



What is the evidence on the impact of employment creation on stability and poverty reduction in fragile states

A systematic review

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May 2013

Acknowledgements

Thanks to Francesca Booker, Elizabeth Molinari and also Shaheen Akter for their research inputs, Dr Chris Coles for his technical guidance, Jenny Morgan for editorial assistance and Alice Lemaitre for her work on information technology. Thanks to also to DFID staff for inputs on the key documentation for review. We are also grateful to Maxime Gasteen and reviewers at 3IE and EPPI for comments on the protocol, to Kelly Dickson, Nicola Crissell, Rachel Slater and Rachel Blackman for their valuable comments on an earlier draft of this paper, and to Jeff Brunton, Kelly Dickson and Claire Stanesfield for their assistance with EPPI reviewer. We also thank DFID for commissioning and financing this study under the first phase of their Systematic Review programme.

Note: This review was conducted in June-July 2010, and includes only literature published prior to this date.

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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.

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Abbreviations

ACF	Action Contre le Faim
CPIA	Country Policy and Institutional Assessments (World Bank)
CORC	Chronic Poverty Research Centre
CSocD	UN Commission for Social Development
DAC	Development Assistance Committee (OECD)
DDR	Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration
DID	Difference-in-difference
DfID	Department for International Development (DfID)
ECOSOC	UN Economic and Social Council
EPPI-Centre	Evidence for Policy and Practice Information and Co-ordinating Centre
FSI	Failed States Index
GSDRC	Governance and Social Development Resource Centre
GTZ/GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft fuer Technische Zusammenarbeit
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
IEF	Independent Evaluation Group (World Bank)
IFPRI	International Food Policy Research Institute
ILO	International Labour Organisation
INGO	International Non-Governmental Organisation
MENA	Middle East and North Africa
NEEP	National Emergency Employment Programme (Afghanistan)
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
ODI	Overseas Development Institute
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-Operation and Development
OECD-DAC	Organisation for Economic Co-Operation and Development – Development Assistance Committee
PCEIR	Post-Conflict Employment Creation, Income Generation and Reintegration
PDM	Post distribution monitoring
PSM	Propensity score matching
PWP	Public Works Programme
SSRN	Social Science Research Network
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDESA	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
WDR	World Development Report
YEEP	Youth Employment and Empowerment Programme (Sierra Leone)

Executive summary

This systematic review identifies and synthesizes the current literature on the evidence of the impacts of employment creation on stability and poverty in fragile states. The review assesses the empirical evidence available, in terms of content and quality, and identifies critical research gaps, proposing priority areas for future research in this area.

A systematic review protocol was applied to literature relating to the impacts of employment creation in fragile states on (i) stability and (ii) poverty reduction. Using consistent search strings, searches in 13 databases and five publisher platforms resulted in 46,177 'hits', and the identification of 9,558 articles for consideration in the review. Searches of 20 websites and journals, together with the bibliographies of seminal documents and key informant interviews resulted in an additional 154 studies being identified for assessment. By restricting inclusion to studies providing primary quantitative or qualitative evidence on the impacts of job creation on stability and poverty, based on documented analytical methods, the final number of studies included in the review was reduced to only seven.

An initial engagement with the literature suggested that three broad categories of 'employment creation' could be identified; emergency employment creation, long-term employment creation through enabling macro-policies, and self-employment. However, a lack of evidence on the impacts of long-term employment creation and self-employment meant that the documents included in the final analysis were limited to analyses of programmes offering emergency employment, and for this reason the impacts identified are primarily micro-economic impacts on household level income poverty and food security, rather than impacts on aggregate poverty, or stability. This limitation in the evidence base is largely due to the inherent difficulties of assessing the impact of large-scale employment creation programmes in fragile states, where longitudinal survey data are unlikely to be available – only one included study made use of longitudinal data – and the fact that causality and attribution are difficult to assess in such programmes generally.

Of the seven studies included in the review, only one examined impacts on stability, reflecting the scarcity of empirical research into this question, in part due to methodological problems in quantifying 'stability' as a dependent variable.

An analysis of the literature on employment in fragile states indicates a theoretical rather than empirical bias, with many studies and policy documents being based on the assumption that employment creation will promote poverty reduction and stability (for example the UN [United Nations] Post-Conflict Employment Creation, Income Generation and Reintegration (PCEIR) policy document (ILO 2009) and the 2011 World Development Report (WDR) (World Bank 2011). These assumptions are largely based on the mainstream development literature which identifies employment as a central determinant of the nexus between growth and poverty reduction (see for example Islam 2004). There are numerous empirical studies which decompose the key determinants of poverty reduction in non-fragile states, and employment is consistently identified as a major factor in a range of different country contexts (see for example Leibbrandt and Woolard [2001] in relation to South Africa), but similar studies were not identified in fragile states.

The fragile states literature also highlights the relationship between unemployment and instability, adopting a range of techniques including political economy, institutional analysis and econometric approaches (see for example Collier et al. 2006) to argue that unemployment is a driver of instability. However, there is not a commensurate literature offering an evidence base on the impact of employment creation on stability, the question explored in this review, possibly due to the indirect nature of the effect and attributional problems in contexts where data are scarce and research opportunities constrained. As with poverty, the policy developed in this area is primarily intuitive (e.g. the UN PCEIR, ILO [2009]), and based on the assumption that if unemployment contributes to instability, then employment creation will promote stability.

The importance of the quality and distribution of employment in determining its impact on poverty is reflected in some of the theoretical literature on employment and fragile states (e.g. De Vries and Specker 2009), which highlights the importance of the accessibility of jobs by the poor, and the sectors in which employment is provided. Similarly research from Afghanistan and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (World Bank [2005] and Iyenda [2005], respectively) echoes findings in the non-fragile labour market literature which argue that 'adverse incorporation' into the labour market, for example through informal sector micro-enterprise activity or unregulated formal sector employment, can exacerbate poverty and instability (Du Toit 2004, Wood 1999). However, there is not a body of literature offering primary empirical evidence on these issues in fragile states.

Only seven studies meeting the inclusion criteria (providing primary evidence on the impact of employment creation on poverty or stability) were identified through the systematic review process. These studies all concerned programmes which directly created short-term/emergency employment, six examining the impact on poverty, and one on stability. These studies adopted a range of quantitative and qualitative methodologies. No studies were identified providing empirical evidence on the impact of job creation resulting from either enabling macro-policies, or interventions to promote self-employment. The extremely limited number of studies meeting the inclusion criteria, the inconsistent methodologies adopted, and the diversity of contexts, interventions and outcomes precluded an aggregative synthesis (including a statistical meta-analysis).

Despite the centrality of employment creation as an instrument to promote stability in the fragile states policy discourse, no robust qualitative or quantitative evidence was found to illustrate this relationship in the literature. Currently there is not a strong evidence base from which to assess the efficacy of direct employment, enabling macro-policies, or the promotion of self-employment on stability. This absence of evidence is generally acknowledged within the policy community.

The key conclusion drawn in the systematic review is that;

- There is a significant research gap in terms of studies providing empirical evidence on the impacts of employment creation interventions on poverty and stability in fragile states.

In the light of this finding the primary recommendation arising is;

- There is a need to develop a future research agenda which adopts robust qualitative and quantitative methodologies to assess the impact of different types of employment creation programmes and the extent to which they can contribute to the outcomes anticipated by programmers and policy-makers (as articulated for example in the UN PCEIR policy document and the 2011 WDR).

A series of more detailed recommendations also arise from the systematic review process regarding the future research agenda;

- There is a need to disaggregate the term 'fragile states' in the literature to promote analytical coherence and meaningful policy and programming insights
- There is a need to develop a common understanding of 'stability' and identify adequate proxy indicators to enable analytical work to be carried out into the relationship between employment creation and stability
- There is a need to move away from an evaluation culture in relation to job creation, which focuses on output indicators such as the number of jobs created, to one which assesses i) the distribution of employment in terms of targeting and incidence (who gets the jobs which are created) and ii) outcomes, i.e. the impact of employment on poverty and stability at micro-, meso- and macro-levels.
- There is a need to evaluate impacts in the medium and long term, rather than focusing on immediate assessment (e.g. post distribution monitoring [PDM]), in order to assess the contribution of interventions beyond immediate consumption smoothing, and in this way assess cost effectiveness and inform appropriate future policy selection.

1 Introduction

This systematic review, commissioned by the UK Department for International Development (DFID), identifies and maps the international literature providing evidence on the impact of employment creation on (i) stability and (ii) poverty in fragile states.

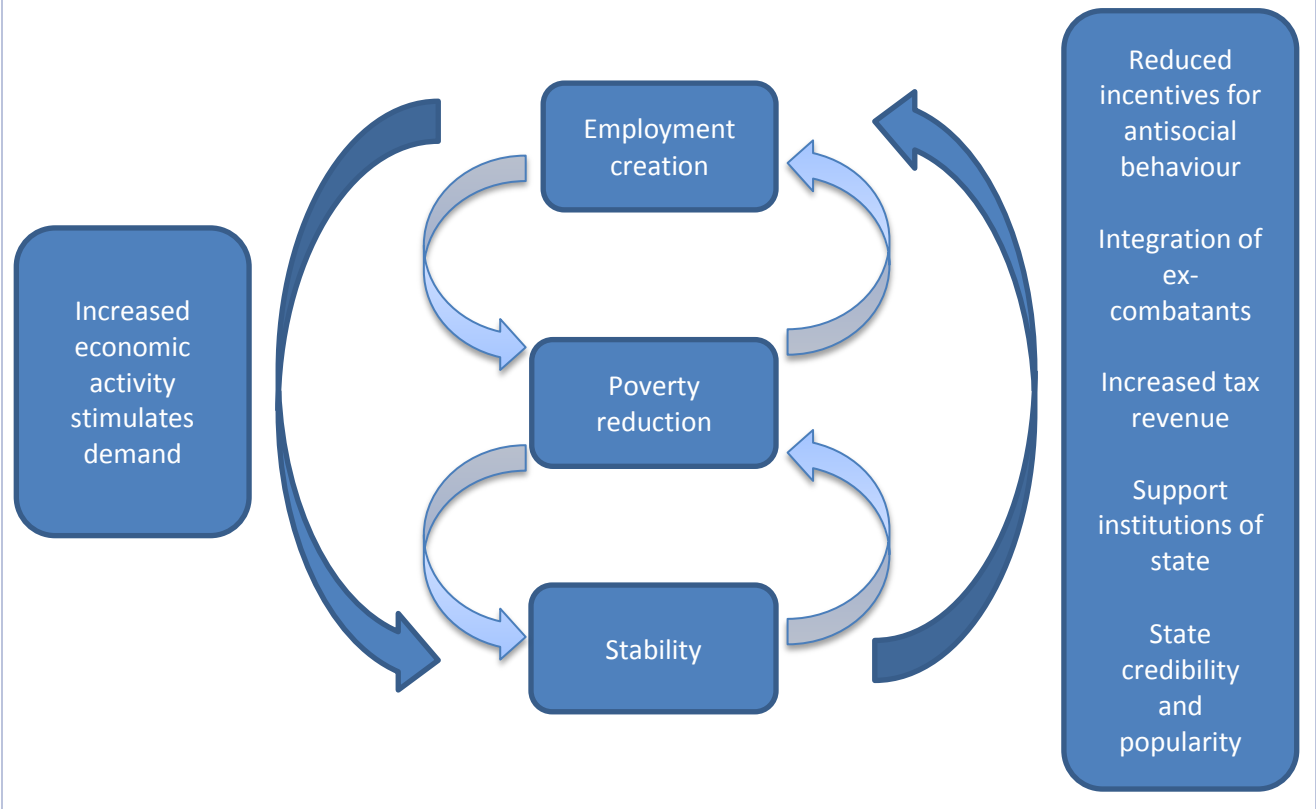
The structure of the report is as follows: Section 2 provides the background to this review, discussing previous research and the policy and practice background in the area of employment creation in fragile states. The specific objectives of the review are outlined and the elements of a systematic review question – *intervention*, *population* and *outcome* – as they relate to this question are discussed in detail. Section 3 discusses the methodology adopted, including how studies were identified and described. Section 4 describes the search results, and sets out the research findings. Section 5 discusses the review and its implications, and conclusions are presented in Section 6.

2 Background

Employment creation is a priority for donors and governments in many fragile states, as outlined in the 2011 World Development Report (WDR), (World Bank 2011). Interest in this issue has been stimulated by the search for appropriate interventions in contexts of conflict and post conflict to promote stability and poverty reduction over the last decade, effective responses to the food, fuel and financial crises of 2008/09, and more recently also interventions to address the unrest and destabilisation in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region following the 2011 ‘Arab Spring’.

The prioritisation of employment creation is informed by a prevalent assumption that employment has a positive impact on both poverty reduction and stability. It is assumed that employment creation reduces poverty directly by increasing household incomes, and indirectly by stimulating the economy through the creation of demand. It is assumed that employment creation promotes stability by reducing incentives to participate in conflict, and by legitimising the state, as well as supporting the institutions and processes critical for the effective functioning of a state, for example through tax revenue (ILO 2009, World Bank 2011), thereby promoting increased economic activity and further employment growth. In this way employment creation can contribute to a virtuous cycle of poverty reduction and improved stability, with mutually reinforcing outcomes. The cycle of direct and indirect effects as anticipated in the literature are summarised in Figure 1.

Figure 1: Direct and indirect impacts of employment creation on poverty and stability



Employment creation represents a challenge in stable contexts, and the challenges are significantly greater in fragile states where policy interventions to implement large-scale public works programmes (PWPs) or stimulate large-scale job creation may be difficult to implement, particularly where complementary interventions such as infrastructure development, service provision or institutional development are required. In such contexts job creation is often approached on a project basis, focusing on the relatively less complex

task of creating short-term small-scale employment for vulnerable groups directly, often through PWPs, as part of humanitarian or disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration (DDR) interventions.

2.1 Definitions

2.1.1 Employment creation programmes

Employment creation can include a range of interventions ranging from direct short- or long-term job creation, by state or non-state actors, to policies to promote self-employment, for example through the creation of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, to macro-level policy measures to stimulate employment growth ('enabling policies'), for example improving the quality of labour supply through skills development, assisting the poor to access employment through state employment agencies, providing job subsidies or instituting tax incentives to promote investment in sectors with high employment elasticity. The quality of employment created by such interventions varies considerably across sectors, in terms of duration, wage rate, terms of employment and scale of employment. In this study interventions were divided into three groups; direct employment creation, enabling macro-policies and interventions to promote self-employment, following Ellis et al. (2010).

2.1.2 Poverty and stability

For the purposes of this study a multidimensional definition of poverty was adopted extending beyond income poverty to include human and social capital, food security and assets, in order to capture the variety of evidence available in the literature.

Similarly a broad definition of stability was adopted, with the term used inclusively to incorporate a range of outcomes including stabilisation, social inclusion, social cohesion, state legitimacy and peace, at any level from local to national. While it is acknowledged that these terms are not synonymous with stability, in the absence of an internationally agreed definition of 'stability', it was felt that a broad definition would be most constructive in terms of ensuring the inclusion of a range of relevant evidence.

2.1.3 Fragile states

The definition of fragile states adopted for this review was a composite based on the World Bank's Country Policy and Institutional Assessments (CPIA) ranking, the Failed States Index (FSI) and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development – Development Assistance Committee (OECD-DAC) Fragile State Index (see section 3.2).

2.2 Aims and rationale for review

Employment creation in fragile states is currently a topical issue in the international policy development and programming agenda. There is a general agreement in the development community that employment creation has a positive impact on both stability and poverty reduction in fragile states, at both micro and macro levels, and as such these interventions play a key role in current stabilisation and post-conflict programming (ILO 2009, World Bank 2011). This consensus is driving donor programming choices in both post conflict and other forms of fragile states. However, DFID remains concerned that there may be a lack of evidence-based policy-making in this area, and that much programming may not be based on empirical evidence. In the light of these concerns, this report provides a systematic review of the extent to which evidence is available on the impact of employment creation on stability and poverty in fragile states, examines the key insights emerging from the available data, and identifies key research gaps, with the aim of informing the future research agenda.

2.3 Policy and practice background

The most important recent policy development relating to employment creation in fragile states is the United Nations (UN) Policy for Post-Conflict Employment Creation, Income Generation and Reintegration (UN PCEIR), launched in 2009 (ILO 2009). The policy is summarised in Box 1, and discussed in more detail below.

Box 1: The United Nations Policy for Post-Conflict Employment Creation, Income Generation and Reintegration (UN PCEIR) 2009

The policy argues that in post-conflict situations, employment has a critical role both at micro and macro levels to ensure stability, reintegration, socioeconomic growth and sustainable peace, and to provide the means for survival and recovery at household level. This policy was adopted as the result of a three-year consultation process which contributed a range of unpublished data on the subject in recent years. The policy aims to enhance the impact, coherence and efficiency of employment support to post-conflict countries and focuses on three types of interventions: (i) those which provide short-term employment with the objective of stabilizing income, (ii) those which aim to promote local economic recovery in terms of livelihoods and reintegration, and (iii) those which create 'decent' work, following the International Labour Organization (ILO) definition¹.

The importance of employment creation in situations of fragility was also highlighted in the 2011 WDR (World Bank 2011), and the question of effective labour market and macro-economic policy responses to labour market failure is also the focus of the forthcoming 2013 WDR. Similarly the UN Commission for Social Development (CSocD) was charged with examining appropriate policy responses to the challenge of employment creation by the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) at the 2012 Council.

In terms of programming, considerable emphasis has been given to employment creation over the last decade by governments, donors, multilateral agencies and NGOs (non-governmental organisations). This has taken several forms, including supporting direct employment creation initiatives as part of post-conflict reconstruction in countries such as Iraq, Afghanistan, Nepal and Liberia, and also, in the wake of the 2008/09 food, fuel and financial crises, large-scale infrastructure and PWP's programming and enabling macro-policies to stimulate employment, in order to limit destabilisation and impoverishment. In mid-2011 the G8 announced significant aid allocations for employment creation in the MENA countries affected by the Arab Spring to promote stabilisation. The World Bank is currently seeking to operationalise the WDR 2011, and the UN to develop a coherent set of macro-economic policies and effective interventions to address employment in contexts of instability, including not only conflict related, but also states whose stability is still under threat by the fallout of the financial crisis (ILO/UNDESA 2011). These initiatives are based on a growing recognition of the inadequacy of interventions to date to stimulate employment, growth and stability, a recognition of policy incoherence across institutions, the challenge of operationalising 'employment-rich growth', particularly in fragile states, and the lack of adequate evidence on the performance of programming to date.²

In the light of this intensification of interest in the development of appropriate employment creation interventions, a review of the available evidence at this juncture is particularly relevant.

2.4 Research background

In this section an overview of the literature relating to employment creation, stability and poverty reduction is provided, as a prelude to an analysis of the limited literature identified through the systematic review process, which is presented in section 4.

An overview of current research indicates that the literature examining empirical evidence relating to the impact of employment creation in fragile states is extremely scarce. This confirms the findings of Ellis et al. in their recent review of programming in this area that:

While many project examples have been discussed, very few provide robust impact assessment, especially on the long run or overall impacts on job creation at the aggregate level. Many sources note the lack of robust evidence on impact. (Ellis et al. 2010)

1 The ILO defines 'decent' work as productive work which generates an adequate income, in which workers' rights are protected and where there is adequate social protection - providing opportunities for men and women to obtain productive work in conditions of freedom, equality, security and human dignity. (www.pstalker.com/ilo/d-decent.html)

2 J.M. Salazar-Xirinachs, Presentation at Expert Group Meeting on the Challenge of Building Employment for a Sustainable Recovery, ILO Division for Social Policy and Development, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Geneva, 23 June 2011.

While there is an extensive literature on the positive impact of employment on poverty, and the characteristics of employment which are most likely to result in the translation of economic growth into poverty reduction (see the recent work commissioned by the International Labour Organization (ILO) in a range of developing country contexts, summarised in Islam [2004]) there is however not a similar literature which addresses this question in relation to 'fragile' states. Similarly, while there is a literature on the contribution of unemployment to instability (see for example Collier et al. [2006]), there is not a matching literature on the contribution of employment creation to stability. These issues are discussed in detail below.

Although both the key terms 'stability' and 'fragility' are widely used in the literature and current policy discourse, neither have commonly agreed definitions. The term 'fragile' is used to describe a range of highly divergent contexts, including countries experiencing conflict, those in post-conflict situations or prone to conflict, as well as those with poor governance, rendering the application of a single frame of analysis to assess policy impact in 'fragile' states problematic.

2.4.1 Employment creation and poverty

There is strong empirical evidence that employment creation generally increases incomes and reduces poverty in low-income countries at both micro and macro levels, and a significant body of research decomposes the effect of various factors on poverty, illustrating the critical role of unemployment as a major determinant of poverty in both middle- and low-income countries (see for example Essama-Nssah and Bassole [2010] in relation to Cameroon, or Leibbrandt and Woolard [2001] in relation to South Africa). This literature identifies employment as a key mechanism for the transmission of economic growth to poverty reduction both directly and indirectly by providing incomes while also stimulating demand at both the macro and micro levels (see also Islam 2004). Such research was not identified however during this review in relation to employment in fragile states.

It is argued within the non-fragile literature that it is not simply access to employment *per se* that determines poverty reduction on either a micro or macro level. The quality of employment in terms of the type of job, the sector in which it is located, duration, wage levels and terms of employment, etc., as well as the scale of employment, its spatial distribution, and its allocation across the income distribution, are significant factors in determining the extent to which employment contributes to poverty reduction. Islam (2004) offers some insights into the macro-policy choices that can influence employment creation and its impact on poverty, in a study examining the linkages between economic growth, employment and poverty reduction, drawing on national case studies from Bangladesh, Bolivia, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Uganda and Vietnam. The study highlights the critical importance of the nature of employment created and the specificities of the local economy, in terms of the impact of employment creation on poverty in aggregate terms. The key factor influencing the extent to which employment can form an effective poverty reduction mechanism is the extent to which employment can be promoted in sectors with high productivity (e.g. manufacturing and other non-farm sectors). In this context access to resources and markets, and the distribution of assets are critical determinants of the extent to which employment will contribute to poverty reduction. The importance of the quality and distribution of employment in determining its impact on poverty is reflected in some of the theoretical literature on employment and fragile states (e.g. De Vries and Specker 2009), which highlights the importance of the accessibility of jobs by the poor, and the sectors in which employment is provided.

