



PUBLIC WORKS PROGRAMMES:
HOW EFFECTIVE ARE PUBLIC WORKS PROGRAMMES
IN STIMULATING
LOCAL ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION IN
LOW- AND MIDDLE-INCOME COUNTRIES?
AN EVIDENCE SUMMARY (MARCH 2018)

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Funding

This is an independent report commissioned by the UK Department for International Development South Asia Research Hub (DFID-SARH) and funded by the Research and Evidence Division in the Department for International Development. This material has been funded by UK aid from the UK Government, however, the views expressed do not necessarily reflect the UK Government's official policies.

Acknowledgments

We thank the Advisory group members for their valuable inputs and suggestions, Manipal Academy of Higher Education for providing logistics support to this work, the UK Department for International

Development (DFID) for the financial support, Evidence for policy and Practice information and Co-ordinating Centre (EPPI- centre) for technical support and Pricewaterhousecoopers Pvt. Ltd. (PwC) for coordinating.

Conflicts of interest

There were no conflicts of interest in writing of this report.

Use of maps

Maps used in this report serve a purely descriptive purpose. The representation of political boundaries in the maps do not necessarily reflect the position of the Government of UK.

Contribution

The opinions expressed in this publication are not necessarily those of the UK Department for International Development, PwC, and the EPPI-Centre. Responsibility for the views expressed remains solely with the authors

Citation

This report should be cited as: Nair, R., Venkatesh, N.S., Bhageerathy, B.T., Karan, A., Unnikrishnan, B., Sindhu, S.U., Pundir, P., Sebastian, A.M., Krishnan, J.B., Guddattu, V., Vijayamma, R., Das, U., and Sequeria, S.M. (2018). *Public Works Programmes: How effective are public works programmes in stimulating local economic transformation in low and middle income countries? An evidence summary*. London: EPPI-Centre, Social Science Research Unit, UCL Institute of Education, University College London.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This systematic review summarises and amalgamates the available evidence on how effective are public works programmes in stimulating local economic transformation in low- and middle-income countries (LMICs). The systematic review was a two stage review, the first stage was conducted to understand the scope of the review in terms of population, intervention, comparison, outcome, study design and location. After the stage one, the team evaluated on the proposed research questions with EPPI-centre and DFID. After the approval on the same, the team decided to go on answering the research questions for the second stage. For the second stage we included the studies which looked at effectiveness of public works programmes on local economic transformation. We intend to look at the factors increasing and decreasing the efficiency of public work programmes and made an attempt to understand the role of community participation in local economic transformation.

This report is based on the evidence from both first and second stage which involved analysis of 88 studies from LMICs. The public works programmes looked in this review are MGNREGS and cash transfer programmes. The review describes and examines the data available in terms of characteristics, effectiveness and comparability, and identifies the possibility of doing meta-analysis. The evidence from the review suggests that public works programmes have played a major role in people empowerment, gender empowerment, financial security, food security, improvement in the nutrition and so on. Although the programmes prove to be effective, there are some drawbacks such as corruption, financial mismanagement, local influence and political influence on implementation of these programmes. Overall, majority of the evidence is from the analysis of secondary data sources followed by analysis of primary studies and mixed methods studies.

ABOUT THIS SUMMARY

The systematic review is funded by the South Asia Research Hub, Research and Evidence Division of the Department for International Development (DFID-SARH), UK. This is designed to assist the policymakers and researchers in assessing the evidence of effectiveness of public works programmes in stimulating local economic transformation in LMICs. The evidence is deeply contextual and this brief provides a broad overview. It is not designed to provide advice on which interventions are more or less appropriate in particular contexts but summarises what is known in response to a question. It aims at answering the following research questions:

- How effective are PWPs in stimulating local economic transformation in LMICs?
- What are the factors responsible for improving or reducing the efficacy of PWPs on local economic transformation in LMICs?
- Does community involvement in PWPs improve the effectiveness of the programmes on local economic transformation in LMICs?

SUMMARY

The findings of this systematic review are derived from 88 research studies that investigated on the effectiveness of PWPs in LMICs.

EFFECTIVENESS OF PUBLIC WORKS PROGRAMMES

The systematic review was conducted to provide evidence on the effectiveness of PWPs for researchers looking at the evidence to understand, improve and implement these programmes. We have 64 studies which quantitatively and qualitatively explains the effectiveness of PWP in LMICs.

FACTORS INCREASING & DECREASING THE EFFICIENCY OF THE PUBLIC WORKS PROGRAMMES

There are 23 studies which details out the factors which are improving or reducing the local economic transformation in LMICs.

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

The evidence from 14 studies of the review contributed in understanding the role of community involvement in increasing local economic transformation through PWPs. There were 4 studies which exclusively described community involvement in PWPs.

APPROACH

In this review we sought to investigate the effectiveness of public works programmes in stimulating local economic transformation in LMICs. The review used a systematic protocol to identify and retrieve published studies which is related to public work programmes currently operating in the LMICs and examines the effectiveness of all the interventions based on the research questions. From the first stage, 44 studies were eligible for the review. Using reliable search strings, searches in 11 databases and 8 websites resulted in the identification of 704 studies for screening entered in software and 13 studies were hand searched. Out of 717 studies, 53 were duplicates. The remaining 664 studies were retained for title and abstract screening. After title and abstract screening 500 studies were excluded and 164 studies were retained for full text screening, but 41 studies could not be retrieved. After the application of inclusion-exclusion criteria at full text screening stage, 44 studies were included for data extraction. By restricting the inclusion of studies based on interventions (rural employment and cash transfer programmes) and the programmes (MGNREGS, Oportunidades, Familias en accion, Malawi social cash transfer programme etc.), the studies which were not under the inclusion criteria were excluded. Hence, the final number of studies reviewed was reduced to 88 (44 from stage 1 and 44 from stage 2). The details are listed out in the PRISMA diagram. Though there was significant heterogeneity of the study designs, meta-analysis was carried out and forest plots were generated where the

quantitative data was available. Pooled estimate and I^2 for the same is reported. Frame work synthesis was carried out to narratively synthesize the evidence from various study designs.

SUMMARY MAP OF EVIDENCE

The review question was to assess the effectiveness of PWPs in LMICs. This set the ball continuing on finding out the evidence related to different types of PWPs which were currently implemented in LMICs. Majority of the studies are from India and on the programme MGNREGA. There were few studies from the LMICs of Latin America, and LMICs from countries other than South Asia where it was observed that PWPs were implemented as policy interventions for tackling poverty and economic disparities. There was sufficient literature available on the rural employment programmes, conditional cash transfers with a PWP component.

Research question 1: How effective are PWPs in stimulating local economic transformation

Providing evidence for effectiveness of PWPs in stimulating local economic transformation

SALIENT SUMMARY POINTS

- Evidence from 64 included studies.

MGNREGS

- MGNREGS has proven to be effective in improving the welfare and livelihood security of the rural poor through increase in employment opportunities, asset creation, increase in income and wages, equality in income, reduction in poverty, improved food and nutritional security, improved educational attainment, financial inclusion, and reduction in migration.
- Evidence for MGNREGA programme contributing to women empowerment.
- An average increase of 11.19% in income, 38.12% in savings, 54.64% in employment and 5.85% increase in education expenditure due to MGNREGS. An increase of 177.34 Kcal/capita/day in nutrition intake post-MGNREGS implementation.

Cash transfer programmes

- An average increase of 19.31% increase in household income after the implementation of cash transfer programmes in Latin American, African and South Asian countries.
- Cash transfer programmes have an impact on school enrolment and education for children, increase the quality of food intake, consumption expenditure, earnings and women empowerment by improving their decision making ability.

in LMICs?

There were 64 studies answering the research question on Local Economic Transformation. The analysis from two programmes implemented in LMICs is considered to answer this question, rural employment programme and cash transfers programme. MGRNEGA is one of the widely implemented rural implemented programme. The study designs included are quantitative, qualitative, mixed methods, evaluation reports, RCTs.

The analysis from the quantitative data shows an average increase of 11.19% increase in income, 38.12% increase in savings, 54.64% increase in employment, 5.85% increase in education expenditure and 177.34 Kcal/capita/day increase in nutrition intake after the implementation of MGNREGS contributing to the local economic transformation. However, the heterogeneity for all the above mentioned indicators are 99.9% which is due to large variation in sample size across the studies. Narrative synthesis suggests that after the implementation of MGNREGA, rural population has achieved economic empowerment with an increase in household income, consumption expenditure and food security.

The meta-analysis from the cash transfers programme shows an average increase of 19.31% increase in per capita house hold income after the implementation of cash transfers in various countries. Narrative synthesis also suggests an increase in consumption and income of families, increase in quality of food intake, consumption expenditure, earnings, and empowerment of women by improving their decision making and spending ability

Research question 2: What are the factors responsible for improving or reducing the efficacy

Factors improving or reducing the effectiveness of PWP's on local economic transformation
SALIENT SUMMARY POINTS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evidence from 14 included studies
<p>MGNREGS</p> <p>The factors responsible for improving the efficacy of PWP's on local economic transformation are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women participation in the programme • Effective grievance redressal mechanism • Provision of off-seasonal employment <p>Factors which reduced the efficacy of PWP's on local economic transformation are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Corruption • Financial mismanagement • Administrative mismanagement • Low knowledge and awareness of the programme • Lack of worksite facilities • Non-availability of regular works
<p>Cash transfer programmes</p> <p>The factors which improved the efficacy of the cash transfer programmes were flexible and</p>

of PWPs on local economic transformation in LMICs?

The second objective of the systematic review was to find out the factors which improve or reduce the efficacy of public works programmes on local economic transformation in LMICs. The public works programmes, as described under this systematic review, covers rural employment programmes and cash transfer programmes. Among the twenty-two studies describing cash transfer programmes across Latin America, Africa and Asia, only two studies suggested factors which improved the efficacy of the cash transfer programmes. The studies were from South Asian countries, Nepal and Bangladesh, and suggested a flexible and functional grievance mechanism and a credible relationship with the government which improved the efficacy of the cash transfer programmes.

Out of the sixty-four studies discussing effectiveness of MGNREGA in India, seven studies explained the factors improving the efficacy of PWP on local economic transformation. The consolidated results from these studies summarising factors responsible for improving the efficacy of programme on local economic transformation are:

- Women participation in the programme: provision of 75% women participation in MGNREGS improves women participation leading to women empowerment.
- Grievance redressal mechanism: the mechanism increases transparency providing power of seeking information at the hands of beneficiaries.
- Provision of off-seasonal employment: it contributes to local economic transformation by providing employment to rural poor during off-season when work and wages are low.

Twelve studies explained the factors reducing the efficacy of PWP on local economic transformation. The factors responsible for reducing the efficacy of MGNREGA programme on local economic transformation are summarised as follows:

- Corruption: Bribes, less wages by private employers, manipulation in attendance role, low fractions of wages due paid because of the collusion between village councils and bank officials.
- Financial mismanagement: Delay in wage payment, unequal and lower wages, delay in issuing job cards.
- Administrative mismanagement: Influence of local groups and politicians
- Low knowledge and awareness of the programme: Illiteracy and lack of control over administrative power with workers, and lack of information of programme among registered workers.
- Lack of worksite facilities: Lack of facilities for infant feeding and care and absence of medical facilities at worksite, and distance to the worksite being more for rural population dwelling in villages.
- Non-availability of regular works: Unavailability of work throughout the year in MGNREGS.

Research question 3: Does community involvement in PWPs improve the effectiveness of

Community participation for effectiveness of PWPs in local economic transformation

SALIENT SUMMARY POINTS

The fourteen studies explaining participation in relation to specific communities discuss the scheduled tribe, scheduled caste and other backward community's participation in the public works programmes described community participation

MGNREGS

- Increased participation and employment for backward communities (SCs, STs)
- Reduction in distress migration of backward communities (SCs, STs)
- Improved food and nutritional security and better consumption among backward communities (SCs, STs) was also provided by the studies on community participation.

Other rural employment programme included exclusively for community participation:

- The positive predictors of community participation were cooperation in the community, enlistment, consultation while factors reducing the community participation in PWPs like selective participation, gatekeeping by local leaders and lack of interest within local community as suggested by self-help water supply programme in Cameroon.

the programmes on local economic transformation in LMICs?

There were four studies which exclusively explained the role of community participation in PWPs improving the effectiveness of the programmes on local economic transformation in LMICs. Among the four studies, three quantitatively and one qualitatively explained the role of community participation in PWPs to stimulate the local economic transformation. Three studies dealt with rural employment programme and one qualitative study was about public employment programme in general. However, there were 14 studies overall that contributed in answering this research question.

The studies explaining participation in relation to specific communities discuss the scheduled tribe, scheduled cast and backward community's participation in the public works programmes. The studies suggest an increased participation and employment for backward communities (SCs, STs) in MGNREGA. MGNREGA led to increase in income and savings habit of the participants. The programme led to reduction in distress migration of the above mentioned communities' post-MGNREGS implementation. The evidence for improved food and nutritional security and better consumption among them was also provided by the studies on community participation. The positive predictors of community participation were cooperation in the community, enlistment, consultation while factors reducing the

community participation in PWPs like selective participation, gatekeeping by local leaders and lack of interest within local community.

OUTLINE OF THE EVIDENCE

1. This review focuses on answering the effectiveness of PWPs in stimulating local economic transformation, the factors improving and reducing the effectiveness of PWPs and the role of community involvement in PWPs. The PWPs considered in this review are MGNREGS and Cash transfers
2. The majority of the evidence from this review is generated from secondary data analysis followed by mixed methods, quantitative studies, qualitative research, randomised controlled trials and evaluation reports.
3. The population group of the studies contributing to the evidence of this research is mainly from SC, ST, BPL families and rural population.
4. The evidence suggests increase in percapita household income, savings, employment, education expenditure, nutrition intake, economic empowerment, household income, consumption expenditure, food security, and self-confidence after the implementation of MGNREGS contributing to the local economic transformation.
5. The evidence shows an increase in house hold income, consumption, income of families, increase quality of food intake, consumption expenditure, earnings, empowerment of women after the implementation of cash transfers in various countries.
6. The methodological quality of the included papers was medium for quantitative studies, unclear for randomised controlled studies with most studies cluster randomised having no allocation concealment, but the evidence provided by mixed method studies was strong according to standardised tools.
7. The factors increasing efficiency of the programme are women participation in the programme: grievance redressal mechanism and Provision of off-seasonal employment
8. The factors decreasing the efficiency of the PWP are corruption, financial and administration mismanagement, awareness of the programme, Lack of worksite facilities and non-availability of regular employment.
9. The community involvement led to participation of scheduled tribe, scheduled caste and backward community's in the public works programmes and reduced distress migration of the above mentioned communities.

RESEARCH GAPS

1. Lack of studies with standard methodology, there is no rigorous methodology to evaluate the effectiveness of the programme. Missing information, incomplete

reporting of the measured outcomes, lack of information on methodology adopted was noted.

2. There is lack of evidence on public works programmes other than MGNREGA and cash transfers programme.
3. Though there were 88 included papers, most of the papers discussed the issue in general, there was lack of precise information on the outcomes in most of the papers.
4. The results were pooled in spite of considering the heterogeneity of study designs of 88 research papers.

1. BACKGROUND

1.1. POLICY ISSUES

Employment has been included in the Millennium Development Goals and not only has it been linked with poverty but also economic transformation and growth (Byiers, Berliner, Guadagno & Takeuchi, 2015). It is now established that economic transformation is the most important long-term determinant of economic growth and poverty reduction, especially in low- and middle-income countries (LMICs) (Velde, 2013). Also, the employment link between poverty reduction and economic transformation strongly relies on the poor sections having access to these opportunities (Byiers et al., 2015). However, generating employment opportunities during lean agricultural periods that are highly productive and that reach the disadvantaged/marginalised communities of the population is extremely challenging. In this, public works programmes (PWPs) are potentially effective in improving the situation in the long term (Zimmermann, 2014). While these programmes seek to provide employment opportunities, serve as a vehicle for acquiring new skills, provide assets and infrastructure, and address poverty, they suffer from design and implementation issues which might limit their impact on economic transformation (Zimmermann, 2014). Unless designed and implemented sensitively, these programmes foist a considerable cost on participants in terms of foreclosing other employment opportunities (Byiers et al., 2015; Samson, Niekerk & Mac Quene, 2006). While they are targeted at the poor sections of the population, some programmes tend to be of more benefit to the land owners and fail to reach the neediest. A considerable number of programmes commonly suffer from two implementation issues i.e. wage rates and labour intensity which influence the quality of both employment and of assets created (Samson, Niekerk & Mac Quene, 2006).

1.2 DESCRIPTION OF THE INTERVENTIONS

Rural Employment Programmes

The Government of India initiated its landmark rural employment public works programme, the MGNREGA which was also one of the largest rural employment programme focus to foster the livelihood of rural poor. This programme delivers 100 days guaranteed employment to every household and it focuses on individuals who lack a formal employment and are willing to work under the scheme. This programme upholds the fundamental right of poor 'to work with dignity and self-respect'. The scheme works with collaborative

participation through gramsabha¹, public audit and other reliable means. The scheme has multiple objectives like asset generation, environmental protection, social infrastructure generation, women empowerment, livelihood enhancement, financial inclusion and reduction of migration (Ambilikumar V, Raju M S & Sebastian Mathew, 2015). The Maharashtra Employment Guarantee Scheme, an initiative taken by the government of Maharashtra, on the lines of MGNREGS, also provides guaranteed employment to those who has the desire to work. (Martin R, Gaurav D, & Shubham C, 1993).

Cash Transfer programmes

Cash transfer programmes are well established methods to support individuals at times of natural calamities, famine, drought and other emergency situations. The cash transfers are of two types, conditional cash transfers and unconditional cash transfers. Unconditional cash transfer programme provides cash without demanding criteria, whereas conditional cash transfers provides monetary support for conditions such as mandatory child education, immunisation and schooling and maternal nutrition. There is an increased acceptability to conditional cash transfer programme among both developed and developing countries. These programmes have two major objectives. The first objective is poverty alleviation by providing periodical stipends to the families. The second objective is to reduce future poverty by improving the human capital of children. Conditional cash transfer programmes may or may not have a public works component. The PROGRESA now called as Oportunidades is a hallmark conditional cash transfer programme by Mexico which provide financial assistance to the mothers for making their children attend school regularly. (Fernando F, Victor S, 2014; Shahidur et al., 2009). In Bangladesh the safety net programme which is in the form of cash transfers called 'Transfer Modality Research Initiative' which helped the beneficiaries to improve their family welfare (Akhter U Ahmed; Esha Sraboni; Fiona K Shaba;2014).

1.3 EXISTING EVIDENCE

Public works programmes are defined as the programmes that are funded by central, federal, provincial, state and local, provides direct and indirect employment, creates infrastructure, training opportunities and public works which does not include anti-poverty programmes which is not work related, insurance, nutrition. Public works programmes, otherwise called public job creation programmes or employment guarantee schemes, and are initiatives of government which aims to reduce all kinds of unemployment for the poor. The aim is to provide a constant source of income for those employed in seasonal jobs and also ensuring that it does not interfere with the existing market rates for daily wages. So the state is acting as an "employer of last resort" if everything else fails. The 'Mahatma Gandhi

¹ Gramsabha (meaning: village meeting) is the meeting of all adults who live in the area covered by the gram panchayat. Anyone living in the area who is an adult (>18 years) is a member of gram sabha.

National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme' (MGNREGS) is one of the largest and the best known public work programme with a large base of beneficiaries in India. The aforementioned programme generates job opportunities to unskilled poor individuals who work in projects that are labour intensive (Antonopoulos R, Kim K, 2011).

Conditional Cash Transfer Programmes (CCT) are popular in both developed and developing countries. Studies on Safety net programmes found out that a mix of cash transfer and food for work programmes led to the welfare of the family or households as a whole. But at the same time half of the population from northern region of Bangladesh claimed that they had preference for mobile transfer of money because they were getting a free mobile phone at the time of transfer (Akhter U Ahmed; Esha Sraboni; Fiona K Shaba;2014). In some studies, they revealed that participants had increased their consumption habits from staple food to intake of animal products such as meat and fish, dairy and eggs and consumption of fruits (Solomon Asfaw; Benjamin Davis; Josh Dewbre; Sudhanshu Handa; Paul Winters; 2014).

However, though all the PWPs have been found to be effective in the above mentioned ways, they also suffer from serious implementation issues like illiteracy, disruptions in network coverage, lack of accessibility of the mobile phone network, absence of supervision by local officials for administering the scheme, inadequate confidence in their ability to get entitlements from officials in MGNREGS, disinterest in scheme, financial mismanagement and insufficient amount of work which has resulted in the failure of PWP at some places. (Akhter U Ahmed; Esha Sraboni; Fiona K Shaba; 2014: Laura Camfield; Uma Vennam; 2012: Bohra Narendra; 2014). Some studies highlighted the negative impact on the effectiveness of PWP as delayed payments, the pilferage of funds and scope for extracting bribes. (Abhijit Banerjee; Esther Duflo; Clément Imbert; Santhosh Mathew; Rohini Pande; 2014).

1.4 RATIONALE

While public works programmes seek to provide employment opportunities, it also serves as a vehicle for acquiring new skills, provide assets and infrastructure, and address poverty, but suffer from design and implementation issues which might limit their impact on economic transformation (Zimmermann, 2014). Unless designed and implemented these programmes foist a considerable cost on participants in relation to excluding other employment opportunities (Byiers et al., 2015; Samson, Niekerk & Mac Quene, 2006). While they are targeted at the poor sections of the population, some programmes tend to be of more benefit to the landowners and fail to reach the neediest (Nayyer, 2002; Del Ninno, Subbarao & Milazzo, 2009).

The systematic review focusses on finding the effectiveness of public works programmes in stimulating economic transformation for low and middle income countries. This review, attempts to find out if the public works programmes are effective in stimulating local economic transformation, the factors involved in reducing or improving the efficacy of the programme, implementation challenges and recommendations.

1.5 RESEARCH QUESTIONS FOR STAGE 2

The research aims at answering the following research questions:

- How effective are PWPs in stimulating local economic transformation in LMICs?
- What are the factors responsible for improving or reducing the efficacy of PWPs on local economic transformation in LMICs?
- Does community involvement in PWPs improve the effectiveness of the programmes on local economic transformation in LMICs?

2 METHODS

This systematic review was done to ascertain the extent in which public works programmes have been effective in a) increase in income, and b) improving livelihood of the beneficiary groups. A two pronged approach was followed for the review; the stage 1 focused on identifying PWPs from the literature, mapping its nature of services, scope and design. The summary of scoping report is given in appendix 3.7. The mapping exercise thus concluded with the relevant literature to progress to stage 2. In stage 2, we attempted to answer the research questions stated earlier.

The following section describes the methodology for stage 2.

2.1 USER INVOLVEMENT

We had a multidisciplinary review team and advisory group (appendix 1.1) for the systematic review to ensure the scope and relevance of research. The review team has primarily been responsible for the preparation of stage 1 and stage 2 report.

A joint meeting of review team and advisory group members was organised to develop the protocol. The protocol was then reviewed and approved by EPPI-Centre and DFID. Thereafter, the review team received periodic advice from advisory group members for the search, screening, data extraction and report writing for stage 1 and 2. These inputs were received over video calls, skype and e-mail throughout the project. We also sought periodic advice, support and training in search strategy, screening and data extraction from EPPI-centre (Mukdarut Bangpan and Jeff Brunton), PwC (Neha Rajpal) and DFID (Anirban Ganguly) throughout the project.

The final report was reviewed in a meeting with advisory group members and the review team. We also incorporated the feedback from Anirban Ganguly (DFID) and Mukdarut Bangpan (EPPI-Centre) for the final report.

2.2 INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

The overall review was carried out using the EPPI-Reviewer 4 (Thomas, Brunton & Graziosi, 2010) software. The results of stage 1 and stage 2 are documented. The data extraction and the Quality assessment was carried out and documented in the same.

2.3 INCLUSION- EXCLUSION CRITERIA

2.3.1 POPULATION

Inclusion Criteria: All sections of the society targeted by PWPs in LMICs which included men, women, children, youth, rural/ urban community, households, and other vulnerable population like unemployed, older people, differently abled, extremely poor and landless labourers etc.

2.3.2 INTERVENTION

In the stage one, we included all PWP interventions primarily aiming at stimulating local economic transformation of LMICs as defined under the operational definition (appendix 1.2). Nutrition programmes, anti-poverty programmes, education programmes which did not have public works component and programmes in which Government has general investment in economies were excluded in stage 1.

The scoping report (stage 1 report) suggested rural employment and cash transfer programmes were the most widely implemented programmes across LMICs. Hence, for stage 2 report, we considered the above two interventions to assess the effectiveness of PWPs.

We also included studies with multiple interventions in which one of the above intervention was a component.

2.3.3. COMPARISON

This review included the comparisons that have been carried out under included studies. However, we anticipated the following comparisons under this review. We have included studies with or without comparison groups. At this stage, the following possible comparisons were done:

- Inter-country comparison
- Intra-country comparison
- Before-After comparison

The specific criteria for stage 2 comparisons was determined based on the stage one's findings.

2.3.4. OUTCOMES

The second stage systematic review focussed on the below-mentioned outcomes based on the findings of stage one. A brief description of which is given below:

The types of outcomes included in stage one to answer the research questions on local economic transformation were:

1. Income and Poverty outcome:

Indicators: Poverty indicators (Human Development Index, Multidimensional Poverty Index, Per capita income/ household income, Income distribution by sector, Movement away from farm sector, One-digit level, Key indicators for the labour market, change in sectoral income,).

2. Employment outcome:

Indicators: Wage rates / pattern/trend, Migration pattern, seasonal unemployment, shift employment by sector, sectoral classification of unemployment/ income, skill levels of participant, asset indicator (immovable / movable), occupational wage rate, informal employment, self-employment training programme, employment dissection by sector, percentage of beneficiaries under pension/ insurance, women labour force participation rate/ dependence ratio, women employment/women bargaining power etc.

3. Macro-economic Impact outcome:

Indicators: Number, location (rural/urban), quality, improvement and type of assets/infrastructure created and recovery from temporary distress, land holding/change in landholding, impact through asset, decrease in destruct migration, wellbeing and economic transformation, reduction in short-term migration to urban areas, work-force share in non-farm employment etc.

4. Social outcome:

Indicators: Indebtedness or credit worthiness, consumption smoothing, social unrest, health and education, increase in women participation in PWP, social entitlements, social protection, crime and violence, improved well-being/welfare of the community

5. Environmental outcome:

Indicators: Ground water recharge, area under deforestation, soil preservation and rainwater harvest.

The following outcome/ indicators were attained for second stage of the review:

Poverty outcome indicators (per capita income/ household income); Employment outcome indicators (wage rates, seasonal unemployment, asset creation (immovable / movable), occupational wage rate, women labour force participation rate, women employment/women bargaining power etc.); macro-economic impact outcome indicators (number, location (rural/urban), impact through asset, decrease in distress migration, wellbeing and economic transformation, reduction in short-term migration to urban areas); social outcome indicators (health and education, increase in women participation in PWP, social entitlements, social protection, crime and violence, improved well-being/welfare of the community).

All the studies that looked at effectiveness of PWP were included for the review irrespective of their design. The included study designs are as follows:

- Qualitative studies (i.e. In-depth interviews, Focus group discussions and case studies)
- Cross sectional Pre post design
- Cross sectional studies
- Surveys
- Panel studies
- Impact Evaluations
- Evaluation Reports
- Secondary data analysis
- Randomised controlled trial
- Community based randomised controlled trial

2.3.6 TIME

The studies published from 1st January, 1990 to 1st October, 2016 were included for the review since WTO came into existence in 1995, and we referred to the period of financial liberalisation around the world and WTO works as a most relevant reference point.

2.3.7 LOCATION

The studies carried out in LMICs as identified from the World Bank Group's list of classification of countries by income groups (2016), was included in the review. The list is provided in appendix 2.2. Also the difference in World Bank's classification for LMICs in 1990 and 2016 was considered while classifying the countries during search.

2.4 SEARCH STRATEGY

A detailed search strategy was developed by the research team based on the PICO during the protocol workshop which involved suggestions from the core team members and advisory team members for stage 1 report. We modified the search strategy based on inputs from EPPI-centre and DFID. The first stage search was carried out on electronic databases and hand searching was carried out on selected journals.

