations. This mismatch may arise because some studies evaluate multiple treatment arms, multiple interventions, or multiple outcomes, and were, therefore, counted in each of the relevant overarching categories. Another reason is that for a subset of studies, at least one of the interventions or outcomes is reflected in more than one overarching category.

**Appendix table 13. Overlap of interventions evaluated and outcomes measured in the studies shared by the HR, PC, and IM map**

Interventions	Outcomes										Grand Total
	Behaviors	Human development (other)	Institutional capacity and service quality	Knowledge, beliefs, attitudes, and norms	Legal and regulatory framework	Civic/political participation by the public	Prevention of violence/ other crimes	Representation and inclusion	Transparency and accountability	Trust/social cohesion	
Education for the public	1	1	2	7		9	1	1	6	1	9
Provision of direct support to civil society and the media				1	1	3			1		3
Multicomponent				2		3	1		1		3
Violence prevention programming						1	1				1
Community engagement and participatory processes						1					1
Monitoring				1		1					1
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9</b>

Note: The total number of studies in the Grand Total row or column may be lower than the sum of studies contained in each of the intervention or outcome combinations. This mismatch may arise because some studies evaluate multiple treatment arms, multiple interventions, or multiple outcomes, and were, therefore, counted in each of the relevant overarching categories. Another reason is that for a subset of studies, at least one of the interventions or outcomes is reflected in more than one overarching category.

**Appendix table 14. Overlap of interventions evaluated and outcomes measured in the studies shared by the HR, CS, IM, and PC map**

<b>Interventions</b>	<b>Outcomes</b>	Institutional capacity and service quality	Knowledge, beliefs, attitudes, and norms	Legal and regulatory framework	Civic/political participation by the public	Prevention of violence/ other crimes	Representation and inclusion	Transparency and accountability	Trust/social cohesion	<b>Grand Total</b>
Education for the public		1	3		5	1	1	3	1	5
Provision of direct support to civil society and the media			1	1	3			1		3
Multicomponent			1		2	1		1		2
Violence prevention programming					1	1				1
Community engagement and participatory processes					1					1
Monitoring			1		1					1
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>

Note: The total number of studies in the Grand Total row or column may be lower than the sum of studies contained in each of the intervention or outcome combinations. This mismatch may arise because some studies evaluate multiple treatment arms, multiple interventions, or multiple outcomes, and were, therefore, counted in each of the relevant overarching categories. Another reason is that for a subset of studies, at least one of the interventions or outcomes is reflected in more than one overarching category.



**Appendix table 15. Overlap of interventions evaluated and outcomes measured in the studies shared by the HR, CS, and Gov map**

Interventions	Outcomes										Grand Total
	Access to public services	Economic growth/development	Human development (other)	Institutional capacity and service quality	Knowledge, beliefs, attitudes, and norms	Legal and regulatory framework	Civic/political participation by the public	Representation and inclusion	Transparency and accountability	Trust/social cohesion	
Multicomponent	3			2	3		3		3		3
Education for the public					2		3		2	1	3
Provision of direct support to civil society and the media							2		1		2
Monitoring				1	2	1		1	1	1	2
Human capacity-building of duty-bearing institutions	1			1	2		1	1	1	1	2
Community engagement and participatory processes		1	1		1			1			1
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>

Note: The total number of studies in the Grand Total row or column may be lower than the sum of studies contained in each of the intervention or outcome combinations. This mismatch may arise because some studies evaluate multiple treatment arms, multiple interventions, or multiple outcomes, and were, therefore, counted in each of the relevant overarching categories. Another reason is that for a subset of studies at least one of the interventions or outcomes is reflected in more than one overarching category.

**Appendix table 16. Overlap of interventions evaluated and outcomes measured in the studies shared by the PC and the Gov map**

<b>Outcomes</b>	<b>Human development (other)</b>	<b>Institutional capacity and service quality</b>	<b>Knowledge, beliefs, attitudes, and norms</b>	<b>Legal and regulatory framework</b>	<b>Civic/political participation by the public</b>	<b>Transparency and accountability</b>	<b>Grand Total</b>
<b>Interventions</b>							
Policies and reform of state institutions and actors		2	1	1	1	2	4
Education for the public	1				1		1
Human capacity-building of duty-bearing institutions			1				1
Inclusive policy and programming						1	1
Monitoring						1	1
Violence prevention programming					1		1
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>

Note: The total number of studies in the Grand Total row or column may be lower than the sum of studies contained in each of the intervention or outcome combinations. This mismatch may arise because some studies evaluate multiple treatment arms, multiple interventions, or multiple outcomes, and were, therefore, counted in each of the relevant overarching categories. Another reason is that for a subset of studies, at least one of the interventions or outcomes is reflected in more than one overarching category.