Similarly research from Afghanistan and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (Iyenda 2005, World Bank 2005) echoes findings in the non-fragile labour market literature which argue that 'adverse incorporation' into the labour market, for example through informal sector micro-enterprise activity or unregulated formal sector employment, can exacerbate poverty and instability (Du Toit 2004, Wood 1999). The two studies examining the relationship between self-employment and poverty in fragile states, (Afghanistan and the Democratic Republic of the Congo) highlight the critical importance of self-employment in the informal sector in the context of a collapse in the formal sector, but also the limitations of an informal sector developed in such a context, and of survivalist self-employment itself (Iyenda 2005, World Bank 2005). Iyenda (2005) cites Dewar and Watson (1990) who highlight the fact that 'considerable rhetorical emphasis is being placed, in many countries, on the potential role of the informal sector in alleviating poverty and employment, and there is a call for the 'stimulation' of this kind of activity.' This rhetorical emphasis is linked to the assumption that the development of micro-enterprises in the informal sector will to some degree compensate for the absence of formal sector employment. However, on the basis of data gathered from petty traders in Kinshasa, Iyenda (2005) argues that the reality of self-employment in the informal sector is not as attractive as the policy rhetoric assumes, and that addressing poverty through promotion of self-employment in the informal sector may not be an optimal policy approach:

... despite their capacity to offer employment and income to many households in the city, street enterprises are not a panacea capable of improving people's living standards, and they cannot

lift poor people out of chronic poverty. They simply offer short-term, volatile and insecure employment opportunities, often with mediocre profits or achievements. For most street entrepreneurs, life these days is characterized by uncertainty over whether daily basic needs will or will not be met. (Iyenda 2005).

While the literature referred to above examines the relationship between employment and poverty, an analysis of the impact of employment *creation* programmes is not so well developed, and during the review process no literature offering primary empirical evidence on the impact of employment creation interventions in terms of these issues in fragile states was identified. This is in part due to the complexity of attempting to attribute and quantify (i) the effects of specific interventions in terms of the creation of additional employment, and (ii) the impact of additional new jobs in a labour market on either poverty or stability.

A number of papers question the efficacy of many job creation interventions themselves (see for example Betcherman et al. [2004] and Martin and Grubb [2001]) indicating that even the employment creation *outcomes* of such interventions are open to contestation, before any attempt may be made to assess the *impact* of any employment created. The challenges of attribution and quantification are exacerbated in fragile states which are typically data-poor, and in which research opportunities may be constrained. Gathering high-quality and longitudinal datasets in fragile states is a particular challenge which contributes to the lack of empirical data on employment, stability and poverty.

A body of empirical literature does exist in relation to the impact of PWPs, which create a discrete and potentially measurable intervention within an existing labour market (for an overview of the impact evaluation literature from the 1980s and 1990s see Keddeman [1998]). However, this literature is limited in relation to the scale of PWP programming internationally, and particularly in fragile states. Over the last decade, the PWP evaluation literature has tended to focus on process and output indicators, in particular the number of 'jobs' created (with the term 'job' typically referring to a short-term episode of employment), rather than impacts on poverty (see for example the World Bank – Independent Evaluation Group (IEG) publication, IEG [2011]). Many evaluations assume such programmes will have positive impacts on poverty without reference to empirical evidence on impact or attribution. Both Devereux and Solomon (2006) and McCord and Slater (2009) highlight the paucity of robust impact evaluation material on PWPs, and McCord (2010) argues that this criticism can be extended to employment creation programming in general, where employment creation is often considered to be synonymous with poverty reduction, irrespective of the quality of employment or its distribution.

2.4.2 Employment creation and stability

*The level of unemployment and the idleness of our youth have a propensity for social disenchantment. **For us, employment is synonymous to peace.** (President of Liberia Ellen Johnson Sirleaf, 2006, cited in Munive [2010], emphasis added)*

The idea that 'employment is synonymous with peace' is prevalent in the literature relating to stability, and employment creation is afforded a central role in the promotion of stability in fragile states, as illustrated by the quotes below;

International experience suggests that a typical country at the end of a civil war faces a 44 percent risk of returning to conflict within five years. Generating sustained rapid growth and robust employment generation is the main mitigation strategy for this risk. (World Bank 2005)

and

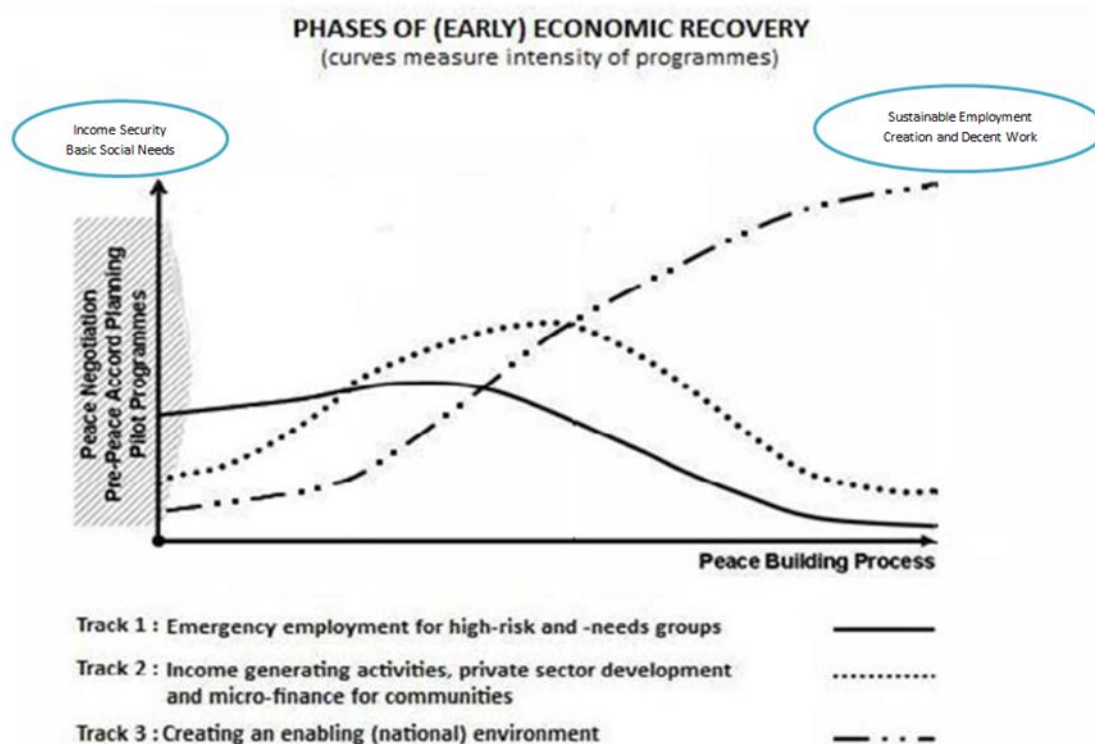
Solving the youth employment problem in Sierra Leone is an integral part of solving the country's development problems. (Weeks 2011)

There is a considerable and diverse body of literature that argues from both theoretical and empirical perspectives that lack of employment opportunities contributes to instability, see for example Wade (2004) and Arai et al. (2010) who argue that the civil war in Sierra Leone resulted *directly* from the lack of employment opportunities for youth, or Collier et al. (2006) who highlight the correlation between unemployment and conflict. From this it is deduced that employment creation will therefore promote stability. It is argued that stability-inducing effects can occur both (i) as a consequence of creating labour demand (e.g. by absorbing ex-combatants, offering legitimate means of acquiring income during periods of labour market disruption and hence reducing incentives for asocial activities which may contribute to instability

[Collier et al. 2006, Wade 2004]), and (ii) through a range of factors which may be grouped under the collective category of 'state legitimizing functions', encompassing a range of symbolic or state-citizen compact-related affects. However, there is very limited empirical evidence directly illuminating the impact of employment creation on stability.

Notwithstanding this lack of empirical evidence, the UN PCEIR (ILO 2009) draws on De Vries and Specker (2009), to highlight the centrality of employment creation in the stabilisation and reconstruction process, and emphasises the importance of the nature of employment created, and the need to create appropriate forms of employment during the various different phases of stabilisation. This is based on a sequenced three-track approach to employment creation which is implemented in line with the stages of the peace building process, comprising; (i) emergency employment for high-risk and high-need groups, (ii) income-generating activities, private sector development and micro-finance for communities, and (iii) creating an enabling (national) environment. These three tracks are consistent with the three categories of employment creation adopted in this study. The sequencing of the three stages is illustrated in Figure 2. below, while specific timings for each intervention are dependent on the type of fragile state and on factors such as the existing capacity of state institutions and the strength of the private sector.

Figure 2: Economic Interventions in post-conflict contexts



Source: UNDP (2008), cited in De Vries and Specker (2009).

This model calls for all three tracks to be integrated from the start with initial short-term employment projects contributing to the 'stabilisation' of a fragile state by meeting the immediate needs of the most vulnerable, and then longer-term activities serving to consolidate the gains made and develop the preconditions for future stability through self-sustaining development. Details of the three employment creation tracks of the UN PCEIR are set out in Box 2 below.

Box 2: Three tracks of employment creation (UN PCEIR)

Track 1 calls for 'emergency employment for high-risk and high-need groups'. This track tends to receive the bulk of international attention immediately after conflict. This is important primarily for high-risk and high-needs populations as these have the greatest potential to derail the peace process. Setting up short-term jobs is seen to set the foundation for basic development to occur. This is seen as a stop-gap measure until insecurity reduces and market-based infrastructure improves.

Track 2, 'income-generating activities, private sector development and micro-finance for communities', aims to support communities in becoming relatively self-reliant. Activities in this phase could focus on agriculture and infrastructure, private sector development and micro-finance. It is assumed that once communities start developing their own economic coping mechanisms, trade in the region will increase, and national authorities begin to link macro-policies with local realities.

Track 3, 'creating an enabling (national) environment' focuses on building the capacity of the state to assume its economic responsibilities. It is argued that this can be determined on the basis of the momentum of the peace process. Making the national budget the central policy instrument or setting up independent service authorities are seen as key components for the role of the state in the longer-term to set and control the "rules of the game" for a market economy.

Source: De Vries and Specker (2009).

The implementation of employment creation policies to promote stability is inherently challenging however, since in many instances such programmes are intended to take place prior to the creation of peace, the rule of law or a stable environment for economic growth, the prerequisites for effective macro-policies. Having completed a review of recent employment creation programming in fragile states, Ellis et al. (2010) concluded that attempts by donors to promote long-term job creation in fragile states has been limited, and that job creation projects that do exist are often fairly short term in nature, citing DFID (2009) and Beasley (2006). The consequence of these programming tendencies is that track one interventions, short-term direct employment creation programmes are the most frequently implemented type of employment creation in fragile states, and accordingly also the best documented in the literature.

3 Methodology

This section describes the methodological approach adopted in this systematic review in detail, after outlining the conceptual framework linking the research question to the research process.

3.1 The conceptual framework

The conceptual framework underlying the review is based on the assumption that interventions to create employment in fragile states promote stability and poverty reduction, as summarised in Figure 2.1 above. A dual search strategy was developed to enable the identification of studies addressing the impact of interventions on both stability and poverty, and in addition to long search strings, 34 short strings were developed to explore both stability and poverty (68 in total), to ensure that the diverse terminology adopted in relation to both interventions and also outcomes in the literature did not result in the exclusion of relevant material. Inclusion and exclusion criteria were selected to ensure that only relevant material was captured, relating to fragile states and also offering primary data collection and analysis on impact.

3.2 Stages in the review

At the start of the review process, preparatory work was carried out to (i) identify fragile states for inclusion, (ii) test the search protocol strings and search terms and (iii) provide an initial overview of the literature. An iterative research process was used in the string testing stage with frequent reviews of the relevance of the results identified. This resulted in the adjustment of the search strings and protocol prior to the implementation of the main stages of the review.

After this preparatory work was completed the main review was conducted. This involved three separate stages; the identification of relevant studies, the removal of duplicates, and screening for inclusion and exclusion based on title, abstract and full text. The application of the inclusion and exclusion criteria and the coding was conducted by pairs of researchers working independently who then compared their decisions and came to a consensus in a pilot phase. The researchers were monitored daily by the research managers and the team met weekly to discuss and review findings. All studies included on the basis of full text were coded on the basis of (i) research methodology, (ii) type of intervention and (iii) types of impacts, and those providing primary impact evidence were retained for analysis.

3.3 Inclusion and exclusion criteria

The inclusion and exclusion criteria are set out below.

3.3.1 Inclusion criteria

- | | |
|--------------------------|---|
| 1 Language: | English |
| 2 Intervention: | An intervention successfully resulting in employment creation |
| 3 Geographical location: | Fragile states (see list) |
| 4 Population: | Population of fragile states |
| 5 Aim of study: | Investigating impact of employment creation on;
Stability (any level, e.g. community, sub-national, national, regional), and/or
Poverty (multidimensional indicators) |
| 6 Study design: | Offering primary empirical evidence (quantitative or qualitative) |
| 7 Date: | Post-1995 |

3.3.2 Exclusion criteria

- | | |
|-------------|-----------------------|
| 1 Language: | Not in English |
| 2 Title: | Incomplete or missing |

- 3 Date: Pre-1995
- 4 Intervention: Interventions not succeeding in creating employment
- 5 Geographical location: Not a fragile state (as per list defined below)
- 6 Aim of study: Not investigating impact of employment creation, for example: policy document, describing a new programme to be implemented
implementation report, describing administrative issues (e.g. whether there were sufficient qualified staff to implement programme properly) or process outputs (e.g. number of people employed)
- 7 Study design: Is either
 - i. Anecdotal, or lacking research methodology,
 - ii. Secondary literature review, or
 - iii. 'Non-empirical', including articles which do not offer empirical or theoretical evidence of causal links between employment and stability or poverty reduction, including:
 - a. Editorial, commentary, book review
 - b. Policy document
 - c. Resource, textbook
 - d. Bibliography
 - e. Position paper
 - f. Methodological paper
 - g. Theoretical paper

3.4 Identifying and describing studies

3.4.1 Identification of potential studies: search strategy

- 1 The search strategy combined; Internet and meta-search engine searches (n=13, see Appendix 1).
- 2 Database searches (n=13, see Appendix 1).
- 3 Website searches (n=14, see Appendix 1).
- 4 Handsearches of bibliographies of articles accepted at final stage full text level.
- 5 Handsearch of grey literature and reference lists supplied by key informants.
- 6 Direct requests to key informants³.

3.4.2 Identification of potential studies: search strings

Search strings were developed to identify relevant studies. Given the complexity of the research questions, with multiple interventions, contexts and outcomes, numerous strings were required due to search string length limitations in most search engines and databases. It was also necessary to look at the question of stability separately from that of poverty, essentially splitting the study into two sub-reviews. Thirty-four short strings were used for each sub-review, as detailed in Appendix 2. Details on the strings which were utilised for each platform are set out in Appendix 3.

The strings used are summarised as:

- 1 Stability string: employment and 'X' [fragile state] and stability.
- 2 Poverty string: employment and 'X' [fragile state] and poverty.

In both search strings the term 'job' was also used as a synonym for employment. In all search strings the names of the identified 'fragile states' were used. In place of stability, the search term 'stabil' was used in order to capture both stability and stabilisation, and the following related terms were also used: cohesion, peace, legitimacy. In addition to poverty the following related terms were also used: asset, wealth, capital, income, consumption. Some databases and websites required adjustments to the search strings due to limitations to the number of strings or Boolean operators allowed. The number of individual articles identified

³ Including key authors, UN staff working on UN Policy for Post-Conflict Employment Creation, Income Generation and Reintegration, and DFID Fragile States Team members.

(‘hits’) using the poverty search strings was not manageable (over 5,000 hits) so ‘impact’ was included in the string to refine and reduce the number of hits (see Appendix 2).

In each case the long string was first adopted, and where this failed to yield significant results, due to the nature of the search engine associated with a particular platform, searches based on the series of short strings were initiated. The use of multiple short strings with a range of terms for each database means that exclusion errors are unlikely to be significant.

3.4.3 Defining relevant studies: inclusion and exclusion criteria

The following categories of inclusion and exclusion criteria were adopted in the search protocol:

- Date
- Language
- Population
- Intervention
- Research aim
- Study design
- Document type
- Outcome examined

3.4.3.1 Date

The review was limited to literature written after 1995.

3.4.3.2 Language

The review was limited to English language materials, given the linguistic capacity of the search team.

3.4.3.3 Population

The review was limited to studies examining interventions in ‘fragile states’.

In the absence of a single universally adopted definition of the term ‘fragile state’,⁴ DFID proposed the inclusion of the lowest performers (those scoring less than 3.2) in the World Bank’s CPIA ranking and those included in the FSI during the 2006–2010 period⁵. On this basis states were included in the review if they were both included in the FSI and also reported as fragile by at least one of either the OECD-DAC Fragile State Index (2007 and 2010), or scored less than 3.2 in the World Bank CPIA Index (2006–2010⁶), see Appendix 4 for details.

In total, 31 fragile states identified using a combination of the OECD-DAC; CPIA and failed states indices were included in the review. These states are listed in Table 1 below:

4 The concept of fragile states has in itself only emerged as a key theme for the international development community during the last decade. DFID adopted its own definitions of a fragile state only in 2008 and OECD in 2007.

5 A DFID Advisory Group comprising Ajay Sharma (DFID Economic Fragility and Growth Team), Christa Rottensteiner (DFID Growth Team), and Maxime Gasteen (DFID Research Team) was created to advise on the scope of this review.

6 CPIA is publicly available only between 2005 and 2009, and International Development Association Country Performance Ratings (IDA CPRs) are only available from 2006 to 2009.

Table 1: List of fragile states identified for this review:

Afghanistan	Congo, Democratic Republic	Haiti	Pakistan	Uzbekistan
Bangladesh	Congo, Republic	Kenya	Sierra Leone	Yemen, Rep.
Burma	Côte d'Ivoire	Kyrgyzstan	Somalia	Zimbabwe
Burundi	Eritrea	Liberia	Sudan	
Cameroon	Ethiopia	Nepal	Tajikistan	
Central African Republic	Guinea	Niger	Timor-Leste	
Chad	Guinea-Bissau	Nigeria	Uganda	

Recognising that fragility is not a permanent condition, literature regarding employment creation programming in these states was only included in the review if it addressed interventions implemented during the identified period of fragility.

Adoption of the World Bank CPIA/OECD-DAC fragility indices and the FSI was intended to produce a comprehensive list of fragile states. However, the selection criteria adopted may have resulted in the exclusion of some relevant countries to the detriment of the review. Countries with low CPIA rankings between 2006 and 2009 but not included on the basis of the selection criteria include: Angola, Cambodia, Comoros, Djibouti, the Gambia, Kiribati, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mauritania, Papua New Guinea, São Tomé and Príncipe, Solomon Islands, Togo and Vanuatu.

3.4.3.4 Intervention

The interventions included in the review were defined inclusively as those which created employment, either directly or indirectly, and which included employment creation as an explicit programme objective, including; state employment creation, PWPs, government employment schemes, demobilisation and reintegration programmes, labour-intensive infrastructure programmes, active labour market policies, macro-policy initiatives to promote employment, informal sector employment schemes, and any other interventions implemented with the objective of increasing employment. These interventions could be implemented by the state, non-state actors or the private sector. Livelihoods and micro-credit interventions were excluded from the review, a decision discussed further below.

The range of employment creation interventions identified was grouped for analysis using an adapted version of the categories of employment creation developed by Ellis et al. (2010);

- 1 **Direct short-term/emergency job creation**, e.g. food and cash for work, PWPs, etc., which are usually funded and implemented by the public sector.
- 2 **Enabling macro-policy interventions to promote private sector job creation**, e.g. macro-economic stimulus packages, changes in regulatory environments.
- 3 **Self-employment**, e.g. micro-enterprise.

This approach is broadly consistent with the three employment tracks required in post-conflict situations, which form the basis of the UN policy on employment creation in fragile states (De Vries and Specker 2009). The De Vries and Specker definition includes livelihoods promotion and micro-credit/micro-finance. However these interventions are not included in this review since they do not necessarily entail the creation of additional employment *per se*, but tend to focus on improving productivity in sectors such as subsistence agriculture.

3.4.3.5 Aim of study

Only studies providing primary empirical evidence on the impact of employment creation on poverty and/or stability in fragile states were included.

3.4.3.6 Study design

Studies using recognised qualitative or quantitative methodologies to examine the impact of employment creation were included. The characteristics of the research methodology were used to determine inclusion or exclusion in line with the protocol. The following inclusion and exclusion criteria relating to methodology were adopted in relation to study design:

3.4.3.6.1 *Excluded:*

- 1 Anecdotal discussions (e.g. those papers which discuss assumed knowledge on the topic rather than emerging from research through an applied research plan)
- 2 Secondary literature reviews
- 3 Policy documents
- 4 Programme evaluations referring to outputs (e.g. simply the number of jobs created), rather than impacts

3.4.3.6.2 *Included:*

- 1 Primary research using qualitative research methodologies
- 2 Primary research using quantitative research methodologies
- 3 Primary research using a mixed methods approaches

3.4.3.7 Outcome/impact

The outcomes under examination were defined as impacts on either poverty or stability. In order to ensure the inclusion of as much relevant research as possible, a multidimensional definition of poverty was adopted, extending beyond income poverty to include human and social capital, food security and assets, and a broad definition of 'stability', including social inclusion, social cohesion, state legitimacy and peace, at any level from local to national.

The following range of impact indicators were used in the search process:

3.4.3.7.1 *Poverty:*

- Income poverty (headcount, depth, severity)
- Asset ownership
- Inequality
- Food security (consumption)
- Human capital (health, education)
- Social capital

3.4.3.7.2 *Stability:*

- Social cohesion
- Social inclusion
- State legitimacy
- Peace

3.4.4 Screening studies: applying inclusion and exclusion criteria

The inclusion and exclusion criteria outlined above were applied first to titles, then if the title was relevant, to abstracts, and if the abstract was relevant, to the full report text. The titles and abstracts of all articles identified for assessment were imported and entered into the database and each article was coded on the basis of the criteria outlined above.⁷ Relevant handsearched items from websites, search engines and key informants were directly added to the studies included on the basis of abstracts. A search log detailing all searches is included in Appendix 3.⁸

⁷ Title and by abstract screening was completed by research assistants, checked by the research manager and reconciled where necessary. In order to ensure that both research assistants screened consistently, a pilot screening procedure was followed. The research assistants screened the same randomly selected 457 documents and the results were compared, with particular attention to document inclusion and exclusion. In the first round of screening there was 31% disagreement between the research assistants, but after several further rounds of screening and reconciliation this was reduced to 13%, which was considered acceptable. Inclusion and exclusion discrepancies were reconciled and the research assistants then continued with the procedure.