For the second stage we did a more focused search based on the findings of stage 1. Relevant literature was searched on the databases/ websites which were as follows: Emerald Insight, J Gate, IDEAS, BLDS, ELDIS, EPPI Centre, 3ie Ridie registry, Campbell Collaboration, JOLIS, World Bank Documents and reports, NBER, Asian Development Bank, USAID, DFID, UNDP, SPEED, IFPRI, IPC-IG, The Abdul Latif Jameel Poverty Action Lab (J-PAL) and the Partnership for Economic Policy. The details of the search and hits are given in appendix 2, section 2.5.

2.4.1. ELECTRONIC DATABASES

All the databases mentioned in the appendix 2, section 2.5 were searched for relevant articles for the stage 2. Search terms for stage two were developed in consultation with search specialist to conduct an electronic search. The search was based on keywords

Databases	Date of search
-----------	----------------

identified before search and is mentioned in table in appendix 2.5.

2.4.2. SEARCHING ON OTHER SOURCES

The team anticipated that most of the relevant studies would appear in electronic databases. Hand searching for relevant journals and reports was carried out for stage 2. J Gate, Grey Literature and JOLIS were searched by the review team with guidance from the search expert, and the rest of the databases and websites were searched by the search expert (appendix 2.5).

Table 1: Overview of search sources for stage 2 search

Emerald Insight	117	09.08.2017
J Gate	203	29.07.2017 & 01.08.2017
JOLIS	210	10.08.2017
Grey literature	1	15.08.2017
http://eppi.ioe.ac.uk	6	03.08.2017
ADB- Impact Evaluation Document	24	09.08.2017
DFID	19	21.08.2017
UNDP	12	21.08.2017
SPEED (IFPRI)	15	11.08.2017 to 15.08.2017
IPC: IG Working papers	14	22.08.2017
BLDS Digital Library	15	09.01.2017
Total	636	
Websites		
ELDIS	31	03.08.2017
3IE	14	03.08.2017
African Journals Online	1	04.08.2017
Bangladesh Journals Online	2	04.08.2017
South East Asia Index database	11	4.08.2017
USAID	5	31.08.2017
Abdul Latif Poverty Action Lab	2	31.08.2017
Nepal journals online	2	04.08.2017
Total	68	
Grand total	717 (636+68+13 hand searched)	

2.5 SCREENING STUDIES FOR INCLUSION IN THE REVIEW

All the citations from second stage search were uploaded to the EPPI-Reviewer 4 (Thomas, Brunton & Graziosi, 2010) for the screening process. As the first step, duplicates were removed. Screening process was carried out as per the pre-set inclusion and exclusion criteria. The two stage screening was done using the coding tool which was developed for the purpose of screening studies (appendix 2.6). After removal of the duplicates, studies were divided between the five reviewers: SS, US, PP, AS and KJ (appendix 1.1) for full text screening. Full text screening was carried out independently by four reviewers (US, PP, AS and KJ) in teams of two. In event of any disagreement, the review team members reached a consensus in discussion with a third reviewer or senior team members. The details on the same is represented on the PRISMA (Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analysis) chart given in figure 3.

2.6 DATA EXTRACTION

The data extraction was carried out by four reviewers in teams of two with a predesigned data extraction form. The data extraction form was intended to capture complete information to address the research questions. Data extraction form containing details on aim of the study, relevant information related to research questions, PICO (Population, Intervention, Comparison and Outcomes), study design, setting, key findings, strength and weakness of the study etc. was developed and tested in consultation with advisory members. The extracted data was compared between the reviewers and the disagreements was resolved by discussion with a senior reviewer. The data extraction form has been attached as appendix 2.8.

2.7 QUALITY ASSESSMENT OF THE RELEVANT STUDIES

The quality of the included studies was assessed in terms of its methodological dependability including strategies for selection bias, appropriateness of data collection and data analysis. For quantitative studies, quality assessment tool was used for quantitative studies by Effective Public Health Practice Project (EPHPP), for mixed method studies, the Mixed Methods Appraisal Tool (MMAT) was used, Critical Appraisal Skills Programme (CASP) for qualitative studies and Effective Practice and Organisation of Care (EPOC) for randomised control trials. Each study was assessed independently by two researchers for quality assessment. The findings of both the researchers were discussed and final assessment was achieved through consensus. The quality assessment tools are attached in appendix 2.7.

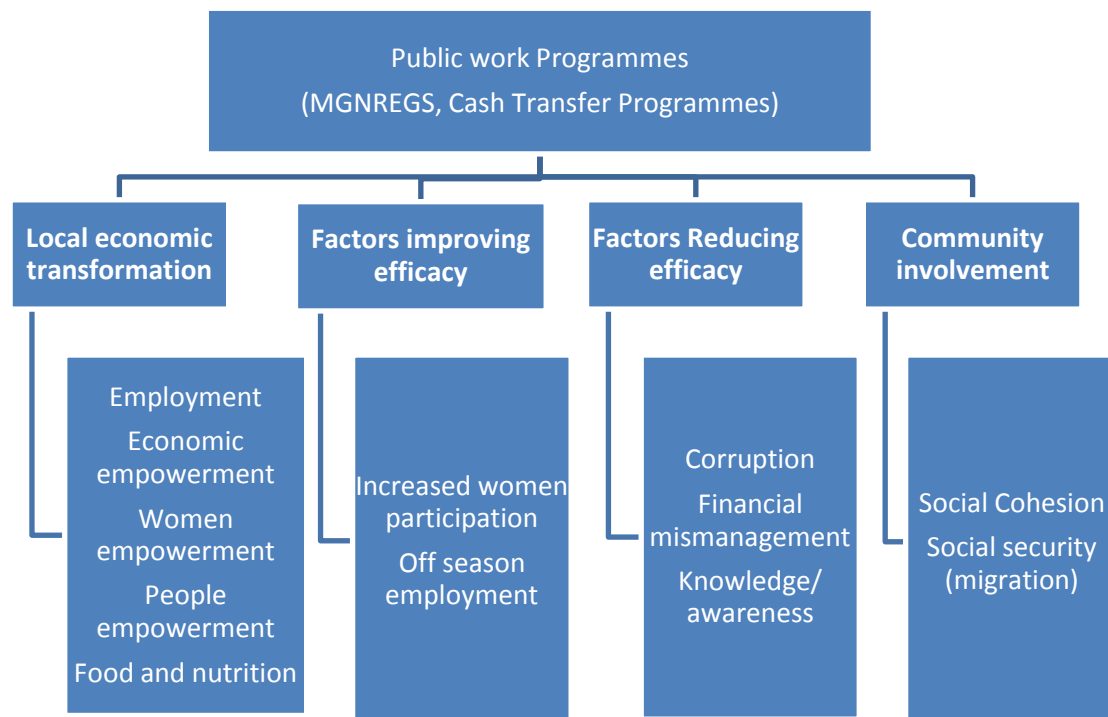
2.8 METHODS OF SYNTHESIS

Meta-analysis was carried out for studies where quantitative outcomes were available. In most of the studies, standard error of the effect measure was not available. Hence, fixed effect meta-analysis was carried out to find the pooled estimate of indicators income, poverty, employment, macro-economic impact and education expenditure. Since the standard error of these estimates from individual studies were not available, the sample size of each individual study was used as the weight in calculating pooled estimates (Neyeloff, Fuchs and Moreira, 2012).

The interval estimates for these pooled estimates were not reported because of non – availability of standard error for each study. There was also significant heterogeneity in the study designs, sample size and the reporting of data. Heterogeneity of effect measure was reported by I^2 (description in appendix 2.9). The quantitative analysis of the studies is described under the results section. In case of unavailability of the quantitative data, the team decided to narratively synthesize the data using the framework synthesis approach given in Figure 1.

Framework Synthesis (FS) (Dixon-Woods, 2011; Carroll, Booth & Cooper, 2011) approach is used for synthesizing the findings from qualitative Studies. This methodology is mainly used in policy research; deductive approach was applied for the analysis of narrative data in this review.

Figure 1: Framework synthesis



2.8.1. ANALYSIS AND SYNTHESIS OF THE RESULTS FOLLOWING FRAMEWORK SYNTHESIS APPROACH

The following steps were carried out in synthesizing the results:

- a) Themes were developed based on the research questions
- b) Codes developed under each theme based on the research content from the data.
- c) Relevant information from the primary and secondary studies were described under each code which provided descriptive themes
- d) The results were analysed based on the descriptive themes

This helped in providing descriptive evidence from the studies for answering the research questions.

2.9 CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

Public works component includes construction activities leading to creation of physical assets for community use; the programmes are funded by central, federal, provincial, state or local government; or the programmes that provide direct or indirect employment through rural/urban employment programmes such as MGNREGA.

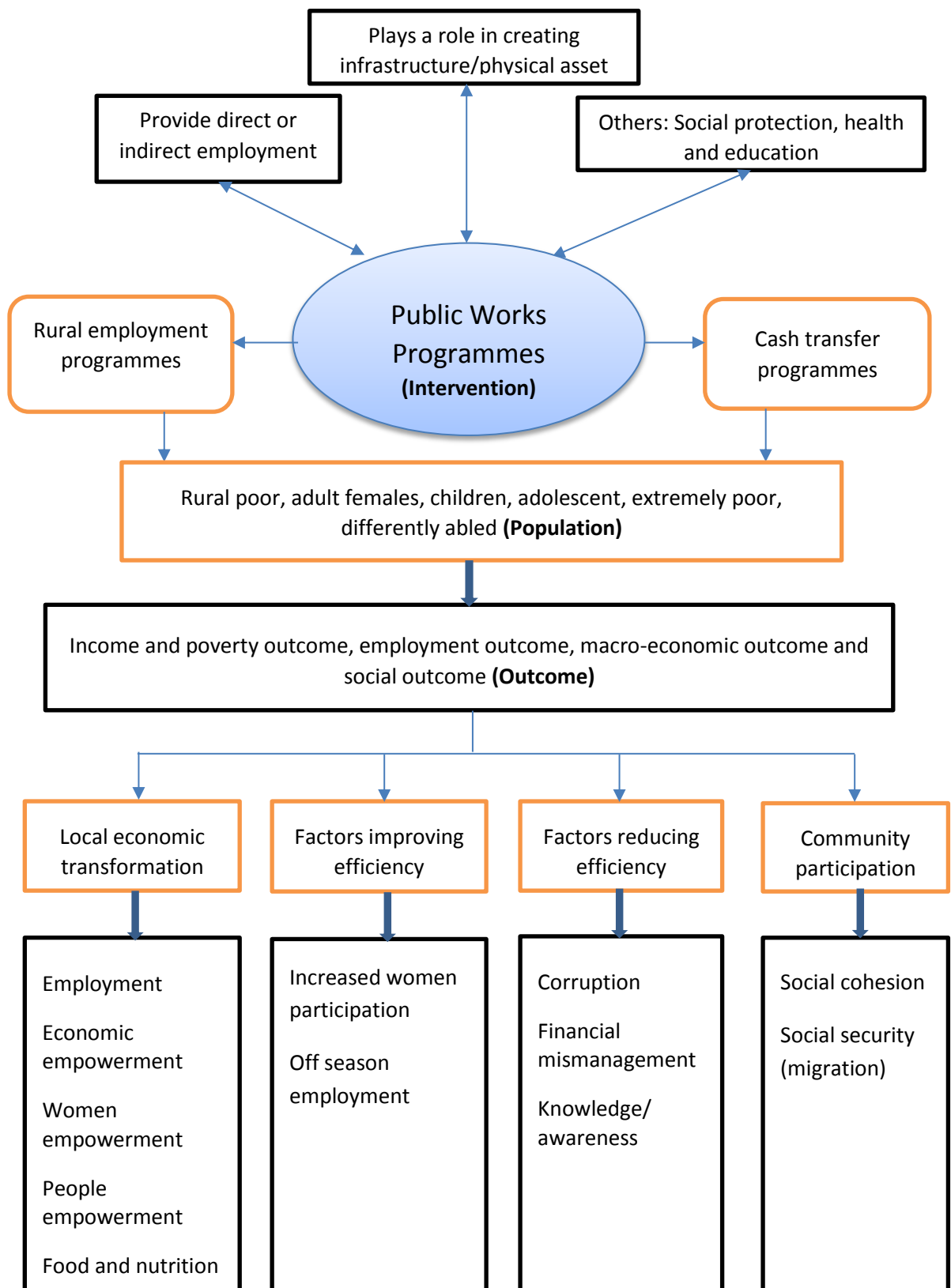
The beneficiary population who benefitted through the various public works programmes are rural poor, adult female, and children, adolescent, extremely poor and differently abled. Local Economic Transformation is defined as “process in which an increasing proportion of economic output and employment are generated by sectors other than agriculture. This process of transformation connotes the shift from agricultural-based societies to urban, industrial and/or service-based economies with sustained high GDP growth rates. GDP growth combined with a reduction in the population’s growth rate—resulting from improvements in educational access and quality—increases GDP per capita, which, in turn, reduces poverty” (Mpango, 2013, p.1). The outcomes of PWPs in this review are classified based on income & poverty indicators, employment indicators, macro-economic outcomes and social outcomes. Some of the indicators observed under these outcomes are household consumption, energy/ protein intake, participation rate in various programmes, savings and food security, women empowerment, financial stability, economic empowerment, social cohesion and increased social participation. The main outcome indicators which help to improve the effective local economic transformation are employment, economic empowerment, women employment, people empowerment, and food and nutrition. Any change in these outcome indicators will result in effective local economic transformation. The outcome indicators which improve or reduce the efficacy of public work programmes in local economic transformation like off-seasonal employment provision through PWP, crop insurance providence, women participation, corruption, financial mismanagement, administrative flaws etc. The conceptual framework is given as figure 2.

2.10 DISEMMINATION PLAN

The dissemination plan of the systematic review findings was discussed in the advisory group meeting and was proposed to PWC and EPPI Centre. The dissemination activities will be carried out by various means such as publications, workshops, conferences and through social media network.

Publications of the findings in indexed journals with high impact factor and presentation of review results at national and international conferences on economics and social sciences is planned for the coming months. One-day dissemination workshop with academicians, researchers, government officials, sector experts and relevant stakeholders is planned to be conducted in the national capital. The interactive workshop will be having sessions and panel discussion on the review results and a copy of the report will be provided to all participants. Dissemination of the findings is also planned through social media networking where the online platform will be used to reach the relevant audience.

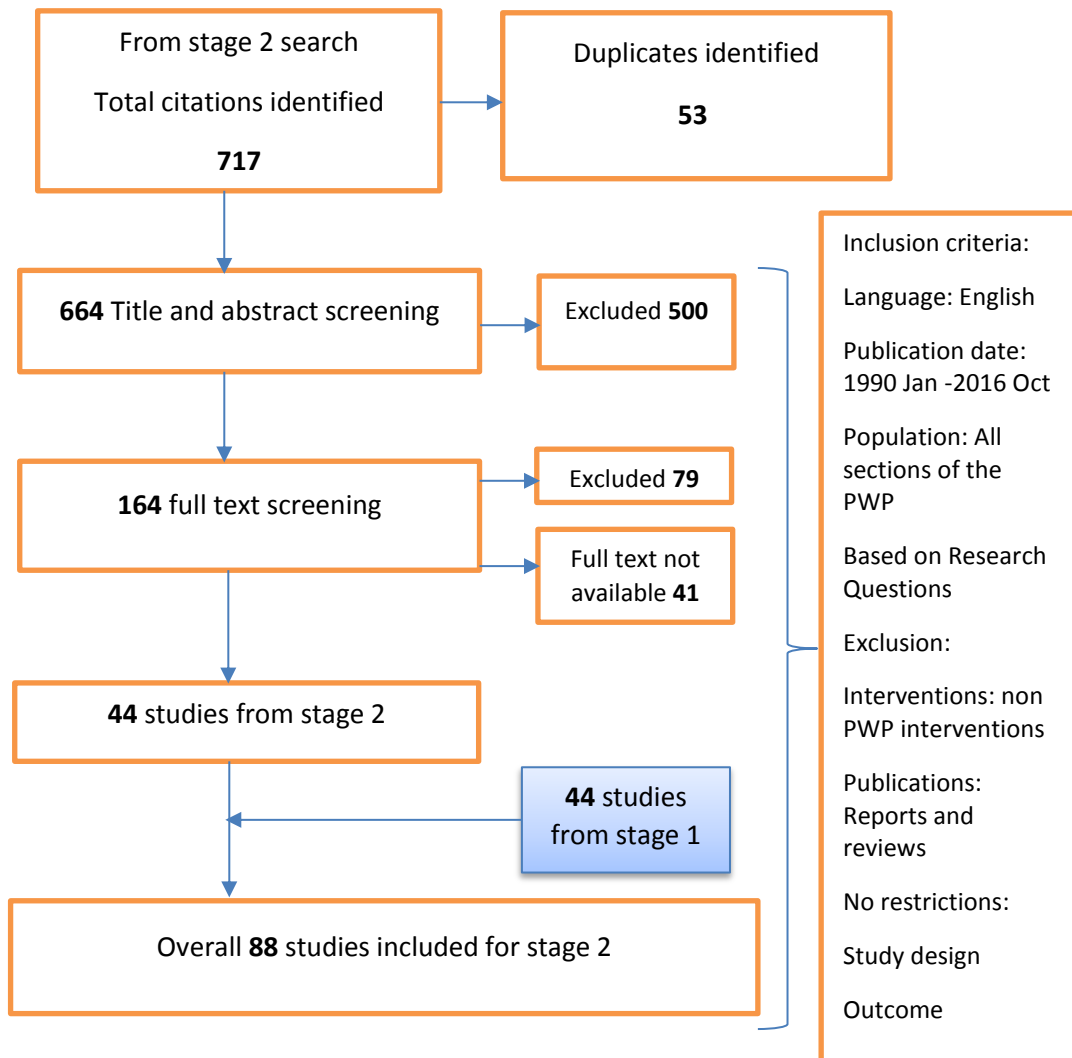
Figure 2: Conceptual framework giving an overview of the review



3.1 SUMMARY OF SEARCH, SCREENING AND INCLUDED STUDIES

A total of 717 citations were identified from stage 2 from multiple sources of search. The sources include 11 databases, 8 websites, and hand searching of key journals. After removing duplicates, 664 studies were included for further screening process in the review. 164 studies were included for full text screening, out of which 44 were included in the second stage (section 5.3). Based on the inclusion-exclusion criteria of second stage, 44 studies from first stage (section 5.2) were included. Hence, a total of 88 studies were included in the review.

Figure 3: PRISMA chart representing the summary of search and screening process



3.2 PROCESS OF SCREENING

All the citations of research from second search were uploaded to the EPPI-Reviewer 4 for the screening process. As the first step, duplicates were removed. Screening process was carried out as per the pre-set inclusion-exclusion criteria and standard review process.

A total of 717 citations were uploaded to EPPI-Reviewer 4 and 53 duplicates were removed manually. After removal of the duplicates, 664 studies were divided between the five reviewers: SS, US, PP, AS and KJ (appendix 1.1) and allocated for title and abstract screening (section 5.1). 500 studies were excluded on the basis of defined exclusion criteria at title and abstract screening stage. 164 studies were eligible for the second stage full-text screening, but 41 studies could not be retrieved (section 5.5).

Full text screening was carried out independently by four reviewers (US, PP, AS and KJ) in teams of two. For the full-text screening the team had 123 articles, out of which 79 studies were excluded and 44 studies were included. A total of 88 studies were included for the review; 44 studies from the first stage and 44 studies from the second stage. The screening process is represented on a PRISMA (Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analysis) chart given in figure 3.

3.3 CHARACTERISTICS OF INCLUDED STUDIES

The characteristics of the 88 included studies are described under the headings author ID, title, objective, participants, interventions, comparison, outcome, type of study and region. The publication period of these studies ranged from year 2005 to 2016. Appendix 3.1 gives details on characteristics of included studies.

3.3.1 DETAILS OF THE STUDIES INCLUDED IN SECOND STAGE

At the second stage, 197 included studies from the first stage were screened based on the second stage inclusion-exclusion criteria for research questions and 44 studies were included. Meanwhile, the search for second stage was done. A total of 88 studies were included in the review including studies from both stages of the search.

The systematic review intended to include studies from LMICs. Studies from all the World Bank regions were included, except the higher income countries because according to the classification low and upper middle income countries have a component of low and middle income countries. The list of the World Bank classification for region is given in appendix 2.2.

3.4 DESCRIPTION OF THE RESULTS

Majority of the studies were obtained from the journal publications (n=79), discussion papers (n=1), working papers (n=2), dissertations (n=2), 1 technical report and 3 other types

of publications viz. report, evaluation report gives details on the PWP and its effectiveness from which data extraction for stage two was done.

Figure 4: Summary of review results

SUMMARY OF REVIEW RESULTS																					
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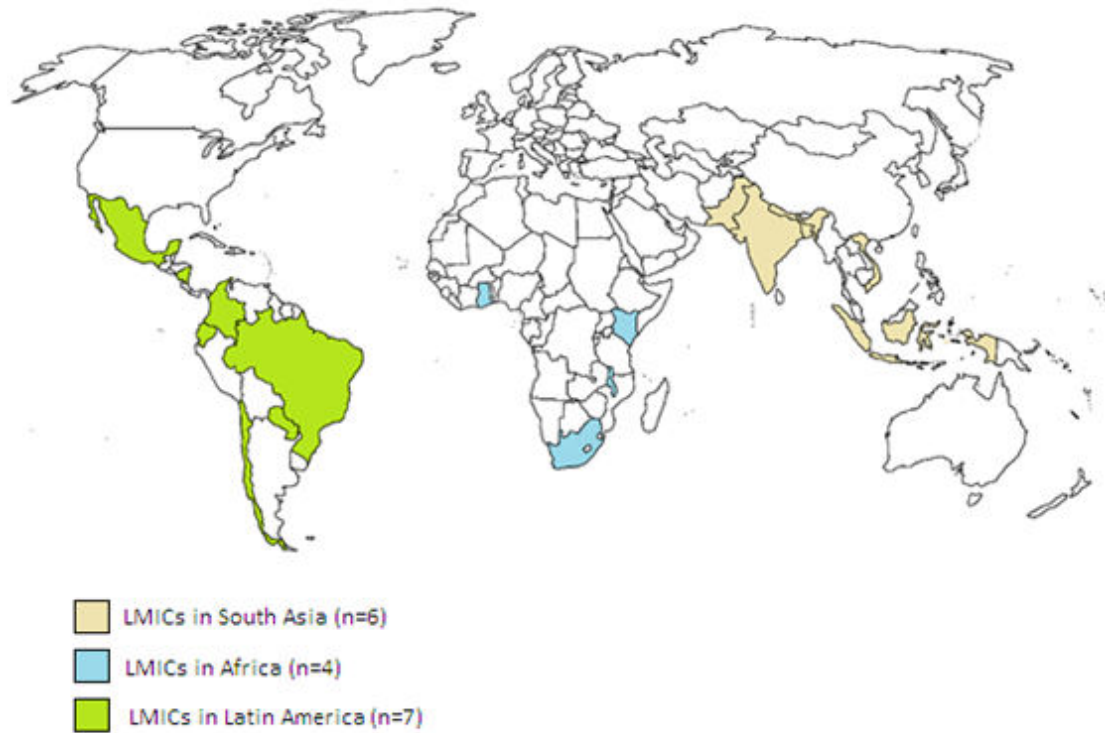
Most of the studies were quantitative (n=66) and mixed methods research (n=11). Majority of the quantitative studies used econometric models like probit method, Instrumental variable method, Linear probability method, Propensity score matching etc. One study specific to Nepal shows the PWP component and effectiveness, whereas majority of the studies were found to be conducted in the LMICs of South Asia region. In South Asia, most of the studies were from India (n=65), followed by Pakistan (n=2), Bangladesh (n=1), Vietnam (n=1), Indonesia (n=1).

3.4.1 LOCATION

The studies carried out in LMICs as identified from the World Bank Group's list of classification of countries by income groups (2016), were included in the review. The list is provided in appendix 2.2. Also the difference in World Bank's classification for LMICs in 1990 and 2016 was considered while classifying the countries during search. The studies included

in the systematic review were from various LMIC regions and are highlighted in Figure 5 given below.

Figure 5: World map highlighted for studies from LMICs included in the systematic review



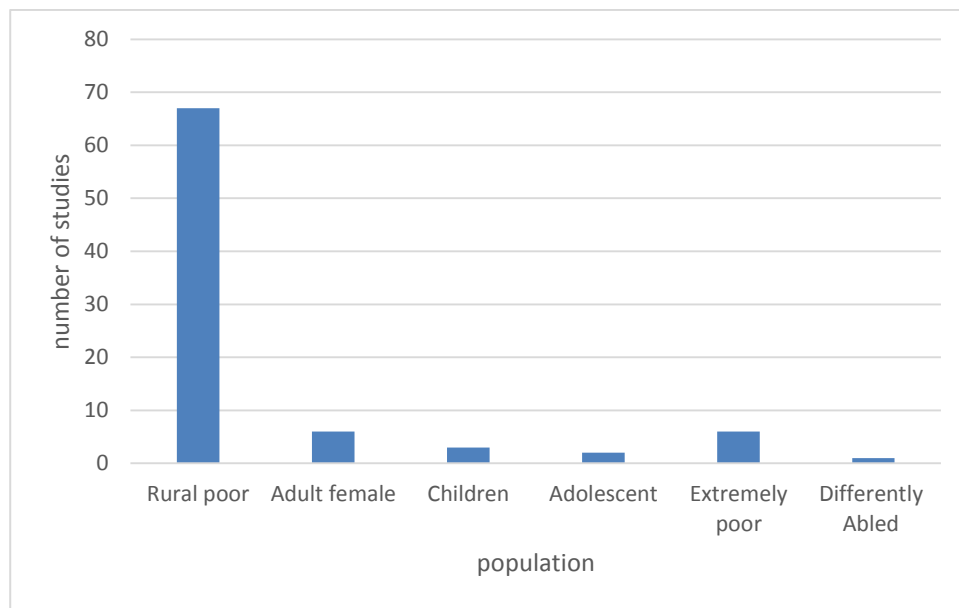
Disclaimer: This map is a graphical representation designed for general reference purposes only

Source:

<https://i.pinimg.com/originals/12/d2/a5/12d2a50596521a073467eb26b9d3a819.png> Date:

15-11-2017

Figure 6: Population/ beneficiaries



Majority of the studies are mentioning about the population beneficiary, rural poor (n=67). There were 6 studies on which adult females are the beneficiaries followed by extremely poor (n=6). Only one study which has taken differently abled as beneficiary.

3.4.2 CLASSIFICATION OF INTERVENTIONS UNDER THE REVIEW

Most of the beneficiaries were employed in rural employment programmes (n=66), followed by cash transfer programmes (n=22). For the second stage there were no studies which has an intervention of urban employment.

Table 2: Number of studies for the interventions

Type of programme	Number of studies
Rural employment programmes	66
Cash transfer programmes	22
Total	88

Table 3: Study outcomes

Outcomes	Number of studies (reported)
Social outcome	42
Income and poverty outcome	33
Employment outcome	9
Macro-economic outcome	4

Most of the studies had social outcome (n=42) followed by income and poverty indicators (n=33). There were only few studies which had macro-economic (n=04) and employment (n=09) as outcomes.

3.5 COMPARISONS IN THE INCLUDED STUDIES

The results under comparisons section looked into intra country, inter country and before and after comparisons. There was one study that looked at inter country comparison for the cash transfers programme. There were 14 studies which presented data on intra country comparison of MGNREGA in India and 11 studies presented the data on pre-post intervention of the programme. Out of which, 5 studies from rural employment programme and 6 studies from Cash transfers programme.

The section given below describes the above mentioned comparisons. However, there was no scope for the analysis since there was no common outcomes were reported by the studies to pool in the results or generalise the statements. Thus, comparison section is not contributing to the main findings of the results section.

3.5.1 INTER COUNTRY COMPARISON

The study by Soares et al. (2010) compared the cash transfer programmes in the Latin American countries Brazil, Chile and Colombia for cash transfer programmes.