**Appendix table 17. Overlap of interventions evaluated and outcomes measured in the studies shared by the CS, IM, and the Gov map**

Interventions	Outcomes	Access to public services	Economic growth/development	Education	Health and well-being	Human development (other)	Institutional capacity and service quality	Knowledge, beliefs, attitudes, and norms	Legal and regulatory framework	Civic/political participation by the public	Representation and inclusion	Transparency and accountability	Trust/social cohesion	Grand Total
Education for the public		1	2	1	2					3	1	4	2	4
Monitoring		2					2	3	1	1	1			4
Provision of direct support to civil society and the media										2		1		2
Multicomponent						1		1						1
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>

Note: The total number of studies in the Grand Total row or column may be lower than the sum of studies contained in each of the intervention or outcome combinations. This mismatch may arise because some studies evaluate multiple treatment arms, multiple interventions, or multiple outcomes, and were, therefore, counted in each of the relevant overarching categories. Another reason is that for a subset of studies, at least one of the interventions or outcomes is reflected in more than one overarching category.

**Appendix table 18. Overlap of interventions evaluated and outcomes measured in the studies shared by the ROL, HR, and Gov map**

Interventions	Outcomes	Behaviors	Institutional capacity and service quality	Knowledge, beliefs, attitudes, and norms	Prevention of violence and other crimes	Representation and inclusion	Trust/social cohesion	Grand Total
Policies and reform of state institutions and actors			2	1			1	2
Violence prevention programming		1		1	1	1		2
Multicomponent					1			1
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>

Note: The total number of studies in the Grand Total row or column may be lower than the sum of studies contained in each of the intervention or outcome combinations. This mismatch may arise because some studies evaluate multiple treatment arms, multiple interventions, or multiple outcomes, and were, therefore, counted in each of the relevant overarching categories. Another reason is that for a subset of studies, at least one of the interventions or outcomes is reflected in more than one overarching category.

**Appendix table 19. Overlap of interventions evaluated and outcomes measured in the studies shared by the HR, PC, and Gov map**

Outcomes	Institutional capacity and service quality	Legal and regulatory framework	Civic/political participation by the public	Grand Total
<b>Interventions</b>				
Policies and reform of state institutions and actors	I	I	I	I
Violence prevention programming			I	I
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>I</b>	<b>I</b>	<b>I</b>	<b>I</b>

Note: The total number of studies in the Grand Total row or column may be lower than the sum of studies contained in each of the intervention or outcome combinations. This mismatch may arise because some studies evaluate multiple treatment arms, multiple interventions, or multiple outcomes, and were, therefore, counted in each of the relevant overarching categories. Another reason is that for a subset of studies, at least one of the interventions or outcomes is reflected in more than one overarching category.

**Appendix table 20. Overlap of interventions evaluated and outcomes measured in the studies shared by the ROL, HR, and CS map.**

Outcomes	Access to public services	Behaviors	Knowledge, beliefs, attitudes, and norms	Civic/political participation by the public	Prevention of violence and other crimes	Representation and Inclusion	Grand Total
<b>Interventions</b>							
Education for the public			I	I			I
Justice mechanisms		I	I		I	I	I
Multicomponent	I		I	I	I		I
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>I</b>	<b>I</b>	<b>I</b>	<b>I</b>	<b>I</b>	<b>I</b>	<b>I</b>

Note: The total number of studies in the Grand Total row or column may be lower than the sum of studies contained in each of the intervention or outcome combinations. This mismatch may arise because some studies evaluate multiple treatment arms, multiple interventions, or multiple outcomes, and were, therefore, counted in each of the relevant overarching categories. Another reason is that for a subset of studies, at least one of the interventions or outcomes is reflected in more than one overarching category.

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## About the Analysis report

This report is based on six evidence gap maps that were created for USAID's Center for Democracy, Human Rights, and Governance (DRG). Although the maps cover six distinct themes, there are certain overlaps among the evidence found, reflecting the presence of sub-themes and programmatic approaches that are cross-cutting in nature. In this report, we explore the differences and similarities between the maps. We also highlight possible areas for collaboration in programming design and/

or investments in new research areas to promote integration among DRG teams and within USAID's wider development portfolio.

This report was authored by Tomasz Kozakiewicz, Heather van Buskirk, Ashiqun Nabi, Amber Franich, Katherine Quant, Charlotte Lane, Shannon Shisler and Douglas Glandon. They are solely responsible for all content, errors, and omissions. This report has been designed and produced by Akarsh Gupta and Tanvi Lal.

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For more information on 3ie's evidence gap maps, contact [info@3ieimpact.org](mailto:info@3ieimpact.org) or visit our [website](https://3ieimpact.org).

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