⁸ The Evidence for Policy and Practice Information and Co-ordinating Centre (EPPI-Centre) reviewer reference management system, EPPI-Reviewer 4, was used for recording the process.

Full texts were obtained for studies where both the title and abstract met the inclusion criteria, or where there was uncertainty regarding relevance. The full texts were then screened and coded by the main authors of this review according to the three characteristics detailed below (research methods, type intervention and type of outcome) and the inclusion and exclusion criteria re-applied to the full articles, with those that failed to meet them being excluded.

3.4.4.1 Characteristics of research methods:

The studies subjected to full text review were coded according to the characteristics of the research methodology, type of intervention and outcomes, using the following criteria:

Research methodology was assessed on the basis of descriptions provided in each of the paper's sampling methodology, data collection, data analysis, etc.⁹. These characteristics were coded 1–5, as indicated below. All studies coded 1 and 2, (anecdotal or secondary literature review) at this stage were excluded from the systematic review, as they did not conform to the inclusion criteria.

3.4.4.1.1 Quantitative research methods:

- Anecdotal (1)
- Secondary literature review (2)
- Descriptive statistics (3)
- Basic econometric analysis of small-scale survey data without control (4)
- Advanced econometric analysis (e.g. propensity score matching) of high-quality data (including randomised controlled trials and/or longitudinal datasets with controls) (5)

3.4.4.1.2 Qualitative research methods:

- Anecdotal (1)
- Secondary literature review (2)
- Single research method used and small sample size (single community) (3)
- Multiple research method used (triangulated) and multiple sample (more than one community) (4)
- Multiple research method used (triangulated), multiple sample (more than one community) and control group (5)

3.4.4.2 Type of employment intervention

- Short-term/emergency employment
- Macro-level employment stimulus
- Self-employment stimulus

3.4.4.3 Type of outcome –poverty

- Income poverty
- Inequality
- Consumption
- Education
- Health
- Asset ownership
- Social capital

3.4.4.4 Type of outcome – stability

- Stability
- Social cohesion

⁹ The assessment of methodological approaches was based on authors' descriptions and no quality assessment was made at this point, e.g. if panel data were used, then it was assumed that the methodology was properly applied.

- Social inclusion
- State legitimacy
- Peace

The key factor determining the inclusion of a study in the review was the provision of empirical evidence relating to the impact of employment creation on stability and/or poverty reduction outcomes.

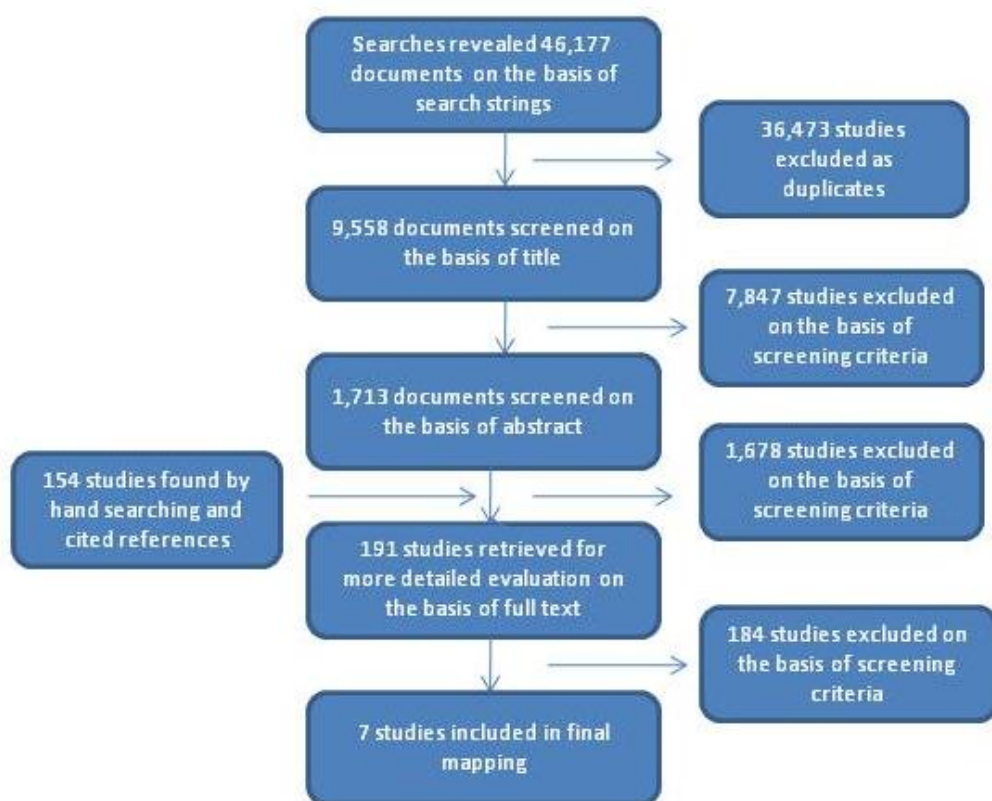
4 Search results

The results of the search strategy outlined in the previous section are presented in this section, along with a discussion of the approach adopted for synthesis and analysis, and a narrative overview of the key findings.

4.1 Search strategy outcomes

The outcomes of the search strategy are summarised in Figure 3 below, which shows the number of documents included and excluded at each stage of the review process.

Figure 3: Documents included and excluded during the review process¹⁰



Source:

The database searches on the basis of search strings led to the inclusion of an exceptionally large number of studies (46,177) of which 36,473 studies were duplicates¹¹. The remaining 9,558 studies were screened by title and of these 7,847 were removed on the basis of exclusion criteria (Appendix 4). Of the 1,713 studies

¹⁰ The small discrepancy in these totals arises from multiple coding, deletion of duplicates not marked as duplicates etc. However, this error is marginal, representing less than 1 or 2% of studies at all stage of the process.

¹¹ These were articles with identical titles and authors. In later screening stages additional less easily identifiable duplicates (e.g. with differently spelt authors' names) were excluded. The excessive number of duplicates may have been a consequence of the adoption of a large number of short search strings. There was a prevalence of high numbers of duplicates in the search outputs of this round of the DFID systematic review process which resulted in the revision of the software and it may be that a major source of the problem is the limited functionality of databases of international development literature.

screened by abstract, 1,678 were excluded on the basis of exclusion criteria. The results from abstract screening are listed in detail in Appendix 5 and indicate that the majority of excluded studies were excluded because they addressed interventions which did not directly create employment. At this stage all articles referring to pre-1995 were excluded (638 studies), and an additional 154 studies were included in the review from handsearching of websites, etc, resulting in a total of 191 studies being retrieved and analysed on the basis of full text by the research managers. Of these a further 184 studies were excluded on the basis of screening criteria (see Appendix 6 for the reasons), leaving a total of seven studies included on the basis of full text (see Appendix 7). These seven studies are discussed in detail in section 4.2.

4.2 Description of studies included in the final analysis

Seven studies offering primary impact evidence, (methodology codings 3–5) were identified for inclusion in the final analysis, covering interventions in Afghanistan, Ethiopia, Niger, Nigeria and Somalia. Details of the seven studies included in the final analysis are set out in Table 2 below.

Table 2: Details of studies included in the analysis

Author and Date	Country	Intervention	Methodology code	Methodology summary	Impact Explored		Impact indicators analysed	Comment on approach adopted
					Impact on poverty	Impact on stability		
Gedamu (2006)	Ethiopia	FFW	Quant 3	Survey data from 200 randomly selected households, 25% of whom were FFW beneficiaries, during programme participation Descriptive No control No indication of significance	✓		Increase in household consumption Negative impact on own production (15% of FFW households) Calorie intake increased	Short-term impact – assessment during temporary transfer receipt
Gilligan and Hoddinot (2006)	Ethiopia	FFW	Quant 5	Longitudinal household survey data (1999 and 2004) Control households (non beneficiaries from same villages) Used difference-in-difference (DID) and propensity score matching (PSM) Pre transfer status assessed on the basis of survey data and recall questions about intervention Also assess distributional incidence of impacts	✓		Significant impact on consumption and consumption growth 6–18 months after FFW participation. Significant reduction in perceived famine risk compared to increase among control Significantly slower growth of livestock holdings compared to control – possibly programme-induced reduction in demand for precautionary savings Significant impact on growth in food consumption and food security for mid and upper deciles Possible savings or multiplier effects	Research assessing impact 18 months after project completion
Jones (2004)	Afghanistan	CFW (Oxfam)	Qual 4	Beneficiary and key informant interviews Descriptive No control Not quantified impacts No indication of significance	✓		Reduced seasonal migration Reduced sale of assets Provision of community assets Reduction of soil erosion and water stress Increased traditional horizontal redistribution (safety nets)	
Mattinen and	Somalia	CFW (ACF)	Qual 5	Household survey with 10% of	✓		Positive impact on consumption	Interviews completed 2

Author and Date	Country	Intervention	Methodology code	Methodology summary	Impact Explored		Impact indicators analysed	Comment on approach adopted
					Impact on poverty	Impact on stability		
Ogden (2006)			Quant 3	beneficiaries (400) Semi structured focus group discussions and key informant interviews Non-beneficiary villages as control Not quantified impacts No indication of significance			(direct) Positive impact on asset creation and stimulation of local economy (indirect) Increased land cultivation and harvesting; purchase of more seeds and tools Stimulation of local trade	weeks after project completion.
Montani and Majid (2002)	Somalia	CFW/FFW (ICRC)	Qual 3	Participant interviews No quantified impacts No control	✓		Reduced reliance on horizontal redistribution Reduced engagement in low-remuneration activities Increased food purchase Purchase of household material assets Purchase of productive investment (agricultural inputs)	Assumption that effects are due to programme intervention
Ofem and Ajayi (2008)	Nigeria	Youth Employment Scheme	Quant 4	Survey of 200 young people from 10 communities Ordered probit regression model based on multistage sampling		✓	Impact of employment opportunities and income on conflict resolution both positive but neither significant	Derivation of dependent variable unknown, based on coding of level of conflict resolution in study area; 1 low, 2 medium, 3 high. Low incidence of youth employment programmes may influence outcome – only 5% of sample had participated in programmes Only 8 respondents participated in employment schemes
Oxfam (2006)	Niger	CFW (Oxfam)	Qual 4	Focus group discussions in 16 villages randomly selected (out of 48 project sites) in 2 communes Semi-structured interviews with 63 households (10% of beneficiaries in each village) and key informant interviews No control No indication of significance	✓		Reduced seasonal migration Increased frequency of meals Improved quality of food Reduction in asset sales Increased horizontal redistribution (54% hhs) Limited savings (13% hhs) Households still use debt to meet consumption needs (30%)	

ACF = Action Contre le Faim; CFW = cash for work; FFW = food for work; hh = households; ICRC = International Committee for the Red Cross;

All of the included studies related to direct short-term/emergency employment creation interventions. Six of the studies examined PWP, (three cash for work interventions, two food for work, and one combining both modes of payment), and one evaluated temporary youth employment programmes, with the latter being the sole study included to examine stability, the rest focusing on poverty impacts.

Three of the studies adopted exclusively quantitative methodologies, and three qualitative, with one study using both approaches. The qualitative studies were all evaluations of International Non Governmental Agency (INGO) programmes; two Oxfam cash for work and food for work programmes, one in Afghanistan (Jones 2004) and one in Niger (Oxfam 2006), an Action Contre le Faim (ACF) cash for works programme in Somalia (Mattinen and Ogden 2006), and an International Committee for the Red Cross (ICRC) cash and food for work programme in Somalia (Montani and Majid 2002). The latter programme also had a quantitative component offering basic descriptive statistics, although lacked any form of baseline data. One of the three exclusively quantitative studies related to a donor (Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit, GIZ) food for work programme in Ethiopia (Gedamu 2006), while the other two were government programmes; one an Ethiopian food for work programme (Gilligan and Hoddinot 2006), and the other a youth employment scheme in Nigeria (Ofem and Ajayi 2008).

The methodologies adopted in the studies were diverse, even among those examining similar direct employment programmes. Only one quantitative study offered advanced econometric analysis using high-quality data, longitudinal datasets and controls (Gilligan and Hoddinot 2006), and one qualitative study used multiple research methods, multiple samples and a control, (Mattinen and Ogden 2006), conforming to quantitative and qualitative methodology level 5).

4.3 Synthesis and analysis

At the protocol stage it was anticipated that a meta-analysis of the findings would be conducted by impact (poverty and stability) and intervention type (direct employment, long-term employment facilitation through policy interventions, and self-employment), and a framework analysis implemented using vote counting techniques by intervention type in association with the typology of fragile states. However, given the limited evidence identified in the review, such analysis was not feasible.

Among the final seven studies included in the review, providing evidence from primary research conducted on the impacts of employment creation, four used quantitative methodologies: two providing descriptive data, one offering a basic econometric analysis and one using advanced econometric techniques and longitudinal survey data. Four studies used qualitative approaches (one study used both qualitative and quantitative). Of these qualitative studies one used single methods in a single location with no control, two used multiple research methods in multiple locations, and one used multiple methods in multiple locations with a control group.

Due to the limited number of relevant studies identified, variations in the methodologies adopted and significant diversity in the contexts, it was not possible to conduct a meta-analysis of the findings, or draw generalisable conclusions across the interventions and impacts using a framework analysis or vote counting. Instead a narrative overview of the included studies is provided below, highlighting the implications for future research in this area.

4.3.1 Impacts on poverty

Multiple aspects of poverty were identified in the studies in addition to assessments of impact on income poverty; consumption, distress selling of assets, calorie intake, impact on perceived famine risk, livestock holding, seasonal migration, prevalence of horizontal redistribution, extent of agricultural activity, and access to infrastructural assets. The findings were exclusively positive, except for one study (Gilligan and Hoddinot 2006) which noted a lower growth rate of livestock holdings among beneficiaries than in the control population, alongside other positive indicators of poverty impact. However, only one study assessed the significance of the impact, had adequate controls and adopted robust difference-in-difference (DID) approaches (Gilligan and Hoddinot 2006). It is not possible to draw generalisable evidence-based conclusions about the impact of direct employment creation on poverty in situations of fragility on the basis of the limited evidence identified in this review.

4.3.2 Direct employment creation interventions

Notwithstanding the limited number of studies, some insights emerge from these studies into the impact of PWP on poverty in conflict and fragile states.

The studies consistently reported positive impacts on household food consumption, with the majority of the public works wage being used for this purpose. Use of cash for investment rather than consumption was found to be linked to the timing of the wage receipt in relation to the seasonal food deficit. When the wage was received at a time of peak food shortages, the share devoted to food purchase was higher, reflecting household consumption priorities. One study (Gilligan and Hoddinot 2006) identified positive benefits among participants over time, up to 18 months after programme completion, primarily due to the reduction in household asset losses due to distress selling as a result of the wage.

A preference for cash rather than food was identified in situations where food markets were functioning, and where a lump sum transfer was made with the objective of promoting asset investment, such investment only occurred after household consumption needs were satisfied.

Absent from all but one of the studies is an evaluation of medium- to longer-term impacts, in terms of the efficacy of the wage as a mechanism to prevent distress asset sales (a major contributing factor to ongoing poverty) and the impact of the assets created on poverty. Most of the studies were implemented immediately after a wage payment using post distribution monitoring (PDM) approaches or shortly after project completion. While PDM is valuable in terms of ascertaining whether beneficiaries received what they were due and their food and immediate utilisation patterns, it does not enable an assessment to be made of utilisation patterns in the medium to long term, or the impact of wage receipt on poverty over time. Only the Gilligan and Hoddinot (2006) study attempted to assess the impact of the programme on poverty over time, using longitudinal data and control groups based on propensity score matching (PSM).

Similarly a PDM or other approach implemented directly after payment does not allow for an assessment of any indirect or spill-over impacts of programme implementation on employment creation and hence poverty and stability, such as those arising from the assets created under a PWP, which are often intended also to have an impact on poverty, at both household and local economy levels. It cannot be assumed that the assets created will have a positive impact; one of the studies noted that it had not been possible even to commission the water assets created under the programme due to the drought context. The available evidence base does not enable conclusions to be drawn regarding this question, as the productivity enhancing impact of assets created through public works in fragile states is not evaluated in any of the studies included in the review.

Only one study (Gilligan and Hoddinot 2006) examined the incidence of programme participation, in terms of the distribution of programme benefits and the extent to which the poor participated in the programme. Such analysis is key in terms of assessing the efficacy of programme targeting, the extent to which programmes reach poor households and hence their impact on poverty. Gilligan and Hoddinot (2006) highlight this issue as a key requirement for meaningful assessment of programme impact. It is interesting that this issue was not addressed more widely and that in the other studies the poverty reduction impact of programme implementation was assessed without reference to an empirical analysis of the poverty status of those participating in the programme. This reflects a weakness in employment creation evaluation more generally (see for example IEG 2011).

While the number of studies included in the final analysis is limited, the issues identified above are consistent with analysis from the wider, non-fragile literature on the impact of short-term PWPs and cash transfer programmes. The successful role of PWPs in reducing income poverty and promoting household consumption in the short term is widely demonstrated in the literature outside fragile states. For example research consistently highlights the fact that short-term employment creation schemes tend to have an impact on immediate consumption, if the wage is adequate, (see for example Keddeman 1998, McCord 2009, Subbarao 2003). It is generally argued that consumption smoothing is the primary achievement of programmes offering short-term employment creation, and that consequently such interventions are appropriate to address acute needs in a situation of disrupted labour markets.

Similarly it is now generally accepted in the development discourse that PWP payment in food may be less desirable than payment in cash when adequate food supplies are available through markets (e.g. Sphere 2004) and that typically investment in assets only occurs after household consumption needs have been met (Devereux 2002, Farrington and Slater 2009).

4.3.3 Macro-policies to promote employment creation

None of the final studies offered primary empirical evidence on the poverty impact of macro-policies to promote employment creation.

4.3.4 The promotion of self-employment

As with macro-interventions, no studies were identified which provided evidence on the impact of employment creation interventions promoting self-employment on poverty in fragile states.

4.4 Impacts on stability

Despite the centrality of employment creation as an instrument to promote stability in the post-conflict policy discourse, no robust qualitative or quantitative evidence was found to illustrate this relationship in the literature. A single study, of limited technical robustness, was identified which attempted to explore this relationship empirically (Ofem and Ajayi 2008), using 'youth restiveness' as the indicator of instability.

5 Discussion

The search results outlined above raise two key issues; (i) only seven studies offering primary empirical evidence on the impacts of employment creation on poverty or stability were identified during the course of this review, and (ii) the limited evidence available was exclusively related to direct employment interventions. These issues are discussed in sections 5.1 and 5.2 below, and then a commentary on the methodologies adopted in the included studies is presented in section 5.3, which assesses the extent to which these provide adequate evidence for evaluating programme impact. Finally in section 5.4 the limitations of the study are briefly considered.

5.1 The limited number of relevant studies identified

Given the large number of direct employment creation programmes implemented globally, estimated to be over 200 during the first decade of the century in sub-Saharan Africa and over 50 in southern Asia (McCord and Chopra 2010, McCord and Slater 2009), it is interesting that so few studies addressing impact on either poverty or stability in fragile states were identified for this form of intervention. This finding is consistent with the recent IEG evaluation of World Bank Social Safety Net programming 2000–10, which found that job creation programme evaluation tends to focus on outputs (e.g. numbers of ‘jobs’ created), rather than outcomes. A critique repeatedly set out in the literature (for example Devereux and Solomon 2006, Dreze 1989, Betcherman et al. 2004;) has highlighted the limited evidence available on the impact of job creation schemes in developing countries more generally.

However, it is unlikely that the limited number of relevant articles identified during this review is exclusively due to an absolute dearth of relevant literature, and it is likely that it also reflects methodological shortcomings, an issue discussed further in section 5.4 below.

5.2 The dominance of literature on short-term direct job creation interventions

It is likely that the reason more empirical research was identified relating to the impact of emergency job creation than macro-policy interventions and self-employment in fragile states, was due in part to the relative (although not absolute) ease of (i) implementing this type of programme in fragile states, and (ii) designing research to identify and analyse the impacts of discrete, short-term, and often small-scale and localised interventions, rather than attempting to capture the impacts of programmes which function in a less direct and more diffuse way to create employment. For such programmes attribution can be problematic even in stable situations, a challenge which is exacerbated in fragile states.

5.3 Assessment of methodologies adopted

The seven studies offering primary impact evidence identified in this review were methodologically diverse. Only two adopted robust qualitative or quantitative approaches, with significant population sizes, baseline data and controls, and only one study assessed the incidence of programme benefits. All but one focused on the immediate, rather than medium-term impacts of job creation programmes or sustained impacts post implementation. This reflects a general tendency in employment creation evaluations which ‘rarely track[s] post-program outcomes beyond a couple of years, so little evidence exists on longer-term impacts’ (World Bank 2006). This focus on short-term impacts is appropriate where labour market disruption is temporary, as in the case of many programmes implemented during acute periods of vulnerability in fragile states when traditional coping mechanisms are no longer functioning, but not necessarily adequate when assessing programme impact and efficacy in longer-term contexts of fragility.

No studies were identified offering evidence on the impact of the asset creation component of job creation programmes, an intervention which often is intended to provide medium-term benefits to communities in fragile states through, for example, improved access to water resources, or soil conservation, which can confer benefits after the period of direct employment. Similarly, no studies examining the impact of

interventions designed to promote employment creation through an enabling macro-policy environment, or self-employment, was identified. It is likely that this reflects methodological challenges relating to both attribution and also the difficulties of gathering adequate data in fragile states, and in terms of public works, evaluation norms in non-fragile states, which focus on output rather than outcome indicators.

The review has illustrated a lack of methodological innovation to match current policy development in this area, particularly in relation to addressing the key questions relating to the impact of (i) direct job creation programmes, (ii) enabling macro-policies and (iii) initiatives to promote self-employment on both poverty and stability.

This absence of studies examining intervention impacts is of importance given the prominence of employment-related interventions in fragile states, the key role they are ascribed in the stabilisation process (for example in the UN PCEIR [ILO 2009] and WDR 2011), and the frequency with which interventions, particularly PWPs, are implemented with the objective of promoting stability, for example the National Emergency Employment Programme (NEEP) in Afghanistan (World Bank 2005), and the Youth Employment and Empowerment Programme in Sierra Leone (Weeks 2011). This review suggests that there is not a strong evidence base from which to assess the efficacy of direct employment, enabling macro-policies, or the promotion of self-employment on stability. This absence of evidence is generally acknowledged within the policy community.¹²

5.4 Limitation of the review

The limited number of relevant articles identified during this review reflects in part limitations in the systematic review protocol adopted. The search strategy resulted in a large number of hits, but was not sufficiently well defined to capture relevant literature.