Table 4: Details on the Study describing Inter Country Comparison

Author ID	Title	Year	Inter Country	PWP	Outcome reported
Soares (2010)	Conditional Cash Transfer Programmes And Gender Vulnerabilities: Case Studies Of Brazil, Chile, And Colombia	2010	Brazil Chile Colombia	Conditional Cash Transfers	Social outcome

The conditional cash transfer programme in Brazil is known as Bolsa Familia, in Chile the programme is implemented by the name of Chile Solidario and in Colombia, it is known as Juntos and Familias en Accion. The main outcome of this paper for which the comparison is looked at is women empowerment empowerment and school drop-outs. The studies showed increase school attendance and increase in women empowerment among all the three countries.

Table 5: Details on the Studies describing Inter Country Comparison

COUNTRY	Outcome (school attendance)	Women Empowerment
Brazil	1.6% school drop outs	The participation rate of beneficiary women is 4.3% higher than male counter parts. Participation in the household decision making
Chile	10% increase in school enrollment	60% of women felt they were more empowered Increase in the confidence as an employee
Colombia	12.1% increase in school enrollment, girls are more likely to attend school than boys by 3.6%	Increased employment among women Participation in the household decision making

3.5.2 INTRA COUNTRY COMPARISON

There are 14 studies which has carried out intra-country comparison of MGNREGA in India.

Table 6: Details on the Studies Intra Country Comparison

Author id	Title	Intra Country Comparison	PWP	Outcome Reported
Liu (2013)	Guaranteed employment & the poor: The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme	Across 27 Indian states	MGNREGS	Income and poverty outcome
Dilip (2013)	The national employment guarantee scheme and inequities in household spending on food and non-food determinants of health in rural India	Across 19 Indian states	NREGS (National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme)	Social outcome
Kaushal (2016)	A Study of women participation in MGNREGA in Himachal Pradesh	Inter district analysis	MGNREGA	Social outcome

Author id	Title	Intra Country Comparison	PWP	Outcome Reported
Singh (2016)	Evaluation of world's largest social welfare scheme: an assessment using non-parametric approach	Jammu and Kashmir is the worst performing state in terms of women participation. Karnataka performed low in providing employment to households. In terms of efficiency (overall technical and cross efficiency) Tamil Nadu, Puducherry and Punjab are the highest in India, while Andaman and Nicobar, Jammu and Kashmir and Haryana are the worst performing in MGNREGA	MGNREGS	Social outcome
Ahmed (2010)	MGNREGS: its drawbacks in J&K 2010	Data from all districts of J&K were taken	MGNREGS	Employment outcome
Jha (2011)	Social Safety Nets and Nutrient Deprivation: An Analysis of the National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme and the Public	Among three states nutrition impact	NREGP	Social outcome

Author id	Title	Intra Country Comparison	PWP	Outcome Reported
	Distribution System in India			
Bhupal (2012)	Indian Experience of Sustainable and Inclusive Economic Growth--An Evaluation of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme	5 districts of Haryana	MGNREGS	Income and poverty outcome
Nabi (2013)	Two social Protection Programmes in Pakistan	4 poorest southern Punjab districts	Cash transfer programme	Income and poverty outcome
Ambilikumar (2015)	The Impact of Mahatma Gandhi NREGS in the Economic Condition of Rural Population	20 panchayat had taken for study which include one GP which has 2 Best performing panchayat 2 least performing panchayat and one panchayat which has maximum SC population.	MGNREGS	Income and poverty outcome
Ahmed (2015)	Constraints of MGNREGA as a Transformative Social Protection Policy: An Empirical Study in Assam	Inter district 2 Districts of Assam – Bongaigaon, Dhemaji and Morigaon	MGNREGA	Social outcome
Narayan and Sudha (2014)	Employment Guarantee for Women in India Evidence on Participation and Rationing in the MGNREGA from the National Sample	Interstate comparisons	MGNREGA	Social outcome

Author id	Title	Intra Country Comparison	PWP	Outcome Reported
	Survey			
Jha Raghbendra (2012)	Net Transfer Benefits under India's Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme	Interstate comparisons - Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, and Maharashtra	NREGS	Social outcome
Kareem ulla (2010)	Impact of NREGS on Rural Livelihoods and Agricultural Capital Formation	Interstate comparisons - Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Rajasthan and Maharashtra	NREGS	Social outcome
Singh Randhawa (2013)	MGNREGA: A Boon to Rural Women in Himachal Pradesh	All districts of Himachal Pradesh and its comparison at the national level	MGNREGA	Macro economic outcome

The study by Liu et al. (2013) suggested overall participation rate in MGNREGA programme in India as 24%. It ranged from 4-5% in Punjab, Haryana and Maharashtra to 89% in Mizoram.

The evaluation study by Singh et al., 2016 among 29 states in India explained participation of women in the world's largest social welfare scheme, i.e. MGNREGA. The study revealed, Jammu and Kashmir as the worst performing state in terms of women participation and Karnataka performed low in terms of providing employment to households. The comparison in terms of efficiency revealed the fact that overall technical and cross-efficiency is high in Tamil Nadu, Puducherry and Punjab which explains the good performance of MGNREGS in these states.

Jha et al. (2011) studied the change in the nutritional intake across three states in India with reference to MGNREGS. This study found reduced under nutrition through the implementation of MGNREGS and Public Distribution System. The nutritional profile of Maharashtra is slightly better than Rajasthan and Andhra Pradesh. Among the total population, 1.3% was sufficiently nourished with all the nine nutritional categories that study has taken into consideration. In Rajasthan only 0.5% of household were sufficiently nourished across these nine nutrients. In Andhra Pradesh there was a considerable inequality in the consumption of food grains by the people which in turn led to malnutrition. But overall the study explained that there was an increase in the nutritional intake of the rural poor.

Bhupal et al. (2012) and Ambilikumar et al. (2015), studied the inclusive economic growth as an evaluation of MGNREGS and the impact of economic conditions of rural population respectively. Inclusive economic growth was compared among the five districts of Haryana. The economic conditions of the rural poor were studied based on the data from 20 panchayats from Alappuzha district in Kerala. In both of the above mentioned studies, increase in wages of the participants and the women participation has increased which was attributable to MGNREGS. The study 'Constraints of MGNREGS as a transformative social protection policy' by Ahmed et al. (2015) compared the constraints in two districts of Assam. He found that in both the districts the women have limited accessibility to the programme.

Kareemulla et al. (2010) reports the impact of NREGS on rural employment and agricultural capital formation. The study compared the impact of NREGS across four states in India, viz. Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan and Maharashtra. The study reports migration has reduced due to the implementation of NREGS. The access to employment by the rural poor has increased after the introduction of NREGS. Income has increased and some of the NREGS beneficiaries were able to have savings from their earned income. Among the four states, Udaipur in Rajasthan has achieved food security through the implementation of NREGS. The states achieved education 20%, 18%, 8% and 5% in the blocks of Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, and Maharashtra respectively. Maharashtra showed an increase in savings up to 13% after implementation of NREGS.

A study by Kaushal (2016), carried out on women participation in MGNREGA in Himachal Pradesh. The study suggested that, Tamil Nadu is leading in the women participation in the programme with 3086.82 lakh followed by Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan. In Himachal Pradesh, Mandi district generated highest person days followed by Kangra.

3.5.3 BEFORE AND AFTER COMPARISON

There are eleven studies which shows the evidence for before after comparison. The comparison is carried out on the Programme MGNREGA (n=5) in India and 6 studies on cash transfer programmes. The details of the studies are given in the table below:

Table 7: Details on the studies describing before and after Comparison of the programme

Author ID	Title	Before Comparison	After	Public Work Programme	Outcome Reported
Bose (2013)	Raising Consumption through India's National Rural Employment Guarantee	The programme's early implementation districts form the treatment group, and the late implementation districts form the		NREGS	Income and poverty outcome

Author ID	Title	Before Comparison	After	Public Work Programme	Outcome Reported
	Scheme	control group.			
Narayanam oorthy A (2013)	Rural Employment Scheme and Agricultural Wage Rate Nexus: An Analysis across States	Pre-MGNREGS (2000–01 to 2005– 06) and post- MGNREGS (2005– 06 to 2010–11).		MGNREGS	Income and poverty outcome
Angelucci (2011)	The Demand for Food of Poor Urban Mexican Households: Understandin g Policy Impacts Using Structural Models	Data collected in 2002 after households registered for Oportunidades but before any payments had been made and data collected in 2004.		Oportunidad es	Income and poverty outcome
Gitter (2009)	Conditional Cash Transfers, Shocks, and School Enrolment in Nicaragua	The baseline sample was taken in September 2000 before programme implementation. The second two samples were taken in October 2001 and 2002 after implementation of programme. (High increase in school enrollment during the Programme years)		Red de rotection Social (Conditional Cash Transfers)	Social outcome

Author ID	Title	Before Comparison	After	Public Work Programme	Outcome Reported
Behrman (2011)	Are Conditional Cash Transfers Effective in Urban Areas? Evidence from Mexico	Positive impact on school enrollment rates, school attainment, proportion working and amount of time in doing homework for children (boys and girls) at a one and two-year comparison		Conditional Cash Transfers	Social outcome
		Negative impact of Programme on children whose parents help them with their homework and no noticeable impact on average earnings			
Amaral (2015)	Employment Programmes for the Poor and Female Empowerment: The Effect of NREGS on Gender-Based Violence in India	Compared police-reported crimes against women in districts before and after Phase I of NREGS implementation (i.e., 2006) and compare it with the same outcomes in districts in which the implementation was done only in Phase III (i.e., 2008).		NREGS	Social outcome

Author ID	Title	Before Comparison	After	Public Work Programme	Outcome Reported
Attanasio (2010)	Children's schooling and work in the Presence of a Conditional Cash Transfer Programme in Rural Colombia	Comparison of outcomes before and after the programme in the towns that received it, with the same outcomes in a set of towns that did not receive it.		Conditional Cash Transfer Programme	Social outcome
Ambilikumar (2015)	Mahatma Gandhi NREGS: Towards Embracing Financial Inclusion	Data from the years 2011-12 and 2012-13 were collected		MGNREGS	Income and poverty outcome
Angelucci Manuela (2009)	Oportunidades: Programme Effect on Consumption, Low Participation, and Methodological Issues	The first wave of data was collected in 2002 and then end up with the data in 2004.		Oportunidades	Income and poverty outcome
Mitra Sophie (2010)	Disability Cash Transfers in the Context of Poverty and Unemployment: The Case of South Africa	Two cross sections of the Labor Force Survey. September 2001 is the baseline, while September 2003 is the period after the policy change		Cash Transfer programme	Income and poverty outcome
Ravi Shamika (2015)	Workfare as an Effective Way to Fight	A panel data of 1,064 households across 198 villages that were		NREGS	Macro economic outcome

Author ID	Title	Before Comparison	After	Public Programme	Work	Outcome Reported
	Poverty: The Case of India's NREGS	surveyed in 2007 and then followed up in 2009.				

The study by Angelucci et al. (2011) found that eligible households consume much more food and, in particular, much more high protein food than would be predicted by a standard Engel curve, estimated on data from the same population observed before the beginning of the programme.

The fact that women start to control sizable proportion of the family income seems to induce a change in the way households allocate total expenditure among different commodities. The participatory households took higher protein food rather than the non-participatory or the same household before joining the programme. Hence, there is improved nutrition and food intake among beneficiaries.

The paper by Bose et al. (2017) carried out difference –in- difference analysis of NSSO data to look at early and late comparisons. The paper suggested an increase in rural household per capita consumption from 10 to 12% and improved nutrition among the households. The paper by Narayana et al. (2013) carried out secondary data analysis during pre-MGNREGA and post MGNREGA period. The paper suggested increase in wage rates for male and female agriculture holders and the data shows improved nutrition during the period of Post MGNREGA.

Gitter et al. (2008) tried to estimate the impact of Nicaraguan cash transfer programme that pays households conditional on school attendance and family visits to health clinics and seminars. By using difference in difference estimation for distinct wealth cohorts, the study reveals that the programme led to a significant improvement in school enrolment among coffee-cultivating communities. Behrman et al. (2011), analysed the short term effects of the Mexican Oportunidades CCT programme on urban youth. By using difference in difference propensity score matching estimate indicated that the school enrolment, school attainment and time devoted to homework and in decreasing working rates of boys after the implementation of the CCT on urban people. Angelucci et al. (2011) also described the urban component of Oportunidades on the consumption of beneficiary households. The study found that households spent about 80% of the transfer primarily for more food consumption and the amount consumed increased over time.

Amaral et al. (2015) studied the impact of NREGS on gender based violence and found that the domestic violence against women has reduced after the implementation of NREGA. Women participation in social and household activities increased after they working with NREGA contributing to increase in their social participation. Shamika et al. (2014) studied the impact of NREGA on rural population. The results showed a significant increase in the

monthly per capita expenditure on food and non-food consumables, henceforth it improved the food security, raised the probability of holding savings and reduced the incidence of depression among rural poor also after the implementation of MGNREGS.

3.6 CATEGORISATION OF INTERVENTIONS AND DESCRIPTION OF THE RESULTS

From the screening results, we identified two important public works programmes widely implemented in LMICs. Rural employment programme and cash transfers programme. The overall results are described based on these two programmes.

3.6.1 RURAL EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMME

Rural employment programme is one of the most widely implemented PWP interventions. Out of 88 studies included 65 studies were on rural employment programme, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), implemented in India.

3.6.1.1 ABOUT RURAL EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMME

One of the main rural employment programme discussed in this review is MGNREGS. This programme aims at reducing unemployment and poverty. MGNREGS was introduced in 2005 and came into force in 2006. This programme was implemented with the intention of enhancing livelihood securities of the rural poor. It is a centrally sponsored scheme on a cost-sharing basis between the central governments and the respective state governments. It assures 100 days of work to unskilled rural labourers. The programme not only offers employment but also concentrates on inclusive growth, as it preserves natural resources and generates productive assets.

By reducing rural-urban migration and protecting the environment MGNREGS has changed the face of the rural India. MGNREGS aims at prevention of rural-urban migration, environmental conservation, and rural poverty alleviation, the creation of durable and productive assets. Another significant feature of the scheme is the equal wages and the guarantee of 33% reservation of work opportunities for women.

The other key characteristics of this scheme are a time-bound guarantee, women empowerment, labour-intensive work, decentralised participatory planning, worksite facilities and above all, accountability and transparency through the provision of the right to information and social audits. It has three distinct goals- protective, preventive and promotive. It protects the rural poor from vulnerabilities by providing them demand based employment. It prevents risk allied with agricultural investment and forced migration of the rural poor. It brings in buoyancy in the rural economy via augmented consumer demand. All these relate to suggest that MGNREGS programme can act as a growth engine by strengthening rural resource base and integrating the rural economy with the urban economy.

3.6.1.2 EVALUATION OF THE RURAL EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMME

The effectiveness of the rural employment programme was described by 53 included studies. The factors that improve or reduce the efficacy of rural employment programme was discussed by 8 and 12 studies respectively. Community participation in rural employment programme was discussed by 14 papers. Different study designs like qualitative, quantitative, mixed methods were used for the analysis. The major focus of the majority of the articles was to evaluate the impact of MGNREGS in the study population. We also included evaluation reports. The participants involved in most of the studies were rural poor. Some of the articles discussed benefits attained as well as the constraints faced by women beneficiaries.

The major factors discussed by the articles included in the review are economic empowerment, women empowerment, people empowerment, food and nutritional outcome, women participation, off-season employment, administrative efficiency, corruption, financial mismanagement, awareness about the programme, worksite facilities, social security, social cohesion and participation.

3.6.1.3 QUALITY ASSESSMENT OF THE STUDIES

The quality assessment for the 56 quantitative studies was carried out using EPHPP tool, the results suggests that, 6 studies achieved a global rating of “strong” meaning no weak score on any of the six components. 18 studies had just one weak component rating thus a global rating of “moderate”. The remaining 32 papers were rated as “weak” on two components, giving a “weak” overall rating. For mixed methods studies, MMAT tool was used to assess the quality, the results suggest that, two studies have a quality score of 75% suggesting a good quality, six studies have a quality score of 50% suggesting medium quality. The two qualitative studies were assessed for quality using CASP and found valid. The details of the scoring and the quality assessment is given in appendix 3.3.2.

Table 8: Outcome based quality assessment of the included studies for MGNREGS

S.no.	Outcome	Study type	Quality of included studies
1	Employment	Quantitative	Strong: 2; Moderate: 7; Weak: 7
		Mixed Methods	75% (**): 2
2	Income	Quantitative	Strong: 5; Moderate: 5; Weak: 10
		Mixed Methods	75% (**): 3
		Qualitative	Valid: 1
3	Poverty	Quantitative	Strong: 1; Moderate: 3; Weak: 12
		Mixed Methods	75% (**): 1
4	Social	Quantitative	Strong: 3; Moderate: 7; Weak: 10
		Mixed Methods	75% (**): 4

S.no.	Outcome	Study type	Quality of included studies
		Qualitative	Valid: 1
5	Macro-economic	Quantitative	Moderate: 3; Weak: 4
		Mixed Methods	75% (**): 1

Table 8 gives the quality of the studies based on outcomes for MGNREGS. There were five outcomes under MGNREGS: employment outcome, income outcome, poverty outcome, social outcome and macro-economic outcome. For the employment outcome, the evidence was mostly from moderate and weak studies, with two studies giving strong evidence. For the income outcome, the evidence was equally given by strong and moderate studies combined, and weak studies. The evidence for poverty outcome was mostly from weak studies. For the social outcome, the evidence was equally given by strong and moderate studies combined, and weak studies. The evidence for Macro-economic outcome was equally given by moderate and weak studies.

3.6.1.4 MAIN FINDINGS WITH RESPECT TO EACH OUTCOME

The summary of various outcomes in MGNREGA is given in table 3 below.

Table 9: Summary table for quantitative analysis for MGNREGA

Outcome	Average Increase
Employment (%)	54.65
Income (%)	11.19
Poverty (Kcal/capita/day)	177.34
Per capita income Savings (%)	38.12
Education Expenditure (%)	5.85

The outcomes mentioned in the above table are explained below. The employment outcome refers to the job opportunities, provision of local work availability. The income outcome is the wages of the participants of programme, household income or per-capita income. Poverty outcome is mainly related to consumption of food items and dietary patterns. The education expenditure refers to the spending for children's education.

3.6.1.4.1 EMPLOYMENT OUTCOME

The studies that analysed the impact of MGNREGS on employment outcome are 18 that are as follows, Dilip (2013), Kumar (2014), Selva (2011), Sahoo Minati (2014), Vanitha (2011), Chakraborty (2014), Pamecha (2015), Argade (2010), Kumar (2013), Bhupal (2012), Malangmeih (2014), Mahajan (2015), Swain (2015), Liu (2013), Narayan (2014), Priyadarshini (2014), Das (2015) and Macwan (2014).

Quantitative data on employment was considered from seven studies that reported the data on income with sample size. All studies reported the increase in employment after the implementation of MGNREGS.

Figure 7: Increase in employment

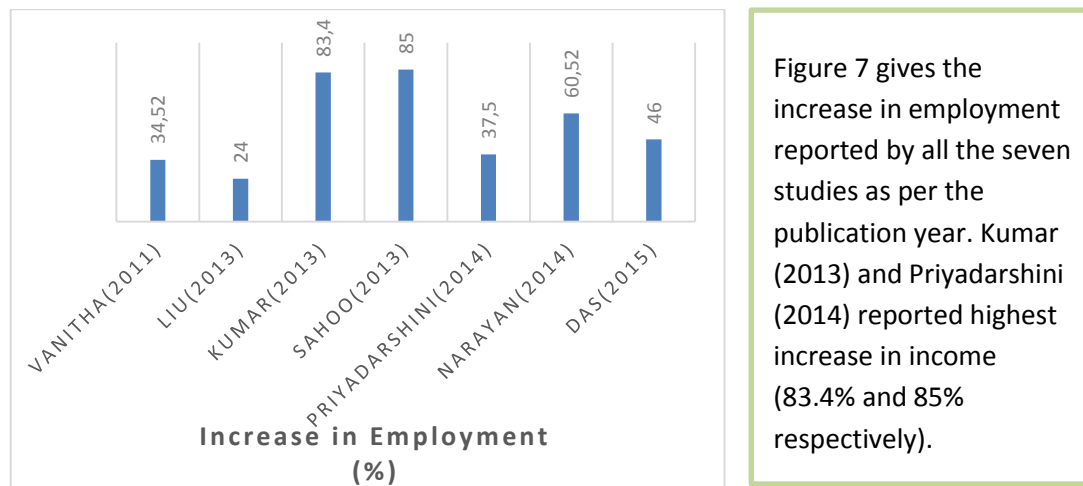


Figure 7 gives the increase in employment reported by all the seven studies as per the publication year. Kumar (2013) and Priyadarshini (2014) reported highest increase in income (83.4% and 85% respectively).

Table 10: Analysis of the employment outcome shown with a forest plot

Author	Events	Sample Size	
Vanitha (2011)	34.52	100	
Liu (2013)	24	58263	
Kumar (2013)	83.4	59129	
Sahoo (2013)	37.5	50	
Priyadarshini (2014)	85	600	
Narayan (2014)	60.52	12784	
Das (2015)	46	556	
Pooled estimate	54.65		

The table above gives the data for a reported increase in employment and sample size of various studies. Overall the studies report that after the implementation of MGNREGS there was an increase in wages. Increase in employment opportunities was reported by seven studies, with an average increase of 54.64%.

The results of narrative synthesis (table 3.5 in appendix) are given as follows: Macwan (2014) stated that MGNREGS has enhanced the employment opportunities for tribal and backward classes. There is an increase in employment opportunities and wages after the implementation of the programme as per the studies conducted by Selva (2011), Dilip (2013), Sahoo Minati (2014), Vanitha (2011), Argade (2010), Pamecha (2011) and Sudha (2014). The evidence from the studies Kumar (2013) and Swain (2015) indicates that families were provided employment irrespective of the farm size of the families and their income. Mahajan (2015) states that implementation of MGNREGS lead to an increase in wage rates in the private sector.

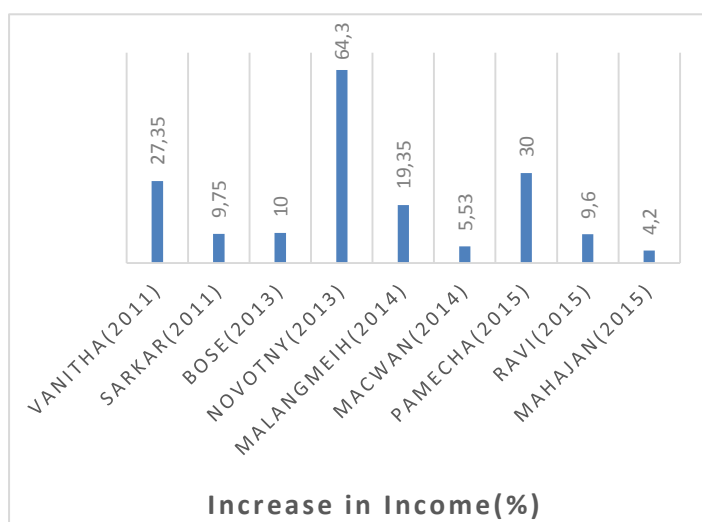
3.6.1.4.2 INCOME AND POVERTY OUTCOME

Income Outcome

Evidence from 24 studies Dilip (2013), Pradumana (2013), Konch (2013), Narayanamoorthy (2013), Priyadarshini (2014), Puthukkeril (2013), Sarkar (2011), Subba (2015), Thadathil (2012), Vanitha (2011), Camfield (2012), Argade (2010), Devi (2011), Bose (2013), Amaral (2015), Ambilikumar (2015), Bhupal (2012), Maitra (2001), Novotny (2013), Parida (2015), Ravi (2015), Swain (2015), Bhattacharya (2013) and Macvan (2014) show that MGNREGS had a positive impact on household income level.

Quantitative data on income is given by nine studies along with the sample size. Overall 9 studies, showed an average increase of 11.19% in income.

Figure 8: Income outcome

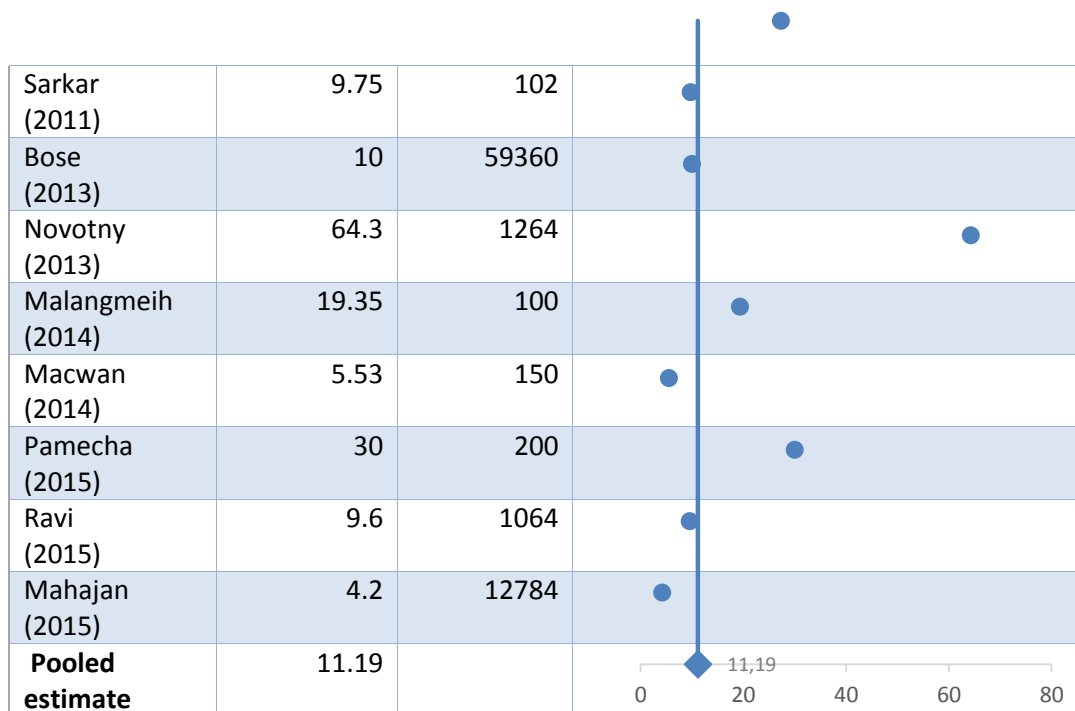


plot

Table 11:
Analysis of the income outcome shown with a forest

The Figure 8 shows the increase in income reported by nine studies according to the publication year. Novotny (2013) reported the highest increase in income (64.3%). Variation in the increase in income reported, may be due to the difference in sample size and difference in the region from where data has been collected.

Study ID	Increase in income (%)	Sample size
Vanitha (2011)	27.35	100



The results of narrative synthesis (refer table 3.5 in appendix) are given as follows: Overall 17 studies reported a direct increase in household income after the implementation of MGNREGS. Dilip (2013) reported that participation in MGNREGS reduced inequity in food expenditure among most vulnerable and least vulnerable households. According to Priyadarshini (2014) MGNREGS provided people higher affordability and thus elevated their standard of living.

“Most importantly, if I have to go somewhere, I do not need to beg him for money. Since I have my own money; I can go anywhere I want to.”

-Bhattacharya (2013)

Poverty Outcome

A total of 18 studies analysed the impact of MGNREGS on poverty were Liu (2013), Pradumana (2013), Sharma (2015), Xavier (2014), Bose (2013), Kumar (2013), Ambilikumar (2015), Bhupal (2012), Jha (2011), Kareemulla (2010), Nair (2013), Liu (2013), Ravi (2015), Swain (2015), Thomas (2012), Macwan (2014), Chauhan (2013), Vatsa (2006).

Quantitative data on nutrition intake was given by two studies. Liu (2013) and Kumar (2013) reported the intake of nutrition has increased by 113.68 Kcal/ capita/ day and 179.99

Kcal/capita/day respectively with an average increase of 177.34 (Kcal/ capita/ day) in the intake of

Figure 9: Nutrition intake

nutrition. This programme has definitely strengthened the food and nutritional security of the households.

