Systematic Review Questions

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<th>Education</th>
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<td>1. What are the impacts of investments in primary and secondary schools infrastructure and resources (buildings, equipment, textbooks etc) on enrolments, completion rates and/or learning outcomes in developing countries?</td>
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<td>2. What are the impacts of standardised national assessments (for example, of reading and numeracy) on policy, resource allocation and learning achievement for primary and secondary schools in developing countries?</td>
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<td>3. What are the impacts of different models of school standard setting and monitoring, (for example, minimum quality standards, school inspections etc), on participation, resource availability and learning outcomes in developing countries?</td>
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<td>4. What are the impacts of measures to increase the accessibility to education for people with a disability across developed and developing countries and what is known about the cost-effectiveness of different approaches?</td>
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<td>5. What are the impacts and cost effectiveness of strategies to improve classroom performance of untrained and under-trained teachers in developing countries?</td>
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<td>6. What is the effectiveness of different models of post-basic Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) provision on employability and employment of TVET graduates? Does this vary by gender?</td>
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<td>7. How effective are different approaches to higher education provision in increasing access, quality and completion for students in and from developing countries? Does this differ by gender of students?</td>
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<td>8. Are contract and para-teachers a cost effective intervention to address teacher shortage and improve learning outcomes?</td>
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<td>9. Does increasing community accountability and empowerment improve education outcomes, particularly for the poor?</td>
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<td>10. Have private, particularly non-profit and religious primary and secondary schools, contributed to equitable access and learning outcomes in developing countries. Under what financing, governance and management arrangements have they been most effective?</td>
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<td>11. Does strengthening national health service delivery improve the coverage, quality and access to health services for the poor?</td>
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<td>12. What is the effectiveness of nutrition support programs in reducing maternal mortality and morbidity?</td>
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<td>13. What is the effectiveness of demand side financing (DSF) measures in increasing maternal health service utilisation and outcomes, particularly for rural, poor and socially excluded women?</td>
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<td>14. Are community based interventions effective in identifying and responding to emerging infectious diseases?</td>
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15 How effective are strategies for improving public financial management in the health sector in low income countries and what measures of effectiveness are most useful in assessing improvements?

16 What are the impacts of preschool feeding programmes for disadvantaged young children?

17 Are programs to reduce gender based violence in the context of HIV effective?

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**Social protection and social inclusion**

18 What is the evidence on the relative effectiveness and cost effectiveness of conditional cash transfers versus unconditional cash transfers in improving health, education and household welfare?

19 Are interventions to help street children effective?

20 What are the impacts of community based rehabilitation for people with physical and mental disabilities?

21 What structures, policies or interventions are effective in increasing women’s involvement in and gains from benefit sharing arrangements between communities and large resource extraction companies?

22 What are the economic benefits of implementing universal design principles in developed and developing countries?

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**Governance, fragile states, conflict and disasters**

23 Do social accountability measures such as community scorecards, social audits and participatory budget mechanisms effect (1) behaviours of policymakers (including changes in funding, design), (2) behaviours of participants, and (3) poverty?

24 What are the impacts of interventions to reduce violent crime in developing countries?

25 What approaches taken by non government organisations (CSOs, media and others) have been effective in increasing community expectations of service delivery in developing countries? Under what conditions has this translated into improved access, efficiency and/or quality in service delivery?

26 How can foreign direct investment in natural commodities and extractive industries sector be best managed to support stability, peace-building and employment creation in fragile states?

27 What forms of partnership between non state (including customary, traditional and community-based) and state justice systems are effective in improving justice and security services to the poor and particularly women?

28 Are approaches to reducing risk and incidence of sexual and gender-based violence effective, including in conflict, post conflict and fragile states (particularly where they are integrated into humanitarian responses)?

29 How can low cost private schools be sustainably scaled up in South and West Asia, in particular in Afghanistan and Pakistan?

30 How effective are disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration programmes?

31 Do institutional mechanisms for water resources management result in more equitable, sustainable and efficient allocation and use of water resources, in terms of improved resilience of poor people to floods and droughts?

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**Environment**

32 What factors have enabled or limited the large scale uptake by households of cleaner technologies including cooks stoves, biogas and brickettes?
33 Do community based disaster risk management (CBDRM) initiatives reduce the social and economic cost of disasters?
34 Are interventions to reduce the impact of arsenic contamination of groundwater on the health and crop productivity in developing countries effective?
35 What are the impacts of water safety plans for drinking water (risk assessment and management from catchment to consumer – see Guidelines for drinking water quality, WHO, 2006) on health and quality of life outcomes in developing countries?

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**Infrastructure and technology**

36 What are the major barriers to increased use of modern energy services among the world’s poorest people and are interventions to overcome these effective?
37 What are the impacts of ICT provision, such as mobile phones, laptops and community-based computer access, in rural areas?
38 What is the impact of infrastructural investments in roads, electricity and irrigation on agricultural productivity?
39 What is the impact of rural electrification?
40 Does private involvement (including public private partnerships) in delivery of water, information and communication technology and electricity services lead to improved access and quality of service in developing countries?

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**Agriculture and rural development**

41 What is the impact of land titling on household welfare?
42 What are the impacts of agricultural subsidies on productivity and farm incomes?
43 Is the provision of agricultural innovation grants to small holder agricultural producers effective in facilitating agricultural innovation, particularly in ways that benefit the poor and women in developing countries?
44 To what extent does involvement of the private sector in programs to strengthen market access (for example, to land, information, finance and agricultural inputs) improve the income and livelihoods of the poor and particularly women?
45 What is the evidence on the links between agricultural productivity growth and overall economic growth in LICs over the past 20 years?
46 Under what circumstances or conditions do farmers adopt new technologies in Africa?
47 Under what circumstances does adoption of technology result in increased agricultural productivity?

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**Economic development**

48 Does strengthening land property rights for poor people in LICs lead to increased productivity gains?
49 Does reducing informality lead to increased economic growth in LICs?
50 What is the impact of labour market regulation (for example, minimum wage, employment taxation, unemployment benefits) on employment in LICs? How does this vary by gender?
51 What is the impact of higher rates of innovation (measured by faster growth in national TFP levels / alternative measures) on employment in LICs? How does this vary by gender?
52 What is the impact of competition policy on economic growth in LICs?
53 Do financial inclusion interventions (for example, reform of laws on collateral, mobile banking, financial literacy) enable poor people and especially women to engage in economic opportunities in LICs? (Researchers invited to select the specific intervention(s) depending on the size of the literature.)
54 What impact on net economic benefit (e.g. on output and jobs) and poverty reduction does reforming the business enabling environment have, as compared to other market development approaches?

55 What is the evidence linking natural resource revenue sharing and investment arrangements, (direct cash distribution, sovereign wealth funds, public investment projects), with government accountability, economic growth and poverty reduction?

56 What are the effects of free trade zones on employment and wages?

Aid delivery & effectiveness

57 When is technical assistance effective, as compared to other approaches to capacity support, and when is it not?

58 Does the use of partner government reporting and monitoring systems by donors lead to improvements in those systems and under what time frames and enabling conditions?

59 Does communication for development contribute to the diffusion of information that results in behaviour change around key social issues such as HIV, domestic violence etc?

Note individual questions originate from the following organisations:

AusAID 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 21, 22, 25, 26, 27, 28, 33, 34, 35, 40, 43, 44, 54, 55, 57, 58, 59

DFID 8, 9, 10, 11, 23, 29, 31, 32, 36, 38, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53

3ie 16, 19, 20, 24, 30, 37, 39, 41, 42, 56