The inability of some platforms to accept Boolean operators may have compromised the effectiveness of the long strings adopted. An attempt was made to redress this shortcoming by supplementing the long with a range of short strings unaffected by Boolean search limitations in these contexts. It may be that the imperfect selection of terms in the short strings resulted in the loss of some potential sources, although the use of multiple short strings with a range of terms to search each database means that exclusion errors are unlikely to have been significant.

Also the review process focused on the identification of literature through the systematic use of the search strings to carry out an extensive search through electronic databases, and inadequate attention was given to the more intensive activities of handsearching and key informant interviews. A different balance of electronic screening and handsearching may have yielded a greater number of articles for final inclusion.

Notwithstanding the limitations in the search strategy outlined above, this review has found that many employment creation evaluations are not sufficiently well designed to inform future programming in this area. This finding underpins the recommendations set out below.

6 Conclusions and recommendations

This review addresses a complex and multifaceted research question. The contexts (populations) under review are varied and dissimilar, the interventions diverse, and two distinct outcomes, poverty and stability, are explored, with the latter representing a particular challenge in terms of quantitative analysis (see the debate around Collier and Hoeffler [2004] who attempted to reduce stability to a single comparable indicator across multiple dissimilar contexts, e.g. Suhrke et al. [2005]). Challenges arising from the diversity in all three dimensions of the review are further compounded by an extremely small literature base providing primary evidence on outcomes. In addition, the definition of fragile states which was adopted, based on the ascription of fragile/failing state status between 2006 and 2010 when the main indices currently in use were first adopted, meant that the literature identified was highly sensitive to selection bias, with some relevant interventions being somewhat arbitrarily excluded from the analysis.

12 ILO 2011.

Notwithstanding these limitations, a number of key conclusions and recommendations can be drawn from this review, and these are discussed below.

6.1 Conclusions

The key conclusion drawn in the systematic review is that there is a significant evidence gap in relation to the impact of employment creation on both poverty and stability in fragile states. The limited evidence which is available refers primarily to the short-term impact of PWP on consumption rather than other forms of employment creation, indicating that short-term receipt of a wage through public works employment serves to temporarily enhance consumption in fragile states. It is likely that this is due to a combination of the difficulties of attributing effects to enabling macro-policy interventions, practical difficulties associated with conducting empirical research in fragile states, lack of data in many such contexts, and also conceptual difficulties relating to identifying a proxy for assessing 'stability' impacts.

The set of feasible research methodologies is constrained in contexts of fragility. As a consequence of limitations such as lack of controls, lack of baseline data, and lack of longitudinal data much research in this area cannot provide robust empirical evidence on programme impacts. This has resulted in a research gap in terms of empirical assessments of the impact of job creation on both poverty and stability. Studies such as Gilligan and Hoddinot (2006) and Mattinen and Ogden (2006) illustrate that quality research can be achieved even in constrained circumstances (Ethiopia and Somalia), although the extent to which such studies could be replicated in other fragile states would be contingent on the specific characteristics of each situation.

This review has illustrated the problematic nature of the use of term 'fragile states' as though it relates to a single homogenous population, when it is used extensively in the development discourse without a common definition to describe a highly heterodox range of contexts, including states experiencing conflict, those emerging from conflict, those enduring humanitarian crises, economic crises and political crises, of varying duration and with a diversity of economic, institutional and political capabilities. The adoption of a single term to describe such a range of contexts is problematic, as are attempts to identify common programming responses which are appropriate across such contexts, and attempts to identify common programme impacts resulting from similar interventions across such a diverse grouping. Recognising the heterogeneity of the term and dividing it into homogenous subgroups sharing a set of key characteristics (e.g. conflict, post conflict, economic instability) would be more meaningful in terms of future policy, programming and research activities, and curb a tendency to produce generalised, but not necessarily widely applicable, analytical and programming approaches in fragile states.

While it is argued that employment can be a key nexus in the relationship between growth and poverty, structural factors relating to national and global economic contexts as well as specificities of different sectors play a key role in determining the impact of employment creation on poverty, and the broader (non-fragile) labour market literature argues that it cannot be assumed that the creation of employment *per se* will result in either improved poverty outcomes or stability at micro or macro levels. The distribution and nature of employment created and the macro-policy environment are likely to be critical determinants of impact, with factors such as the distribution of employment, terms of employment (wage, duration, etc.), sector in which employment is created, formal/informal nature of employment, and the relative productivity of employment created playing a significant role in determining outcomes. Studies exploring these factors in relation to programme impact in fragile states were not identified in this review.

The promotion of self-employment in contexts of fragility-induced labour market informalisation may result in outcomes which are at best marginal, and at worst result in adverse incorporation in the form of survivalist micro-enterprise activity, rather than providing the desirable social and economic outcomes, set out in key policy documentation. There may be a need to recognise and explore the limits to (and desirability of) promoting self-employment in such contexts. However, no studies examining evidence relating to the impact of interventions to promote self-employment in fragile states were identified in this review.

There are numerous and complex positive mutualities between employment and stability. However, there may also be tensions between poverty and stability objectives in employment creation programming, as these two outcomes may imply, for example, targeting employment to different segments of society, the one requiring employment for the poor, another for ex-combatants. Alternatively if employment is required to have an economic stimulus effect and contribute to stabilisation it may be that targeting the poor may not be the most appropriate response. This highlights the need for examining programme incidence, an issue which was only examined in one of the seven included studies, and also the need for programme design to

recognise that stability and poverty reduction objectives may require separate programme responses, rather than being jointly served by a single employment creation intervention.

Despite the centrality of employment creation as an instrument to promote stability in the fragile states policy discourse, no robust qualitative or quantitative evidence was found to illustrate this relationship in the literature. Currently there is not a strong evidence base from which to assess the efficacy of direct employment, enabling macro-policies, or the promotion of self-employment on stability. This absence of evidence is generally acknowledged within the policy community.

6.2 Recommendations

The primary recommendation arising from this review is;

- There is a need to develop a future research agenda which adopts robust qualitative and quantitative methodologies to assess the impact of different types of employment creation programmes and the extent to which they can contribute to the outcomes anticipated by programmers and policy-makers (as articulated for example in the UN PCEIR policy document and 2011 WDR).

A series of more detailed recommendations also arise from the systematic review process regarding the future research agenda;

- There is a need to disaggregate the term 'fragile states' in the literature to promote analytical coherence and meaningful policy and programming insights.
- There is a need to develop a common understanding of 'stability' and identify adequate proxy indicators to enable analytical work to be carried out into the relationship between employment creation and stability.
- There is a need to move away from an evaluation culture in relation to job creation, which focuses on output indicators such as the number of jobs created, to one which assesses (i) the distribution of employment in terms of targeting and incidence (who gets the jobs which are created) and (ii) outcomes, i.e. the impact of employment on poverty and stability at micro, meso and macro levels.
- There is a need to evaluate impacts in the medium and long term, rather than focusing on immediate assessment (e.g. post distribution monitoring,PDM), in order to assess the contribution of interventions beyond immediate consumption smoothing, and in this way assess cost effectiveness and inform appropriate future policy selection.
- There is a need to develop a future research agenda which adopts innovative qualitative and quantitative methodologies to assess the impact of employment creation programmes in areas of policy priority, e.g. as set out in the UN PCEIR policy document and 2011 WDR.
- Different research approaches are required for assessing the impacts on poverty and impacts on stability, with appropriate variables identified as adequate proxy indicators of 'stability'.
- There is a need to move away from an evaluation culture which focuses on process indicators such as the number of jobs created, to one which assesses (i) the distribution of employment in terms of targeting and incidence (who gets the jobs which are created) and (ii) the impact of employment on poverty and stability at micro, meso and macro levels.
- There is a need to review impacts over longer-term time horizons, rather than focusing on PDM and other immediate impact assessments, in order to make robust assessments of the contribution of interventions beyond immediate consumption smoothing, and in this way assess cost effectiveness and inform appropriate future policy selection.
- There is a need to test the transferability of impact assumptions in the non-fragile state literature to fragile states.

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Appendices

Appendix 1: Databases, platforms, websites and meta-search engines included in the review

Subject-specific databases searched:

- 1 EconLit (EBSCO)
- 2 Francis (EBSCO)
- 3 Africa-Wide Information (EBSCO)
- 4 International Political Science Abstracts (IPSA) (EBSCO)
- 5 International Security and Counter-Terrorism Reference Center (ISCTRC) (EBSCO)
- 6 Middle Eastern and Central Asian Studies (MECAS) (EBSCO)
- 7 Peace Research Abstracts
- 8 Political Science Complete (EBSCO)
- 9 Public Administration Abstracts (EBSCO)
- 10 Public Affairs Index (EBSCO)
- 11 Social Sciences Abstracts (EBSCO)
- 12 Family and Society Studies Worldwide (FSSW) (EBSCO)
- 13 Social Science Citation Index (Web of Knowledge)

Publisher platforms searched:

- 1 Wiley Interscience (All Economic; All Development Studies; Social Policy and Welfare; All Political Science) (using short search string)
- 2 International Bibliography of the Social Sciences
- 3 Sage Journals (Public Administration, Economics and Development, Peace Studies and Conflict Resolution, Regional Studies, Politics and International Relations)
- 4 JSTOR (African Studies, Population Studies, Public Policy and Administration, Asian Studies, Economics, Middle East Studies, Political Science)
- 5 CAB Direct

Institutional websites searched¹³:

- 1 OECD
- 2 World Bank
- 3 UNDP's Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery
- 4 USAID
- 5 Human Security Gateway
- 6 Eldis
- 7 Governance Resource Centre
- 8 Research4DFID
- 9 ILO and UN (ILO-developed UN policy)
- 10 Chronic Poverty Research Centre (CPRC)
- 11 IDEAS
- 12 Social Science Research Network (SSRN)
- 13 Poverty Action Lab Evaluations
- 14 Adam Smith

(Meta) search engines searched:

- 1 Google Scholar
- 2 Metacrawler

¹³ For these websites the long search strings were adopted as web searches do not permit the use of a Boolean search function.

Journals searched:

- 1 Journal of Intervention and State-building
- 2 Conflict, Security and Development Journal
- 3 Survival
- 4 The Economics of Peace and Security Journal
- 5 Journal of International Relations and Development
- 6 Journal of Peacebuilding and Development

Appendix 2: Search strings

The following long and short strings were approved in the Protocol and adopted in the searches.

Long search strings	
1.	Employ* OR job* AND stabil* OR cohesion OR peace OR legit* AND Afghanistan OR Bangladesh OR Burma OR Burundi OR Cameroon OR "Central African Republic" OR Chad OR Congo OR "Cote D'Ivoire" OR "Ivory Coast" OR "East Timor" OR "Timor Leste" OR Eritrea OR Ethiopia OR Guinea OR Guinea-Bissau OR Haiti OR Iraq OR Liberia OR Kenya OR Kyrgyzstan OR Nepal OR Niger OR Nigeria OR Pakistan OR "Sierra Leone" OR Somalia OR "Sri Lanka" OR Sudan OR Tajikistan OR Uganda OR Uzbekistan OR Yemen OR Zimbabwe
2.	Employ* OR job* AND poverty OR asset* OR wealth OR capital OR income OR consumption AND impact AND Afghanistan OR Bangladesh OR Burma OR Burundi OR Cameroon OR "Central African Republic" OR Chad OR Congo OR "Cote D'Ivoire" OR "Ivory Coast" OR "East Timor" OR "Timor Leste" OR Eritrea OR Ethiopia OR Guinea OR Guinea-Bissau OR Haiti OR Iraq OR Liberia OR Kenya OR Kyrgyzstan OR Nepal OR Niger OR Nigeria OR Pakistan OR "Sierra Leone" OR Somalia OR "Sri Lanka" OR Sudan OR Tajikistan OR Uganda OR Uzbekistan OR Yemen OR Zimbabwe

Short search strings: Employment stability country	
3.1	Employ* stabil* Afghanistan
3.2	Employ* stabil* Bangladesh
3.3	Employ* stabil* Burma
3.4	Employ* stabil* Burundi
3.5	Employ* stabil* Cameroon
3.6	Employ* stabil* "Central African Republic"
3.7	Employ* stabil* Chad
3.8	Employ* stabil* Congo
3.9	Employ* stabil* "Cote D'Ivoire"
3.10	Employ* stabil* "Ivory Coast"
3.11	Employ* stabil* "East Timor"
3.12	Employ* stabil* "Timor Leste"
3.13	Employ* stabil* Eritrea
3.14	Employ* stabil* Ethiopia
3.15	Employ* stabil* Guinea
3.16	Employ* stabil* Guinea-Bissau
3.17	Employ* stabil* Haiti
3.18	Employ* stabil* Iraq

3.19	Employ* stabil* Kenya
3.20	Employ* stabil* Kyrgyzstan
3.21	Employ* stabil* Liberia
3.22	Employ* stabil* Nepal
3.23	Employ* stabil* Niger
3.24	Employ* stabil* Nigeria
3.25	Employ* stabil* Pakistan
3.26	Employ* stabil* "Sierra Leone"
3.27	Employ* stabil* Somalia
3.28	Employ* stabil* Sri Lanka
3.29	Employ* stabil* Sudan
3.30	Employ* stabil* Tajikistan
3.31	Employ* stabil* Uganda
3.32	Employ* stabil* Uzbekistan
3.33	Employ* stabil* Yemen
3.34	Employ* stabil* Zimbabwe

Short search strings: employ* poverty impact country	
4.1	Employ* poverty impact Afghanistan
4.2	Employ* poverty impact Bangladesh
4.3	Employ* poverty impact Burma
4.4	Employ* poverty impact Burundi
4.5	Employ* poverty impact Cameroon
4.6	Employ* poverty impact "Central African Republic"
4.7	Employ* poverty impact Chad
4.8	Employ* poverty impact Congo
4.9	Employ* poverty impact "Cote D'Ivoire"
4.10	Employ* poverty impact "Ivory Coast"
4.11	Employ* poverty impact "East Timor"
4.12	Employ* poverty impact "Timor Leste"
4.13	Employ* poverty impact Eritrea
4.14	Employ* poverty impact Ethiopia
4.15	Employ* poverty impact Guinea

4.16	Employ* poverty impact Guinea-Bissau
4.17	Employ* poverty impact Haiti
4.18	Employ* poverty impact Iraq
4.19	Employ* poverty impact Kenya
4.20	Employ* poverty impact Kyrgyzstan
4.21	Employ* poverty impact Liberia
4.22	Employ* poverty impact Nepal
4.23	Employ* poverty impact Niger
4.24	Employ* poverty impact Nigeria
4.25	Employ* poverty impact Pakistan
4.26	Employ* poverty impact "Sierra Leone"
4.27	Employ* poverty impact Somalia
4.28	Employ* poverty impact "Sri Lanka"
4.29	Employ* poverty impact Sudan
4.30	Employ* poverty impact Tajikistan
4.31	Employ* poverty impact Uganda
4.32	Employ* poverty impact Uzbekistan
4.33	Employ* poverty impact Yemen
4.34	Employ* poverty impact Zimbabwe

Appendix 3: Summary search log

Search string (either specified in full or string reference no. given as set out in Appendix 2)	Database and platform	Frequency of hits
Employ* stabil* Afghanistan	African Studies (JSTOR)	2
Employ* stabil* Bangladesh	African Studies (JSTOR)	1
Employ* stabil* Burma	African Studies (JSTOR)	1
Employ* stabil* Burundi	African Studies (JSTOR)	3
Employ* stabil* Cameroon	African Studies (JSTOR)	1
Employ* stabil* Central Africa Republic	African Studies (JSTOR)	0
Employ* stabil* Chad	African Studies (JSTOR)	0
Employ* stabil* Congo	African Studies (JSTOR)	11
Employ* stabil* Cote D'Ivoire	African Studies (JSTOR)	3
Employ* stabil* Ivory Coast	African Studies (JSTOR)	5
Employ* stabil* East Timor	African Studies (JSTOR)	0
Employ* stabil* Timor Leste	African Studies (JSTOR)	0
Employ* stabil* Eritrea	African Studies (JSTOR)	0
Employ* stabil* Ethiopia	African Studies (JSTOR)	4
Employ* stabil* Guinea	African Studies (JSTOR)	0
Employ* stabil* Guinea-Bissau	African Studies (JSTOR)	2
Employ* stabil* Haiti	African Studies (JSTOR)	0
Employ* stabil* Iraq	African Studies (JSTOR)	0
Employ* stabil* Kenya	African Studies (JSTOR)	13
Employ* stabil* Kyrgyzstan	African Studies (JSTOR)	0
Employ* stabil* Liberia	African Studies (JSTOR)	5
Employ* stabil* Nepal	African Studies (JSTOR)	0
Employ* stabil* Niger	African Studies (JSTOR)	8
Employ* stabil* Nigeria	African Studies (JSTOR)	16
Employ* stabil* Pakistan	African Studies (JSTOR)	1
Employ* stabil* Sierra Leone	African Studies (JSTOR)	6
Employ* stabil* Somalia	African Studies (JSTOR)	2
Employ* stabil* Sri Lanka	African Studies (JSTOR)	1
Employ* stabil* Sudan	African Studies (JSTOR)	5

Search string (either specified in full or string reference no. given as set out in Appendix 2)	Database and platform	Frequency of hits
Employ* stabil* Tajikistan	African Studies (JSTOR)	0
Employ* stabil* Uganda	African Studies (JSTOR)	12
Employ* stabil* Uzbekistan	African Studies (JSTOR)	0
Employ* stabil* Yemen	African Studies (JSTOR)	0
Employ* stabil* Zimbabwe	African Studies (JSTOR)	8
Employ* poverty impact Afghanistan	African Studies (JSTOR)	9
Employ* poverty impact Bangladesh	African Studies (JSTOR)	16
Employ* poverty impact Burma	African Studies (JSTOR)	9
Employ* poverty impact Burundi	African Studies (JSTOR)	28
Employ* poverty impact Cameroon	African Studies (JSTOR)	63
Employ* poverty impact "Central African Republic"	African Studies (JSTOR)	10
Employ* poverty impact Chad	African Studies (JSTOR)	38
Employ* poverty impact Congo	African Studies (JSTOR)	95
Employ* poverty impact "Cote D'Ivoire"	African Studies (JSTOR)	32
Employ* poverty impact "Ivory Coast"	African Studies (JSTOR)	50
Employ* poverty impact "East Timor"	African Studies (JSTOR)	2
Employ* poverty impact "Timor Leste"	African Studies (JSTOR)	0
Employ* poverty impact Eritrea	African Studies (JSTOR)	19
Employ* poverty impact Ethiopia	African Studies (JSTOR)	72
Employ* poverty impact Guinea	African Studies (JSTOR)	85
Employ* poverty impact Guinea-Bissau	African Studies (JSTOR)	16
Employ* poverty impact Haiti	African Studies (JSTOR)	9
Employ* poverty impact Iraq	African Studies (JSTOR)	18
Employ* poverty impact Kenya	African Studies (JSTOR)	221
Employ* poverty impact Kyrgyzstan	African Studies (JSTOR)	0
Employ* poverty impact Liberia	African Studies (JSTOR)	55
Employ* poverty impact Nepal	African Studies (JSTOR)	6
Employ* poverty impact Niger	African Studies (JSTOR)	84

Search string (either specified in full or string reference no. given as set out in Appendix 2)	Database and platform	Frequency of hits
Employ* poverty impact Nigeria	African Studies (JSTOR)	202
Employ* poverty impact Pakistan	African Studies (JSTOR)	24
Employ* poverty impact "Sierra Leone"	African Studies (JSTOR)	75
Employ* poverty impact Somalia	African Studies (JSTOR)	41
Employ* poverty impact "Sri Lanka"	African Studies (JSTOR)	12
Employ* poverty impact Sudan	African Studies (JSTOR)	88
Employ* poverty impact Tajikistan	African Studies (JSTOR)	0
Employ* poverty impact Uganda	African Studies (JSTOR)	124
Employ* poverty impact Uzbekistan	African Studies (JSTOR)	0
Employ* poverty impact Yemen	African Studies (JSTOR)	5
Employ* poverty impact Zimbabwe	African Studies (JSTOR)	178
1	Interdisciplinary Studies (Informaworld)	6213
3.1	JSTOR population studies	0
3.2	JSTOR population studies	3
3.3	JSTOR population studies	0
3.4	JSTOR population studies	0
3.5	JSTOR population studies	1
3.6	JSTOR population studies	0
3.7	JSTOR population studies	0
3.8	JSTOR population studies	0
3.9	JSTOR population studies	1
3.10	JSTOR population studies	1
3.11	JSTOR population studies	0
3.12	JSTOR population studies	0
3.13	JSTOR population studies	0
3.14	JSTOR population studies	0
3.15	JSTOR population studies	0
3.16	JSTOR population studies	0

Search string (either specified in full or string reference no. given as set out in Appendix 2)	Database and platform	Frequency of hits
3.17	JSTOR population studies	1
3.18	JSTOR population studies	0
3.19	JSTOR population studies	1
3.20	JSTOR population studies	0
3.21	JSTOR population studies	0
3.22	JSTOR population studies	1
3.23	JSTOR population studies	0
3.24	JSTOR population studies	1
3.25	JSTOR population studies	3
3.26	JSTOR population studies	0
3.27	JSTOR population studies	0
3.28	JSTOR population studies	0
3.29	JSTOR population studies	1
3.30	JSTOR population studies	0
3.31	JSTOR population studies	1
3.32	JSTOR population studies	0
3.33	JSTOR population studies	1
3.34	JSTOR population studies	2
4.1	JSTOR population studies	18
4.2	JSTOR population studies	112
4.3	JSTOR population studies	16
4.4	JSTOR population studies	11
4.5	JSTOR population studies	1
4.6	JSTOR population studies	5
4.7	JSTOR population studies	8
4.8	JSTOR population studies	11
4.9	JSTOR population studies	11
4.10	JSTOR population studies	18

Search string (either specified in full or string reference no. given as set out in Appendix 2)	Database and platform	Frequency of hits
4.11	JSTOR population studies	0
4.12	JSTOR population studies	0
4.13	JSTOR population studies	7
4.14	JSTOR population studies	30
4.15	JSTOR population studies	31
4.16	JSTOR population studies	3
4.17	JSTOR population studies	50
4.18	JSTOR population studies	19
4.19	JSTOR population studies	89
4.20	JSTOR population studies	4
4.21	JSTOR population studies	17
4.22	JSTOR population studies	52
4.23	JSTOR population studies	16
4.24	JSTOR population studies	75
4.25	JSTOR population studies	103
4.26	JSTOR population studies	19
3.31	JSTOR population studies	1
3.32	JSTOR population studies	0
3.33	JSTOR population studies	1
3.34	JSTOR population studies	2
4.27	JSTOR population studies	18
4.28	JSTOR population studies	69
4.29	JSTOR population studies	43
4.30	JSTOR population studies	3
4.31	JSTOR population studies	33
4.32	JSTOR population studies	4
4.33	JSTOR population studies	18
4.34	JSTOR population studies	36