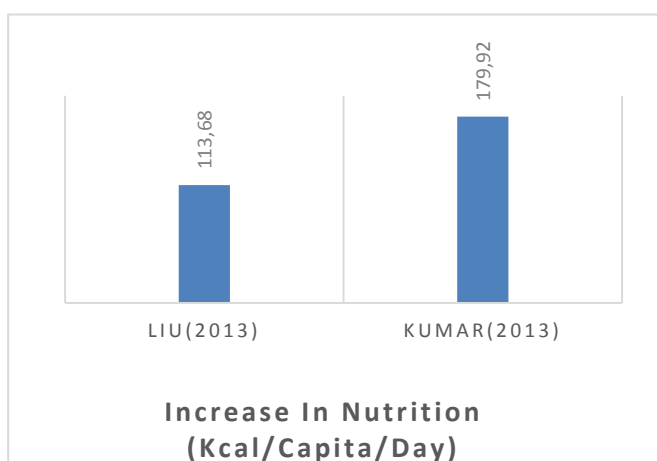


Figure 9 shows the increase in nutrition intake reported by Liu (2013) and Kumar (2013) showing an average increase of 177.34 (Kcal/capita/day) in the intake of nutrition.

Table 12: Analysis of poverty

outcome measured as nutrition intake shown with a forest plot

Study ID	Increase in nutrition intake (Kcal/ capita/ day)	Sample size	
Liu (2013)	113.68	2391	
Kumar (2013)	179.92	59129	
Pooled Estimate	177.34		

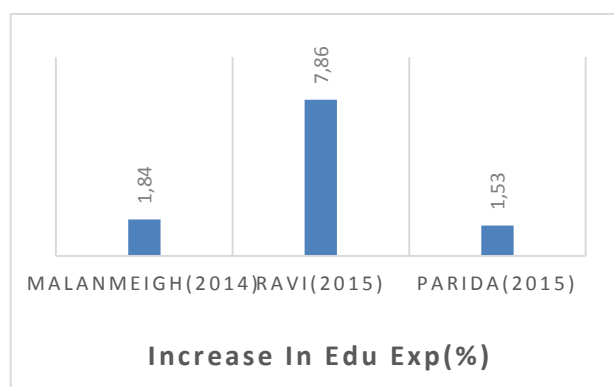
The results of narrative synthesis (table 3.5 in appendix) are given as follows: Liu (2013) and Bhupal (2012) reported that the programme improved the food security of rural households. The dietary pattern of the beneficiaries changed and an increase in food/household consumption is reported by Pradumana (2013). The programme had enhanced food and livelihood security and provided protection against poverty as reported by Sharma (2013).

3.6.1.4.3 SOCIAL OUTCOME

Overall 33 studies report various indicators of social outcome and they are Liu (2013), Afridi (2016), Bhat (2016), Kaushal (2016), Konch(2013), Narayanamoorthy (2013), Priyadarshini (2014), Sahoo Minati (2014), Seetharam (2016), Sharma (2015), Thadathil(2012), Vanitha (2011), Xavier (2014), Camfeild (2012), Argade (2010), Sahoo (2013), Amaral (2015), Ambilikumar (2015), Bhattacharya (2015), Das (2015), Kareemulla (2010), Maitra (2001), Liu(2013), Nair (2013), Singh (2016), Randhawa (2013), Swain (2015), Thomas (2012), Macwan(2014), Narayanan (2014), Malanmeigh (2014), Ravi (2015) and Parida (2015).

After the implementation of MGNREGS, an increase in school enrolment was visible along with a share in education expenditure. The average increase in education expenditure is 5.85% from the studies Malanmeigh (2014), Ravi (2015) and Parida (2015).

Figure 10: Education expenditure



Three studies Malanmeigh (2013), Ravi (2013) and Parida (2015) has reported the increase in the education expenditure by households. After the implementation of MGNREGS education expenditure has increased by 1.84%, 7.86% and 1.53% respectively.

Table 13: Analysis of social outcome as education expenditure shown with forest plot

Study ID	Increase in Education Expenditure (%)	Sample size	
Malanmeigh (2014)	1.84	100	
Ravi (2015)	7.86	1064	
Parida (2015)	1.53	400	
Pooled estimate	5.85		

The results of narrative synthesis (refer table 3.5 in appendix) are given as follows: Amaral (2015) reported a reduction in sexual harassment of women after the implementation of the programme. Reduction in distress migration is also evident after implementation. Implementation of MGNREGA lead to an increase in female participation in labour market and also improved saving habits of rural women which resulted in improved self-confidence and command in family matters.

After the implementation of MGNREGS an increase in school enrolment was visible along with share in education expenditure. The average increase for education expenditure is 5.85% from the studies Malanmeigh (2014), Ravi (2015) and Parida (2015). The programme had empowered women both socially and financially.

“My husband does not approve of my MGNREGA job but my daughters like it because I am able to pay off their tuition fees.”
-Bhattacharya (2013)

3.6.1.4.4 MACROECONOMIC OUTCOME

Eight studies reported macroeconomic outcomes. They are Camfeild (2012), Argade (2010), Ravi (2015) Bonnet (2012), Soares (2010), Randhawa (2013), Malanmeigh (2014) and Sarkar

(2014). The major indicators reported under macroeconomic outcome by the studies are financial inclusion and saving habits.

Quantitative data on per capita income savings was given by three studies Randhawa (2013), Malanmeigh (2014) and Sarkar (2014). There is a significant impact on the income savings of the beneficiaries of the programme.

Figure 11: Per capita income savings

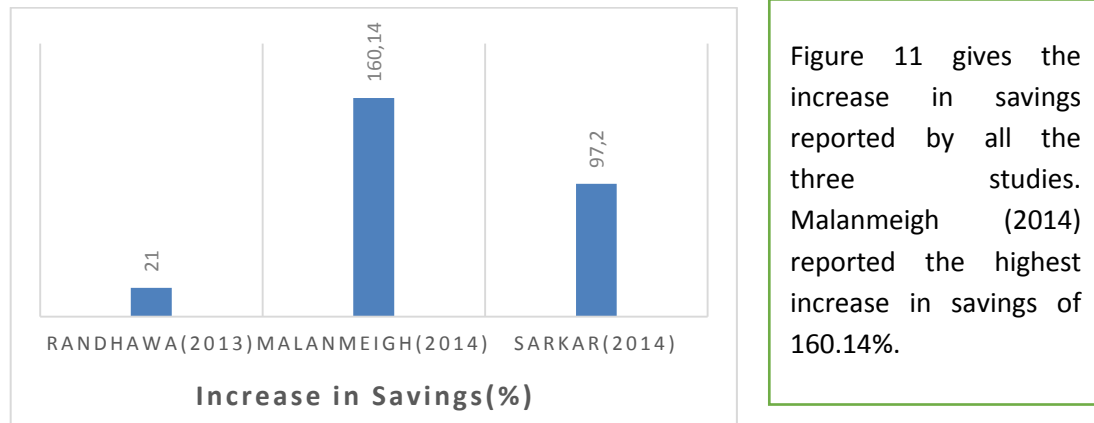


Table 14: Analysis of macro-economic outcome as per capita income savings shown with a forest plot

Study ID	Increase in savings (%)	Sample size	
Randhawa (2013)	21	1064	
Malanmeigh (2014)	160.14	100	
Sarkar (2014)	97.2	102	
Pooled Estimate	38.12		

The table above gives the data for a reported increase in savings and sample size of various studies. A cumulative average of increase in savings for each study was calculated using sample size as weights. The average increase in savings was found to be 38.12%.

The results of narrative synthesis (table 3.5 in appendix) are given as follows: Priyadarshini (2014) reported, increase in wages led to an elevated standard of living and opening of bank accounts among the beneficiaries. The studies by Ambilikumar (2015) and Sahoo (2013) revealed that MGNREGS helped rural poor in achieving financial inclusion. Analysis by Ravi (2015) and Kumar (2015) reported that the programme had increased savings among beneficiaries. The programme definitely strengthened the financial position of rural households.

3.6.1.5 CHALLENGES FOR SUSTAINABILITY

MGNREGA provides assurance to the political right of the Indian citizens, i.e. right to work. If Government provides work for a sufficient number of days a year it will create a wage push in the economy. This wage push will continue working and wages will keep going up thus creating a better livelihood for the rural poor.

The major issues of this programme are generating employment opportunities, delay in wage payments, insufficient work, work performance, illiteracy, ignorance of the beneficiary about the scheme and non-availability of worksite facilities. Other factors that will affect the sustainability of MGNREGS are the influence of politicians and other powerful local groups (e.g.: wealthy farmers, contractors), corruption, financial and administrative mismanagement.

3.6.1.6 RECOMMENDATIONS

MGNREGS is yet to fulfil its all objectives such as livelihood security of rural poor and reduction in the urban-rural gap. A massive awareness among the rural people especially among women through various sensitised activities will improve their participation. The enhanced functioning of MGNREGS can be achieved through execution of Skill Training in Practice, and frequent inspection to bring transparency and accountability to the scheme. The addition of experience, notions and grievances of participants from the rural areas will help in the effective policymaking. MGNREGS work should be carried out in the lean season of agricultural operations to avoid labour scarcity in agriculture. In long run, it is advised to incorporate semiskilled and skilled workers under the scheme. To improve the performance of the programme it is a requirement to create sound quality permanent work under the scheme.

3.6.1.7 SUMMARY

MGNREGS has been successful in attaining various outcomes such as empowering women, attaining financial inclusion, providing better health and education for children, MGNREGS has changed the face of rural India. MGNREGA is perhaps the most ambitious rural employment programme launched anywhere in the world. The pooled estimates of the various outcomes-employment, income, poverty (nutrition intake), social (education expenditure) and macroeconomic (savings) are 54.64%, 11.19%, 177.34 Kcal/capita/day,

5.85% and 38.12% respectively. The heterogeneity for all the indicators is 99.9% which is due to large variation in sample size. The negative findings of the functioning of MGNREGS discussed by included studies are insufficient work, delay in wage payments, work performance, ignorance of the beneficiary about the scheme, illiteracy and non-availability of worksite facilities. Viewed in a wider perspective, MGNREGS has done quite a lot for the enhancement of rural poor and regained trust in pro-people governance. If the government focusses on appropriately designing and implementing the programme by minimising the financial and administrative mismanagement, and be able to tackle the political influence, corruption and local influence then, MGNREGS may be a successful PWP programme.

3.6.2 CASH TRANSFERS PROGRAMME

Cash transfer programmes are second in line to rural employment schemes among PWP interventions in the systematic review. Out of 88 studies, 22 studies explained various outcomes of cash transfer programmes. The studies were 16 countries across South and East Asia, Sub-Saharan Africa and Latin America.

3.6.2.1 ABOUT CASH TRANSFER PROGRAMMES

Cash transfer programmes are well established methods to support individuals at times of natural calamities, famine, drought and other emergency situations. The cash transfers are of two types viz. conditional cash transfers and unconditional cash transfers. Unconditional cash transfer programme provides cash without demanding criteria. Whereas conditional cash transfers provide monetary support for conditions such as mandatory child education, immunisation and schooling and maternal nutrition. There is an increased acceptability to cash transfer programme among both developed and developing countries. These programmes have two major objectives. The first objective is poverty alleviation by providing periodical stipends to the families. The second objective is to reduce future poverty by improving the human capital of children.

A total of 22 articles explained the effectiveness of cash transfer programmes in low and middle income countries across the globe. The cash transfer programmes mentioned in the studies are Oportunidades, Familias en Accion, Chile Solidario, Bolsa familia, Malawi social cash transfer scheme, public and private cash transfers in Vietnam, Kenya's cash transfer for orphans and vulnerable children, Ghana's livelihood empowerment against poverty, Red de proteccion social in Nicaragua, Disability cash transfers programme in South Africa, Conditional cash transfers in rural Columbia, cash transfer programmes in Nepal, Transfer Modality Research Initiative in Bangladesh, Benazir income support policy in Pakistan, Keluarga Harapan programme in Indonesia, Bono Solidario cash transfer programme and Tekopora programme.

3.6.2.2 EVALUATION OF CASH TRANSFER PROGRAMMES

The effectiveness of cash transfer programmes was explained by 22 studies from the first and second stage of search, whereas factors improving the efficacy of the cash transfer were reported by two studies. Cash transfer studies did not involve community participation as was seen in rural employment programmes. Quantitative, qualitative and mixed methods were used in studies explained using study designs such as randomised experimental, cross-sectional studies, longitudinal surveys and large survey data. Most of the studies on cash transfer programmes were from Latin America region (n=12), followed by Asia (n=6) and Africa (n=4). Most of the cash transfer programmes, included in systematic review, were from low-middle income countries (n=7) and upper middle income countries (n=7) whereas two studies were from low income countries according to World Bank classification were evaluated for outcomes. The table for mapping the different cash transfer programmes is given in the table in appendix 3.3.

The primary outcome in cash transfer programmes was income and poverty outcome, and social outcome. Employment outcome and macro-economic indicators were not evaluated for cash transfer programmes. The major factors discussed in the review are economic empowerment, women empowerment, people empowerment, and food and nutritional outcome.

3.6.2.3 QUALITY ASSESSMENT OF THE STUDIES

For the 12 quantitative studies EPHPP tool was used to assess the quality, the results suggest that four studies achieved a global rating of “strong” which had absence of weak score in any of the six components of quality assessment. Two studies had one weak component rating thus a global rating of “moderate” was given. The remaining six papers in component rating were rated as “weak” on two components, giving a “weak” overall rating. The EPOC tool used on three randomised trials suggested all the studies having an unclear reporting of bias, with unclear rating being the highest. Out of three mixed method studies, MMAT suggests that 2 studies have a quality score of 75% (given three stars) and one study has a quality score of 50% (given two stars). The details of the scoring and the quality assessment is given in appendix 3.3.1.

Table 15: Outcome based quality assessment of the included studies for cash transfer programmes

S.no.	Outcome	Study type	Quality of included studies
1	Income and poverty	Quantitative	Strong: 3; Moderate: 3; Weak: 2
		RCTs	Low risk: 3;3;3, High risk: 2;2, Unclear: 4;6;4
		Qualitative	Valid: 1
2	Social	Quantitative	Strong: 1; Moderate: 2; Weak: 4
		RCTs	Low risk: 3;3, High risk: 2;2,

S.no.	Outcome	Study type	Quality of included studies
			Unclear: 4;4
		Mixed Methods	75% (**): 2
		Qualitative	Valid: 1

Table 15 gives the quality of the studies based on outcomes for cash transfer programmes. There were two outcomes under cash transfer programmes: income and poverty outcome, and social outcome. The quality of the studies giving evidence for income and poverty outcome was mostly strong and moderate for quantitative studies, whereas, the RCTs mostly had low risk of bias or unclear results. For the social outcome, the evidence was equally given by strong and moderate studies combined, and weak studies. The RCTs giving evidence for social outcome mostly had unclear and low risk of bias.

3.6.2.4 MAIN FINDINGS WITH RESPECT TO EACH OUTCOME

3.6.2.4.1 INCOME AND POVERTY OUTCOME

The results of narrative synthesis (table 3.5 in appendix) are given as follows: economic empowerment is reported by nine studies explaining cash transfers. The cash transfer programmes have reduced the inter-generational transmission of poverty (Chitolina, 2013). While a general result was increase in household and overall income reported by six studies (Attanasio, 2009; Miller, 2012; Rubalcava, 2015; Syukri, 2010; Berg, 2012; Angelucci, 2011), only one study reported no impact on average earnings (Behrman, 2011). An average increase of 19.3% was calculated based on the findings from five studies (Attanasio, 2009; Rubalcava, 2015; Berg, 2012; Angelucci, 2011, Asfaw, 2014). The income manages to reach households who tend to be poorer, have more children, and a higher unemployment rate (Mitra, 2010).

Eleven studies reported food and nutrition outcome in cash transfers. Increased consumption was the main finding reported by studies (Soares, 2010; Asfaw, 2014; Angelucci 2009; Angelucci, 2011; Attansio, 2009) while many other studies reported increase in dairy and meat (protein) intake in food among the participating households (Asfaw, 2014; Angelucci, 2011; Rubalcava, 2015). Improved nutritional status of pregnant and breastfeeding women, and children under five was reported by one study (Syukri, 2010) and reduction in stunting among 0-2-year-old children in Brazil (Soares, 2010). An overall reduction in poverty due to introduction of the Cash transfer programme was reported by two studies (Berg, 2012; Miller, 2012).

“Everything has changed. There have been changes in our diet and clothing. There have been changes in how often we go to visit others. It has brought changes in everything.”

- Ahmed (2015)

Quantitative data on income is given by five studies along with sample size. All studies reported the increase in income after the implementation of various cash transfer programmes. The figure below shows the increase in income reported by all the five studies

according to the publication year. Berg (2011) reported the highest increase in income (24%).

Figure 12: Income outcome for cash transfers



The figure 12 shows the increase in income reported by all the five studies according to the publication year. Berg (2011) reported the highest increase in income (24%).

Cumulative average for the increase in income was calculated by multiplying increase in income with sample size by taking sample size as weights. Then the pooled estimates were calculated by averaging the cumulative averages using total sample size. The pooled estimate for increase in income is 19.31%. Q value measures the heterogeneity of the observations and is used to calculate I^2 value which quantifies this heterogeneity. The heterogeneity of the studies reporting the income outcome are close to 100 at 99.99% because of high variation in sample size.

Table 16: Analysis of income outcome shown with a forest plot

Study ID	Increase in income (%)	Sample size
Attanasio (2009)	13.3	5218
Angelucci (2011)	4.1	6908
Berg (2011)	24	4200
Asfaw (2014)	10.45	2294
Rubalcawa (2015)	25	24000
Pooled Estimate	19.31	

3.6.2.4.2 SOCIAL OUTCOME

Women empowerment was reported by three cash transfer programme studies. A cluster randomised controlled trial in Kenya reported increase of women participation in non-farm enterprises as a result of Cash transfers (Asfaw, 2014). The cash transfer programme also enabled women to control a sizable proportion of the household income and increased their decision making ability (Angelucci, 2011). A direct effect of cash transfers to women was seen as reduced partner violence in a study done in Ecuador (Hidrobo, 2012).

“The amount is grossly inadequate to make any meaningful impact.”

-Ibrahim (2013)

The people empowerment was explained by thirteen studies of cash transfer programs. The cash transfers led to increased school attendance and enrolment (Chitolina, 2013; Attanasio, 2010; Behrman, 2011; Nabi, 2013; Thomas 2011) and decreased dropout rates among the school going children (Soares, 2010). The cash transfers have led to an overall increase in education level through increased spending on education (Miller, 2012; Syukri, 2010). The cash transfer programmes have improved the social and familial relationships (Ahmed, 2013) and have also led to asset creation (Asfaw, 2014).

The factors improving the efficacy of the PWP were flexible and functional grievance mechanism (Drucza, 2016) and credible relationship with the government (Ahmed, 2014).

3.6.2.5 CHALLENGES FOR SUSTAINABILITY

Sustainability is a major issue with cash transfer programmes because the programmes are based on provision on cash to a section of community or as a whole. Much of the funding for such programmes is from external supporting agencies and is limited and time-bound. This may lead to improved indicators in the duration of the programme but brings them back in the past situation, once the programmes wind up. A positive impact can still be seen on education which augments the overall economy in the long run, but livelihood generation is an important aspect along with education for sustainability.

3.6.2.6 RECOMMENDATIONS

The cash transfers including participants based on conditions should aim at reducing the inclusion error i.e. including the non-poor in the programme and eliminating exclusion error. There is a need to increase the cash transfer amounts in low and low middle income economies given the fact that the current transfers do not contribute significantly to improve the health and education outcomes. There is a felt need for improved information on the cash transfer programmes for availing the benefits of the programme. Strengthening the implementation, monitoring and grievance handling mechanisms to improve inclusion

rate for poor and excluded. An understanding of the mechanisms behind effects is important to design and modify the policy interventions.

3.6.2.7 SUMMARY

The cash transfer programmes are most popular in Latin America, a few even implemented in Upper middle income economies, followed by Asia and Africa. Cash transfers which were unconditional, and conditional cash transfers based on socio-economic status, vulnerability, gender, age and disability were present in the above mentioned regions. The methodological quality of the included papers for cash transfers was medium for quantitative study, unclear for randomised controlled studies with most studies cluster randomised having no allocation concealment, but the evidence provided by mixed method studies was strong according to standardised tools. An increase in overall earnings was reported as a result of cash transfers which has economically empowered the beneficiaries. The cash transfers improved the consumption expenditures of the participants and improved quality of food intake explained by more protein in the diet. The cash transfer programmes empower women by improving their decision making and spending ability, and have a positive impact on school enrolment and education for children.

3.6.3 SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS

Table 17: Sensitivity analysis

Rural Employment Programme		
Indicators	Pooled Estimate	Original
Employment Vanitha (2011), Sahoo (2013), Priyadarshini (2014) and Das (2015).	62.71	54.65
Income Vanitha (2011), Sarkar (2011), Macwan (2014), Malangmeih (2014) and Pamecha (2015)	19.16	11.19
Cash Transfer Programme		
Indicators	Pooled Estimate	Original
Income Attansio (2009), Angelucci (2011), Berg (2011) and Asfaw (2014)	11.94	19.31

Sensitivity analysis was carried out to check the robustness of the pooled estimate of the indicators from the studies with large sample size. The pooled estimate for employment and income increased for the rural employment programme when studies with larger sample size was removed. But for the cash transfer programmes the pooled estimate for income decreased after studies with large sample size was removed from the analysis.

4.1 SUMMARY OF MAIN RESULTS

Research question 1: How effective are PWP in stimulating local economic transformation in LMICs?

Providing evidence for effectiveness of PWPs in stimulating local economic transformation

SALIENT SUMMARY POINTS

- The current systematic review has generated evidence on the effectiveness of PWPs in LMICs through 64 included studies.
- PWP interventions discuss rural employment programmes, mainly MGNREGS, and cash transfer programmes.

MGNREGS

- MGNREGS has proven to be effective in improving the welfare and livelihood security of the rural poor through increase in employment opportunities, asset creation, increase in income and wages, equality in income, reduction in poverty, improved food and nutritional security, improved educational attainment, financial inclusion, and reduction in migration.
- Evidence for MGNREGA programme contributing to women empowerment, by improving their economic independence and decision making capability.
- An average increase of 11.19% in income, 38.12% in savings, 54.64% in employment and 5.85% increase in education expenditure due to MGNREGS. An increase of 177.34 Kcal/capita/day in nutrition intake post-MGNREGS implementation.

Cash transfer programmes

- An average increase of 19.31% increase in house hold income after the implementation of cash transfer programmems in Latin American, African and South Asian countries.
- Cash transfer programmes have an impact on school enrolment and education for children, increase the quality of food intake, consumption expenditure, earnings and women empowerment by improving their decision making and spending ability.

The 64 included studies in the review consisted of quantitative, qualitative and mixed method research emphasising on the effectiveness of public works programmes in low and middle income countries. Public works programmes identified in this review were effective in generating various outcomes in the sample beneficiaries. The PWP interventions included in the study are rural employment programmes and cash transfer programmes. Rural employment programmes interventions mainly include MGNREGS in India.

MGNREGA has improved asset creation, women empowerment, livelihood enhancement and equality in income. MGNREGS ensured participation of every beneficiary at the basic level through a process that follows a democratic, multi-level social audit, transparency and inclusive growth. Major purpose of MGNREGS is to enhance livelihood security by providing at least hundred days of guaranteed wage employment on demand in rural areas. Majority of the studies revealed that MGNREGS has been effective in improving the welfare and livelihood security of the rural poor through increase in employment opportunities, increase in income and wages, reduction in poverty, improved food and nutritional security, financial inclusion, reduction in migration, improved educational attainment. The programme has contributed a major role in women empowerment both financially and socially. It improved the overall quality of living of the participants.

The analysis from the quantitative data shows an average increase of 11.19% increase in income, 38.12% increase in savings, 54.64% in employment, 5.85% increase in education expenditure and 177.34 Kcal/capita/day increase in nutrition intake after the implementation of MGNREGS contributing to the local economic transformation. However, the heterogeneity for all the above mentioned indicators are 99.9% which is due to large variation in sample size across the studies. Narrative synthesis suggests that after the implementation of MGNREGA, rural population has achieved economic empowerment with an increase in household income, consumption expenditure, food security, and increased self-confidence. The meta-analysis from the cash transfers programme shows an average increase of 19.31% increase in house hold income after the implementation of Cash transfers in various countries. Narrative synthesis also suggests an increase in consumption and income of families

Globally, cash transfer programmes are considered as powerful means to lessen poverty. In this review a total of 22 articles explained the effectiveness of cash transfer programmes in low and middle income countries across the globe. Various studies that evaluated cash transfer programmes reported an overall increase in quality of food intake, consumption expenditure, earnings, empowerment of women by improving their decision making and spending ability. The cash transfer programmes also had a positive impact on school enrolment and education for children.

Research question 2: What are the factors responsible for improving or reducing the efficacy of PWPs on local economic transformation in LMICs?

Factors improving or reducing the effectiveness of PWPs on local economic transformation

SALIENT SUMMARY POINTS

MGNREGS

The current systematic review has given factors for improving or reducing the efficacy of PWPs are derived from fourteen included studies. The factors responsible for improving the efficacy of PWPs on local economic transformation are:

- **Women participation in the programme:** Provision of 33% women participation in MGNREGS improves women participation leading to women empowerment.
- **Grievance redressal mechanism:** The mechanism increases transparency providing power of seeking information at the hands of beneficiaries.
- **Provision of off-season employment:** It contributes to local economic transformation by providing employment to rural poor during off-season when work and wages are low.

Factors which reduced the efficacy of PWPs on local economic transformation are:

- **Corruption:** Corruption in the form of bribes, less wages by private employers, manipulation in attendance role, low fractions of wages due paid because of the collusion between village councils and bank officials.
- **Financial mismanagement:** Delay in issuing MGNREGA job cards and delay in wage payment.
- **Administrative mismanagement:** Influence of local groups and politicians
- **Low knowledge and awareness of the programme:** Illiteracy and lack of control over administrative power with workers, and lack of information of programme among registered workers.
- **Lack of worksite facilities:** Lack of facilities for infant feeding and care and absence of medical facilities at worksite, and distance to the worksite being more for rural population dwelling in villages.
- **Non-availability of regular works:** Unavailability of work throughout the year in MGNREGS.

Cash transfer programmes

The factors which improved the efficacy of the cash transfer programmes were flexible and functional grievance mechanism and a credible relationship with the government.

The second objective of the systematic review was to find out the factors which improve or reduce the efficacy of public works programmes on local economic transformation in LMICs.

Out of the sixty-four studies discussing effectiveness of MGNREGA in India, fourteen studies explained the factors improving the efficacy of PWP on local economic transformation. The consolidated results from these studies summarising factors responsible for improving the efficacy of programme on local economic transformation are:

- Women participation in the programme: Provision of 33% women participation in MGNREGS improves women participation leading to women empowerment.
- Grievance redressal mechanism: The mechanism increases transparency providing power of seeking information at the hands of beneficiaries.
- Provision of off-seasonal employment: It contributes to local economic transformation by providing employment to rural poor during off-season when work and wages are low.

Among the twenty-two studies describing cash transfer programmes across Latin America, Africa and Asia, only two studies suggested factors which improved the efficacy of the cash transfer programmes. The studies were from South Asian countries, Nepal and Bangladesh, and suggested a flexible and functional grievance mechanism and a credible relationship with the government which improved the efficacy of the cash transfer programmes.

Twelve studies explained the factors reducing the efficacy of PWP on local economic transformation. The factors responsible for reducing the efficacy of MGNREGA programme on local economic transformation are summarised as follows:

- Corruption: corruption in the form of bribes, less wages by private employers, manipulation in attendance role, low fractions of wages due paid because of the collusion between village councils and bank officials.
- Financial mismanagement: delay in issuing MGNREGA job cards and delay in wage payment.
- Administrative mismanagement: influence of local groups and politicians
- Low knowledge and awareness of the programme: Illiteracy and lack of control over administrative power with workers, and lack of information of programme among registered workers.
- Lack of worksite facilities: lack of facilities for infant feeding and care and absence of medical facilities at worksite, and distance to the worksite being more for rural population dwelling in villages.
- Non-availability of regular works: unavailability of work throughout the year in MGNREGS.

Research question 3: Does community involvement in PWPs improve the effectiveness of the

Community participation for effectiveness of PWPs in local economic transformation

SALIENT SUMMARY POINTS

The fourteen studies explaining participation in relation to specific communities discuss the scheduled tribe, scheduled caste and other backward community's participation in the public works programmes described community participation

MGNREGS

- Increased participation and employment for backward communities (SCs, STs)
- Reduction in distress migration of backward communities (SCs, STs)
- Improved food and nutritional security and better consumption among backward communities (SCs, STs) was also provided by the studies on community participation.

Other rural employment programme included exclusively for community participation:

- The positive predictors of community participation were cooperation in the community, enlistment, consultation while factors reducing the community participation in PWPs like selective participation, gatekeeping by local leaders and lack of interest within local community as suggested by self-help water supply programme in Cameroon.

programmes on local economic transformation in LMICs?

There were four studies which exclusively explained the role of community participation and overall fourteen studies with community participation component in PWPs.

Bhowmik et al. (2013) examined the nature of functioning of the MGNREGS in Tripura with special focus on the issues of equity and efficiency. The study suggested, an increased participation rate of scheduled caste category in rural works post- implementation of MGNREGS in Tripura, which resulted in increased income and reduction in migration as well as increased social participation. Ambilikumar et al. (2015) studied the impact of MGNREGS in the economic condition of rural population. The study exposed the fact that after the implementation of NREGS, the backward communities were forced to open a bank account for registering for getting employment bringing them under the ambit of financial inclusion. It helped them to improve the savings habit which in turn resulted in better consumption pattern as well as reduced migration and poverty. Macwan (2014) studied the impact of MNREGA programme on household income, employment generation, agricultural labour supply and migration as well as to examine the developmental works undertaken under MNREGA and problems faced by the MNREGA beneficiaries in Dahod district of Gujarat. MGNREGA enhanced employment to tribal and backward class and it helped them to earn significantly more income and it in turn contributed to women empowerment. MGNREGA helped the tribal people to achieve and strengthen

the food and nutritional security and enabled the people to reduce migration. The fourth qualitative study by Njoh et al. (2003) highlighted the role of community or citizen participation in public works projects in less developed countries. The study found some factors reducing the community participation in PWPs like selective participation, gatekeeping by local leaders and lack of interest within local community. Contributions, enlistment, cooperation, consultations and utilisation, were employed to demonstrate the strategy's positive role in public works project implementation.

4.2 AGREEMENTS AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH OTHER STUDIES

Local economic transformation has been one of the most important outcomes expected of public works programme. The review began with the pertinent question on whether public works programmes have been effective in stimulating local economic transformation in LMICs. On completion of the exercise of gathering evidence on this question which also had to provide evidence on the effectiveness of the PWPs, the factors which have reduced their efficacy. The involvement of community was also one of the factor for which evidence was required. The outcomes which we had to look for in the evidence were income and poverty indicators, employment indicators. The macro-economic impact, social indicators and environmental indicators. The evidence mostly indicated that the above mentioned outcomes had been the result of the implementation of PWP in most of the LMICs. The studies reported evidence that there was an increase in monetary saving thereby increasing bank accounts and increased transactions. This is one of the important poverty and income outcomes and the evidence from another systematic review (Jessica et al., 2011) where they looked at the impact of conditional cash transfer programmes also reported on the same lines. But another review concluded that CCTs did not bring about a change in urban poverty. (Kabeer, 2015). The evidence also had many studies where the employment indicators mainly increased women labour workforce, change in wages, quantum of employment. There were many social indicators like increased calorie intake, empowerment of women in rural areas, increased attendance of children in school, dip in emotional violence and controlling by predominantly patriarchal societies. The increased participation of women also increases the expenditure towards education. A systematic review on the effectiveness of MNREGA reported that most of the evidence had looked at direct economic outcomes such as employment generation and changes to wages, assets and welfare (Bhatia, 2016). The evidence from this review also categorised factors improving efficiency of PWPs and found evidence that employment of women had increased and majority of the women were the regular workforce. The review also looked at evidence as to which were the factors reducing the efficacy of PWPs, where one study reported that it was indicative when labour budget for the PWP declined.

4.3 LIMITATION

The limitation of the review was, the evidence from included studies on MGNREGS were based on the data from available sources. The review results depend on the reliability of the data available on MGNREGS.

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APPENDIX

APPENDIX 1: BACKGROUND

1.1 AUTHORSHIP OF THE REPORT

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Acknowledgements

We acknowledge Manipal Academy of Higher Education, Manipal for providing logistics to support this work, the UK Department for International Development (DFID) for financial support, EPPI-Centre for technical support and PwC for coordinating the work. We take this opportunity to appreciate and thank the advisory members who provided timely feedback and guidance in each step of the project. We would like to acknowledge Dr. Shradha Parsekar for assisting us in the documentation process.

Conflicts of interest

None declared

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APPENDIX 2: METHODS

2.1 OPERATIONAL DEFINITIONS

Public works programmes (PWPs): Public works programmes is defined those criteria that are funded by, central, federal, provincial, state and local, provides direct and indirect employment, creates infrastructure, training opportunities, public works which does not include anti-poverty programmes which is not work related, insurance, nutrition.

Public Works: Public Works is the combination of physical assets, management practices, policies, and personnel necessary for government to provide and sustain structures and services essential to the welfare and acceptable quality of life for its citizens. (American Public Works Association, 2016)

Socio-economic transformation: Socio-economic transformation is commonly defined as a process in which an increasing proportion of economic output and employment are generated by sectors other than agriculture. This process of transformation connotes the shift from agricultural-based societies to urban, industrial and/or service-based economies with sustained high GDP growth rates. GDP growth combined with a reduction in the population's growth rate—resulting from improvements in educational access and quality—increases GDP per capita, which, in turn, reduces poverty. (Mpango, 2013)

Community involvement: is the process of engaging with community members for implementation of PWPs and evaluation of PWPs in the given region

Efficacy: The factors which are responsible in contributing to the desired or intended result of the implemented PWP programmes.

2.2 WORLD BANK GROUP'S CLASSIFICATION OF COUNTRIES BY INCOME GROUPS

LOW-INCOME ECONOMIES (\$1,025 OR LESS)

Afghanistan	Guinea	Rwanda
Benin	Guinea-Bissau	Senegal
Burkina Faso	Haiti	Sierra Leone
Burundi	Korea, Dem. People's Rep.	Somalia
Central African Republic	Liberia	South Sudan
Chad	Madagascar	Tanzania
Comoros	Malawi	Togo
Congo, Dem. Rep	Mali	Uganda
Eritrea	Mozambique	Zimbabwe
Ethiopia	Nepal	
Gambia, The	Niger	

LOWER-MIDDLE-INCOME ECONOMIES (\$1,026 TO \$4,035)

Armenia	Kiribati	Solomon Islands
Bangladesh	Kosovo	Sri Lanka
Bhutan	Kyrgyz Republic	Sudan
Bolivia	Lao PDR	Swaziland
Cabo Verde	Lesotho	Syrian Arab Republic
Cambodia	Mauritania	Tajikistan
Cameroon	Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	Timor-Leste
Congo, Rep.	Moldova	Tonga
Côte d'Ivoire	Mongolia	Tunisia
Djibouti	Morocco	Ukraine
Egypt, Arab Rep.	Myanmar	Uzbekistan
El Salvador	Nicaragua	Vanuatu
Ghana	Nigeria	Vietnam

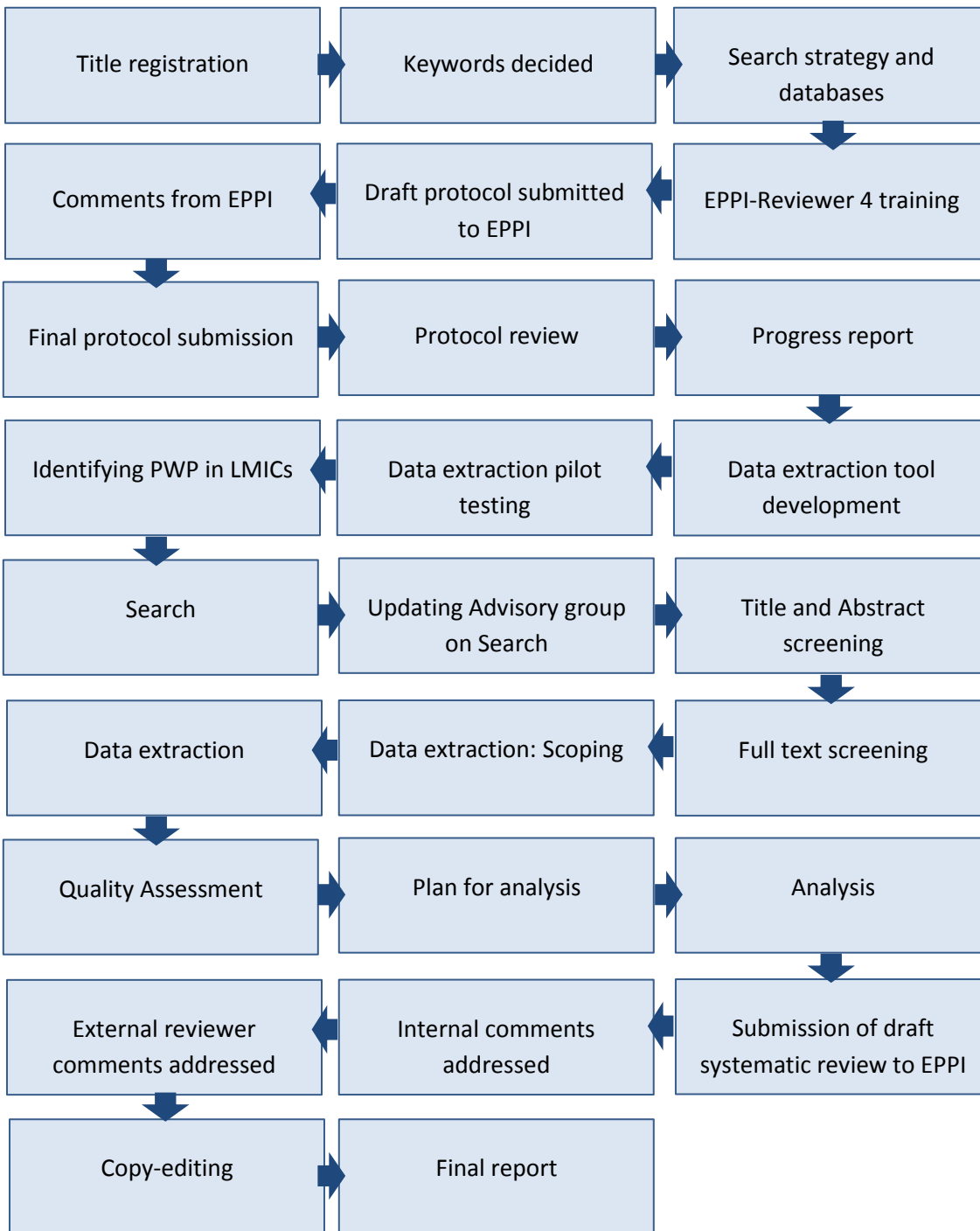
Guatemala	Pakistan	West Bank and Gaza
Honduras	Papua New Guinea	Yemen, Rep.
India	Philippines	Zambia
Indonesia	Samoa	
Kenya	São Tomé and Príncipe	

UPPER-MIDDLE-INCOME ECONOMIES (\$4,036 TO \$12,475)

Albania	Ecuador	Montenegro
Algeria	Fiji	Namibia
American Samoa	Gabon	Palau
Angola	Georgia	Panama
Argentina	Grenada	Paraguay
Azerbaijan	Guyana	Peru
Belarus	Iran, Islamic Rep.	Romania
Belize	Iraq	Russian Federation
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Jamaica	Serbia
Botswana	Jordan	South Africa
Brazil	Kazakhstan	St. Lucia
Bulgaria	Lebanon	St. Vincent and the Grenadines
China	Libya	Suriname
Colombia	Macedonia, FYR	Thailand
Costa Rica	Malaysia	Turkey
Cuba	Maldives	Turkmenistan
Dominica	Marshall Islands	Tuvalu
Dominican Republic	Mauritius	Venezuela, RB
Equatorial Guinea	Mexico	
HIGH-INCOME ECONOMIES (\$12,476 OR MORE)		
Andorra	Gibraltar	Oman

Antigua and Barbuda	Greece	Poland
Aruba	Greenland	Portugal
Australia	Guam	Puerto Rico
Austria	Hong Kong SAR, China	Qatar
Bahamas, The	Hungary	San Marino
Bahrain	Iceland	Saudi Arabia
Barbados	Ireland	Seychelles
Belgium	Isle of Man	Singapore
Bermuda	Israel	Sint Maarten (Dutch part)
British Virgin Islands	Italy	Slovak Republic
Brunei Darussalam	Japan	Slovenia
Canada	Korea, Rep.	Spain
Cayman Islands	Kuwait	St. Kitts and Nevis
Channel Islands	Latvia	St. Martin (French part)
Chile	Liechtenstein	Sweden
Croatia	Lithuania	Switzerland
Curaçao	Luxembourg	Taiwan, China
Cyprus	Macao SAR, China	Trinidad and Tobago
Czech Republic	Malta	Turks and Caicos Islands
Denmark	Monaco	United Arab Emirates
Estonia	Nauru	United Kingdom
Faroe Islands	Netherlands	United States
Finland	New Caledonia	Uruguay
France	New Zealand	Virgin Islands (U.S.)
French Polynesia	Northern Mariana Islands	
Germany	Norway	

2.3 PROCESS OF THE PROJECT



2.4 PROJECT MEETINGS

Date	Meeting type	Agenda of the meeting
15/04/2017	Meeting	Review of works done so far. Scheduling of meeting with Dr. Mukdarut Bangapan. Opening an account to access EPPI reviewer 4. Search scheduling.
22/04/2017	Meeting	Reporting of meeting with Dr. Upasak. Reporting of search status Finalizing the screening teams Finalizing the agenda for meeting to be held on 24 th April 2017.
24/04/2017	Skype meeting	Status of search EPPI Training Expectations from EPPI Centre for 13th May Timeline review Coding & screening of articles Format for scoping review
12/05/2017	Meeting	Orientation to DFID reviews Reporting of work progress Work plan for the upcoming stage.
21/06/2017	Meeting	Finalization of data extraction form Discussion about 52 articles to be retrieved for the full text screening Critical appraisal and pilot data extraction. Scheduling a meeting with Dr.Anup Karan and Dr.Upasak Das
24/07/2017	Skype meeting	key issues regarding the key issues while we do contextualization for Nepal. Skype meeting with Dr. Bhumika Sending of stage one scoping report and stage two protocol by 25 th of July 2017.
29/07/2017	Meeting	keywords for second stage search Search with JOLIS,JGATE and GREY LITERATURE
3/08/2017	Skype Meeting	Comments on second stage protocol Decided to give references for those studies which are there to be retrieved.
5/08/2017	Meeting	Discussion about qualitative and quantitative studies Data extraction and quality assessment
14/08/2017	Meeting	Quality assessment tools Statistical numbers
17/08/2017	Skype meeting	Quality assessment and risk of bias in social science

Date	Meeting type	Agenda of the meeting
19/09/2017	Meeting	Stopped retrieval of full text which are unavailable Deadline for data extraction(second stage) on 23/09/2017
20/09/2017	Meeting	Second stage report writing Quality assessment Contextualization plan Dissemination plan Table preparation and results and discussion for the second stage
27/09/2017	Meeting	Contextualization for Nepal Ecological framework Rough framework of the same.
18/11/2017	Meeting	Advisory Group meeting with Dr. Nair, Dr. Reshmi, Dr. Bhumika and the review team
22/12/2017	Meeting	Meeting with Dr. Anirban, Dr. Nair and review team where review findings were presented and discussed

2.5 LIST OF DATABASES AND HITS

Database/website	Date searched	Keywords used	Total hits	Downloaded(relevant)
Eldis(www.eldis.org)	03/08/2017	MGNRES OR NREGA OR MGNREGA,SAFETYNET, "CASH TRANSFER", "SOCIAL PROTECTION", "ACTIVE LABOUR MARKET", "SKILL DEVELOPMENT"	37	27
http://eppi.ioe.ac.uk	03/08/2017		15	6
www.3ieimpact.org	03/08/2017		73	14
Africa journals online	04/08/2017		4	1
Bangladesh journals online	04/08/2017		4	2
http://anulib.anu.au	04/08/2017		45	11

Emerald insight	09/08/2017	[Anywhere: nrega] OR [Anywhere: mnrega] OR [Anywhere: mgnregs]... (Articles/Chapters - 14) Cash transfer,safetynet,skill development,social protection	423	117
ADB—IMPACT EVALUATION DOCUMENT	09/08/2017	MGNRES OR NREGA OR MGNREGA,SAFETYNET, “CASH TRANSFER”, “SOCIAL PROTECTION”	194	24
DFID	21/08/2017		19	19
UNDP	21/08/2017	MGNREGS OR MGNREGA OR NREGA OR MNREGA	253	12
SPEED(IFPRI)	11/8/2017,15/08/2017	MGNRES OR NREGA OR MGNREGA,SAFETYNET, “CASH TRANSFER”, “SOCIAL PROTECTION”	55	15
IPC-IG (WORKING PAPERS)	22/08/2017		159	14
USAID(www.usaid.gov/gsearch)	31/08/2017		137	5
Abdul latif poverty action lab (www.povertyactionlab.org/evaluations)	31/08/2017		5	2

BLDS(BLDS digital library on developing country research)	09/01/2017		119	15
JGATE	01/08/2017	<p>“PUBLIC WORKS PROGRAMMES” OR “LMIC’S”</p> <p>“MGNREGS” OR “SAFETY NET PROGRAMME” OR “URBAN EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMME” OR “FOOD FOR WORK PROGRAMME” OR “CASH TRANSFER PROGRAMME” OR “ACTIVE LABOUR MARKET PROGRAMME” OR “SKILL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME” OR “SWARNA JAYANTI ROZGAR YOJNA” OR “PMGSY” OR “ARWSP” OR LMIC</p>	427	203
JOLIS	21/08/2017	<p>MGNREGA OR MGNREGS OR NREGA OR NREGS</p> <p>Cash Transfer OR Active Labour Market OR Safety Net</p>	319	210
Grey literature	21/08/2017	<p>MGNREGA OR MGNREGS OR NREGA OR NREGS</p> <p>Cash Transfer OR Active Labour Market OR Safety Net</p>	1	1

2.6 CODING TOOLS USED FOR SCREENING CITATIONS

STAGE 1

Title and abstract screening:

INCLUDE

- ON TITLE AND ABSTRACT
- ON SECOND OPINION, IF DOUBT
- ON NON-AVAILABILITY, IF ABSTRACT IS NOT AVAILABLE

EXCLUDE

- ON DUPLICATES
- ON INTERVENTIONS
- ON YEAR
- ON COUNTRY NOT LMIC
- LANGUAGE

Full text screening

INCLUDE

- ON INTERVENTIONS
- ON NON-AVAILABILITY

EXCLUDE

- ON INTERVENTIONS
- ON YEAR
- ON LANGUAGE
- ON COUNTRY

Stage 2

INCLUDE

- BASED ON RESEARCH QUESTIONS
- ON INTERVENTIONS

-ON NON-AVAILABILTY

EXCLUDE

-ON INTERVENTIONS

2.7 QUALITY ASSESSMENT TOOLS

Quality assessment tool for quantitative studies

2.7.1 COMPONENT RATING

A) SELECTION BIAS

(Q1) Are the individuals selected to participate in the study likely to be representative of the target population?

- 1 Very likely
- 2 Somewhat likely
- 3 Not likely
- 4 Can't tell

(Q2) What percentage of selected individuals agreed to participate?

- 1 80 - 100% agreement
- 2 60 – 79% agreement
- 3 less than 60% agreement
- 4 Not applicable
- 5 Can't tell

RATE THIS SECTION	STRONG	MODERATE	WEAK
See dictionary	1	2	3

B) STUDY DESIGN

Indicate the study design

- 1 Randomised controlled trial
- 2 Controlled clinical trial
- 3 Cohort analytic (two group pre + post)
- 4 Case-control
- 5 Cohort (one group pre + post (before and after))
- 6 Interrupted time series
- 7 Other specify _____
- 8 Can't tell

Was the study described as randomised? If NO, go to Component C.

No Yes

If Yes, was the method of randomization described? (See dictionary)

No Yes

If Yes, was the method appropriate? (See dictionary)

No Yes

RATE THIS SECTION	STRONG	MODERATE	WEAK
See dictionary	1	2	3

C) CONFOUNDERS

(Q1) Were there important differences between groups prior to the intervention?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 3 Can't tell

The following are examples of confounders:

- 1 Race
- 2 Sex
- 3 Marital status/family
- 4 Age
- 5 SES (income or class)
- 6 Education
- 7 Health status
- 8 Pre-intervention score on outcome measure

(Q2) If yes, indicate the percentage of relevant confounders that were controlled (either in the design (e.g. stratification, matching) or analysis)?

- 1 80 – 100% (most)

- 2 60 – 79% (some)
- 3 Less than 60% (few or none)
- 4 Can't Tell

RATE THIS SECTION	STRONG	MODERATE	WEAK
See dictionary	1	2	3

D) BLINDING

(Q1) Was (were) the outcome assessor(s) aware of the intervention or exposure status of participants?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 3 Can't tell

(Q2) Were the study participants aware of the research question?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 3 Can't tell

RATE THIS SECTION	STRONG	MODERATE	WEAK
See dictionary	1	2	3

E) DATA COLLECTION METHODS

(Q1) Were data collection tools shown to be valid?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 3 Can't tell

(Q2) Were data collection tools shown to be reliable?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 3 Can't tell

RATE THIS SECTION	STRONG	MODERATE	WEAK
See dictionary	1	2	3

F) WITHDRAWALS AND DROP-OUTS

(Q1) Were withdrawals and drop-outs reported in terms of numbers and/or reasons per group?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 3 Can't tell
- 4 Not Applicable (i.e. one time surveys or interviews)

(Q2) Indicate the percentage of participants completing the study. (If the percentage differs by groups, record the lowest).

- 1 80-100%
- 2 60-79%

3 less than 60%

4 Can't tell

Not Applicable (i.e. Retrospective case-
5 control)

RATE THIS SECTION	STRONG	MODERATE	WEAK	
See dictionary	1	2	3	Not Applicable

G) INTERVENTION INTEGRITY

(Q1) What percentage of participants received the allocated intervention or exposure of interest?

1 80 -100%

2 60 - 79%

3 less than 60%

4 Can't tell

(Q2) Was the consistency of the intervention measured?

1 Yes

2 No

3 Can't tell

(Q3) Is it likely that subjects received an unintended intervention (contamination or co-intervention) that may influence the results?

4 Yes

5 No

6 Can't tell

H) ANALYSES

(Q1) Indicate the unit of allocation (circle one)

communi organization/institutio practice/offic individu
ty n e al

(Q2) Indicate the unit of analysis (circle one)

communi organization/institutio practice/offic individu
ty n e al

(Q3) Are the statistical methods appropriate for the study design?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 3 Can't tell

(Q4) Is the analysis performed by intervention allocation status (i.e. intention to treat) rather than the actual intervention received?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 3 Can't

tell

GLOBAL RATING

COMPONENT RATINGS

Please transcribe the information from the gray boxes on pages 1-4 onto this page. See dictionary on how to rate this section.

A	SELECTION BIAS	STRONG	MODERATE	WEAK
		1	2	3
B	STUDY DESIGN	STRONG	MODERATE	WEAK
		1	2	3
C	CONFOUNDERS	STRONG	MODERATE	WEAK
		1	2	3
D	BLINDING	STRONG	MODERATE	WEAK
		1	2	3
E	DATA COLLECTION	STRONG	MODERATE	WEAK
	METHOD			
		1	2	3
F	WITHDRAWALS AND	STRONG	MODERATE	WEAK

DROPOUTS				
	1	2	3	Not Applicable

GLOBAL RATING FOR THIS PAPER (circle one):

- | | | |
|---|----------|----------------------------|
| 1 | STRONG | (no WEAK ratings) |
| 2 | MODERATE | (one WEAK rating) |
| 3 | WEAK | (two or more WEAK ratings) |

With both reviewers discussing the ratings:

Is there a discrepancy between the two reviewers with respect to the component (A-F) ratings?

No Yes

If yes, indicate the reason for the discrepancy

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 | Oversight |
| 2 | Differences in interpretation of criteria |
| 3 | Differences in interpretation of study |

Final decision of both reviewers (circle one):

- | | |
|---|----------|
| 1 | STRONG |
| 2 | MODERATE |
| 3 | WEAK |

Methodological quality criteria for MMAT

Screening questions (for all types)

Are there clear qualitative and quantitative research questions (or objectives*), or a clear mixed methods question (or objective*)?

- Yes
- No
- Can't Tell

Do the collected data allow address the research question (objective)? E.g., consider whether the follow-up period is long enough for the outcome to occur (for longitudinal studies or study components).

- Yes
- No
- Can't Tell

Further appraisal may be not feasible or appropriate when the answer is 'No' or 'Can't tell' to one or both screening questions.

1 Qualitative

1.1. Are the sources of qualitative data (archives, documents, informants, observations) relevant to address the research question (objective)?

- Yes
- No
- Can't Tell

1.2. Is the process for analyzing qualitative data relevant to address the research question (objective)?

- Yes
- No
- Can't Tell

1.3. Is appropriate consideration given to how findings relate to the context, e.g., the setting, in which the data were collected?

- Yes
- No
- Can't Tell

1.4 Is appropriate consideration given to how findings relate to researchers' influence, e.g., through their interactions with participants?

Yes

No

Can't Tell

2 Quantitative randomised controlled (trials)

2.1. Is there a clear description of the randomization (or an appropriate sequence generation)?

Yes

No

Can't Tell

2.2. Is there a clear description of the allocation concealment (or blinding when applicable)?

Yes

No

Can't Tell

2.3. Are there complete outcome data (80% or above)?

Yes

No

Can't Tell

2.4. Is there low withdrawal/drop-out (below 20%)?

Yes

No

Can't Tell

3. Quantitative non-randomised

3.1. Are participants (organizations) recruited in a way that minimizes selection bias?

Yes

No

Can't Tell

3.2. Are measurements appropriate (clear origin, or validity known, or standard instrument; and absence of contamination between groups when appropriate) regarding the exposure/intervention and outcomes?

Yes
No
Can't Tell

3.3. In the groups being compared (exposed vs. non-exposed; with intervention vs. without; cases vs. controls), are the participants comparable, or do researchers take into account (control for) the difference between these groups?

Yes
No
Can't Tell

3.4. Are there complete outcome data (80% or above), and, when applicable, an acceptable response rate (60% or above), or an acceptable follow-up rate for cohort studies (depending on the duration of follow-up)?

Yes
No
Can't Tell

4. Quantitative descriptive

4.1. Is the sampling strategy relevant to address the quantitative research question (quantitative aspect of the mixed methods question)?

Yes
No
Can't Tell

4.2. Is the sample representative of the population under study?

Yes
No
Can't Tell

4.3. Are measurements appropriate (clear origin, or validity known, or standard instrument)?

Yes
No
Can't Tell

4.4. Is there an acceptable response rate (60% or above)?

Yes
No
Can't Tell

5. Mixed methods

5.1. Is the mixed methods research design relevant to address the qualitative and quantitative research questions (or objectives), or the qualitative and quantitative aspects of the mixed methods question (or objective)?

Yes
No
Can't Tell

5.2. Is the integration of qualitative and quantitative data (or results*) relevant to address the research question (objective)?

Yes
No
Can't Tell

5.3. Is appropriate consideration given to the limitations associated with this integration, e.g., the divergence of qualitative and quantitative data (or results*) in a triangulation design?

Yes
No
Can't Tell

Criteria for the qualitative component (1.1 to 1.4), and appropriate criteria for the quantitative component (2.1 to 2.4, or 3.1 to 3.4, or 4.1 to 4.4), must be also applied.