Search string (either specified in full or string reference no. given as set out in Appendix 2)	Database and platform	Frequency of hits
3.1	JSTOR Public Policy and Administration	0
3.2	JSTOR Public Policy and Administration	1
3.3	JSTOR Public Policy and Administration	0
3.4	JSTOR Public Policy and Administration	0
3.5	JSTOR Public Policy and Administration	0
3.6	JSTOR Public Policy and Administration	0
3.7	JSTOR Public Policy and Administration	0
3.8	JSTOR Public Policy and Administration	0
3.9	JSTOR Public Policy and Administration	0
3.10	JSTOR Public Policy and Administration	0
3.11	JSTOR Public Policy and Administration	0
3.12	JSTOR Public Policy and Administration	0
3.13	JSTOR Public Policy and Administration	0
3.14	JSTOR Public Policy and Administration	0
3.15	JSTOR Public Policy and Administration	1
3.16	JSTOR Public Policy and Administration	0
3.17	JSTOR Public Policy and Administration	1
3.18	JSTOR Public Policy and Administration	0
3.19	JSTOR Public Policy and Administration	0
3.20	JSTOR Public Policy and Administration	6
3.21	JSTOR Public Policy and Administration	0
3.22	JSTOR Public Policy and Administration	0
3.23	JSTOR Public Policy and Administration	1
3.24	JSTOR Public Policy and Administration	1
3.25	JSTOR Public Policy and Administration	1
3.26	JSTOR Public Policy and Administration	0
3.27	JSTOR Public Policy and Administration	0
3.28	JSTOR Public Policy and Administration	1

Search string (either specified in full or string reference no. given as set out in Appendix 2)	Database and platform	Frequency of hits
3.29	JSTOR Public Policy and Administration	0
3.30	JSTOR Public Policy and Administration	1
3.31	JSTOR Public Policy and Administration	0
3.32	JSTOR Public Policy and Administration	0
3.33	JSTOR Public Policy and Administration	0
3.34	JSTOR Public Policy and Administration	0
4.1	JSTOR Public Policy and Administration	6
4.2	JSTOR Public Policy and Administration	7
4.3	JSTOR Public Policy and Administration	3
4.4	JSTOR Public Policy and Administration	1
4.5	JSTOR Public Policy and Administration	2
4.6	JSTOR Public Policy and Administration	0
4.7	JSTOR Public Policy and Administration	3
4.8	JSTOR Public Policy and Administration	5
4.9	JSTOR Public Policy and Administration	1
4.10	JSTOR Public Policy and Administration	3
4.11	JSTOR Public Policy and Administration	1
4.12	JSTOR Public Policy and Administration	0
4.13	JSTOR Public Policy and Administration	0
4.14	JSTOR Public Policy and Administration	5
4.15	JSTOR Public Policy and Administration	0
4.16	JSTOR Public Policy and Administration	0
4.17	JSTOR Public Policy and Administration	4
4.18	JSTOR Public Policy and Administration	8
4.19	JSTOR Public Policy and Administration	12
4.20	JSTOR Public Policy and Administration	0
4.21	JSTOR Public Policy and Administration	2
4.22	JSTOR Public Policy and Administration	1

Search string (either specified in full or string reference no. given as set out in Appendix 2)	Database and platform	Frequency of hits
4.23	JSTOR Public Policy and Administration	1
4.24	JSTOR Public Policy and Administration	11
4.25	JSTOR Public Policy and Administration	6
4.26	JSTOR Public Policy and Administration	0
4.27	JSTOR Public Policy and Administration	4
4.28	JSTOR Public Policy and Administration	4
4.29	JSTOR Public Policy and Administration	2
4.30	JSTOR Public Policy and Administration	0
4.31	JSTOR Public Policy and Administration	4
4.32	JSTOR Public Policy and Administration	0
4.33	JSTOR Public Policy and Administration	0
4.34	JSTOR Public Policy and Administration	2
1	Interdisciplinary Studies (Informaworld)	6213
Employ* stabil* Afghanistan	Asian Studies (JSTOR)	2
Employ* stabil* Bangladesh	Asian Studies (JSTOR)	2
Employ* stabil* Burma	Asian Studies (JSTOR)	4
Employ* stabil* Burundi	Asian Studies (JSTOR)	0
Employ* stabil* Cameroon	Asian Studies (JSTOR)	0
Employ* stabil* "Central African Republic"	Asian Studies (JSTOR)	0
Employ* stabil* Chad	Asian Studies (JSTOR)	0
Employ* stabil* Congo	Asian Studies (JSTOR)	0
Employ* stabil* "Cote D'Ivoire"	Asian Studies (JSTOR)	0
Employ* stabil* "Ivory Coast"	Asian Studies (JSTOR)	1
Employ* stabil* "East Timor"	Asian Studies (JSTOR)	0
Employ* stabil* "Timor Leste"	Asian Studies (JSTOR)	0
Employ* stabil* Eritrea	Asian Studies (JSTOR)	0
Employ* stabil* Ethiopia	Asian Studies (JSTOR)	0
Employ* stabil* Guinea	Asian Studies (JSTOR)	1

Search string (either specified in full or string reference no. given as set out in Appendix 2)	Database and platform	Frequency of hits
Employ* stabil* Guinea-Bissau	Asian Studies (JSTOR)	0
Employ* stabil* Haiti	Asian Studies (JSTOR)	0
Employ* stabil* Iraq	Asian Studies (JSTOR)	1
Employ* stabil* Kenya	Asian Studies (JSTOR)	0
Employ* stabil* Kyrgyzstan	Asian Studies (JSTOR)	0
Employ* stabil* Liberia	Asian Studies (JSTOR)	0
Employ* stabil* Nepal	Asian Studies (JSTOR)	2
Employ* stabil* Niger	Asian Studies (JSTOR)	0
Employ* stabil* Nigeria	Asian Studies (JSTOR)	1
Employ* stabil* Pakistan	Asian Studies (JSTOR)	2
Employ* stabil* "Sierra Leone"	Asian Studies (JSTOR)	0
Employ* stabil* Somalia	Asian Studies (JSTOR)	0
Employ* stabil* Sri Lanka	Asian Studies (JSTOR)	1
Employ* stabil* Sudan	Asian Studies (JSTOR)	0
Employ* stabil* Tajikistan	Asian Studies (JSTOR)	0
Employ* stabil* Uganda	Asian Studies (JSTOR)	0
Employ* stabil* Uzbekistan	Asian Studies (JSTOR)	0
Employ* stabil* Yemen	Asian Studies (JSTOR)	2
Employ* stabil* Zimbabwe	Asian Studies (JSTOR)	0
Employ* poverty impact Afghanistan	Asian Studies (JSTOR)	22
Employ* poverty impact Bangladesh	Asian Studies (JSTOR)	42
Employ* poverty impact Burma	Asian Studies (JSTOR)	52
Employ* poverty impact Burundi	Asian Studies (JSTOR)	0
Employ* poverty impact Cameroon	Asian Studies (JSTOR)	3
Employ* poverty impact "Central African Republic"	Asian Studies (JSTOR)	1
Employ* poverty impact Chad	Asian Studies (JSTOR)	1
Employ* poverty impact Congo	Asian Studies (JSTOR)	6
Employ* poverty impact "Cote D'Ivoire"	Asian Studies (JSTOR)	1

Search string (either specified in full or string reference no. given as set out in Appendix 2)	Database and platform	Frequency of hits
Employ* poverty impact "Ivory Coast"	Asian Studies (JSTOR)	2
Employ* poverty impact "East Timor"	Asian Studies (JSTOR)	5
Employ* poverty impact "Timor Leste"	Asian Studies (JSTOR)	1
Employ* poverty impact Eritrea	Asian Studies (JSTOR)	0
Employ* poverty impact Ethiopia	Asian Studies (JSTOR)	7
Employ* poverty impact Guinea	Asian Studies (JSTOR)	18
Employ* poverty impact Guinea-Bissau	Asian Studies (JSTOR)	1
Employ* poverty impact Haiti	Asian Studies (JSTOR)	1
Employ* poverty impact Iraq	Asian Studies (JSTOR)	17
Employ* poverty impact Kenya	Asian Studies (JSTOR)	8
Employ* poverty impact Kyrgyzstan	Asian Studies (JSTOR)	6
Employ* poverty impact Liberia	Asian Studies (JSTOR)	3
Employ* poverty impact Nepal	Asian Studies (JSTOR)	26
Employ* poverty impact Niger	Asian Studies (JSTOR)	1
Employ* poverty impact Nigeria	Asian Studies (JSTOR)	10
Employ* poverty impact Pakistan	Asian Studies (JSTOR)	66
Employ* poverty impact "Sierra Leone"	Asian Studies (JSTOR)	1
Employ* poverty impact Somalia	Asian Studies (JSTOR)	0
Employ* poverty impact "Sri Lanka"	Asian Studies (JSTOR)	28
Employ* poverty impact Sudan	Asian Studies (JSTOR)	4
Employ* poverty impact Tajikistan	Asian Studies (JSTOR)	5
Employ* poverty impact Uganda	Asian Studies (JSTOR)	3
Employ* poverty impact Uzbekistan	Asian Studies (JSTOR)	6
Employ* poverty impact Yemen	Asian Studies (JSTOR)	2
Employ* poverty impact Zimbabwe	Asian Studies (JSTOR)	7
Employ* stabil* Afghanistan	Economics (JSTOR)	9
Employ* stabil* Bangladesh	Economics (JSTOR)	16
Employ* stabil* Burma	Economics (JSTOR)	5

Search string (either specified in full or string reference no. given as set out in Appendix 2)	Database and platform	Frequency of hits
Employ* stabil* Burundi	Economics (JSTOR)	6
Employ* stabil* Cameroon	Economics (JSTOR)	7
Employ* stabil* "Central African Republic"	Economics (JSTOR)	1
Employ* stabil* Chad	Economics (JSTOR)	8
Employ* stabil* Congo	Economics (JSTOR)	10
Employ* stabil* "Cote D'Ivoire"	Economics (JSTOR)	8
Employ* stabil* "Ivory Coast"	Economics (JSTOR)	8
Employ* stabil* "East Timor"	Economics (JSTOR)	0
Employ* stabil* "Timor Leste"	Economics (JSTOR)	0
Employ* stabil* Eritrea	Economics (JSTOR)	1
Employ* stabil* Ethiopia	Economics (JSTOR)	13
Employ* stabil* Guinea	Economics (JSTOR)	9
Employ* stabil* Guinea-Bissau	Economics (JSTOR)	1
Employ* stabil* Haiti	Economics (JSTOR)	12
Employ* stabil* Iraq	Economics (JSTOR)	14
Employ* stabil* Kenya	Economics (JSTOR)	15
Employ* stabil* Kyrgyzstan	Economics (JSTOR)	1
Employ* stabil* Liberia	Economics (JSTOR)	10
Employ* stabil* Nepal	Economics (JSTOR)	9
Employ* stabil* Niger	Economics (JSTOR)	10
Employ* stabil* Nigeria	Economics (JSTOR)	21
Employ* stabil* Pakistan	Economics (JSTOR)	22
Employ* stabil* "Sierra Leone"	Economics (JSTOR)	9
Employ* stabil* Somalia	Economics (JSTOR)	6
Employ* stabil* Sri Lanka	Economics (JSTOR)	15
Employ* stabil* Sudan	Economics (JSTOR)	10
Employ* stabil* Tajikistan	Economics (JSTOR)	1
Employ* stabil* Uganda	Economics (JSTOR)	12

Search string (either specified in full or string reference no. given as set out in Appendix 2)	Database and platform	Frequency of hits
Employ* stabil* Uzbekistan	Economics (JSTOR)	2
Employ* stabil* Yemen	Economics (JSTOR)	6
Employ* stabil* Zimbabwe	Economics (JSTOR)	11
Employ* poverty impact Afghanistan	Economics (JSTOR)	52
Employ* poverty impact Bangladesh	Economics (JSTOR)	184
Employ* poverty impact Burma	Economics (JSTOR)	42
Employ* poverty impact Burundi	Economics (JSTOR)	46
Employ* poverty impact Cameroon	Economics (JSTOR)	78
Employ* poverty impact "Central African Republic"	Economics (JSTOR)	19
Employ* poverty impact Chad	Economics (JSTOR)	52
Employ* poverty impact Congo	Economics (JSTOR)	80
Employ* poverty impact "Cote D'Ivoire"	Economics (JSTOR)	54
Employ* poverty impact "Ivory Coast"	Economics (JSTOR)	54
Employ* poverty impact "East Timor"	Economics (JSTOR)	3
Employ* poverty impact "Timor Leste"	Economics (JSTOR)	0
Employ* poverty impact Eritrea	Economics (JSTOR)	14
Employ* poverty impact Ethiopia	Economics (JSTOR)	93
Employ* poverty impact Guinea	Economics (JSTOR)	98
Employ* poverty impact Guinea-Bissau	Economics (JSTOR)	17
Employ* poverty impact Haiti	Economics (JSTOR)	63
Employ* poverty impact Iraq	Economics (JSTOR)	57
Employ* poverty impact Kenya	Economics (JSTOR)	231
Employ* poverty impact Kyrgyzstan	Economics (JSTOR)	9
Employ* poverty impact Liberia	Economics (JSTOR)	56
Employ* poverty impact Nepal	Economics (JSTOR)	85
Employ* poverty impact Niger	Economics (JSTOR)	67
Employ* poverty impact Nigeria	Economics (JSTOR)	196
Employ* poverty impact Pakistan	Economics (JSTOR)	222

Search string (either specified in full or string reference no. given as set out in Appendix 2)	Database and platform	Frequency of hits
Employ* poverty impact "Sierra Leone"	Economics (JSTOR)	85
Employ* poverty impact Somalia	Economics (JSTOR)	41
Employ* poverty impact "Sri Lanka"	Economics (JSTOR)	97
Employ* poverty impact Sudan	Economics (JSTOR)	96
Employ* poverty impact Tajikistan	Economics (JSTOR)	7
Employ* poverty impact Uganda	Economics (JSTOR)	127
Employ* poverty impact Uzbekistan	Economics (JSTOR)	13
Employ* poverty impact Yemen	Economics (JSTOR)	23
Employ* poverty impact Zimbabwe	Economics (JSTOR)	102
Employ* stabil* Afghanistan	Middle East Studies/Political Science (JSTOR)	48
Employ* stabil* Bangladesh	Middle East Studies/Political Science (JSTOR)	22
Employ* stabil* Burma	Middle East Studies/Political Science (JSTOR)	17
Employ* stabil* Burundi	Middle East Studies/Political Science (JSTOR)	15
Employ* stabil* Cameroon	Middle East Studies/Political Science (JSTOR)	11
Employ* stabil* "Central African Republic"	Middle East Studies/Political Science (JSTOR)	6
Employ* stabil* Chad	Middle East Studies/Political Science (JSTOR)	16
Employ* stabil* Congo	Middle East Studies/Political Science (JSTOR)	21
Employ* stabil* "Cote D'Ivoire"	Middle East Studies/Political Science (JSTOR)	2
Employ* stabil* "Ivory Coast"	Middle East Studies/Political Science (JSTOR)	8
Employ* stabil* "East Timor"	Middle East Studies/Political Science (JSTOR)	2
Employ* stabil* "Timor Leste"	Middle East Studies/Political Science (JSTOR)	0
Employ* stabil* Eritrea	Middle East Studies/Political Science (JSTOR)	2
Employ* stabil* Ethiopia	Middle East Studies/Political Science (JSTOR)	25
Employ* stabil* Guinea	Middle East Studies/Political Science (JSTOR)	25
Employ* stabil* Guinea-Bissau	Middle East Studies/Political Science (JSTOR)	9
Employ* stabil* Haiti	Middle East Studies/Political Science (JSTOR)	16
Employ* stabil* Iraq	Middle East Studies/Political Science (JSTOR)	47
Employ* stabil* Kenya	Middle East Studies/Political Science (JSTOR)	23

Search string (either specified in full or string reference no. given as set out in Appendix 2)	Database and platform	Frequency of hits
Employ* stabil* Kyrgyzstan	Middle East Studies/Political Science (JSTOR)	3
Employ* stabil* Liberia	Middle East Studies/Political Science (JSTOR)	17
Employ* stabil* Nepal	Middle East Studies/Political Science (JSTOR)	15
Employ* stabil* Niger	Middle East Studies/Political Science (JSTOR)	15
Employ* stabil* Nigeria	Middle East Studies/Political Science (JSTOR)	26
Employ* stabil* Pakistan	Middle East Studies/Political Science (JSTOR)	44
Employ* stabil* "Sierra Leone"	Middle East Studies/Political Science (JSTOR)	14
Employ* stabil* Somalia	Middle East Studies/Political Science (JSTOR)	20
Employ* stabil* Sri Lanka	Middle East Studies/Political Science (JSTOR)	19
Employ* stabil* Sudan	Middle East Studies/Political Science (JSTOR)	26
Employ* stabil* Tajikistan	Middle East Studies/Political Science (JSTOR)	7
Employ* stabil* Uganda	Middle East Studies/Political Science (JSTOR)	18
Employ* stabil* Uzbekistan	Middle East Studies/Political Science (JSTOR)	5
Employ* stabil* Yemen	Middle East Studies/Political Science (JSTOR)	19
Employ* stabil* Zimbabwe	Middle East Studies/Political Science (JSTOR)	21
Employ* poverty impact Afghanistan	Middle East Studies/Political Science (JSTOR)	179
Employ* poverty impact Bangladesh	Middle East Studies/Political Science (JSTOR)	134
Employ* poverty impact Burma	Middle East Studies/Political Science (JSTOR)	92
Employ* poverty impact Burundi	Middle East Studies/Political Science (JSTOR)	68
Employ* poverty impact Cameroon	Middle East Studies/Political Science (JSTOR)	56
Employ* poverty impact "Central African Republic"	Middle East Studies/Political Science (JSTOR)	33
Employ* poverty impact Chad	Middle East Studies/Political Science (JSTOR)	69
Employ* poverty impact Congo	Middle East Studies/Political Science (JSTOR)	122
Employ* poverty impact "Cote D'Ivoire"	Middle East Studies/Political Science (JSTOR)	19
Employ* poverty impact "Ivory Coast"	Middle East Studies/Political Science (JSTOR)	48
Employ* poverty impact "East Timor"	Middle East Studies/Political Science (JSTOR)	19
Employ* poverty impact "Timor Leste"	Middle East Studies/Political Science (JSTOR)	1
Employ* poverty impact Eritrea	Middle East Studies/Political Science (JSTOR)	26

Search string (either specified in full or string reference no. given as set out in Appendix 2)	Database and platform	Frequency of hits
Employ* poverty impact Ethiopia	Middle East Studies/Political Science (JSTOR)	148
Employ* poverty impact Guinea	Middle East Studies/Political Science (JSTOR)	103
Employ* poverty impact Guinea-Bissau	Middle East Studies/Political Science (JSTOR)	24
Employ* poverty impact Haiti	Middle East Studies/Political Science (JSTOR)	99
Employ* poverty impact Iraq	Middle East Studies/Political Science (JSTOR)	235
Employ* poverty impact Kenya	Middle East Studies/Political Science (JSTOR)	167
Employ* poverty impact Kyrgyzstan	Middle East Studies/Political Science (JSTOR)	11
Employ* poverty impact Liberia	Middle East Studies/Political Science (JSTOR)	80
Employ* poverty impact Nepal	Middle East Studies/Political Science (JSTOR)	71
Employ* poverty impact Niger	Middle East Studies/Political Science (JSTOR)	72
Employ* poverty impact Nigeria	Middle East Studies/Political Science (JSTOR)	192
Employ* poverty impact Pakistan	Middle East Studies/Political Science (JSTOR)	225
Employ* poverty impact "Sierra Leone"	Middle East Studies/Political Science (JSTOR)	89
Employ* poverty impact Somalia	Middle East Studies/Political Science (JSTOR)	105
Employ* poverty impact "Sri Lanka"	Middle East Studies/Political Science (JSTOR)	106
Employ* poverty impact Sudan	Middle East Studies/Political Science (JSTOR)	147
Employ* poverty impact Tajikistan	Middle East Studies/Political Science (JSTOR)	26
Employ* poverty impact Uganda	Middle East Studies/Political Science (JSTOR)	138
Employ* poverty impact Uzbekistan	Middle East Studies/Political Science (JSTOR)	31
Employ* poverty impact Yemen	Middle East Studies/Political Science (JSTOR)	69
Employ* poverty impact Zimbabwe	Middle East Studies/Political Science (JSTOR)	140
3.1	SAGE	779
3.2	SAGE	616
3.3	SAGE	501
3.4	SAGE	193
3.5	SAGE	184
3.6	SAGE	111
3.7	SAGE	205

Search string (either specified in full or string reference no. given as set out in Appendix 2)	Database and platform	Frequency of hits
3.8	SAGE	550
3.9	SAGE	0
3.10	SAGE	167
3.11	SAGE	68
3.12	SAGE	22
3.13	SAGE	121
3.14	SAGE	463
3.15	SAGE	446
3.16	SAGE	105
1	CAB Direct	29
2	CAB Direct	138
1	ISI Web of Knowledge (Social Science Citation Index)	64
2	ISI Web of Knowledge (Social Science Citation Index)	101
4.1	SAGE	448
4.2	SAGE	715
4.3	SAGE	285
4.4	SAGE	143
4.5	SAGE	160
4.6	SAGE	68
4.7	SAGE	135
4.8	SAGE	355
4.9	SAGE	58
4.10	SAGE	118
4.11	SAGE	93
4.12	SAGE	27
4.13	SAGE	91
4.14	SAGE	352
3.17	SAGE	392

Search string (either specified in full or string reference no. given as set out in Appendix 2)	Database and platform	Frequency of hits
3.18	SAGE	1084
3.19	SAGE	601
3.20	SAGE	33
3.21	SAGE	184
3.22	SAGE	409
3.23	SAGE	199
3.24	SAGE	829
3.25	SAGE	1231
3.26	SAGE	313
3.27	SAGE	372
3.28	SAGE	536
3.29	SAGE	524
3.30	SAGE	135
3.31	SAGE	468
3.32	SAGE	155
3.33	SAGE	241
3.34	SAGE	356
1	EBSCO	432
2	EBSCO	312
4.15	SAGE	326
4.16	SAGE	81
4.17	SAGE	279
4.18	SAGE	512
4.19	SAGE	612
4.20	SAGE	95
4.21	SAGE	211
4.22	SAGE	393
4.23	SAGE	163