2.7.3 CRITICAL APPRAISAL SKILLS PROGRAMME

1. Was there a clear statement of aims of the research?

Yes
No
Can't Tell

2. Is qualitative methodology appropriate?

Yes
No
Can't Tell

3. Was the research design appropriate to address the aims of the research?

Yes
No
Can't Tell

4. Was the recruitment strategy appropriate to the aims of the research?

Yes
No
Can't Tell

5. Was the data collected in a way that addressed the research issue?

Yes

- No
Can't Tell
6. Has the relationship between researcher and participants been adequately considered?
Yes
No
Can't Tell
7. Have ethical issues been taken into consideration?
Yes
No
Can't Tell
8. Was the data analysis sufficiently rigorous?
Yes
No
Can't Tell
9. Is there a clear statement of findings?
Yes
No
Can't Tell
10. How valuable is the research?
(Specify)

2.7.4 EFFECTIVE PRACTICE AND ORGANISATION OF CARE

1. Was the allocation sequence adequately generated?
Low risk
High risk
Unclear
2. Was the allocation adequately concealed?
Low risk
High risk
Unclear
3. Were baseline outcome measurements similar?
Low risk
High risk
Unclear
4. Were baseline characteristics similar?
Low risk
High risk
Unclear
5. Were incomplete outcome data adequately addressed?
Low risk

High risk

Unclear

6. Was knowledge of the allocated interventions adequately prevented during the study?

Low risk

High risk

Unclear

7. Was the study adequately protected against contamination?

Low risk

High risk

Unclear

8. Was the study free from selective outcome reporting?

Low risk

High risk

Unclear

9. Was the study free from other risks of bias?

Low risk

High risk

Unclear

2.7 DATA EXTRACTION FORM

2.8

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

	Study ID	
	Authors	
	Title	
	Duration of study	
	Country	
	State	
	Competing Interests declared	
	Contact Email of the author	
	Name of person extracting the Data I	
	Name of person extracting the Data II	
	Publication Type (Book, Dissertation, Journal Articles, Technical report, Working papers)	
	If technical report / working paper, mention the agency / organization (DFID, ILO, World bank)	

	Notes:	
--	--------	--

2. STUDY ELIGIBILITY

Study Characteristics	Eligibility criteria: The study met the eligibility criteria or not	Eligibility criteria met?		
		Yes	No	Unclear
Type of study (Mention which among the four category the report belong to and specify the methodology)	Quantitative, Specify			
	Qualitative, Specify			
	Mixed, Specify			
	Reviews, Specify			
Type of Participants	Whether the participant fall into the eligibility criteria			
Types of Intervention	Whether the intervention fall into the eligibility criteria			
Types of Comparison	Whether the comparison fall into the eligibility criteria			
Types of Outcome measures	Whether the outcome fall into the eligibility criteria			
DECISION				
INCLUDE	If the study intervention has got a clearly mentioned PWP component, and it evaluates its effectiveness Include the record for further data extraction.			
EXCLUDE	If the study intervention is NOT having a PWP component, Exclude the record			

3. CHARACTERISTICS OF INCLUDED STUDIES.

AREAS		Specific descriptions
Aim	<i>Mention the aim of the study</i>	
Study Design <i>Specify the study</i>	Quantitative	
	Qualitative	

<i>design based on the 4 approaches given.</i>	Mixed	
	Reviews	
Ethical Approval	Yes	
	No	
	Not Applicable	
Sample / Participant	Sample / Beneficiary	
	Sampling	
	Sampling criteria	
	Sample size	
Setting	Country	
	State	
	District	
Comparison	Inter country comparison	
	Intra country comparison	
	Before after comparison	
	Comparison in terms of availing services	
	Not Applicable	
Interventions/ components	Rural employment Programme	
	Urban employment Programme	
	Cash transfer Programme	
	Food for work Programme	
Core focus (Can have multiple responses)	Effectiveness of a PWP mentioned	
	Factors improving the effectiveness of a PWP	
	Factors reducing the effectiveness of a PWP	
	Community involvement in PWP	
Outcome measures <i>Select the appropriate outcome measures</i>	Income outcome	
	Poverty outcome	

<i>and specify the outcomes</i>	Employment indicators	
	Macro - economic impact	
	Social impact	
	Environmental Impact	
	Other outcomes	
Analysis <i>Select the appropriate analytical method(s) used. Specify the method used.</i>	Descriptive statistics	
	Inferential statistics	
	Econometric methods	
Statistical numbers. if any		
Sub-group analysis	By setting (urban, rural or combined)	
	Type of economic transformation	
Competing Interest declared	Non funded study	
	Funded study, but funder has no role in influencing the study	
	Funder is co-author/ has some role	
Key findings	State the key findings	
Evaluation	Strengths	
	Weakness	
Summary / Conclusion of study		

2.9 METHODS OF SYNTHESIS

A fixed effect meta-analysis was used to find the pooled estimate of income, poverty, employment, macro-economic impact and education expenditure indicators. Since the standard error of these estimates from individual studies were not available we have used sample size of each individual study as the weight in calculating pooled estimates (Neyeloff, Fuchs and Moreira, 2012). The interval estimates for these pooled estimates were not reported because of non-availability of standard error for each study.

Cumulative average for the increase in income was calculated by multiplying increase in income with sample size by taking sample size as weights. Then the pooled estimates were

calculated by averaging the cumulative averages using total sample size. The Q test is used to measure the heterogeneity of studies and is similar to a t test. It is calculated as the weighted sum of squared differences between individual study effects and the pooled effect across studies, with the weights being those used in the pooling method (Neyeloff, Fuchs and Moreira, 2012). Distribution of Q is similar to chi square statistic with k-1 degrees of freedom, where k is the number of studies. The formula for calculating Q is ,

$$Q = \sum (W \cdot ES^2) - \{[\sum (W \cdot ES)]^2 / \sum W\}$$

Where w is the weights

ES is the effect size

Calculation of I^2 is a method to quantify the heterogeneity of the studies and it is expressed in percentage of the total variability in a set of effect sizes due to true heterogeneity, that is, to between-studies variability. The formula for calculating I^2 is ,

$$I^2 = (Q - df) / Q$$

Where df is the degrees of freedom (k-1).

I^2 value gives the heterogeneity.

3.1 CHARACTERISTICS OF INCLUDED STUDIES (INTERVENTION BASED)

Rural Employment Programmes

Author ID	Banerjee (2014)
Title	“Can e-governance reduce capture of public programmes? Experimental evidence from india’s employment guarantee scheme”
Objective	The study evaluated, the impact of an intervention to reduce the number of agents in the payment chain for distributing wages in a public employment programme.
Participants	Rural poor
Intervention	MGNREGS
Comparison	Intra country comparison among 12 districts of bihar.
Outcome	Social indicators
Type of study	Mixed methods study
Region/country	South Asia/ India.
Author ID	Bhat (2017)
Title	“Impact of MGNREGA and women's participation”
Objective	To examine mgnrega and the participation of female beneficiaries in wahipora village panchayat of kupwara district.
Participants	Adult men and women were selected based on interview schedule and secondary data was taken from mgnrega website.
Intervention	Rural employment programme- mgnrega, is an important initiative taken by the central government towards the rural

	development.
Comparison	Nil
Outcome	Social indicators- women became financially stable, allowing them to put their steps to work outside.
Type of study	Quantitative- inferential statistics- simple stat analysis
Region/country	South Asia/ India
Author ID	Bohra (2014)
Title	“MGNREGA as a Tool for Rural Development”
Objective	The research study aimed to highlight the ill effects of (MGNREGA) in Gangolihat Block in Pithoragarh district of Uttarakhand.
Participants	Rural poor
Intervention	Rural employment Programme- MGNREGA
Comparison	Nil
Outcome	Social indicators- NREGS has not performed well; it can produce good result with modification in execution level.
Type of study	Quantitative- inferential statistics
Region/country	South Asia/ India
AUTHOR ID	BOSE(2013)
Title	“Raising Consumption through India's National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme”
Objective	To assess the program’s impact using cross-sectional consumption data
Participants	Rural households

Intervention	Rural employment Programme- National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme,
Comparison	Before after comparison
Outcome	Income and poverty indicators
Type of study	Quantitative study with economic methods- difference-in-difference analysis
Region/country	South Asia/ India
Author ID	Camfield(2012)
Title	“From Policy to Implementation: An In-depth Exploration of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme in Andhra Pradesh”
Objective	To explore whether the evidence from the three villages sub-sampled in the qualitative research suggest success of MGNREGS
Participants	Children working in MGNREGA/ children of participants
Intervention	Rural employment Programme- The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme
Comparison	Intra country comparison between villages
Outcome	Social indicators
Type of study	Mixed method study with Descriptive and inferential statistics
Region/country	South Asia/ India
Author ID	Chakraborty(2014)
Title	“MGNREGA policy and application”
Objective	To reveal the relevance and outcome of MGNREGS in the context of rural labour market situation at different levels of the decentralised

	governance.
Participants	Rural poor
Intervention	Rural employment Programme- MGNREGA
Comparison	Nil
Outcome	Social indicators
Type of study	Mixed method study with Descriptive and inferential statistics
Region/country	South Asia/ India.
Author id	Komal (2014)
Title	“Problems of Women Labour under Mgnregs-A Comparative Study with Special Reference to Women Labour in Agriculture.”
Objective	To provide overview of participation of women in MGNREG Scheme and to study the various problems faced by women labour
Participants	Women labour
Intervention	Rural employment Programme- MGNREGA,
Comparison	Comparison in terms of availing services between women labour under MGNREG Scheme and women agricultural labourers.
Outcome	Social indicators
Type of study	Quantitative study with inferential statistics - Two-way ANOVA
Region/country	South Asia/ India
AUTHOR ID	GNANA(2015)
Title	“Rural Manpower Utilization in MGNREGS in Dindigul District of

	Tamilnadu.”
Objective	To assess the rural manpower utilization under MGNREGA.
Participants	Rural Poor
Intervention	Rural Employment program- MGNREGS
Comparison	Nil
Outcome	Employment outcome
Type of study	Quantitative study
Region/country	South Asia/India
AUTHOR ID	KALA(2016)
Title	“India's Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) : Wages, Reservation Wages and Programme Participation in Chitradurga District of Karnataka”
Objective	To evaluate India’s MGNREGS using data to estimate the reservation wages and to estimate net benefits from jobs created in the context of NREGS, taking the case of Chitradurga district in Karnataka.
Participants	800 NREGS beneficiaries and 200 non-beneficiaries
Intervention	The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme
Comparison	Comparison between 806 NREGS beneficiaries and 200 non-beneficiaries
Outcome	Social indicators
Type of study	Quantitative study-two-stage regression
Region/country	South Asia/ India

AUTHOR ID	KONCH(2013)
Title	“Women Empowerment through Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) in India with Special Reference to Assam”
Objective	To find out the various provisions for women empowerment under MGNRES and also to examine the performance of MGNREGS in providing employment for women empowerment.
Participants	Women Beneficiaries
Intervention	Rural Employment program- NREGS
Comparison	Nil
Outcome	Social indicators
Type of study	Quantitative Analysis
Region/country	South Asia/India
AUTHOR ID	KUMAR RAKESH(2014)
Title	“Income and Employment Generation through MGNREG Scheme in Haryana”
Objective	To study income and employment generation under MGNREGS in Mahendragarh district of Haryana, to find out the situation of participation of workers since inception of MGNREGA (Feb.2, 2006), and to find out root causes of low participation rate in Haryana state.
Participants	Rural Poor
Intervention	Rural public works program- Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)
Comparison	Nil

Outcome	Income and poverty outcome
Type of study	Quantitative
Region/country	South Asia/ India
Author id	Liu(2013)
Title	“Welfare and Poverty Impacts of India’s National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme: Evidence from Andhra Pradesh”
Objective	Focus is given on partial equilibrium impacts of NREGS on direct beneficiaries.
Participants	Rural Households
Intervention	Rural Employment Program
Comparison	Nil
Outcome	Income and poverty outcome(Significant medium term effects on energy intake and accumulation of nonfinancial assets among participants)
Type of study	Quantitative study using Difference in Difference method
Region/country	South Asia/ India
Author id	Liu(2014)
Title	“GUARANTEED EMPLOYMENT & THE POOR The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme”
Objective	To examine which HH seeks MGNREGS employment and which of those HH are denied employment despite their legal right to participate
Participants	Rural poor- Data taken from the 66th round of NSSO
Intervention	Rural Public works Program-MGNREGS

Comparison	Intra Country Comparison
Outcome	Income and poverty outcome(Poor households' likelihood of seeking MGNREGS employment is high, indicating that nationally, the MGNREGS' self-targeting design is, in and of itself, pro-poor)
Type of study	Qualitative study
Region/country	South Asia/ India
Author id	Narayanamoorthy (2013)
Title	"Rural Employment Scheme and Agricultural Wage Rate Nexus: An Analysis across States"
Objective	To study the farm wage rate by gender and operation before and after the introduction of MGNREGS across different states in India
Participants	agricultural labourers-secondary data on farm wages published by the Labour Bureau of India
Intervention	Rural Employment Programme-MGNREGA
Comparison	Before After Comparison -pre-MGNREGS (2000-01 to 2005-06) and post-MGNREGS (2005-06 to 2010-11).
Outcome	Income and poverty outcome(Increase in real wage rates)
Type of study	Quantitative analysis using regression methods
Region/country	South Asia/ India
AUTHOR ID	PADMA(2015)
Title	"Performance of Mgnrega in Andhra Pradesh"
Objective	To assess the employment generated by MGNREG, and also to assess nature of assets generated by the programme
Participants	Rural poor

Intervention	Rural Employment Programme-MGNREGA
Comparison	Nil
Outcome	Social indicators(Asset creation)
Type of study	Quantitative study
Region/country	South Asia/ India
AUTHOR ID	PRADUMANA (2013)
Title	“Household Consumption Pattern and Nutritional Security among Poor Rural Households: Impact of MGNREGA”
Objective	The paper has examined the changes in household food consumption and nutritional security of poor rural households.
Participants	Households included in the 66th round by NSSO
Intervention	Rural Employment Programme-MGNREGA
Comparison	Comparison in terms of Availing Services
Outcome	Income and poverty outcome(The expenditure share on food decreased with increase in the income level)
Type of study	Quantitative Analysis
Region/country	South Asia/ India
Author id	Priyadharshini (2014)
Title	“Household Livelihood Security in Tamil Nadu: Role of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme”
Objective	To highlight the pros and cons and highlight the need to make the programme sustain effectively rather than bringing it to an end.

Participants	Rural poor- 100 households from Tamil Nadu who belongs to BPL group
Intervention	Rural Employment Programme-MGNREGA-
Comparison	Before and after comparison
Outcome	Macroeconomic indicators(Increase in Savings)
Type of study	Quantitative analysis
Region/country	South Asia/ India
Author id	Alexon (2013)
Title	“Impact of Mgnregs on Income Generation: A Study of Women Workers in Chengannur, Kerala”
Objective	To make an overall assessment of the relevance and development potential of MGNREGS of the Government of India;
Participants	Women 105 women selected through random sampling
Intervention	Rural Employment Programme-MGNREGA-
Comparison	Nil
Outcome	Employment outcome
Type of study	Quantitative analysis
Region/country	South Asia/ India
Author id	Sahoo Minati (2014)
Title	“Impact of MGNREGA on Women Empowerment-A Case Study of Cuttack District in Odisha”
Objective	To study the impact of MGNREGA on women empowerment

	through their participation in Odisha
Participants	Women- 50 women who take part in MGNREGS work
Intervention	Rural Employment Programme-MGNREGA-
Comparison	Nil
Outcome	Social Outcome
Type of study	Quantitative analysis
Region/country	South Asia/ India
Author id	Sarkar(2011)
Title	“Impact of MGNREGA on Reducing Rural Poverty and Improving Socio-economic Status of Rural Poor: A Study in Burdwan District of West Bengal”
Objective	The study examined the socio-economic impact of MGNREGA on the rural poor
Participants	Beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries of MGNREGS
Intervention	Rural Employment Programme-MGNREGA
Comparison	Comparison in terms of Availing Services- Beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries
Outcome	Social indicators (better socio-economic conditions)
Type of study	Quantitative analysis
Region/country	South Asia/ India
Author id	Selva(2011)
Title	“Impact of Rural Development Scheme on Availability of Agricultural Labour A Study of Dairy Farmers in Thanjavur District of Tamil Nadu”

Objective	Analyse the impact of MGNREG scheme on availability of labour for dairy and other farm operations in the Thanjavur district of Tamil Nadu.
Participants	40 dairy farmers
Intervention	Rural Employment Programme-MGNREGA-
Comparison	Comparison in terms of Availing Services -Beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries
Outcome	employment opportunities
Type of study	Quantitative analysis
Region/country	South Asia/ India
AUTHOR ID	SHARMA VINOD KUMAR(2015)
Title	“Impact of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act on Socio-Economy Development of Hadoti Region in the State of Rajasthan”
Objective	To study the impact of MGNREGS in the Hadoti region of Rajasthan.
Participants	Beneficiaries of wage seekers of households or Jobseekers of Hadoti region.
Intervention	Rural Employment Programme-MGNREGA
Comparison	Comparison in terms of Availing Services
Outcome	Social indicators(MGNREGS reduces or checks the migration of villagers and also enhances food and livelihood security)
Type of study	Quantitative analysis
Region/country	South Asia/ India

Author id	Kaushal (2016)
Title	“A Study of Women Participation in MGNREGA in Himachal Pradesh”
Objective	To examine the participation of women in MGNREGA in India and H.P.
Participants	Women participants of MGNREGA
Intervention	Rural Employment Programme-MGNREGA
Comparison	Intra Country Comparison
Outcome	Social outcome(women empowerment)
Type of study	Quantitative analysis
Region/country	South Asia/ India
Author id	Sivasakthi(2011)
Title	“Employment, Income and Labour Supply Decision of Rural Households: An Economic Analysis of MGNREGS in Tamil Nadu”
Objective	To find out the employment status, income and labour supply decision of the participants and non-participants of MGNREGS in Tamil Nadu.
Participants	360 MGNREGA beneficiaries.
Intervention	Rural Employment Programme-MGNREGA
Comparison	Comparison in terms of Availing Services 180 participants and nonparticipants of MGNREGS, respectively in the selected districts
Outcome	Income and poverty outcome
Type of study	Quantitative analysis using Tobit Model

Region/country	South Asia/ India
Author id	Subba(2015)
Title	“An Evaluation of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act in the State of Sikkim: Its Impacts and Challenges”
Objective	To critically analyze MGNREGA scheme in the mountain state of Sikkim.
Participants	Beneficiaries
Intervention	Rural Employment Programme-MGNREGA
Comparison	Nil
Outcome	Income and poverty outcome
Type of study	Qualitative Analysis
Region/country	South Asia/India
Author id	Thadathil(2011)
Title	“Impact of MGNREGS on Labour Supply in the Agriculture Sector of Wayanad District, Kerala”
Objective	Explored the impact of MGNREGS n the labour supply in the agricultural sector
Participants	Beneficiaries of MGNREGA 50 workers
Intervention	Rural Employment Programme-MGNREGA
Comparison	Nil
Outcome	Income and poverty Outcome(Economic Empowerment)
Type of study	Mixed methods study

Region/country	South Asia/India
Author id	Vanitha(2011)
Title	“An Economic Analysis of MGNREG Programme in Mysore District of Karnataka”
Objective	Analyze the economic impacts of MGNREG programme in the Mysore district of Karnataka
Participants	The primary data for the financial year 2008-09 were collected from 100 respondents residing in Mysore district.
Intervention	Rural Employment Programme-MGNREGA
Comparison	Comparison in terms of availing services-60 participants of MGNREGS and 40 non-participants
Outcome	Employment Outcome
Type of study	Quantitative Analysis using Regression
Region/country	South Asia/India
Author id	Velmurugan(2015)
Title	“A Study on the Impact of MGNREGS on the Farming in Thirumaur Block, Ariyalur District, Tamil Nadu”
Objective	To study the impact of MGNREGS on Agriculture after its implementation.
Participants	farmers living in Thirumanur block
Intervention	Rural Employment Programme-MGNREGA
Comparison	Nil
Outcome	Employment Outcome

Type of study	Quantitative analysis with an explorative design
Region/country	South Asia/India
Author id	Xavier(2014)
Title	“Impact of Mgnrega on Women Empowerment with Special Reference to Kalakkanmoi Panchayat in Sivgangai District, Tamil Nadu.”
Objective	To evaluate the impact of MGNREGA on socio-economic empowerment of women.
Participants	Women
Intervention	Rural Employment Programme-MGNREGA
Comparison	Nil
Outcome	Social outcome(enhanced the standard of living of the vulnerable section of the society, particularly women)
Type of study	Quantitative analysis
Region/country	South Asia/India
Author id	Afridi(2016)
Title	Female Labour-Force Participation and Child Education in India: The Effect of the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme
Objective	To study the impact of India’s National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) on Children’s educational outcomes via women’s labour force participation.
Participants	Children and women
Intervention	Rural employment programme
Comparison	NA

Outcome	Social outcome
Type of study	Quantitative analysis with secondary data
Region/country	South Asia/ India
Author id	Dilip(2013)
Title	The national employment guarantee scheme and inequities in household spending on food and non-food determinants of health in rural India
Objective	It examined variations in implementation of MGNREGS across 19 large states of India with population more than 10 million in the 2011 census.
Participants	Rural poor
Intervention	Rural employment programme
Comparison	Intra country comparison
Outcome	Social outcome
Type of study	Quantitative analysis with secondary data
Region/country	South Asia/India
Author id	Das(2015)
Title	Can the Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme Reduce Short term Migration: Evidence from West Bengal, India
Objective	to evaluate the impact of MGNREGS programme in reducing short-term rural migration
Participants	Households
Intervention	RPW/MGNREGS

Comparison	NA
Outcome	Social Outcome
Type of study	Primary Quantitative Analysis
Region/country	South Asia/India
Author id	Berg(2011)
Title	Impact of Public and Private Cash Transfers on Poverty and Inequality: Evidence from Vietnam
Objective	This article investigates the extent to which public and private transfers affected poverty and inequality in Vietnam in the mid-2000s
Participants	Households
Intervention	Cash Transfers
Comparison	NA
Outcome	Income and Poverty Outcome
Type of study	Quantitative analysis using secondary data
Region/country	South Asia/Vietnam
Author id	Parida(2015)
Title	MGNREGS, Rural Employment and Distress Migration: A study in Odisha
Objective	To study the role of MGNREGS in improving the household living standards and its impact on seasonal distress out-migration
Participants	Participants

Intervention	MGNREGS
Comparison	NA
Outcome	Social Outcome
Type of study	Quantitative analysis using primary and secondary data
Region/country	South Asia/India
Author id	Nayak (2012)
Title	What Motivates to Participate in an Employment Guarantee Programme in India? A Logit Model Analysis
Objective	To identify factors that motivate participation of real stakeholders in MGNREGP
Participants	Rural poor consisting of Tribal and other socially and economically disadvantaged communities
Intervention	MGNREGA
Comparison	Tribal and non-tribal communities for participation in programme
Outcome	Social outcome(Factors such as age, caste, education, household size, political affiliation and BPL card holders)
Type of study	Primary quantitative cross-sectional study
Region/country	South Asia/ India
Author id	Njoh (2003)
Title	The role of community participation in public works projects in LDCs - The case of the Bonadikombo, Limbe (Cameroon) self-help water supply project
Objective	To highlight the role of community or citizen participation in public works projects in less developed countries

Participants	Stakeholders from community development organisations and development corporations, and local elders and farmers
Intervention	Self-help water project
Comparison	Nil
Outcome	Social outcome (Role of community participation in public works project)
Type of study	Primary qualitative
Region/country	Central Africa/ Cameroon
Author id	Novotny (2013)
Title	A multi-dimensional analysis of the impacts of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme: A tale from Tamil Nadu
Objective	To analyse the effects of the workfare scheme when it is widely and properly implemented
Participants	Quantitative: Households Qualitative: Local employers and officials
Intervention	MGNREGA
Comparison	Inter-district comparison
Outcome	Social outcome
Type of study	Primary Mixed methods study
Region/country	South Asia/ India
Author id	Singh (2016)
Title	Evaluation of world's largest social welfare scheme: An assessment

	using non-parametric approach
Objective	To evaluate and rank the performance of the states in India under MGNREGA scheme
Participants	Nil
Intervention	MGNREGA
Comparison	Inter-state comparison
Outcome	Social outcome(Overall technical efficiency, pure technical or managerial efficiency and scale efficiency of states were the outcomes)
Type of study	Secondary quantitative data from MGNREGA website
Region/country	South Asia/ India
Author id	Swain (2015)
Title	Impact of MNREGA on Employment of Disadvantaged Groups, Wage Rates and Migration in Rajasthan
Objective	To assess the effectiveness of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MNREGA) in generating employment for disadvantaged groups like SCs, STs and women, creation of durable assets, improving the agricultural and non-agricultural wage rates, enhancing the level of food security and controlling the out migration in rural Rajasthan
Participants	MNREGA participating households and non-participating households
Intervention	MGNREGA
Comparison	Beneficiary and non-beneficiary and Inter-district
Outcome	Income and poverty outcome(Employment, income, wage rates and food security)
Type of study	Primary and secondary quantitative

Region/country	South Asia/ India
Author id	Thomas (2012)
Title	Impact of NREGA Scheme: A Study on the Overall Quality of Life of Its Beneficiaries: A Study Undertaken among Beneficiaries of 3 Districts of Gujarat State
Objective	To evaluate the impact of NREGA scheme on the overall quality of life of beneficiaries by gauging different indicators associated with the improvement of quality of life
Participants	MGNREGA beneficiaries
Intervention	MGNREGA
Comparison	Nil
Outcome	Social outcome(Economic, social and health- overall quality of life)
Type of study	Primary qualitative study (Descriptive)
Region/country	South Asia/ India
Author id	Nair (2013)
Title	Effect of mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) on malnutrition on infants of Rajasthan: A mixed methods study
Objective	To analyse the effect of MGNREGA on infant malnutrition and delineate pathways through which MGNREGA affects infant malnutrition
Participants	Mother's or caregivers of infants less than 1 year of age
Intervention	MGNREGA
Comparison	MGNREGA households and non-MGNREGA households

Outcome	Income and poverty outcome (Effect of MGNREGA on malnutrition)
Type of study	Primary Mixed methods study: Cross-sectional data
Region/country	South Asia/ India
Author id	Ahmed(2010)
Title	MGNREGS: ITS DRAWBACKS IN J&K 2010
Objective	To find the drawbacks of MGNREGA in J&K.
Participants	Rural people
Intervention	Rural employment programme
Comparison	Intra-country comparison
Outcome	Employment outcomes
Type of study	Qualitative study
Region/country	South Asia /India
AUTHOR ID	Jha(2011)
Title	Social Safety Nets and Nutrient Deprivation: An Analysis of the National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme and the Public Distribution System in India
Objective	To examine nutritional status with respect to two macronutrients as well as various micronutrients of rural households in three Indian states: Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Rajasthan and find serious deficiencies in regard to these nutrients in all three states.
Participants	Rural households
Intervention	Rural employment programme

Comparison	Intra country comparison
Outcome	Social outcome
Type of study	Quantitative primary study
Region/country	South Asia/India
Author id	Bhupal(2012)
Title	Indian Experience of Sustainable and Inclusive Economic Growth--An Evaluation of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme
Objective	How far the scheme has been able to address the issue of unemployment of different sections.
Participants	Unemployed people
Intervention	MGNREGS
Comparison	Intra country comparison
Outcome	Income and poverty outcome
Type of study	Quantitative analysis
Region/country	South Asia/India
Author id	Vatsa(2006)
Title	Employment Guarantee Scheme in Maharashtra: Its Impact on Drought, Poverty and Vulnerability
Objective	It is an assessment of the effectiveness of the Employment Guarantee Scheme (EGS) of the Maharashtra Government in reducing risk and vulnerability to which the households are exposed during the lean season or when crops fail due to climatic factors
Participants	Able-bodied men, women and children

Intervention	Rural employment programme
Comparison	NA
Outcome	Income and poverty outcome
Type of study	Quantitative analysis
Region/country	South Asia/India
Author id	Amaral(2015)
Title	Employment Programmes for the Poor and Female Empowerment: The Effect of NREGS on Gender-Based Violence in India
Objective	To analyse the relationship between female labour participation and violence against women.
Participants	Adult female
Intervention	Rural employment programme
Comparison	Before after comparison
Outcome	Social outcome
Type of study	Quantitative secondary analysis
Region/country	South Asia/India
Author id	Mahajan(2015)
Title	Farm Wages and Public Works: How Robust Are the Impacts of the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme?
Objective	To examine the impact of National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) on farm sector wage rate.
Participants	Individuals in the age group 18-60 and those having secondary

	education or less.
Intervention	Rural employment programme
Comparison	NA
Outcome	Income and poverty outcome
Type of study	Quantitative analysis
Region/country	South Asia/India
Author id	Maitra(2001)
Title	A Quantitative Analysis of Employment Guarantee Programmes with an Application to Rural India
Objective	It examines the welfare effects of a workfare programme in an economy where agents face exogenous income shocks and are unable to insure themselves through private markets.
Participants	Rural poor
Intervention	Rural employment guarantee programme
Comparison	NA
Outcome	Income and poverty outcome
Type of study	Quantitative analysis
Region/country	South Asia/India
Author id	Mocan(2016)
Title	ANALYZING THE IMPACT OF THE WORLD'S LARGEST PUBLIC WORKS PROJECT ON CRIME
Objective	It tried to analyse the impact of MGNREGA on crime

Participants	Rural household
Intervention	Rural employment programme
Comparison	NA
Outcome	Employment outcome
Type of study	Quantitative secondary data analysis
Region/country	South Asia/India
Author id	Bhattacharyya(2013)
Title	Space and culture, India A Mirage or a Rural Life Line? Analysing the impact of Mahatma Gandhi Rural Employment Guarantee Act on Women Beneficiaries of Assam
Objective	Find out how NREGA helped rural women in Assam to earn independently.
Participants	Women
Intervention	Rural employment programme
Comparison	NA
Outcome	Social outcome
Type of study	Quantitative analysis
Region/country	South Asia/India
Author id	Das(2015)
Title	Does Political Activism and Affiliation Affect Allocation of Benefits in the Rural Employment Guarantee Program: Evidence from West Bengal, India

Objective	To investigate prevalence of political clientelism in allocation of benefits under the rural employment guarantee program, currently implemented in India.
Participants	Households
Intervention	Rural employment programme
Comparison	Comparison in terms of availing services
Outcome	Social outcome
Type of study	Quantitative analysis using primary data
Region/country	South Asia/India
Author id	Chauhan(2013)
Title	MNREGA and Rural Poverty: A Case Study of Nilokheri Block in Haryana Province
Objective	To evaluate the incidence of poverty among MNREGA beneficiaries, to assess the effectiveness of MNREGA to enhance livelihood security in rural area ,to analysis the current status of this scheme, to suggest some policy implication for the effective implementation of this scheme.
Participants	Rural poor
Intervention	Rural employment programme
Comparison	NA
Outcome	Income and poverty outcome
Type of study	Quantitative analysis with primary and secondary data
Region/country	South Asia/India
Author id	Malangmeih(2014)

Title	Impact of MGNREGA on Livelihood Security of Rural Households: A Case Study in Bankura District of West Bengal State, India
Objective	To examine the impact of MGNREGA on socio-economic development of rural households in terms of employment, income, expenditure and savings. and evaluate the impact of the programme on creation of durable assets and development of rural infrastructure
Participants	Households
Intervention	Rural employment programme
Comparison	NA
Outcome	Employment outcome
Type of study	Quantitative analysis with primary data
Region/country	South Asia/India
Author id	Ahmed(2015)
Title	Constraints of MGNREGA as a Transformative Social Protection Policy: An Empirical Study in Assam
Objective	The study aimed to highlight the constraints faced by women beneficiaries in availing the benefits of MGNREGA.
Participants	Women
Intervention	Rural Employment Programme-MGNREGA
Comparison	Intra country comparison
Outcome	Social outcome
Type of study	Primary Quantitative
Region/country	South Asia/ India.