Search string (either specified in full or string reference no. given as set out in Appendix 2)	Database and platform	Frequency of hits
4.24	SAGE	616
4.25	SAGE	875
4.26	SAGE	239
4.27	SAGE	236
4.28	SAGE	549
4.29	SAGE	356
4.30	SAGE	97
4.31	SAGE	424
4.32	SAGE	102
4.33	SAGE	121
4.34	SAGE	389
3.1	Wiley Interscience (Africa Research Bulletin :)	56
3.2	Wiley Interscience (Africa Research Bulletin)	19
3.3	Wiley Interscience (Africa Research Bulletin)	5
3.4	Wiley Interscience (Africa Research Bulletin)	89
3.5	Wiley Interscience (Africa Research Bulletin)	85
3.6	Wiley Interscience (Africa Research Bulletin)	91
3.7	Wiley Interscience (Africa Research Bulletin)	91
3.8	Wiley Interscience (Africa Research Bulletin)	94
3.9	Wiley Interscience (Africa Research Bulletin)	83
3.10	Wiley Interscience (Africa Research Bulletin)	6
3.11	Wiley Interscience (Africa Research Bulletin)	8
3.12	Wiley Interscience (Africa Research Bulletin)	1
3.13	Wiley Interscience (Africa Research Bulletin)	88
3.14	Wiley Interscience (Africa Research Bulletin)	91
3.15	Wiley Interscience (Africa Research Bulletin)	96
3.16	Wiley Interscience (Africa Research Bulletin)	80
3.17	Wiley Interscience (Africa Research Bulletin)	8

Search string (either specified in full or string reference no. given as set out in Appendix 2)	Database and platform	Frequency of hits
3.18	Wiley Interscience (Africa Research Bulletin)	75
3.19	Wiley Interscience (Africa Research Bulletin)	92
3.20	Wiley Interscience (Africa Research Bulletin)	1
3.21	Wiley Interscience (Africa Research Bulletin)	88
3.22	Wiley Interscience (Africa Research Bulletin)	16
3.23	Wiley Interscience (Africa Research Bulletin)	89
3.24	Wiley Interscience (Africa Research Bulletin)	90
3.25	Wiley Interscience (Africa Research Bulletin)	45
3.26	Wiley Interscience (Africa Research Bulletin)	88
3.27	Wiley Interscience (Africa Research Bulletin)	92
3.28	Wiley Interscience (Africa Research Bulletin)	13
3.29	Wiley Interscience (Africa Research Bulletin)	96
3.30	Wiley Interscience (Africa Research Bulletin)	1
3.31	Wiley Interscience (Africa Research Bulletin)	96
3.32	Wiley Interscience (Africa Research Bulletin)	0
3.33	Wiley Interscience (Africa Research Bulletin)	41
3.34	Wiley Interscience (Africa Research Bulletin)	91
4.1	Wiley Interscience (Africa Research Bulletin)	52
4.2	Wiley Interscience (Africa Research Bulletin)	18
4.3	Wiley Interscience (Africa Research Bulletin)	4
4.4	Wiley Interscience (Africa Research Bulletin)	77
4.5	Wiley Interscience (Africa Research Bulletin)	75
4.6	Wiley Interscience (Africa Research Bulletin)	75
4.7	Wiley Interscience (Africa Research Bulletin)	77
4.8	Wiley Interscience (Africa Research Bulletin)	78
4.9	Wiley Interscience (Africa Research Bulletin)	72
4.10	Wiley Interscience (Africa Research Bulletin)	5
4.11	Wiley Interscience (Africa Research Bulletin)	4

Search string (either specified in full or string reference no. given as set out in Appendix 2)	Database and platform	Frequency of hits
4.12	Wiley Interscience (Africa Research Bulletin)	1
4.13	Wiley Interscience (Africa Research Bulletin)	75
4.14	Wiley Interscience (Africa Research Bulletin)	79
4.15	Wiley Interscience (Africa Research Bulletin)	77
4.16	Wiley Interscience (Africa Research Bulletin)	67
4.17	Wiley Interscience (Africa Research Bulletin)	8
4.18	Wiley Interscience (Africa Research Bulletin)	65
4.19	Wiley Interscience (Africa Research Bulletin)	79
4.20	Wiley Interscience (Africa Research Bulletin)	0
4.21	Wiley Interscience (Africa Research Bulletin)	78
4.22	Wiley Interscience (Africa Research Bulletin)	14
4.23	Wiley Interscience (Africa Research Bulletin)	79
4.24	Wiley Interscience (Africa Research Bulletin)	81
4.25	Wiley Interscience (Africa Research Bulletin)	40
4.26	Wiley Interscience (Africa Research Bulletin)	78
4.27	Wiley Interscience (Africa Research Bulletin)	79
4.28	Wiley Interscience (Africa Research Bulletin)	9
4.29	Wiley Interscience (Africa Research Bulletin)	77
4.30	Wiley Interscience (Africa Research Bulletin)	0
4.31	Wiley Interscience (Africa Research Bulletin)	79
4.32	Wiley Interscience (Africa Research Bulletin)	0
4.33	Wiley Interscience (Africa Research Bulletin)	38
4.34	Wiley Interscience (Africa Research Bulletin)	77
3.1	Wiley Interscience (The Journal of Latin American and Caribbean Anthropology)	0
3.2	Wiley Interscience (Journal of Latin American and Caribbean Anthropology)	0
3.3	Wiley Interscience (Journal of Latin American and Caribbean Anthropology)	2
3.4	Wiley Interscience (Journal of Latin American and Caribbean Anthropology)	0
3.5	Wiley Interscience (Journal of Latin American and Caribbean Anthropology)	0

Search string (either specified in full or string reference no. given as set out in Appendix 2)	Database and platform	Frequency of hits
3.6	Wiley Interscience (Journal of Latin American and Caribbean Anthropology)	0
3.7	Wiley Interscience (Journal of Latin American and Caribbean Anthropology)	0
3.8	Wiley Interscience (Journal of Latin American and Caribbean Anthropology)	0
3.9	Wiley Interscience (Journal of Latin American and Caribbean Anthropology)	0
3.10	Wiley Interscience (Journal of Latin American and Caribbean Anthropology)	0
3.11	Wiley Interscience (Journal of Latin American and Caribbean Anthropology)	0
3.12	Wiley Interscience (Journal of Latin American and Caribbean Anthropology)	0
3.13	Wiley Interscience (Journal of Latin American and Caribbean Anthropology)	0
3.14	Wiley Interscience (Journal of Latin American and Caribbean Anthropology)	1
3.15	Wiley Interscience (Journal of Latin American and Caribbean Anthropology)	1
3.16	Wiley Interscience (Journal of Latin American and Caribbean Anthropology)	0
3.17	Wiley Interscience (Journal of Latin American and Caribbean Anthropology)	7
3.18	Wiley Interscience (Journal of Latin American and Caribbean Anthropology)	0
3.19	Wiley Interscience (Journal of Latin American and Caribbean Anthropology)	0
3.20	Wiley Interscience (Journal of Latin American and Caribbean Anthropology)	0
3.21	Wiley Interscience (Journal of Latin American and Caribbean Anthropology)	0
3.22	Wiley Interscience (Journal of Latin American and Caribbean Anthropology)	1
3.23	Wiley Interscience (Journal of Latin American and Caribbean Anthropology)	0
3.24	Wiley Interscience (Journal of Latin American and Caribbean Anthropology)	0
3.25	Wiley Interscience (Journal of Latin American and Caribbean Anthropology)	0
3.26	Wiley Interscience (Journal of Latin American and Caribbean Anthropology)	0
3.27	Wiley Interscience (Journal of Latin American and Caribbean Anthropology)	0
3.28	Wiley Interscience (Journal of Latin American and Caribbean Anthropology)	0
3.29	Wiley Interscience (Journal of Latin American and Caribbean Anthropology)	1
3.30	Wiley Interscience (Journal of Latin American and Caribbean Anthropology)	0
3.31	Wiley Interscience (Journal of Latin American and Caribbean Anthropology)	0
3.32	Wiley Interscience (Journal of Latin American and Caribbean Anthropology)	0
3.33	Wiley Interscience (Journal of Latin American and Caribbean Anthropology)	0

Search string (either specified in full or string reference no. given as set out in Appendix 2)	Database and platform	Frequency of hits
3.34	Wiley Interscience (Journal of Latin American and Caribbean Anthropology)	0
4.1	Wiley Interscience (Journal of Latin American and Caribbean Anthropology)	1
4.2	Wiley Interscience (Journal of Latin American and Caribbean Anthropology)	0
4.3	Wiley Interscience (Journal of Latin American and Caribbean Anthropology)	0
4.4	Wiley Interscience (Journal of Latin American and Caribbean Anthropology)	0
4.5	Wiley Interscience (Journal of Latin American and Caribbean Anthropology)	0
4.6	Wiley Interscience (Journal of Latin American and Caribbean Anthropology)	0
4.7	Wiley Interscience (Journal of Latin American and Caribbean Anthropology)	0
4.8	Wiley Interscience (Journal of Latin American and Caribbean Anthropology)	1
4.9	Wiley Interscience (Journal of Latin American and Caribbean Anthropology)	0
4.10	Wiley Interscience (Journal of Latin American and Caribbean Anthropology)	0
4.11	Wiley Interscience (Journal of Latin American and Caribbean Anthropology)	0
4.12	Wiley Interscience (Journal of Latin American and Caribbean Anthropology)	0
4.13	Wiley Interscience (Journal of Latin American and Caribbean Anthropology)	0
4.14	Wiley Interscience (Journal of Latin American and Caribbean Anthropology)	0
4.15	Wiley Interscience (Journal of Latin American and Caribbean Anthropology)	2
4.16	Wiley Interscience (Journal of Latin American and Caribbean Anthropology)	0
4.17	Wiley Interscience (Journal of Latin American and Caribbean Anthropology)	6
4.18	Wiley Interscience (Journal of Latin American and Caribbean Anthropology)	0
4.19	Wiley Interscience (Journal of Latin American and Caribbean Anthropology)	0
4.20	Wiley Interscience (Journal of Latin American and Caribbean Anthropology)	0
4.21	Wiley Interscience (Journal of Latin American and Caribbean Anthropology)	0
4.22	Wiley Interscience (Journal of Latin American and Caribbean Anthropology)	2
4.23	Wiley Interscience (Journal of Latin American and Caribbean Anthropology)	0
4.24	Wiley Interscience (Journal of Latin American and Caribbean Anthropology)	0
4.25	Wiley Interscience (Journal of Latin American and Caribbean Anthropology)	0
4.26	Wiley Interscience (Journal of Latin American and Caribbean Anthropology)	0
4.27	Wiley Interscience (Journal of Latin American and Caribbean Anthropology)	0

Search string (either specified in full or string reference no. given as set out in Appendix 2)	Database and platform	Frequency of hits
4.28	Wiley Interscience (Journal of Latin American and Caribbean Anthropology)	0
4.29	Wiley Interscience (Journal of Latin American and Caribbean Anthropology)	1
4.30	Wiley Interscience (Journal of Latin American and Caribbean Anthropology)	0
4.31	Wiley Interscience (Journal of Latin American and Caribbean Anthropology)	0
4.32	Wiley Interscience (Journal of Latin American and Caribbean Anthropology)	0
4.33	Wiley Interscience (Journal of Latin American and Caribbean Anthropology)	0
4.34	Wiley Interscience (Journal of Latin American and Caribbean Anthropology)	3
3.1	Wiley Interscience (International Studies Review)	39
3.2	Wiley Interscience (International Studies Review)	11
3.3	Wiley Interscience (International Studies Review)	7
3.4	Wiley Interscience (International Studies Review)	5
3.5	Wiley Interscience (International Studies Review)	9
3.6	Wiley Interscience (International Studies Review)	2
3.7	Wiley Interscience (International Studies Review)	10
3.8	Wiley Interscience (International Studies Review)	16
3.9	Wiley Interscience (International Studies Review)	4
3.10	Wiley Interscience (International Studies Review)	5
3.11	Wiley Interscience (International Studies Review)	10
3.12	Wiley Interscience (International Studies Review)	1
3.13	Wiley Interscience (International Studies Review)	7
3.14	Wiley Interscience (International Studies Review)	21
3.15	Wiley Interscience (International Studies Review)	5
3.1	Wiley Geographical Research	2
3.2	Wiley Geographical Research	3
3.3	Wiley Geographical Research	4
3.4	Wiley Geographical Research	0
3.5	Wiley Geographical Research	2
3.6	Wiley Geographical Research	0

Search string (either specified in full or string reference no. given as set out in Appendix 2)	Database and platform	Frequency of hits
3.7	Wiley Geographical Research	1
3.8	Wiley Geographical Research	2
3.9	Wiley Geographical Research	0
3.10	Wiley Geographical Research	1
3.11	Wiley Geographical Research	3
3.12	Wiley Geographical Research	0
3.13	Wiley Geographical Research	0
3.14	Wiley Geographical Research	3
3.15	Wiley Geographical Research	32
3.16	Wiley Geographical Research	0
3.17	Wiley Geographical Research	1
3.18	Wiley Geographical Research	5
3.19	Wiley Geographical Research	2
3.20	Wiley Geographical Research	0
3.21	Wiley Geographical Research	0
3.22	Wiley Geographical Research	0
3.23	Wiley Geographical Research	0
3.24	Wiley Geographical Research	11
3.25	Wiley Geographical Research	5
3.26	Wiley Geographical Research	0
3.27	Wiley Geographical Research	2
3.28	Wiley Geographical Research	3
3.29	Wiley Geographical Research	0
3.30	Wiley Geographical Research	0
3.31	Wiley Geographical Research	3
3.32	Wiley Geographical Research	1
3.33	Wiley Geographical Research	0
3.34	Wiley Geographical Research	2

Search string (either specified in full or string reference no. given as set out in Appendix 2)	Database and platform	Frequency of hits
4.1	Wiley Geographical Research	3
4.2	Wiley Geographical Research	4
4.3	Wiley Geographical Research	2
4.4	Wiley Geographical Research	0
4.5	Wiley Geographical Research	0
4.6	Wiley Geographical Research	0
4.7	Wiley Geographical Research	0
4.8	Wiley Geographical Research	0
4.9	Wiley Geographical Research	0
4.10	Wiley Geographical Research	0
4.11	Wiley Geographical Research	2
4.12	Wiley Geographical Research	0
4.13	Wiley Geographical Research	0
4.14	Wiley Geographical Research	4
4.15	Wiley Geographical Research	22
4.16	Wiley Geographical Research	3
4.17	Wiley Geographical Research	2
4.18	Wiley Geographical Research	5
4.19	Wiley Geographical Research	5
4.20	Wiley Geographical Research	0
4.21	Wiley Geographical Research	0
4.22	Wiley Geographical Research	6
4.23	Wiley Geographical Research	0
4.24	Wiley Geographical Research	9
4.25	Wiley Geographical Research	5
4.26	Wiley Geographical Research	3
4.27	Wiley Geographical Research	1
4.28	Wiley Geographical Research	5

Search string (either specified in full or string reference no. given as set out in Appendix 2)	Database and platform	Frequency of hits
4.29	Wiley Geographical Research	0
4.30	Wiley Geographical Research	0
4.31	Wiley Geographical Research	4
4.32	Wiley Geographical Research	0
4.33	Wiley Geographical Research	0
4.34	Wiley Geographical Research	5
3.1	Wiley Politics and Policy	21
3.2	Wiley Politics and Policy	3
3.3	Wiley Politics and Policy	3
3.4	Wiley Politics and Policy	0
3.5	Wiley Politics and Policy	0
3.6	Wiley Politics and Policy	0
3.7	Wiley Politics and Policy	0
3.8	Wiley Politics and Policy	5
3.9	Wiley Politics and Policy	4
3.10	Wiley Politics and Policy	0
3.11	Wiley Politics and Policy	4
3.12	Wiley Politics and Policy	0
3.13	Wiley Politics and Policy	2
3.14	Wiley Politics and Policy	7
3.15	Wiley Politics and Policy	3
3.16	Wiley Politics and Policy	0
3.17	Wiley Politics and Policy	9
3.18	Wiley Politics and Policy	32
3.19	Wiley Politics and Policy	6
3.20	Wiley Politics and Policy	0
3.21	Wiley Politics and Policy	0
3.22	Wiley Politics and Policy	0

Search string (either specified in full or string reference no. given as set out in Appendix 2)	Database and platform	Frequency of hits
3.23	Wiley Politics and Policy	0
3.24	Wiley Politics and Policy	12
3.25	Wiley Politics and Policy	11
3.26	Wiley Politics and Policy	0
3.27	Wiley Politics and Policy	11
3.28	Wiley Politics and Policy	3
3.29	Wiley Politics and Policy	10
3.30	Wiley Politics and Policy	0
3.31	Wiley Politics and Policy	10
3.32	Wiley Geographical Research	0
3.33	Wiley Politics and Policy	5
3.34	Wiley Politics and Policy	0
4.1	Wiley Politics and Policy	5
4.2	Wiley Politics and Policy	4
4.3	Wiley Politics and Policy	3
4.4	Wiley Politics and Policy	0
4.5	Wiley Politics and Policy	2
4.6	Wiley Politics and Policy	0
4.7	Wiley Politics and Policy	0
4.8	Wiley Politics and Policy	4
4.9	Wiley Politics and Policy	2
4.10	Wiley Politics and Policy	1
4.11	Wiley Politics and Policy	0
4.12	Wiley Politics and Policy	0
4.13	Wiley Politics and Policy	1
4.14	Wiley Politics and Policy	0
4.15	Wiley Politics and Policy	2
4.16	Wiley Politics and Policy	0

Search string (either specified in full or string reference no. given as set out in Appendix 2)	Database and platform	Frequency of hits
4.17	Wiley Politics and Policy	3
4.18	Wiley Politics and Policy	10
4.19	Wiley Politics and Policy	4
4.20	Wiley Politics and Policy	0
4.21	Wiley Politics and Policy	2
4.22	Wiley Politics and Policy	0
4.23	Wiley Politics and Policy	0
4.24	Wiley Politics and Policy	7
4.25	Wiley Politics and Policy	6
4.26	Wiley Politics and Policy	0
4.27	Wiley Politics and Policy	5
4.28	Wiley Politics and Policy	0
4.29	Wiley Politics and Policy	0
4.30	Wiley Politics and Policy	0
4.31	Wiley Politics and Policy	6
4.32	Wiley Politics and Policy	0
4.33	Wiley Politics and Policy	0
4.34	Wiley Politics and Policy	0
3.1	Wiley Public Policy Research	0
3.2	Wiley Public Policy Research	0
3.3	Wiley Public Policy Research	0
3.4	Wiley Public Policy Research	0
3.5	Wiley Public Policy Research	1
3.6	Wiley Public Policy Research	0
3.7	Wiley Public Policy Research	1
3.8	Wiley Public Policy Research	0
3.9	Wiley Public Policy Research	0
3.10	Wiley Public Policy Research	0

Search string (either specified in full or string reference no. given as set out in Appendix 2)	Database and platform	Frequency of hits
3.11	Wiley Public Policy Research	0
3.12	Wiley Public Policy Research	0
3.13	Wiley Public Policy Research	0
3.14	Wiley Public Policy Research	0
3.15	Wiley Public Policy Research	0
3.16	Wiley Public Policy Research	0
3.17	Wiley Public Policy Research	0
3.18	Wiley Public Policy Research	6
3.19	Wiley Public Policy Research	2
3.20	Wiley Public Policy Research	0
3.21	Wiley Public Policy Research	1
3.22	Wiley Public Policy Research	0
3.23	Wiley Public Policy Research	0
3.24	Wiley Public Policy Research	3
3.25	Wiley Public Policy Research	0
3.26	Wiley Public Policy Research	0
3.27	Wiley Public Policy Research	1
3.28	Wiley Public Policy Research	0
3.29	Wiley Public Policy Research	1
3.30	Wiley Public Policy Research	0
3.31	Wiley Public Policy Research	0
3.32	Wiley Public Policy Research	0
3.33	Wiley Public Policy Research	0
3.34	Wiley Public Policy Research	0
4.1	Wiley Public Policy Research	0
4.2	Wiley Public Policy Research	3
4.3	Wiley Public Policy Research	0
4.4	Wiley Public Policy Research	0

Search string (either specified in full or string reference no. given as set out in Appendix 2)	Database and platform	Frequency of hits
4.5	Wiley Public Policy Research	0
4.6	Wiley Public Policy Research	0
4.7	Wiley Public Policy Research	0
4.8	Wiley Public Policy Research	0
4.9	Wiley Public Policy Research	0
4.10	Wiley Public Policy Research	0
4.11	Wiley Public Policy Research	0
4.12	Wiley Public Policy Research	0
4.13	Wiley Public Policy Research	0
4.14	Wiley Public Policy Research	0
4.15	Wiley Public Policy Research	0
4.16	Wiley Public Policy Research	0
4.17	Wiley Public Policy Research	0
4.18	Wiley Public Policy Research	4
4.19	Wiley Public Policy Research	0
4.20	Wiley Public Policy Research	0
4.21	Wiley Public Policy Research	0
4.22	Wiley Public Policy Research	0
4.23	Wiley Public Policy Research	0
4.24	Wiley Public Policy Research	0
4.25	Wiley Public Policy Research	0
4.26	Wiley Public Policy Research	0
4.27	Wiley Public Policy Research	0
4.28	Wiley Public Policy Research	0
4.29	Wiley Public Policy Research	0
4.30	Wiley Public Policy Research	0
4.31	Wiley Public Policy Research	0
4.32	Wiley Public Policy Research	0

Search string (either specified in full or string reference no. given as set out in Appendix 2)	Database and platform	Frequency of hits
4.33	Wiley Public Policy Research	0
4.34	Wiley Public Policy Research	0
3.1-3.4	Oxford Journals	248
3.5-3.7	Oxford Journals	230
3.8-3.10	Oxford Journals	326
3.11-3.13	Oxford Journals	63
3.14-3.17	Oxford Journals	341
3.18-3.22	Oxford Journals	567
3.23-3.26	Oxford Journals	615
3.27-3.30	Oxford Journals	364
3.31-3.34	Oxford Journals	487
4.1-4.3	Oxford Journals	219
4.4-4.5	Oxford Journals	204
4.6-4.7	Oxford Journals	105
3.16	Wiley Interscience (International Studies Review)	1
3.17	Wiley Interscience (International Studies Review)	19
3.18	Wiley Interscience (International Studies Review)	54
3.19	Wiley Interscience (International Studies Review)	20
3.20	Wiley Interscience (International Studies Review)	2
3.21	Wiley Interscience (International Studies Review)	10
3.22	Wiley Interscience (International Studies Review)	4
3.23	Wiley Interscience (International Studies Review)	3
3.24	Wiley Interscience (International Studies Review)	11
3.25	Wiley Interscience (International Studies Review)	25
3.26	Wiley Interscience (International Studies Review)	15
3.27	Wiley Interscience (International Studies Review)	20
3.28	Wiley Interscience (International Studies Review)	10
3.29	Wiley Interscience (International Studies Review)	17