Author id	Ambilikumar V(2015)
Title	Mahatma Gandhi NREGS: Towards Embracing Financial Inclusion
Objective	The objective of the paper is to evaluate the impact of the scheme in the fisheries sector of Alappuzha district and to project the role of the scheme- MGNREGS in strengthening the benefits of financial inclusion among the rural people.
Participants	Rural poor
Intervention	Rural Employment Programme-MGNREGA
Comparison	Before and after comparison joining the scheme.
Outcome	Income and poverty outcome
Type of study	Primary and secondary Quantitative study.
Region/country	South Asia/ India.
Author id	Narayanan Sudha(2014)
Title	Employment Guarantee for Women in India Evidence on Participation and Rationing in the MGNREGA from the National Sample Survey
Objective	To examine the performance of states in terms of participation and rationing of women in the programme relative to that of men
Participants	Rural poor
Intervention	Rural Employment Programme-MGNREGA
Comparison	Intra country comparison, comparisons between the states
Outcome	Social outcome
Type of study	Secondary Quantitative study.

Region/country	South Asia/ India.
Author id	Jha Raghendra(2012)
Title	Net Transfer Benefits under India's Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme
Objective	The paper has explored the important but relatively neglected issues of real income transfers, net of the opportunity cost of time, under India's National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme.
Participants	Households
Intervention	Rural Employment Programme-MGNREGA
Comparison	Intra country comparison -Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, and Maharashtra
Outcome	Social outcome (Net transfers under the NREGS are quite modest, and, as a result, its poverty alleviating potential is limited)
Type of study	Primary Quantitative study.
Region/country	South Asia/ India.
Author id	Kareemulla(2010)
Title	Impact of NREGS on Rural Livelihoods and Agricultural Capital Formation
Objective	To study the impact of NREGS with a specific focus on the use of soil and water conservation structures for agriculture, besides the impact on livelihoods of the employment beneficiaries.
Participants	landless and farmers
Intervention	Rural Employment Programme-MGNREGA
Comparison	Intra country comparison - Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Rajasthan and Maharashtra

Outcome	Social outcome
Type of study	Primary and secondary Quantitative study.
Region/country	South Asia/ India.
Author id	Ravi Shamika(2015)
Title	Workfare as an Effective Way to Fight Poverty: The Case of India's NREGS
Objective	This paper analyses the impact of India's National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) on poor rural households. In particular, the impact of the programme on food security, savings, and health outcomes.
Participants	Ultra poor rural households
Intervention	Rural Employment Programme-NREGS
Comparison	Before After comparison-A panel data of 1,064 households across 198 villages that were surveyed in 2007 and then followed up in 2009
Outcome	Macroeconomic outcome
Type of study	Primary Quantitative study.
Region/country	South Asia/ India.
Author id	Singh Randhawa(2013)
Title	Mgnrega: A Boon to Rural Women in Himachal Pradesh
Objective	To study the socio-economic impact and participation of MGNREGA on women in rural area in Kangra District of H.P.
Participants	Rural women
Intervention	Rural Employment Programme-MGNREGA

Comparison	All districts of Himachal Pradesh and its comparison at the national level
Outcome	macroeconomic outcome
Type of study	Primary and secondary Quantitative study.
Region/country	South Asia/ India.
Author id	Macwan J D(2014)
Title	Impact of MNREGA in Tribal Area: A Study in Dahod District of Gujarat
Objective	To study the impact of MNREGA programme on household income, employment generation, agricultural labour supply and migration as well as to examine the developmental works undertaken under MNREGA and problems faced by the MNREGA beneficiaries in Dahod district of Gujarat.
Participants	Rural poor-Tribal
Intervention	Rural Employment Programme-MGNREGA
Comparison	Nil
Outcome	income and poverty outcome
Type of study	Primary and secondary Quantitative study.
Region/country	South Asia/ India.
Author id	Sahoo(2013)
Title	“MGNREGA and Financial Inclusion – An Inter-District Analysis of Odisha”
Objective	The study attempts to have an inter-district analysis of the performance of MGNREGA in Odisha

Participants	Households- Data collected from the official website of MGNREGS
Intervention	Rural Employment Programme-MGNREGA-
Comparison	Comparison of districts in Odisha
Outcome	Social outcome(Financial inclusion)
Type of study	Quantitative analysis
Region/country	South Asia/ India
Author id	Pamecha(2015)
Title	“Socio-Economic Impact of Mgnrega - A Study Undertaken among Beneficiaries of 20 Villages of Dungarpur District of Rajasthan”
Objective	To analyse the socio-economic impact of MGNREGA scheme on the life of beneficiaries of Dungarpur district of Rajasthan
Participants	200 MGNREGA beneficiaries
Intervention	Rural Employment Programme-MGNREGA
Comparison	Nil
Outcome	Income and poverty outcome(Increase in income)
Type of study	Quantitative study
Region/country	South Asia/ India
Author id	Bonnet(2012)
Title	“MGNREGA-Implementation: A Cross- State Comparison”
Objective	The purpose of the report is to provide the MoRD with a study composed of both quantitative analysis and qualitative field research on the underlying reasons behind MGNREGA’s uneven

	performance across two states.
Participants	Rural poor-Quantitative data based on MGNREGS data available on the MGNREGA website, Qualitative data based on field interviews conducted in Delhi, Tamil Nadu, and Uttar Pradesh.
Intervention	Rural employment Programme-MGNREGA
Comparison	Cross country comparison
Outcome	Macro-economic impact(Improved the participation and empowerment of women, Increased wages and livelihood of people, Drastic change in the socio- economic-institutional-civil character of beneficiary people)
Type of study	Quantitative study with economic methods-Panel data regression, Linear regression.
Region/country	South Asia/ India
Author id	Bhowmik (2013)
Title	“MGNREGS in Tripura: A Study on Efficiency & Equity”
Objective	It examined the nature of functioning of the MGNREGS in Tripura with special focus on the issues of equity and efficiency.
Participants	Rural poor, The study uses both secondary and primary data. Secondary data on employment, physical assets and financial involvement were collected from the official website of the programme- nrega.nic.in, while the primary data was collected from a household survey following the Multi-stage random sampling technique.
Intervention	Rural employment programme- MGNREGA
Comparison	Nil

Outcome	Income and poverty outcome (income of the participants has increased which reduced the migration)
Type of study	Quantitative study with economic methods- Regression
Region/country	South Asia/ India
AUTHOR ID	ARGADE(2010)
Title	“A study on national rural employment guarantee scheme in Thane district of Maharashtra”
Objective	To study the profile of the NREGS beneficiaries, study the awareness of the beneficiaries on the activities of NREGS and to assess the direct and indirect changes occurred due to the implementation of NREGS.
Participants	Rural poor
Intervention	Rural employment Programme- NREGS
Comparison	Nil
Outcome	Income and poverty indicators (as there was an increase in income and poverty reduction, social impact as the Programme reduced migration and environmental impact as the Programme lead to betterment in environmental protection.)
Type of study	Quantitative study- Arithmetic Mean, Standard Deviation, Frequency, Percentage and ‘Z’ test.
Region/country	South Asia/ India.

CASH TRANSFER PROGRAMMES

Author id	Ahmed (2014)
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Title	“SAFETY NETS IN BANGLADESH: WHICH FORM OF TRANSFER IS MOST BENEFICIAL? Operational Performance of the Transfer Modality Research Initiative”
Objective	To measure the impact and also the cost-effectiveness of transfer methods on household income, household food security, and child nutrition and to evaluate the process of delivering benefits, such as transfers and nutrition knowledge at the operational level and solicit feedback from programme participants.
Participants	Ultra poor women- Most of the social safety net programs in Bangladesh target women, so the transfers in the T.M.R.I. would be made to women only. So women are considered the programme participants and their families are the beneficiaries.
Intervention	Food for work programme- Transfer Modality Research Initiative.
Comparison	Comparison in terms of availing services- 250 villages were classified into treatment and control groups.
Outcome	Income and poverty indicators-(Reduced Poverty)
Type of study	Quantitative study with Descriptive statistics
Region/country	South Asia/ Bangladesh
Author id	Asfaw(2014)
Title	“Cash transfer programme, productive activities and labour supply: evidence from a randomised experiment in Kenya”
Objective	To study the impact of Kenya’s Cash Transfer for Orphans and Vulnerable Children Programme.
Participants	Vulnerable children and orphans

Intervention	Cash Transfer Programme-The Kenya Cash Transfer Programme for Orphans and Vulnerable Children (CT-OVC
Comparison	Nil
Outcome	Social indicators(evidence of a positive impact of the Programme on consumption-significant impact on the accumulation of productive assets.)
Type of study	Quantitative study- difference in difference, single difference approach.
Region/country	Africa/Kenya.
Author id	Chitolina (2013)
Title	“The impact of the expansion of the Bolsa Família programme on the time allocation of youths and labor supply of adults.”
Objective	The paper evaluates the impacts of expanding Programme Bolsa Família with the creation of the Benefício Variável Jovem
Participants	Families with youths aged 16 to 17 years
Intervention	Cash transfer Programme-Bolsa Família Programme
Comparison	Comparison in terms of availing services
Outcome	Employment outcome
Type of study	Quantitative study with economic methods- DID, Multinomial Logit
Region/country	South America- Brazil
Author id	Drucza(2016)
Title	“Cash Transfers in Nepal: Do They Contribute to Social Inclusion?”

Objective	The article explored the link between five cash transfers delivered and social inclusion in the district of Sarlahi.
Participants	Rural poor
Intervention	Cash transfer programme -
Comparison	Comparison in terms of availing services
Outcome	Income and poverty
Type of study	Qualitative study- A mix of in-depth, open-ended questions and surveys were conducted
Region/country	LMIC from south Asia/ India.
Author id	Hidrobo(2012)
Title	“Cash transfers and domestic violence”
Objective	To investigate how an exogenous increase in a woman's income affects domestic violence
Participants	Women
Intervention	Cash Transfer(social assistance) Program-Bono de Desarrollo
Comparison	Nil
Outcome	Social outcome
Type of study	Quantitative study- Intent to treat analysis using Linear Probability models
Region/country	Latin America/Ecuador
Author id	Soares (2010)

Title	“Impact Evaluation of a Rural Conditional Cash Transfer Programme on Outcomes Beyond Health and Education”
Objective	To evaluate the impact of a conditional cash transfer programme on indicators that are not typically examined: agricultural activity, savings, access to credit, social participation and the possession of identity cards.
Participants	Households
Intervention	Conditional cash transfer programme Tekopora
Comparison	Comparison in terms of Availing Services
Outcome	Social Outcome
Type of study	Quantitative analysis- Propensity score matching (PSM)
Region/country	South America/Caribbean/Paraguay
Author id	Soares (2010)
Title	“Conditional Cash Transfer Programmes And Gender Vulnerabilities: Case Studies Of Brazil, Chile, and Colombia”
Objective	To analyse how Brazilian, Chilean and Colombian conditional cash transfer programmes tackled gendered economic and social vulnerabilities.
Participants	Nil
Intervention	Cash Transfer Programme-Bolsa Família, Chile Solidario and Familias en Acción
Comparison	Inter Country Comparison -Brazil Chile Colombia
Outcome	Social outcome(Provided a stronger gender perspective)

Type of study	Quantitative Analysis
Region/country	South America Brazil, Chile, and Colombia
Author id	Angelucci(2011)
Title	The Demand for Food of Poor Urban Mexican Households: Understanding Policy Impacts Using Structural Models
Objective	to find out whether eligible households' demand for total food and for high-protein food changes in a way consistent with the prediction from the Engel curves estimated using pre-programme consumption
Participants	households
Intervention	Oportunidades
Comparison	2002 food consumption/2004 food consumption
Outcome	Income and poverty outcome(The study concludes that eligible households consume much more food and, in particular, much more high protein food than would be predicted by a standard Engel curve, estimated on data from the same population observed before the beginning of the program. The fact that women start to control asizable proportion of the family income seems to induce a change in the way households allocate total expenditure among different commodities.)
Type of study	Engel curves estimated using pre and post-programme consumption using primary data
Region/country	Mexico
Author id	Attansio(2009)
Title	Food and Cash Transfers: Evidence from Colombia

Objective	To study food Engel curves amongst the poor population targeted by a conditional cash transfer programme in Colombia.
Participants	People living in small towns
Intervention	Familias en accion
Comparison	Nil
Outcome	Income and poverty outcome(The introduction of the Programme led to an increase in total consumption expenditure of about 13.3%)
Type of study	Engel curves estimated using primary data
Region/country	South America/Colombia
Author id	Gitter(2009)
Title	Conditional Cash Transfers, Shocks, and School Enrolment in Nicaragua
Objective	To estimate the impacts of a Nicaraguan cash transfer programme that pays households conditional on school attendance and family visits to health clinics and seminars.
Participants	Households
Intervention	Red de rotection Social
Comparison	Before and after comparison
Outcome	Social outcome(Research concludes that negative shocks can have both positive and negative impacts on school enrolment in developing countries)
Type of study	Primary Quantitative

Region/country	Latin America /Nicaragua
Author id	Miller(2012)
Title	Cash Transfers and Children's Education and Labour among Malawi's Poor
Objective	To examine the short-term impacts of the Malawi Social Cash-Transfer Scheme (SCTS) on child education and labour.
Participants	Households
Intervention	Cash Transfet/Malawi Social Cash Transfer Scheme
Comparison	NA
Outcome	Income and Poverty Outcome
Type of study	Mixed Methods
Region/country	Africa/Malawi
Author id	Behrman (2011)
Title	Are Conditional Cash Transfers Effective in Urban Areas? Evidence from Mexico
Objective	To find short-term (one and two-year) effects of the Mexican Oportunidades CCT programme on urban children/youth. To assess the magnitude of the Oportunidades impacts on a variety of school and work-related outcome measures.
Participants	Urban children and youth with focus on girls and boys 6-20 years old in 2002
Intervention	Oportunidades cash transfer programme

Comparison	Treatment and controls, pre and post
Outcome	Social outcome(School and working behavior of adolescent youth (school attainment, school enrolment, proportions working)
Type of study	Secondary quantitative data
Region/country	Latin America/ Mexico
Author id	Rubalcava (2015)
Title	Impacts of the Oportunidades Program: Investments, Time Preferences, and Public Transfers Paid to Women
Objective	To analyse the effects of the workfare scheme when it is widely and properly implemented
Participants	Rural households and women
Intervention	Oportunidades Program
Comparison	Treatment and controls, baseline in 2002 and second wave in 2005
Outcome	Income and poverty outcome (Ownership of livestock, nutrient intake, budget shares of women)
Type of study	Study based on longitudinal survey data (secondary data) for randomised experiment
Region/country	Latin America/ Mexico
Author id	Nayab(2014)
Title	Effectiveness of Cash Transfer Programmes for Household Welfare in Pakistan: The Case of the Benazir Income Support Programme
Objective	It aims to evaluate the effectiveness of the BISP in sustaining a

	recipient household's welfare in the face of prevailing tough economic conditions
Participants	Poor households
Intervention	Cash transfer Programme
Comparison	NA
Outcome	Social outcome
Type of study	Quantitative secondary
Region/country	South Asia/Pakistan
Author id	Nabi(2013)
Title	Two Social Protection Programs in Pakistan
Objective	Discusses the structure of the two programs, their success at reaching the poor and the monitoring challenges to assess their overall effectiveness.
Participants	Women and vulnerable
Intervention	Cash transfer Programme
Comparison	Intra country comparison
Outcome	Income and poverty outcome
Type of study	Evaluation report
Region/country	South Asia/Pakistan
Author id	Syukri(2010)

Title	Making the Best of all Resources: How Indonesian Household Recipients Use the CCT Allowance
Objective	It explores how the conditional cash transfers recipients households use the CCT funds.
Participants	Chronically poor
Intervention	Cash transfer programmes
Comparison	NA
Outcome	social outcome
Type of study	Qualitative study
Region/country	South Asia/Indonesia
Author id	Attanasio(2010)
Title	Children's Schooling and Work in the Presence of a Conditional Cash Transfer programme in rural Colombia
Objective	It aimed to evaluate the effect of the CCT programme Familias en Acci'on (FA) on children's school and work participation.
Participants	Poorest Households
Intervention	Cash transfer programme
Comparison	Before- After comparison
Outcome	Social outcome
Type of study	Quantitative analysis
Region/country	South America/Colombia

Author id	Ambilikumar(2015)
Title	The Impact of Mahatma Gandhi NREGS in the Economic Condition of Rural Population
Objective	Evaluating the effectiveness of the Mahatma Gandhi NREGS in Alappuzha district of Kerala
Participants	Beneficiaries, Officials and Non- Beneficiaries
Intervention	Conditional cash transfer programme
Comparison	Intra country comparison
Outcome	Income and poverty outcome
Type of study	Quantitative primary data analysis
Region/country	South Asia/India
Author id	Ibrahim(2013)
Title	Combating Poverty towards Actualizing the Millennium Development Goals and Beyond: Do Cash Transfer Programmes Add Up to the Agenda?
Objective	To find evidence of the contribution of the cash transfer programme in LEAP-ing beneficiaries out of poverty by supplementing their income levels as well as improving their livelihoods.
Participants	Urban Poor
Intervention	Cash transfer programme
Comparison	NA
Outcome	Income and poverty outcome

Type of study	Mixed method study
Region/country	Africa/Ghana
Author id	Angelucci Manuela(2009)
Title	Oportunidades: Programme Effect on Consumption, Low Participation, and Methodological Issues
Objective	To study the effect of the urban component of Oportunidades on the consumption of beneficiary households.
Participants	Urban and rural population
Intervention	Cash transfer programme- Oportunidades:
Comparison	Before after comparison, 2002 &2004
Outcome	Income and povertyoutcome
Type of study	Secondary Quantitative study.
Region/country	Regions other than South Asia/ Mexico
Author id	Mitra Sophie(2010)
Title	Disability Cash Transfers in the Context of Poverty and Unemployment: The Case of South Africa
Objective	This paper assesses the program's targeting effectiveness and its effects on labor supply.
Participants	Disabled people
Intervention	Cash transfer Programme- Disability Grant (DG) program

Comparison	Nil
Outcome	Income and poverty outcome
Type of study	Primary Quantitative study.
Region/country	Regions other than South Asia / South Africa
Author id	Thomas(2011)
Title	Essays on ex ante evaluations of cash transfer programs
Objective	It is a thesis which comprises three essays on ex ante evaluation of cash transfer programmes to test the behavioral model reduced from approach proposed by Todd and Wolphin and measure distributional impacts
Participants	Children
Intervention	Cash transfer Programme
Comparison	NA
Outcome	Social outcome
Type of study	Quantitative analysis
Region/country	Africa/Nicaragua
Author id	Van den Berg(2011)
Title	Impact of Public and Private Cash Transfers on Poverty and Inequality: Evidence from Vietnam
Objective	Aims to fill the gaps between public and private transfers and present a relatively complete picture

Participants	Extremely poor
Intervention	Cash transfer programmes
Comparison	NA
Outcome	Social outcome
Type of study	Quantitative analysis
Region/country	Asia/vietnam

3.2 MAPPING OF THE STUDIES FOR CASH TRANSFER PROGRAMMES

S.n.	Studies explain Program	Country	Region	World Bank Classification
1	Keluarga Harapan	Indonesia	East Asia	LMIC
2	Tecopora	Paraguay	Latin America	UMIC
3	Cash transfer	Vietnam	East Asia	LMIC
4	Disability cash transfer	South Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	UMIC
5	Cash transfer	Nepal	South Asia	LIC
6	TMRI	Bangladesh	South Asia	LMIC
7	LEAP	Ghana	Sub-Saharan Africa	LMIC
8	Cash transfer	Kenya	Sub-Saharan Africa	LMIC
9	Cash transfer	Colombia	Latin America	UMIC
10	Cash transfer	Colombia	Latin America	UMIC
11	BISP	Pakistan	South Asia	LMIC
12	BISP	Pakistan	South Asia	LMIC
13	Comparison of 3	Brazil, Chile,	Latin America	Compared UMIC, UIC,

	CTPs	Columbia		UMIC
14	Bolsa familia	Brazil	Latin America	UMIC
15	Bono Solidario	Ecuador	Latin America	UMIC
16	Cash transfer	Malawi	Sub-Saharan Africa	LIC
17	Oportunidades	Mexico	Latin America	UMIC
18	Oportunidades	Mexico	Latin America	UMIC
19	Oportunidades	Mexico	Latin America	UMIC
20	Oportunidades	Mexico	Latin America	UMIC
21	RDPS CCT	Nicaragua	Latin America	LMIC
22	RDPS CCT	Nicaragua	Latin America	LMIC

Region wise Studies:

East Asia= 2, South Asia= 4, Latin America= 12, Sub-Saharan Africa= 4

Programs:

16 different programs

World Bank Classification:

LMICs = 9, UMICs = 11, LICs = 2

3.3 QUALITY ASSESSMENT OF INCLUDED STUDIES

3.3.1. CASH TRANSFER PROGRAMME

Author (Year)	Study title	Study design	Quality scale	Rating	Overall rating
Attanasio (2009)	Food and Cash Transfers: Evidence from Colombia	Quantitative	EPHPP	A=Strong B=Strong C=Strong D=Moderate E=Strong F=NA	Strong
Gitter (2009)	Conditional Cash Transfers, Shocks, and School Enrolment in	Quantitative	EPHPP	A=Strong B=Moderate C=Strong D=Moderate	Strong

Author (Year)	Study title	Study design	Quality scale	Rating	Overall rating
	Nicaragua			E=Strong F=Strong	
Mitra (2010)	Disability Cash Transfers in the Context of Poverty and Unemployment: The Case of South Africa	Quantitative	EPHPP	A=Strong B=Moderate C=Strong D=Moderate E=Strong F=Strong	Strong
Van den Berg (2011)	Impact of Public and Private Cash Transfers on Poverty and Inequality: Evidence from Vietnam	Quantitative	EPHPP	A=Strong B=Moderate C=Strong D=Strong E=Strong F=NA	Strong
Chitolina (2013)	The impact of the expansion of the Bolsa Família programme on the time allocation of youths and labor supply of adults	Quantitative	EPHPP	A=Moderate B=Moderate C=Strong D=NA E=Strong F=Weak	Moderate
Angelucci (2009)	Oportunidades: programme Effect on Consumption, Low Participation, and Methodological Issues	Quantitative	EPHPP	A=Strong B=Moderate C=Weak D=Moderate E=Strong F=Strong	Moderate
Soares (2010)	Impact Evaluation of a Rural Conditional Cash Transfer Programme on Outcomes Beyond Health and Education	Quantitative	EPHPP	A=Strong B=Strong C=Weak D=Weak E=Strong F=NA	Weak
Attanasio (2010)	Children's Schooling and Work in the Presence of a Conditional Cash Transfer programme in Rural Colombia	Quantitative	EPHPP	A=Moderate B=Moderate C=Weak D=Moderate E=Strong F=Weak	Weak
Behrman	Are Conditional Cash	Quantitative	EPHPP	A=Moderate	Weak

Author (Year)	Study title	Study design	Quality scale	Rating	Overall rating
(2012)	Transfers Effective in Urban Areas? Evidence from Mexico			B=Weak C=Strong D=Moderate E=Weak F=Weak	
Hidrobo (2012)	Cash transfers and domestic violence	Quantitative	EPHPP	A=Strong B=Moderate C=Weak D=Weak E=Strong F=Weak	Weak
Thomas (2011)	Essays on ex ante evaluations of cash transfer programs	Quantitative	EPHPP	A=Moderate B=Strong C=Moderate D=Moderate E=Weak F=Weak	Weak
Angelucci (2011)	The Demand for Food of Poor Urban Mexican Households: Understanding Policy Impacts Using Structural Models	Quantitative	EPHPP	A=Strong B=Moderate C=Weak D=Moderate E=Strong F=Weak	Weak
Rubalcava (2015)	Impacts of the Oportunidades Program: Investments, Time Preferences, and Public Transfers Paid to Women	Cluster randomised controlled study	EPOC	Unclear Unclear Low risk Low risk Unclear Unclear Low risk Unclear Unclear	3 Low risk 6 Unclear
Asfaw (2014)	Cash transfer programme, productive activities and labour supply: evidence from a randomised experiment in Kenya	Randomised experiment	EPOC	Unclear High risk Low risk High risk Unclear Unclear Low risk Low risk	3 Low risk 2 High risk 4 Unclear