Search string (either specified in full or string reference no. given as set out in Appendix 2)	Database and platform	Frequency of hits
3.30	Wiley Interscience (International Studies Review)	6
3.31	Wiley Interscience (International Studies Review)	9
3.32	Wiley Interscience (International Studies Review)	4
3.33	Wiley Interscience (International Studies Review)	6
3.34	Wiley Interscience (International Studies Review)	12
4.1	Wiley Interscience (International Studies Review)	17
4.2	Wiley Interscience (International Studies Review)	6
4.3	Wiley Interscience (International Studies Review)	2
4.3	Wiley Interscience (International Studies Review)	4
4.5	Wiley Interscience (International Studies Review)	4
4.6	Wiley Interscience (International Studies Review)	2
4.7	Wiley Interscience (International Studies Review)	7
4.8	Wiley Interscience (International Studies Review)	10
4.9	Wiley Interscience (International Studies Review)	3
4.10	Wiley Interscience (International Studies Review)	3
4.11	Wiley Interscience (International Studies Review)	5
4.12	Wiley Interscience (International Studies Review)	1
4.13	Wiley Interscience (International Studies Review)	2
4.14	Wiley Interscience (International Studies Review)	9
4.15	Wiley Interscience (International Studies Review)	4
4.16	Wiley Interscience (International Studies Review)	0
4.17	Wiley Interscience (International Studies Review)	8
4.18	Wiley Interscience (International Studies Review)	24
4.19	Wiley Interscience (International Studies Review)	11
4.20	Wiley Interscience (International Studies Review)	2
4.21	Wiley Interscience (International Studies Review)	5
4.22	Wiley Interscience (International Studies Review)	3
4.23	Wiley Interscience (International Studies Review)	2

Search string (either specified in full or string reference no. given as set out in Appendix 2)	Database and platform	Frequency of hits
4.24	Wiley Interscience (International Studies Review)	8
4.25	Wiley Interscience (International Studies Review)	12
4.26	Wiley Interscience (International Studies Review)	9
4.27	Wiley Interscience (International Studies Review)	12
4.28	Wiley Interscience (International Studies Review)	7
4.29	Wiley Interscience (International Studies Review)	8
4.30	Wiley Interscience (International Studies Review)	4
4.31	Wiley Interscience (International Studies Review)	9
4.32	Wiley Interscience (International Studies Review)	4
4.33	Wiley Interscience (International Studies Review)	5
4.34	Wiley Interscience (International Studies Review)	5
3.1	Wiley Interscience (IDS Bulletin)	15
3.2	Wiley Interscience (IDS Bulletin)	62
3.3	Wiley Interscience (IDS Bulletin)	10
3.4	Wiley Interscience (IDS Bulletin)	8
3.5	Wiley Interscience (IDS Bulletin)	6
3.6	Wiley Interscience (IDS Bulletin)	6
3.7	Wiley Interscience (IDS Bulletin)	10
3.8	Wiley Interscience (IDS Bulletin)	14
3.9	Wiley Interscience (IDS Bulletin)	16
3.10	Wiley Interscience (IDS Bulletin)	16
3.11	Wiley Interscience (IDS Bulletin)	2
3.12	Wiley Interscience (IDS Bulletin)	2
3.13	Wiley Interscience (IDS Bulletin)	9
3.14	Wiley Interscience (IDS Bulletin)	33
3.15	Wiley Interscience (IDS Bulletin)	36
3.16	Wiley Interscience (IDS Bulletin)	9
3.17	Wiley Interscience (IDS Bulletin)	17

Search string (either specified in full or string reference no. given as set out in Appendix 2)	Database and platform	Frequency of hits
3.18	Wiley Interscience (IDS Bulletin)	13
3.19	Wiley Interscience (IDS Bulletin)	90
3.20	Wiley Interscience (IDS Bulletin)	4
3.21	Wiley Interscience (IDS Bulletin)	16
3.22	Wiley Interscience (IDS Bulletin)	14
3.23	Wiley Interscience (IDS Bulletin)	13
3.24	Wiley Interscience (IDS Bulletin)	68
3.25	Wiley Interscience (IDS Bulletin)	46
3.26	Wiley Interscience (IDS Bulletin)	23
3.27	Wiley Interscience (IDS Bulletin)	26
3.28	Wiley Interscience (IDS Bulletin)	40
3.29	Wiley Interscience (IDS Bulletin)	32
3.30	Wiley Interscience (IDS Bulletin)	4
3.31	Wiley Interscience (IDS Bulletin)	52
3.32	Wiley Interscience (IDS Bulletin)	3
3.33	Wiley Interscience (IDS Bulletin)	4
3.34	Wiley Interscience (IDS Bulletin)	56
4.1	Wiley Interscience (IDS Bulletin)	18
4.2	Wiley Interscience (IDS Bulletin)	151
4.3	Wiley Interscience (IDS Bulletin)	7
4.3	Wiley Interscience (IDS Bulletin)	7
4.5	Wiley Interscience (IDS Bulletin)	15
4.6	Wiley Interscience (IDS Bulletin)	1
4.7	Wiley Interscience (IDS Bulletin)	11
4.8	Wiley Interscience (IDS Bulletin)	15
4.9	Wiley Interscience (IDS Bulletin)	21
4.10	Wiley Interscience (IDS Bulletin)	11
4.11	Wiley Interscience (IDS Bulletin)	4

Search string (either specified in full or string reference no. given as set out in Appendix 2)	Database and platform	Frequency of hits
4.12	Wiley Interscience (IDS Bulletin)	2
4.13	Wiley Interscience (IDS Bulletin)	12
4.14	Wiley Interscience (IDS Bulletin)	69
4.15	Wiley Interscience (IDS Bulletin)	39
4.16	Wiley Interscience (IDS Bulletin)	4
4.17	Wiley Interscience (IDS Bulletin)	18
4.18	Wiley Interscience (IDS Bulletin)	14
4.19	Wiley Interscience (IDS Bulletin)	124
4.20	Wiley Interscience (IDS Bulletin)	6
4.21	Wiley Interscience (IDS Bulletin)	12
4.22	Wiley Interscience (IDS Bulletin)	31
4.23	Wiley Interscience (IDS Bulletin)	23
4.24	Wiley Interscience (IDS Bulletin)	80
4.25	Wiley Interscience (IDS Bulletin)	76
4.26	Wiley Interscience (IDS Bulletin)	26
4.27	Wiley Interscience (IDS Bulletin)	29
4.28	Wiley Interscience (IDS Bulletin)	60
4.29	Wiley Interscience (IDS Bulletin)	53
4.30	Wiley Interscience (IDS Bulletin)	6
4.31	Wiley Interscience (IDS Bulletin)	79
4.32	Wiley Interscience (IDS Bulletin)	3
4.33	Wiley Interscience (IDS Bulletin)	6
4.34	Wiley Interscience (IDS Bulletin)	81
4.8-4.9	Oxford Journals	208
4.10-4.11	Oxford Journals	57
4.12-4.14	Oxford Journals	219
4.15-4.17	Oxford Journals	174
4.18-4.21	Oxford Journals	460

Search string (either specified in full or string reference no. given as set out in Appendix 2)	Database and platform	Frequency of hits
4.22-4.25	Oxford Journals	478
4.26-4.27	Oxford Journals	182
4.28-4.30	Oxford Journals	262
4.31-4.33	Oxford Journals	294
4.34	Oxford Journals	266
Employment stability Afghanistan	www.adamsmith.org	2
Employment stability Bangladesh	www.adamsmith.org	0
Employment stability Burma	www.adamsmith.org	0
Employment stability Burundi	www.adamsmith.org	0
Employment stability Cameroon	www.adamsmith.org	0
Employment stability	www.adamsmith.org	17
Employment poverty impact	www.adamsmith.org	3
Fragile state	www.adamsmith.org	4
Employment creation	www.adamsmith.org	30
Employ* OR job* AND stabil* OR cohesion OR peace OR legit* AND Afghanistan OR Bangladesh OR Burma OR Burundi OR Cameroon OR "Central African Republic" OR Chad OR Congo OR "Cote D'Ivoire" OR "Ivory Coast" OR "East Timor" OR "Timor Leste" OR Eritrea ¹⁴	SSRN (Social Science Research Network)	19
Employ* OR job* AND stabil* OR cohesion OR peace OR legit* AND Ethiopia OR Guinea OR Guinea-Bissau OR Haiti OR Iraq OR Liberia OR Kenya OR Kyrgyzstan OR Nepal OR Niger OR Nigeria OR Pakistan OR "Sierra Leone" OR Somalia OR "Sri Lanka" OR Sudan	SSRN (Social Science Research Network)	122
Employ* OR job* AND stabil* OR cohesion OR peace OR legit* AND Tajikistan OR Uganda OR Uzbekistan OR Yemen OR Zimbabwe	SSRN (Social Science Research Network)	0
Employ* OR job* AND poverty OR asset* OR wealth OR capital OR income OR consumption AND impact AND Afghanistan OR Bangladesh OR Burma OR Burundi OR Cameroon OR "Central African Republic" OR Chad OR Congo OR "Cote D'Ivoire" OR "Ivory Coast"	SSRN (Social Science Research Network)	19
Employ* OR job* AND poverty OR asset* OR wealth OR capital OR income OR consumption AND impact AND "East Timor" OR "Timor Leste" OR Eritrea OR Ethiopia OR Guinea OR Guinea-Bissau OR Haiti OR Iraq OR Liberia OR Kenya OR Kyrgyzstan OR Nepal OR Niger	SSRN (Social Science Research Network)	62

Search string (either specified in full or string reference no. given as set out in Appendix 2)	Database and platform	Frequency of hits
Employ* OR job* AND poverty OR asset* OR wealth OR capital OR income OR consumption AND impact AND Nigeria OR Pakistan OR "Sierra Leone" OR Somalia OR "Sri Lanka" OR Sudan OR Tajikistan OR Uganda OR Uzbekistan OR Yemen OR Zimbabwe	SSRN (Social Science Research Network)	122
Employ* OR job* AND stabil* OR cohesion OR peace OR legit* AND Afghanistan OR Bangladesh OR Burma OR Burundi OR Cameroon OR "Central African Republic" OR Chad OR Congo OR "Cote D'Ivoire" OR "Ivory Coast" OR "East Timor" OR "Timor Leste" OR Eritrea OR Ethiopia OR Guinea OR Guinea-Bissau OR Haiti OR Iraq OR Liberia OR Kenya OR Kyrgyzstan OR Nepal OR Niger OR Nigeria OR Pakistan OR "Sierra Leone" OR Somalia OR "Sri Lanka" OR Sudan OR Tajikistan OR Uganda OR Uzbekistan OR Yemen OR Zimbabwe	ideas.repec.org	0
Employ* OR job* AND poverty OR asset* OR wealth OR capital OR income OR consumption AND impact AND Afghanistan OR Bangladesh OR Burma OR Burundi OR Cameroon OR "Central African Republic" OR Chad OR Congo OR "Cote D'Ivoire" OR "Ivory Coast" OR "East Timor" OR "Timor Leste" OR Eritrea OR Ethiopia OR Guinea OR Guinea-Bissau OR Haiti OR Iraq OR Liberia OR Kenya OR Kyrgyzstan OR Nepal OR Niger OR Nigeria OR Pakistan OR "Sierra Leone" OR Somalia OR "Sri Lanka" OR Sudan OR Tajikistan OR Uganda OR Uzbekistan OR Yemen OR Zimbabwe	ideas.repec.org	0
Employ* stabil* Afghanistan	ideas.repec.org	0
Employ* stabil* Bangladesh	ideas.repec.org	0
Employ* stabil* Burma	ideas.repec.org	0
Employ* stabil* Burundi	ideas.repec.org	0
Employ* stabil* Cameroon	ideas.repec.org	0
Employ* stabil* "Central African Republic"	ideas.repec.org	0
Employ* stabil* Chad	ideas.repec.org	0
Employ* stabil* Congo	ideas.repec.org	0
Employ* stabil* "Cote D'Ivoire"	ideas.repec.org	0
Employ* stabil* "Ivory Coast"	ideas.repec.org	0
Employ* stabil*	ideas.repec.org	4
Employ* OR job* AND stabil* OR cohesion OR peace OR legit*	ideas.repec.org	0

Search string (either specified in full or string reference no. given as set out in Appendix 2)	Database and platform	Frequency of hits
Employ* poverty impact	ideas.repec.org	162
Employ* OR job* AND poverty OR asset* OR wealth OR capital OR income OR consumption AND impact	ideas.repec.org	0
Employ* OR job* AND stabil* OR cohesion OR peace OR legit* AND Afghanistan OR Bangladesh OR Burma OR Burundi OR Cameroon OR "Central African Republic" OR Chad OR Congo OR "Cote D'Ivoire" OR "Ivory Coast" OR "East Timor" OR "Timor Leste" OR Eritrea OR Ethiopia OR Guinea OR Guinea-Bissau OR Haiti OR Iraq OR Liberia OR Kenya OR Kyrgyzstan OR Nepal OR Niger OR Nigeria OR Pakistan OR "Sierra Leone" OR Somalia OR "Sri Lanka" OR Sudan OR Tajikistan OR Uganda OR Uzbekistan OR Yemen OR Zimbabwe	CPRC (Chronic Poverty Research Centre)	0
Employ* OR job* AND poverty OR asset* OR wealth OR capital OR income OR consumption AND impact AND Afghanistan OR Bangladesh OR Burma OR Burundi OR Cameroon OR "Central African Republic" OR Chad OR Congo OR "Cote D'Ivoire" OR "Ivory Coast" OR "East Timor" OR "Timor Leste" OR Eritrea OR Ethiopia OR Guinea OR Guinea-Bissau OR Haiti OR Iraq OR Liberia OR Kenya OR Kyrgyzstan OR Nepal OR Niger OR Nigeria OR Pakistan OR "Sierra Leone" OR Somalia OR "Sri Lanka" OR Sudan OR Tajikistan OR Uganda OR Uzbekistan OR Yemen OR Zimbabwe	CPRC (Chronic Poverty Research Centre)	50
Employ* OR job* AND stabil* OR cohesion OR peace OR legit*	CPRC (Chronic Poverty Research Centre)	1
Employ* OR job* AND poverty OR asset* OR wealth OR capital OR income OR consumption AND impact	CPRC (Chronic Poverty Research Centre)	50
Employ* OR job* AND stabil* OR cohesion OR peace OR legit* AND Afghanistan OR Bangladesh OR Burma OR Burundi OR Cameroon OR "Central African Republic" OR Chad OR Congo OR "Cote D'Ivoire" OR "Ivory Coast" OR "East Timor" OR "Timor Leste" OR Eritrea OR Ethiopia OR Guinea OR Guinea-Bissau OR Haiti OR Iraq OR Liberia OR Kenya OR Kyrgyzstan OR Nepal OR Niger OR Nigeria OR Pakistan OR "Sierra Leone" OR Somalia OR "Sri Lanka" OR Sudan OR Tajikistan OR Uganda OR Uzbekistan OR Yemen OR Zimbabwe	ILO	0
Employ* OR job* AND poverty OR asset* OR wealth OR capital OR income OR consumption AND impact AND Afghanistan OR Bangladesh OR Burma OR Burundi OR Cameroon OR "Central African Republic" OR Chad OR Congo OR "Cote D'Ivoire" OR "Ivory Coast" OR "East Timor" OR "Timor Leste" OR Eritrea OR Ethiopia OR Guinea OR Guinea-Bissau OR Haiti OR Iraq OR Liberia OR Kenya OR Kyrgyzstan OR Nepal OR Niger OR Nigeria OR Pakistan OR "Sierra Leone" OR Somalia OR "Sri Lanka" OR Sudan OR Tajikistan OR Uganda OR Uzbekistan OR Yemen OR Zimbabwe	ILO	0
Employ* OR job* AND stabil* OR cohesion OR peace OR legit*	ILO	58094

Search string (either specified in full or string reference no. given as set out in Appendix 2)	Database and platform	Frequency of hits
Employ* stabil* Afghanistan	ILO	0
Employ* stabil* Bangladesh	ILO	0
Employ* OR job* AND stabil* OR cohesion OR peace OR legit* Restricted by: English, employment, youth employment, Africa, Asia	ILO	240
Employ* OR job* AND poverty OR asset* OR wealth OR capital OR income OR consumption AND impact Restricted by: English, employment, youth employment, Africa, Asia	ILO	Unrestricted results 60985 Restricted results 240
Employment creation impact Restricted by: English, employment, youth employment, Africa, Asia	ILO	Unrestricted results 2283 Restricted results 240
Employ* OR job* AND stabil* OR cohesion OR peace OR legit* AND Afghanistan OR Bangladesh OR Burma OR Burundi OR Cameroon OR "Central African Republic" OR Chad OR Congo OR "Cote D'Ivoire" OR "Ivory Coast" OR "East Timor" OR "Timor Leste" OR Eritrea OR Ethiopia OR Guinea OR Guinea-Bissau OR Haiti OR Iraq OR Liberia OR Kenya OR Kyrgyzstan OR Nepal OR Niger OR Nigeria OR Pakistan OR "Sierra Leone" OR Somalia OR "Sri Lanka" OR Sudan OR Tajikistan OR Uganda OR Uzbekistan OR Yemen OR Zimbabwe	www.eldis.org/	0
Employ* OR job* AND poverty OR asset* OR wealth OR capital OR income OR consumption AND impact AND Afghanistan OR Bangladesh OR Burma OR Burundi OR Cameroon OR "Central African Republic" OR Chad OR Congo OR "Cote D'Ivoire" OR "Ivory Coast" OR "East Timor" OR "Timor Leste" OR Eritrea OR Ethiopia OR Guinea OR Guinea-Bissau OR Haiti OR Iraq OR Liberia OR Kenya OR Kyrgyzstan OR Nepal OR Niger OR Nigeria OR Pakistan OR "Sierra Leone" OR Somalia OR "Sri Lanka" OR Sudan OR Tajikistan OR Uganda OR Uzbekistan OR Yemen OR Zimbabwe	Eldis	0
Employ* OR job* AND stabil* OR cohesion OR peace OR legit*	Eldis	0
Employ* OR job* AND poverty OR asset* OR wealth OR capital OR income OR consumption AND impact	Eldis	0
Employment creation impact	Eldis	62
Employment creation poverty	Eldis	18
Employment creation stability	Eldis	1
Employ* OR job* AND stabil* OR cohesion OR peace OR legit* AND Afghanistan OR Bangladesh OR Burma OR Burundi OR Cameroon OR "Central African Republic" OR Chad OR Congo OR "Cote D'Ivoire" OR "Ivory Coast" OR "East Timor" OR "Timor Leste" OR Eritrea OR Ethiopia OR Guinea OR Guinea-	Post-Conflict Employment Creation, Income Generation and Reintegration (PCEIR) Resource and Technical Platform (log-in details provided by ILO)	518

Search string (either specified in full or string reference no. given as set out in Appendix 2)	Database and platform	Frequency of hits
Bissau OR Haiti OR Iraq OR Liberia OR Kenya OR Kyrgyzstan OR Nepal OR Niger OR Nigeria OR Pakistan OR "Sierra Leone" OR Somalia OR "Sri Lanka" OR Sudan OR Tajikistan OR Uganda OR Uzbekistan OR Yemen OR Zimbabwe		
Employ* OR job* AND poverty OR asset* OR wealth OR capital OR income OR consumption AND impact AND Afghanistan OR Bangladesh OR Burma OR Burundi OR Cameroon OR "Central African Republic" OR Chad OR Congo OR "Cote D'Ivoire" OR "Ivory Coast" OR "East Timor" OR "Timor Leste" OR Eritrea OR Ethiopia OR Guinea OR Guinea-Bissau OR Haiti OR Iraq OR Liberia OR Kenya OR Kyrgyzstan OR Nepal OR Niger OR Nigeria OR Pakistan OR "Sierra Leone" OR Somalia OR "Sri Lanka" OR Sudan OR Tajikistan OR Uganda OR Uzbekistan OR Yemen OR Zimbabwe	Post-Conflict Employment Creation, Income Generation and Reintegration (PCEIR) Resource and Technical Platform (log-in details provided by ILO)	515
3.1	OECD	92
3.2	OECD	57
3.3	OECD	0
3.4	OECD	12
3.5	OECD	21
3.6	OECD	9
3.7	OECD	15
3.8	OECD	35
3.9	OECD	46
3.10	OECD	6
3.11	OECD	15
3.12	OECD	5
3.13	OECD	10
3.14	OECD	37
3.15	OECD	31
3.16	OECD	286

Search string (either specified in full or string reference no. given as set out in Appendix 2)	Database and platform	Frequency of hits
3.17	OECD	14
3.18	OECD	18
3.19	OECD	61
3.20	OECD	9
3.21	OECD	81
3.22	OECD	33
3.23	OECD	65
3.24	OECD	23
3.25	OECD	67
3.26	OECD	23
3.27	OECD	11
3.28	OECD	28
3.29	OECD	22
3.30	OECD	18
3.31	OECD	45
3.32	OECD	32
3.33	OECD	16
3.34	OECD	42
4.1	OECD	58
4.2	OECD	145
4.3	OECD	2
4.3	OECD	18
4.5	OECD	40

Search string (either specified in full or string reference no. given as set out in Appendix 2)	Database and platform	Frequency of hits
4.6	OECD	6
4.7	OECD	17
4.8	OECD	38
4.9	OECD	42
4.10	OECD	3
4.11	OECD	9
4.12	OECD	2
4.13	OECD	13
4.14	OECD	116
4.15	OECD	39
4.16	OECD	287
4.17	OECD	19
4.18	OECD	13
4.19	OECD	137
4.20	OECD	6
4.21	OECD	11
4.22	OECD	58
4.23	OECD	42
4.24	OECD	38
4.25	OECD	75
4.26	OECD	20
4.27	OECD	10
4.28	OECD	60