Author (Year)	Study title	Study design	Quality scale	Rating	Overall rating
				Unclear	
Miller (2012)	Cash Transfers and Children's Education and Labour among Malawi's Poor	Randomised community trial	EPOC	Unclear High risk Low risk Low risk Unclear High risk Unclear Low risk Unclear	3 Low risk 2 High risk 4 Unclear
Ibrahim (2014)	Combating Poverty towards Actualizing the Millennium Development Goals and Beyond: Do Cash Transfer Programmes Add Up to the Agenda?	Mixed Methods study	MMAT	Qualitative= ** Quantitative= *** Mixed methods= **	Total *s= 7 Rating= 50% (**)
Ahmed (2014)	Safety nets in Bangladesh: which form of transfer is most beneficial? Operational Performance of the Transfer Modality Research Initiative	Mixed Methods study	MMAT	Qualitative= *** Quantitative= *** Mixed methods= **	Total *s= 8 Rating= 75% (***)
Drucza (2016)	Cash Transfers in Nepal: Do They Contribute to Social Inclusion?	Mixed Methods study	MMAT	Qualitative= *** Quantitative= *** Mixed methods= ***	Total *s= 9 Rating= 75% (***)
Syukri (2010)	Making the best of all resources: How Indonesian Household recipients use the CCT allowance	Qualitative	CASP	1=Yes 2=Yes 3=Yes 4=No 5=Can't tell 6=Can't tell 7=No 8=Can't tell	4 yes's 2 no's and 3 can't tell Result is valid

Author (Year)	Study title	Study design	Quality scale	Rating	Overall rating
				9=Yes	

3.3.2. RURAL EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMME

Author & Year	Study Title	Study Design	Quality Scale	Rating	Overall Rating
Dilip(2013)	The national employment guarantee scheme and inequities in household spending on food and non-food determinants of health in rural India	Quantitative	EPHPP	A= Strong B= Moderate C= Strong D= Strong E= Strong F= Moderate	Strong
Kumar Pradumana (2013)	Household Consumption Pattern and Nutritional Security among Poor Rural Households: Impact of MGNREGA	Quantitative	EPHPP	A= Strong B= Moderate C= Strong D= NA E= Strong F= Strong	Strong
Farzana Afridi (2012)	Female Labour-Force Participation and Child Education in India: The Effect of the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme	Quantitative	EPHPP	A= Moderate B= Moderate C= NA D= NA E= Moderate F= Moderate	Strong
Konch Upen (2013)	Women Empowerment through Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) in India with Special Reference to Assam	Quantitative	EPHPP	A= Strong B= Moderate C= Strong D= Strong E= Strong F= Strong	Strong
Narayanam	Rural Employment	Quantitative	EPHPP	A= Strong	Strong

oorthy (2013)	Scheme and Agricultural Wage Rate Nexus: An Analysis across States	e		B= Moderate C= Strong D= Strong E= Strong F= Strong	
Padma K (2015)	Performance of Mgnrega in Andhra Pradesh	Quantitative	EPHPP	A= Strong B= Moderate C= Strong D= Strong E= Strong F= Strong	Strong
Ahmad (2010)	Mgnrega: Its Drawbacks in J&K	Quantitative	EPHPP	A= Moderate B= NA C= Weak D= Moderate E= Moderate F= Moderate	Moderate
Amaral (2009)	Employment Programmes for the Poor and Female Empowerment: The Effect of NREGS on Gender-Based Violence in India	Quantitative	EPHPP	A= Strong B= Moderate C= Weak D= Strong E= Strong F= Moderate	Moderate
Ambilikumar(2015)	Mahatma Gandhi NREGS: Towards Embracing Financial Inclusion	Quantitative	EPHPP	A= Strong B= Strong C= Strong D= Weak E= Strong F= Strong	Moderate
Das Upasak (2015)	Can the Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme Reduce Short term Migration: Evidence from West Bengal, India	Quantitative	EPHPP	A=Strong B=Strong C=Strong D=Weak E=Strong F=Strong	Moderate
Komal (2013)	Problems of Women Labour under Mgnregs-A Comparative Study	Quantitative	EPHPP	A= Moderate B= Moderate C= Strong D= Weak	Moderate

	with Special Reference to Women Labour in Agriculture			E= Strong F= NA	
Kaushal (2016)	A Study of Women Participation in MGNREGA in Himachal Pradesh	Quantitative	EPHPP	A= Strong B= Moderate C= Strong D= Strong E= Strong F= Weak	Moderate
Kumar (2015)	Income and Employment Generation through MGNREG Scheme in Haryana	Quantitative	EPHPP	A= Strong B= Strong C= Strong D=Weak E= Strong F= Strong	Moderate
Selva (2011)	Impact of Rural Development Scheme on Availability of Agricultural Labour — A Study of Dairy Farmers in Thanjavur District of Tamil Nadu	Quantitative	EPHPP	A= Strong B= Strong C= Strong D=Weak E= Strong F= Strong	Moderate
Gnana (2015)	Rural Manpower Utilization in MGNREGS in Dindigul District of Tamilnadu	Quantitative	EPHPP	A= Strong B= Weak C= Strong D= Strong E= Strong F= Strong	Moderate
Shamika (2015)	Workfare as an Effective Way to Fight Poverty: The Case of India's NREGS	Quantitative	EPHPP	A= Strong B= Moderate C= Strong D= Weak E= Strong F= Strong	Moderate
Sarkar (2011)	Impact of MGNREGA on Reducing Rural Poverty and Improving Socio-economic Status of	Quantitative	EPHPP	A= Moderate B= Weak C= NA D= NA E= Moderate F= Moderate	Moderate

	Rural Poor: A Study in Burdwan District of West Bengal				
Kala (2015)	India's Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) : Wages, Reservation Wages and Programme Participation in Chitradurga District of Karnataka	Quantitative	EPHPP	A= Strong B= Moderate C= Weak D= Moderate E= Strong F= NA	Moderate
Sahoo (2013)	MGNREGA and Financial Inclusion – An Inter-District Analysis of Odisha	Quantitative	EPHPP	A= Strong B= Moderate C= Weak D= Moderate E= Strong F= Strong	Moderate
Pamecha(2015)	Socio-Economic Impact of Mgnrega - A Study Undertaken among Beneficiaries of 20 Villages of Dungarpur District of Rajasthan	Quantitative	EPHPP	A= Moderate B= Moderate C= Strong D= Moderate E= Strong F= Weak	Moderate
Bonner (2012)	MGNREGA-Implementation: A Cross- State Comparison	Quantitative	EPHPP	A= Moderate B= Moderate C= Moderate D= Moderate E= Moderate F= Weak	Moderate
Bhowmik (2013)	MGNREGS in Tripura: A Study on Efficiency & Equity	Quantitative	EPHPP	A= Strong B= Moderate C=Weak D= Moderate E= Strong F= Moderate	Moderate
Argade (2010)	A study on national rural employment	Quantitative	EPHPP	A= Strong B= Moderate	Moderate

	guarantee scheme in Thane district of Maharashtra			C= Weak D= Moderate E= Strong F= Moderate	
Liu(2013)	Guaranteed Employment & The Poor The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme	Quantitative	EPHPP	A= Moderate B= Weak C= NA D= NA E= Weak F= Moderate	Weak
Soares (2010)	WELFARE & POVERTY IMPACTS The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme	Quantitative	EPHPP	A= Moderate B= Weak C= NA D= NA E= Weak F= Moderate	Weak
Ahmed (2015)	Constraints of MGNREGA as a Transformative Social Protection Policy: An Empirical Study in Assam	Quantitative	EPHPP	A= Strong B= Strong C= Weak D= Weak E= Strong F= Strong	Weak
Ambilikumar (2015)	The Impact of Mahatma Gandhi NREGS in the Economic Condition of Rural Population	Quantitative	EPHPP	A= Moderate B= Weak C= Moderate D= Moderate E= Strong F= Weak	Weak
Bhat (2016)	Impact of MGNREGA and Women's Participation	Quantitative	EPHPP	A= Strong B= Moderate C= Weak D= Weak E= Strong F= NA	Weak
Bhupal (2012)	Indian Experience of Sustainable and Inclusive Economic Growth--An Evaluation of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment	Quantitative	EPHPP	A= Moderate B= Weak C= Weak D= Moderate E= Strong F= Weak	Weak

	Guarantee Scheme				
Bose (2013)	Raising Consumption through India's National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme	Quantitative	EPHPP	A= Strong B= Moderate C= Weak D= Strong E= Strong F= Weak	Weak
Chauhan (2013)	NREGA and Rural Poverty: A Case Study of Nilokheri Block in Haryana Province	Quantitative	EPHPP	A= Strong B= Strong C= Weak D= Weak E= Strong F= NA	Weak
Narayan (2014)	Employment Guarantee for Women in India Evidence on Participation and Rationing in the MGNREGA from the National Sample Survey	Quantitative	EPHPP	A= Strong B= Weak C= Weak D= Moderate E= Strong F= Strong	Weak
Das (2015)	Does Political Activism and Affiliation Affect Allocation of Benefits in the Rural Employment Guarantee Program: Evidence from West Bengal, India	Quantitative	EPHPP	A= Strong B= Weak C= Weak D= Weak E= Strong F= NA	Weak
Devi (2011)	Employment, Income and Labour Supply Decision of Rural Households: An Economic Analysis of MGNREGS in Tamil Nadu	Quantitative	EPHPP	A= Strong B= Moderate C= Strong D= Weak E= Strong F= Weak	Weak
Jha (2011)	Social Safety Nets and Nutrient Deprivation: An	Quantitative	EPHPP	A= Moderate B= Weak C= Weak	Weak

	Analysis of the National Rural Employment Guarantee programme and the Public Distribution System in India			D= Strong E= Weak F= Weak	
Jha (2012)	Net Transfer Benefits under India's Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme	Quantitative	EPHPP	A= Moderate B= Weak C= Weak D= Strong E= Weak F= Weak	Weak
Kareemulla (2012)	Impact of NREGS on Rural Livelihoods and Agricultural Capital Formation	Quantitative	EPHPP	A= Strong B= Strong C= Weak D= Weak E= Strong F= Strong	Weak
Macwan (2015)	Impact of MNREGA in Tribal Area: A Study in Dahod District of Gujarat	Quantitative	EPHPP	A= Strong B= Weak C= Strong D= Weak E= Strong F= Strong	Weak
Mahajan (2015)	Farm Wages and Public Works: How Robust Are the Impacts of the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme?	Quantitative	EPHPP	A= Moderate B= Weak C= Moderate D= Moderate E= Strong F= Weak	Weak
Maitra (2011)	A Quantitative Analysis of Employment Guarantee Programmes with an Application to Rural India	Quantitative	EPHPP	A= Weak B= Weak C= Weak D= Moderate E= Strong F= Weak	Weak
Mocan (2016)	Analyzing the impact of the	Quantitative	EPHPP	A= Strong B= Weak	Weak

	world's largest public works project on crime			C= Weak D= Strong E= Strong F= Weak	
Nayab (2014)	Effectiveness of Cash Transfer Programmes for Household Welfare in Pakistan: The Case of the Benazir Income Support Programme	Quantitative	EPHPP	A= Moderate B= Weak C= Weak D= Moderate E= Strong F= Weak	Weak
Nayak (2012)	What Motivates to Participate in an Employment Guarantee Programme in India? A Logit Model Analysis	Quantitative	EPHPP	A= Moderate B= Weak C= Weak D= Moderate E= Weak F= Weak	Weak
Parida (2015)	MGNREGS, Rural Employment and Distress Migration: A study in Odisha	Quantitative	EPHPP	A= Strong B= Weak C= Weak D= Strong E= Strong F= NA	Weak
Puthukkeril (2015)	Impact of Mgnregs on Income Generation: A Study of Women Workers in Chengannur, Kerala	Quantitative	EPHPP	A= Moderate B= Weak C= NA D= NA E= Weak F=Moderate	Weak
Sahoo Minati (2014)	Impact of MGNREGA on Women Empowerment-A Case Study of Cuttack District in Odisha	Quantitative	EPHPP	A= Moderate B= Weak C= Weak D= NA E= Weak F= Moderate	Weak
Sharma (2015)	Impact of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment	Quantitative	EPHPP	A= Moderate B= Weak C= NA D= NA	Weak

	Guarantee Act on Socio-Economy Development of Hadoti Region in the State of Rajasthan			E= Weak F= Moderate	
Singh (2013)	MGNREGA: A Boon to Rural Women in Himachal Pradesh	Quantitative	EPHPP	A= Strong B= Weak C= Strong D= Weak E= Strong F= Strong	Weak
Bitu (2015)	An Evaluation of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act in the State of Sikkim: Its Impacts and Challenges	Quantitative	EPHPP	A= Moderate B= Weak C= NA D= NA E= Weak F= Moderate	Weak
Swain (2015)	Impact of MNREGA on Employment of Disadvantaged Groups, Wage Rates and Migration in Rajasthan	Quantitative	EPHPP	A= Strong B= Weak C= NA D= NA E= Weak F= NA	Weak
Thomas (2011)	Essays on ex ante evaluations of cash transfer programs	Quantitative	EPHPP	A= Moderate B= Strong C= Moderate D= Moderate E= Weak F= Weak	Weak
Vanitha (2011)	An Economic Analysis of MGNREG Programme in Mysore District of Karnataka	Quantitative	EPHPP	A= Weak B= Weak C= NA D= NA E= Weak F= Moderate	Weak
Vatsa (2006)	Employment Guarantee Scheme in Maharashtra: Its Impact on	Quantitative	EPHPP	A= Strong B= Weak C= Weak D= Moderate	Weak

	Drought, Poverty and Vulnerability			E= Strong F= Weak	
Liu (2013)	WELFARE & POVERTY IMPACTS The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme	Quantitative	EPHPP	A= Moderate B= Weak C= NA D= NA E= Weak F= Moderate	Weak
Velmurugan (2015)	A Study on the Impact of MGNREGS on the Farming in Thirumaur Block, Ariyalur District, Tamil Nadu	Quantitative	EPHPP	A= Weak B= Weak C= NA D= NA E= Weak F= Moderate	Weak
Xavier (2015)	Impact of MGNREGA on Women Empowerment with Special Reference to Kalakkanmoi Panchayat in Sivgangai District, Tamil Nadu	Quantitative	EPHPP	A= Moderate B= Weak C= NA D= NA E= Weak F= Moderate	Weak
Banerjee (2014)	Can E-Governance Reduce Capture of Public Programmes? Experimental Evidence from India's Employment Guarantee Scheme	Mixed Methods	MMAT	Qualitative= 2* Quantitative =2* MM=1*	Total *s=5 Rating= 50%(**)
Camfeild (2012)	From Policy to Implementation: An In-depth Exploration of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme in Andhra Pradesh	Mixed Methods	MMAT	Qualitative= 3* Quantitative =3* MM=2*	Total *s=8 Rating= 75%(***)
Chakrabort	MGNREGA policy	Mixed	MMAT	Qualitative=	Total

y (2014)	and application	Methods		3* Quantitative =3* MM=2*	*s=8 Rating= 75%(***))
Bohra (2014)	MGNREGA as a Tool for Rural Development	Mixed Methods	MMAT	Qualitative=3* Quantitative=3* MM=2*	Total *s=8 Rating=75%(***))
Priyadarshini (2014)	Household Livelihood Security in Tamil Nadu: Role of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme	Mixed Methods	MMAT	Qualitative=3* Quantitative=3* MM=2*	Total *s=8 Rating=75%(***))
Thadathil (2011)	Impact of MGNREGS on Labour Supply in the Agriculture Sector of Wayanad District, Kerala	Mixed Methods	MMAT	Qualitative=4* Quantitative=3* MM=2*	Total *s=9 Rating=75%(***))
Nair (2013)	Effect of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) on Malnutrition of Infants in Rajasthan, India: A Mixed Methods Study	Mixed Methods	MMAT	Qualitative=2* Quantitative=4* MM=3*	Total *s=9 Rating=75%(***))
Bhattacharya (2013)	Space and culture, India A Mirage or a Rural Life Line? Analysing the impact of Mahatma Gandhi Rural Employment	Qualitative	CASP	1=Yes 2=Yes 3=Yes 4=Yes 5=Yes 6=Can't tell 7=No	Total *s=7 Valid

	Guarantee Act on Women Beneficiaries of Assam			8=Yes 9=Yes	
Njoh (2003)	The role of community participation in public works projects in LDCs - The case of the Bonadikombo, Limbe (Cameroon) self-help water supply project	Qualitative	CASP	1=Yes 2=Yes 3=Yes 4=No 5=No 6=Can't tell 7=No 8=Yes 9=Yes	Total *s=4 Valid

3.4 STUDIES FOR EFFECTIVENESS OF PWPS IN LOCAL ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION FOR RURAL EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMMES

Programme / intervention	Outcome /indicator	Findings	Author ID
MGNREGS-India	Income and poverty outcome/Food and nutrition	Increased energy/protein intake	Liu (2013), Kumar (2013), Jha(2011)
		Increased consumption	Liu(2013),Pradumana(2013),Xavier(2014),Bose(2013)Thomas(2012)
		Dietary pattern has changed	Pradumana(2013)
		Increased food security	Liu(2013),Sharma(2015),Bhupal(2012),Kareemulla(2010),Ravi Shamika(2015),Swai

			n(2015),Macwan(2014)
		Poverty reduction	Kumar(2013),Kumar(2015),Chauhan(2013),Nair(2013),Vatsa(2006)
Cash transfer programmes	Income and poverty outcome/Food and nutrition	Increased consumption	Soares(2010),Asfaw(2014),Angelucci Manuela(2009),Attansio(2009),Angelucci(2011)
		Improved nutritional status	Muazu(2014),Syukri(2010)
		Reduction in poverty	Miller(2010),Berg(2012)
MGNREGS-India	Social outcome/People empowerment	Welfare has increased	Liu(2013),Maitra(2001)
		increases in the share of expenditure towards education	Afridi (2016), Camfield (2012),Thomas(2012)
		Equal wages to men and women, increased right to demand wages and bargaining power, Reservation wages	Bhat(2016),Priyadharshini(2014),Sridharkala(2016)
		Increased self-confidence and self-worth among women. Self-insurance	Bhat(2016),Priyadharshini(2014),Thadathil(2012),Maitra(2001)
		Increased personal and financial security of family	Argade(2010)
		Reduced sexual harassment	Amaral(2015)

		Reduction in Migration	Das(2015),Kareemulla(2010),Macwan(2014)
		Reduced wasting and underweight infants	Nair(2013)
		Protection against extreme poverty	Swain(2015)
		Impact on social protection, livelihood security and democratic governance	Kaushal(2016)
Cash transfer programmes	Social outcome/People empowerment	Improved relationship with the community as well as family	Ahmed(2014)
		Decreasing dropout rates all over the nation & increased school attendance	Soars(2010),Chitolina(2013), Thomas(2011),Attansio(2010),Behrman(2011),Gitter(2008),Miller(2012),Syukri(2010)
		Labour intensity has reduced and social asset has been created	Asfaw(2014)
		Increased access to information	Drucza(2016)
		Welfare increase & social empowerment	Nabi(2013),Nayab(2014),Syukri(2010)
MGNREGS-India	Social outcome/Women empowerment	Higher female participation as compared to males	Liu(2013), Amaral(2015),Swain(2015),Narayanansudha(2014)

	nt	Improved women's position in household decision making /purchasing power	Afridi(2016), Singh Randhawa(2013),
		Increased saving habits among rural women	Konch(2013),Kumar(2015), Singh Randhawa(2013)
		Increased wage rate & income	Narayanamoorthy(2013),Sharma(2015),Xavier(2014),Singh Randhawa(2013)
		Women empowerment	Sahoo(2014),Sharma(2015),Thadathil(2012),Bhattacharya(2013),Macwan(2014)
		Socially empowerment	Sridhar Kala(2016),Vanitha(2011), Bhattacharya(2013)
		Financial empowerment	Argade(2010),Sahoo(2013)
		Gender equality	Amaral(2015)
		Priority group in efficient states	Singh(2016)
Cash transfer programmes	Social outcome/Women empowerment	Women participation has increased	Asfaw(2014)
		Reduced domestic violence by partner	Hidrobo(2012)
		Enable women to control a sizable proportion of the HH income	Angelucci(2011)

MGNREGA-India	Social outcome/Economic empowerment	Reduced inequality in food expenditure	Dilip(2013)
		Income has increased	Pradumana(2013),Konch(2013),Alexon(2013),Parida(2015),Swain(2015),Macwan(2014)
		Increase in per annum wages	Narayanamoorthy(2013),Sarkar(2011),Thadathil(2012),Vanitha(2011),Argade(2010),
		Financial inclusion	Priyadarshini(2014),kumar (2015)
		Important source of income	Subba(2015),Novotny(2013),
		Strengthen the family's economic position	Camfield(2012)
		Savings increased	Camfield(2012),Ravi Shamika(2015)
		Increased wage rate	Devi(2011),Bose(2013),Bhupal(2012),Maitra(2001)
		Financial stability	Amaral(2015),Navotny(2013)
Cash transfer programmes	Social outcome/Economic empowerment	Increase in income	Attansio(2009),Miller(2012),Rubalcava(2015),Berg(2012),Angelucci(2011),
		No impact on average earnings	Behrman(2011)

		Economic condition has increased	Syukri(2010)
		Manage to reach HH who tend to be poorer, have more children and a higher unemployment rate	Mitra Sophie(2010)
MGNREGA-India	Employment outcome/employment	Increased availability of jobs	Dilip(2013),Chakraborty(2014),Argade(2010),
		Increased employment	Kumar Rakesh(2014),Selva(2011),Sahoo(2014),Pamecha(2015),Kumar(2013),Bhupal(2012),Malangmeih(2014),Swain(2015),Macwan(2014),Narayanan Sudha(2014)
		Increased average per person employment	Vanitha(2011)
		Wage rate change in the private employment	Mahajan(2015)

3.5 STUDIES FOR FACTORS IMPROVING OR REDUCING THE EFFICACY OF PWPS IN LOCAL ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION FOR RURAL EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMMES

Programme/ intervention	Indicator	Factors(improving)	Author Id
Mgnregs-India	Administrative efficiency	Grievance redressal	Thadathil(2012)
		Dealing with banks helped to improve awareness about different services offered by banks	Ambilikumar(2015)

Cash transfer Programme	Administrative efficiency	Credible relationship with government	Ahmed(2014)
		Flexible and functional grievance mechanism	Drucza(2016)
Mgnregs-India	Off-seasonal employment	Source of additional employment	Thadathil(2012)
		Increase in off-seasonal employment	Devi(2011),Mocan(2016)
		Crop insurance irrespective of weather	Camfield(2016)
Mgnregs-India	Increased women participation	Increased women's employment	Konch(2013)
		Women's participation is high	Gnana(2015)
Programme/ intervention	Outcome indicator	Factors(Reducing)	Author Id
Mgnregs-India	Corruption	Delayed payment,bribes,private employers pay less, manipulations in attendance role	Bohra(2014)
		Job card not issued on time	Ahmed(2015)
		Corruption	Jha Raghbendra(2012),Macwan(2014)

Mgnregs-India	Financial mismanagement	Lack of payment and supervision of workers	Camfield(2016)
		Delayed payment of wages	Ahmed(2015),Macwan(2014)
		Low fraction of wages due are paid	Jha Raghbendra(2012)
		Leakages of public funds	Banerjee(2014)
Mgnregs-India	Knowledge / awareness of Programme	Lack of information of Programme	Kumar Rakesh(2014),Narayanan Sudha(2014) Jha Raghbendra(2012), Ahmed(2015)
		Illiteracy and lack of control over administrative power with workers	Camfield(2016), Macwan(2014)
Mgnregs-India	Work site facilities	Lack of facilities for infant care and feeding	Komal(2014)
		Unavailability of medical facility	Camfield(2016)
		Absence of worksite facilities	Ahmed (2015),Macwan(2014)
		Political instability, lack of efficiency at panchayath level officials, limited existence of Gram panchayath, shifting of focus from Labour intensive to capital intensive projects ,	Ahmed (2012)

		Distance to worksites	Jha Raghendra (2012)
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3.6 STUDIES FOR COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

Programme / intervention	Outcome /indicator	Findings	Author ID
Mgnregs-India	Social outcome /social cohesion and participation	Increased social participation in Grama Sabha meeting & social cohesion	Priyadarshini(2014),Gnana(2015),Camfield(2016),Bhowmik(2013)
		Increased consumption	Bose(2013)
		Strengthened democracy	Argade(2010)
	Social outcome/social security	Reduced migration	Velmurugan(2015),priyadarshini(2014),Padma(2015),Gnana(2015),Maheswari(2011),Camfield(2016),Devi(2011),Argade(2010),Pamecha(2015),Sharma(2015),Macwan(2014)

3.7 SCOPING REPORT (STAGE 1)

- We have included total of 264 studies from scoping results for stage 1 and the same are eligible for stage 2.
- All the 264 studies had the component of effectiveness of Public works programmes.
- Out of 264 included papers in the scoping exercise 208 were research based papers which employed Quantitative (144), Qualitative (53) and mixed methods (11) also 56 review papers were found to be included. Most of the studies were Journal Articles (228) and 25 working papers.

- We have found 2 studies from Nepal after full text screening and 161 studies conducted consisted the PWP component that were specific to LMIC's of South Asia region.
- The highest beneficial public works programme providing the direct employment to the rural poor were found to be MGNREGS (evidenced by 112 studies) and the majority of the beneficiaries from the PWP were the rural poor (129).
- Other public works programmes were the Safety net programmes (13 Papers), Review of multiple programmes (25 papers) and other programmes were the Urban Employment Program, Food for Works Program, Cash Transfer Programme, Active Labour Market Programme, Skill Development Programme. Other Programmes which Provide Direct Employment Programmes, Creating Public Infrastructure, Pension Schemes with PWP Component, Insurance Schemes with PWP Component, Health Schemes with PWP Component, Education schemes with a PWP component and Multicomponent interventions.
- The team would focus on these four interventions for the second stage programmes creating public infrastructure, conditional cash transfer, food for work and rural employment programmes
- The stage 1 results give enough scope to answer our research questions. Hence, the team decided not to change the research questions.
- The scoping review evaluated the outcomes of various PWP interventions. The outcomes were under the broad categories of Income and Poverty Indicators, Employment Indicators, Macroeconomic Outcomes, Social Outcomes, Environmental Outcomes, Other Economic Outcomes, Other Non-Economic Outcomes and Review with Economic and Non-Economic Outcomes. Among these classified categories, income and poverty indicators were in majority (64), followed by other outcomes.
- Contextualization of evidence from LMICS to be carried out for South Asia and Nepal using Ecological framework.

ABBREVIATIONS

AGMs:	Advisory group members
CASP:	Critical Appraisal Skills Programme
CCT:	Conditional Cash transfers

CT:	Cash transfers
DFID:	Department for International Development, UK
EPPI-Centre:	Evidence for Policy and Practice Information and Co-ordinating Centre, UK
EPOC:	Effective Practice and Organisation of Care
EPHPP:	Effective Public Health Practice Project
GP:	Gram panchayat
HDI:	Human Development Index
LMICs:	Low and Middle Income Countries
LIC:	Low Income Countries
MGNREGS/ A:	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme/ Act
MMAT:	Mixed Methods Appraisal Tool
MPI:	Multidimensional Poverty Index
NGOs:	Non-Governmental Organizations
NIH:	National Institutes of Health
NSSO:	National sample survey organization
PICOs:	Populations, Interventions, Comparison and Outcomes
PRISMA:	Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analysis
PwC:	PricewaterhouseCoopers Pvt. Ltd.
PWP:	Public Works Programme
PWPs:	Public Works Programmes
RCT:	Randomised Control Trial
SC:	Scheduled caste
ST:	Scheduled tribe
SDGs:	Sustainable Development Goals
TMRI:	Transfer Modality Research Initiative
WTO:	World Trade Organization
UMIC:	Upper middle income countries