Search string (either specified in full or string reference no. given as set out in Appendix 2)	Database and platform	Frequency of hits
4.29	OECD	14
4.30	OECD	17
4.31	OECD	87
4.32	OECD	18
4.33	OECD	19
4.34	OECD	45
3.1	World Bank (publications and research)	13
3.2	World Bank (publications and research)	32
3.3	World Bank (publications and research)	1
3.4	World Bank (publications and research)	2
3.5	World Bank (publications and research)	11
3.6	World Bank (publications and research)	57
3.7	World Bank (publications and research)	6
3.8	World Bank (publications and research)	10
3.9	World Bank (publications and research)	27
3.10	World Bank (publications and research)	4
3.11	World Bank (publications and research)	16
3.12	World Bank (publications and research)	14
3.13	World Bank (publications and research)	3
3.14	World Bank (publications and research)	15
3.15	World Bank (publications and research)	12
3.16	World Bank (publications and research)	3
3.17	World Bank (publications and research)	8

Search string (either specified in full or string reference no. given as set out in Appendix 2)	Database and platform	Frequency of hits
3.18	World Bank (publications and research)	12
3.19	World Bank (publications and research)	23
3.20	World Bank (publications and research)	1
3.21	World Bank (publications and research)	6
3.22	World Bank (publications and research)	17
3.23	World Bank (publications and research)	2
3.24	World Bank (publications and research)	19
3.25	World Bank (publications and research)	37
3.26	World Bank (publications and research)	8
3.27	World Bank (publications and research)	2
3.28	World Bank (publications and research)	26
3.29	World Bank (publications and research)	6
3.30	World Bank (publications and research)	11
3.31	World Bank (publications and research)	28
3.32	World Bank (publications and research)	11
3.33	World Bank (publications and research)	23
3.34	World Bank (publications and research)	18
4.1	World Bank (publications and research)	12
4.2	World Bank (publications and research)	66
4.3	World Bank (publications and research)	2
4.3	World Bank (publications and research)	4
4.5	World Bank (publications and research)	11
4.6	World Bank (publications and research)	32

Search string (either specified in full or string reference no. given as set out in Appendix 2)	Database and platform	Frequency of hits
4.7	World Bank (publications and research)	4
4.8	World Bank (publications and research)	9
4.9	World Bank (publications and research)	14
4.10	World Bank (publications and research)	1
4.11	World Bank (publications and research)	9
4.12	World Bank (publications and research)	9
4.13	World Bank (publications and research)	3
4.14	World Bank (publications and research)	26
4.15	World Bank (publications and research)	6
4.16	World Bank (publications and research)	0
4.17	World Bank (publications and research)	5
4.18	World Bank (publications and research)	12
4.19	World Bank (publications and research)	21
4.20	World Bank (publications and research)	1
4.21	World Bank (publications and research)	1
4.22	World Bank (publications and research)	6
4.23	World Bank (publications and research)	8
4.24	World Bank (publications and research)	19
4.25	World Bank (publications and research)	31
4.26	World Bank (publications and research)	2
4.27	World Bank (publications and research)	3
4.28	World Bank (publications and research)	20
4.29	World Bank (publications and research)	4

Search string (either specified in full or string reference no. given as set out in Appendix 2)	Database and platform	Frequency of hits
4.30	World Bank (publications and research)	9
4.31	World Bank (publications and research)	33
4.32	World Bank (publications and research)	7
4.33	World Bank (publications and research)	14
4.34	World Bank (publications and research)	10
(Employ* and stabil*) AND (Afghanistan OR Bangladesh OR Burma OR Burundi OR Cameroon OR "Central African Republic" OR Chad OR Congo OR "Cote D'Ivoire" OR "Ivory Coast" OR "East Timor" OR "Timor Leste" OR Eritrea OR Ethiopia OR Guinea OR Guinea-Bissau OR Haiti OR Iraq OR Liberia OR Kenya OR Kyrgyzstan OR Nepal OR Niger OR Nigeria OR Pakistan OR "Sierra Leone" OR Somalia OR "Sri Lanka" OR Sudan OR Tajikistan OR Uganda OR Uzbekistan OR Yemen OR Zimbabwe)	Human Security Gateway	41
(Employ* AND poverty AND impact) AND (Afghanistan OR Bangladesh OR Burma OR Burundi OR Cameroon OR "Central African Republic" OR Chad OR Congo OR "Cote D'Ivoire" OR "Ivory Coast" OR "East Timor" OR "Timor Leste" OR Eritrea OR Ethiopia OR Guinea OR Guinea-Bissau OR Haiti OR Iraq OR Liberia OR Kenya OR Kyrgyzstan OR Nepal OR Niger OR Nigeria OR Pakistan OR "Sierra Leone" OR Somalia OR "Sri Lanka" OR Sudan OR Tajikistan OR Uganda OR Uzbekistan OR Yemen OR Zimbabwe)	Human Security Gateway	3
3.1	GSDRC (Governance and Social Development Resource Centre)	3
3.2	GSDRC (Governance and Social Development Resource Centre)	0
3.3	GSDRC (Governance and Social Development Resource Centre)	0
3.4	GSDRC (Governance and Social Development Resource Centre)	1
3.5	GSDRC (Governance and Social Development Resource Centre)	0
3.6	GSDRC (Governance and Social Development Resource Centre)	0
3.7	GSDRC (Governance and Social Development Resource Centre)	0
3.8	GSDRC (Governance and Social Development Resource Centre)	1
3.9	GSDRC (Governance and Social Development Resource Centre)	0
3.10	GSDRC (Governance and Social Development Resource Centre)	0

Search string (either specified in full or string reference no. given as set out in Appendix 2)	Database and platform	Frequency of hits
3.11	GSDRC (Governance and Social Development Resource Centre)	0
3.12	GSDRC (Governance and Social Development Resource Centre)	0
3.13	GSDRC (Governance and Social Development Resource Centre)	0
3.14	GSDRC (Governance and Social Development Resource Centre)	0
3.15	GSDRC (Governance and Social Development Resource Centre)	0
3.16	GSDRC (Governance and Social Development Resource Centre)	0
3.17	GSDRC (Governance and Social Development Resource Centre)	2
3.18	GSDRC (Governance and Social Development Resource Centre)	1
3.19	GSDRC (Governance and Social Development Resource Centre)	0
3.20	GSDRC (Governance and Social Development Resource Centre)	0
3.21	GSDRC (Governance and Social Development Resource Centre)	1
3.22	GSDRC (Governance and Social Development Resource Centre)	2
3.23	GSDRC (Governance and Social Development Resource Centre)	0
3.24	GSDRC (Governance and Social Development Resource Centre)	0
3.25	GSDRC (Governance and Social Development Resource Centre)	0
3.26	GSDRC (Governance and Social Development Resource Centre)	0
3.27	GSDRC (Governance and Social Development Resource Centre)	0
3.28	GSDRC (Governance and Social Development Resource Centre)	0
3.29	GSDRC (Governance and Social Development Resource Centre)	1
3.30	GSDRC (Governance and Social Development Resource Centre)	0
3.31	GSDRC (Governance and Social Development Resource Centre)	0
3.32	GSDRC (Governance and Social Development Resource Centre)	0
3.33	GSDRC (Governance and Social Development Resource Centre)	0

Search string (either specified in full or string reference no. given as set out in Appendix 2)	Database and platform	Frequency of hits
3.34	GSDRC (Governance and Social Development Resource Centre)	0
4.1	GSDRC (Governance and Social Development Resource Centre)	1
4.2	GSDRC (Governance and Social Development Resource Centre)	1
4.3	GSDRC (Governance and Social Development Resource Centre)	0
4.4	GSDRC (Governance and Social Development Resource Centre)	0
4.5	GSDRC (Governance and Social Development Resource Centre)	0
4.6	GSDRC (Governance and Social Development Resource Centre)	0
4.7	GSDRC (Governance and Social Development Resource Centre)	0
4.8	GSDRC (Governance and Social Development Resource Centre)	0
4.9	GSDRC (Governance and Social Development Resource Centre)	0
4.10	GSDRC (Governance and Social Development Resource Centre)	0
4.11	GSDRC (Governance and Social Development Resource Centre)	0
4.12	GSDRC (Governance and Social Development Resource Centre)	0
4.13	GSDRC (Governance and Social Development Resource Centre)	0
4.14	GSDRC (Governance and Social Development Resource Centre)	0
4.15	GSDRC (Governance and Social Development Resource Centre)	0
4.16	GSDRC (Governance and Social Development Resource Centre)	0
4.17	GSDRC (Governance and Social Development Resource Centre)	0
4.18	GSDRC (Governance and Social Development Resource Centre)	0
4.19	GSDRC (Governance and Social Development Resource Centre)	1
4.20	GSDRC (Governance and Social Development Resource Centre)	0
4.21	GSDRC (Governance and Social Development Resource Centre)	0
4.22	GSDRC (Governance and Social Development Resource Centre)	1

Search string (either specified in full or string reference no. given as set out in Appendix 2)	Database and platform	Frequency of hits
4.23	GSDRC (Governance and Social Development Resource Centre)	0
4.24	GSDRC (Governance and Social Development Resource Centre)	0
4.25	GSDRC (Governance and Social Development Resource Centre)	1
4.26	GSDRC (Governance and Social Development Resource Centre)	0
4.27	GSDRC (Governance and Social Development Resource Centre)	0
4.28	GSDRC (Governance and Social Development Resource Centre)	1
4.29	GSDRC (Governance and Social Development Resource Centre)	0
4.30	GSDRC (Governance and Social Development Resource Centre)	0
4.31	GSDRC (Governance and Social Development Resource Centre)	0
4.32	GSDRC (Governance and Social Development Resource Centre)	0
4.33	GSDRC (Governance and Social Development Resource Centre)	0
4.34	GSDRC (Governance and Social Development Resource Centre)	0
Employ* stabil* (Afghanistan Bangladesh Burma Burundi Cameroon Central African Republic Chad Congo Cote D'Ivoire Ivory Coast East Timor Timor Leste Eritrea Ethiopia Guinea Bissau Haiti Iraq Liberia Kenya Kyrgyzstan Nepal Niger Nigeria Pakistan Sierra Leone Somalia Sri Lanka Sudan Tajikistan Uganda Uzbekistan Yemen Zimbabwe)	Research for Development	0
Employ* poverty impact (Afghanistan Bangladesh Burma Burundi Cameroon Central African Republic Chad Congo Cote D'Ivoire Ivory Coast East Timor Timor Leste Eritrea Ethiopia Guinea Bissau Haiti Iraq Liberia Kenya Kyrgyzstan Nepal Niger Nigeria Pakistan Sierra Leone Somalia Sri Lanka Sudan Tajikistan Uganda Uzbekistan Yemen Zimbabwe)	Research for Development	0
Employ* stabil* (Afghanistan OR Bangladesh OR Burma OR Burundi OR Cameroon OR "Central African Republic" OR Chad OR Congo OR "Cote D'Ivoire" OR "Ivory Coast" OR "East Timor" OR "Timor Leste" OR Eritrea OR Ethiopia OR Guinea OR Guinea-Bissau OR Haiti)	Google Scholar	8, 110
Employ* stabil* (Iraq OR Liberia OR Kenya OR Kyrgyzstan OR Nepal OR Niger OR Nigeria OR Pakistan OR "Sierra Leone" OR Somalia OR "Sri Lanka" OR Sudan OR Tajikistan OR Uganda OR Uzbekistan OR Yemen OR Zimbabwe)	Google Scholar	5, 160
Employ* poverty impact (Afghanistan OR Bangladesh OR Burma OR Burundi OR Cameroon OR "Central African Republic" OR	Google Scholar	333,000

Search string (either specified in full or string reference no. given as set out in Appendix 2)	Database and platform	Frequency of hits
Chad OR Congo OR "Cote D'Ivoire" OR "Ivory Coast" OR "East Timor" OR "Timor Leste" OR Eritrea OR Ethiopia OR Guinea OR Guinea-Bissau OR Haiti)		
Employ* poverty impact (Iraq OR Liberia OR Kenya OR Kyrgyzstan OR Nepal OR Niger OR Nigeria OR Pakistan OR "Sierra Leone" OR Somalia OR "Sri Lanka" OR Sudan OR Tajikistan OR Uganda OR Uzbekistan OR Yemen OR Zimbabwe)	Google Scholar	96,300
Employ* stabil* (Afghanistan OR Bangladesh OR Burma OR Burundi)	Meta Crawler	
Employ* stabil* (Cameroon OR "Central African Republic" OR Chad OR Congo)	Meta Crawler	
Employ* stabil* ("Cote D'Ivoire" OR "Ivory Coast" OR "East Timor" OR "Timor Leste")	Meta Crawler	
Employ* stabil* (Eritrea OR Ethiopia OR Guinea OR Guinea-Bissau)	Meta Crawler	
Employ* stabil* (Haiti OR Iraq OR Liberia OR Kenya OR Kyrgyzstan)	Meta Crawler	
Employ* stabil* (Nepal OR Niger OR Nigeria OR Pakistan)	Meta Crawler	
Employ* stabil* ("Sierra Leone" OR Somalia OR "Sri Lanka" OR Sudan)	Meta Crawler	
Employ* stabil* (Tajikistan OR Uganda OR Uzbekistan OR Yemen)	Meta Crawler	
Employ* stabil* (Zimbabwe)	Meta Crawler	
Employ* poverty impact (Afghanistan OR Bangladesh OR Burma)	Meta Crawler	
Employ* poverty impact (Burundi OR Cameroon)	Meta Crawler	
Employ* poverty impact ("Central African Republic" OR Chad)	Meta Crawler	
Employ* poverty impact (Congo OR "Cote D'Ivoire")	Meta Crawler	
Employ* poverty impact ("Ivory Coast" OR "East Timor")	Meta Crawler	
Employ* poverty impact ("Timor Leste" OR Eritrea)	Meta Crawler	
Employ* poverty impact (Ethiopia OR Guinea OR Guinea-Bissau)	Meta Crawler	
Employ* poverty impact (Haiti Iraq OR Liberia)	Meta Crawler	
Employ* poverty impact (Kenya OR Kyrgyzstan OR Nepal)	Meta Crawler	
Employ* poverty impact (Niger OR Nigeria OR Pakistan)	Meta Crawler	

Search string (either specified in full or string reference no. given as set out in Appendix 2)	Database and platform	Frequency of hits
Employ* poverty impact (Sierra Leone" OR Somalia OR "Sri Lanka")	Meta Crawler	
Employ* poverty impact (Sudan OR Tajikistan OR Uganda)	Meta Crawler	
Employ* poverty impact (Uzbekistan OR Yemen OR Zimbabwe)	Meta Crawler	
Afghanistan	Poverty Action Lab evaluations	1
Bangladesh	Poverty Action Lab evaluations	4
Burma	Poverty Action Lab evaluations	0
Burundi	Poverty Action Lab evaluations	0
Cameroon	Poverty Action Lab evaluations	1
"Central African Republic"	Poverty Action Lab evaluations	0
Chad	Poverty Action Lab evaluations	0
Congo	Poverty Action Lab evaluations	0
"Cote D'Ivoire"	Poverty Action Lab evaluations	0
"Ivory Coast"	Poverty Action Lab evaluations	0
"East Timor"	Poverty Action Lab evaluations	0
"Timor Leste"	Poverty Action Lab evaluations	0
Eritrea	Poverty Action Lab evaluations	0
Ethiopia	Poverty Action Lab evaluations	1
Guinea	Poverty Action Lab evaluations	0
Guinea-Bissau	Poverty Action Lab evaluations	0
Haiti	Poverty Action Lab evaluations	0
Iraq	Poverty Action Lab evaluations	0
Liberia	Poverty Action Lab evaluations	0
Kenya	Poverty Action Lab evaluations	28

Search string (either specified in full or string reference no. given as set out in Appendix 2)	Database and platform	Frequency of hits
Kyrgyzstan	Poverty Action Lab evaluations	0
Nepal	Poverty Action Lab evaluations	0
Niger	Poverty Action Lab evaluations	0
Nigeria	Poverty Action Lab evaluations	0
Pakistan	Poverty Action Lab evaluations	3
"Sierra Leone"	Poverty Action Lab evaluations	2
Somalia	Poverty Action Lab evaluations	0
"Sri Lanka"	Poverty Action Lab evaluations	0
Sudan	Poverty Action Lab evaluations	0
Tajikistan	Poverty Action Lab evaluations	0
Uganda	Poverty Action Lab evaluations	7
Uzbekistan	Poverty Action Lab evaluations	0
Yemen	Poverty Action Lab evaluations	0
Zimbabwe	Poverty Action Lab evaluations	0
Afghanistan	Poverty Action Lab publications	2
Bangladesh	Poverty Action Lab publications	22
Burma	Poverty Action Lab publications	0
Burundi	Poverty Action Lab publications	0
Cameroon	Poverty Action Lab publications	2
"Central African Republic"	Poverty Action Lab publications	0
Chad	Poverty Action Lab publications	2
Congo	Poverty Action Lab publications	0
"Cote D'Ivoire"	Poverty Action Lab publications	3

Search string (either specified in full or string reference no. given as set out in Appendix 2)	Database and platform	Frequency of hits
"Ivory Coast"	Poverty Action Lab publications	1
"East Timor"	Poverty Action Lab publications	0
"Timor Leste"	Poverty Action Lab publications	1
Eritrea	Poverty Action Lab publications	0
Ethiopia	Poverty Action Lab publications	4
Guinea	Poverty Action Lab publications	1
Guinea-Bissau	Poverty Action Lab publications	0
Haiti	Poverty Action Lab publications	0
Iraq	Poverty Action Lab publications	3
Liberia	Poverty Action Lab publications	0
Kenya	Poverty Action Lab publications	46
Kyrgyzstan	Poverty Action Lab publications	0
Nepal	Poverty Action Lab publications	6
Niger	Poverty Action Lab publications	1
Nigeria	Poverty Action Lab publications	4
Pakistan	Poverty Action Lab publications	0
"Sierra Leone"	Poverty Action Lab publications	0
Somalia	Poverty Action Lab publications	0
"Sri Lanka"	Poverty Action Lab publications	5
Sudan	Poverty Action Lab publications	1
Tajikistan	Poverty Action Lab publications	0
Uganda	Poverty Action Lab publications	25
Uzbekistan	Poverty Action Lab publications	0

Search string (either specified in full or string reference no. given as set out in Appendix 2)	Database and platform	Frequency of hits
Yemen	Poverty Action Lab publications	0
Zimbabwe	Poverty Action Lab publications	5

Appendix 4: Fragile state identification

The criterion for inclusion as a fragile state for this systematic review was that a state should be accorded fragile status by both the Failed States Index and either the World Bank CPIA or the OECD-DAC, which is derived in part from the World Bank CPIA. Each index is detailed below.

Failed States Index

The FSI has been prepared annually by the Fund for Peace, a research organisation working on conflict prevention and security, since 2005, based on a combination of social, economic and political indicators of state vulnerability. The FSI country listings from 2006 to 2010 were used in this review.

World Bank Country Policy and Institutional Assessments

The World Bank CPIA assesses the conduciveness of a country's polity and institutional framework to poverty reduction, sustainable growth and the effective use of development assistance on the basis of four clusters of criteria relating to; economic management, structural policies, policies for social inclusion, and public sector management and institutions (World Bank, 2009b). The index is publicly available only for the years 2005–2009.

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development – Development Assistance Committee

There is no permanent official DAC list of fragile states and OECD-DAC data are only available for 2007 and 2010. A factsheet was produced by DAC in 2007 listing fragile states on the basis of set DAC criteria (OECD 2007), and this was updated in 2010 to include: Nepal, Kenya, Pakistan, West Bank and Gaza, Rwanda, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ethiopia and Iraq. (OECD 2010). The DAC 2010 Summary Report listing of fragile states was derived from World Bank CPIA 2008, the Brookings Index of State Weakness in the Developing World 2009, and the Carleton University Country Indicators for Foreign Policy (CFIP) 2007 index.

Data sources

OECD-DAC

OECD (2007) *Ensuring fragile states are not left behind. Factsheet.* December 2007. www.oecd.org/dataoecd/34/24/40090369.pdf

OECD (2010) *Ensuring fragile states are not left behind. Summary report.* February 2010. www.oecd.org/dataoecd/12/55/45659170.pdf

World Bank CPIA

http://siteresources.worldbank.org/IDA/Resources/73153-1181752621336/38782781277851499224/ICPR_2009_Rank_Table2.pdf

http://siteresources.worldbank.org/IDA/Resources/ICPRFY06_08.pdf

Failed State Index

www.fundforpeace.org/web/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=99&Itemid=140

List of fragile states

An overview of fragile states based on the OECD-DAC (when available), CPIA and the Failed States Index information, is set out in the table below using data from the period 2006–2010. Note that OECD-DAC data is only available for 2007 and 2010.

Fragile States 2010		Fragile States 2009		Fragile States 2008		Fragile States 2007			Fragile States 2006	
OECD-DAC (2010) (Column 2)	Failed States Index	World Bank CPIA	Failed States Index	World Bank CPIA	Failed States Index	World Bank CPIA	OECD-DAC (2007) (Column 2)	Failed States Index	World Bank CPIA	Failed States Index
Afghanistan	Afghanistan	Afghanistan	Afghanistan	Afghanistan	Afghanistan	Afghanistan	Afghanistan	Afghanistan	Afghanistan	Afghanistan
Angola		Angola		Angola		Angola	Angola		Angola	
			Bangladesh		Bangladesh			Bangladesh	Bangladesh	Bangladesh
	Burkina Faso		Burkina Faso		Burkina Faso					
Burma	Burma		Burma	n/a	Burma	n/a	Burma	Burma	n/a	Burma
Burundi	Burundi	Burundi	Burundi	Burundi	Burundi	Burundi	Burundi	Burundi	Burundi	Burundi
Cambodia				Cambodia		Cambodia	Cambodia		Cambodia	
Cameroon	Cameroon	Cameroon	Cameroon	Cameroon	Cameroon	Cameroon	Cameroon		Cameroon	
Central African Republic	Central African Republic	Central African Republic	Central African Republic	Central African Republic	Central African Republic	Central African Republic	Central African Republic	Central African Republic	Central African Republic	Central African Republic
Chad	Chad	Chad	Chad	Chad	Chad	Chad	Chad	Chad	Chad	Chad
										Colombia
Comoros		Comoros		Comoros		Comoros	Comoros		Comoros	
Congo (DR)	Congo (DR)	Congo (DR)	Congo (DR)	Congo (DR)	Congo (DR)	Congo (DR)	Congo (DR)	Congo (DR)	Congo (DR)	Congo (DR)
Congo (Rep.)	Congo (Rep.)	Congo (Rep.)	Congo (Rep.)		Congo (Rep.)		Congo (Rep.)	Congo (Rep.)		
Côte d'Ivoire	Ivory Coast	Côte d'Ivoire	Côte d'Ivoire	Côte d'Ivoire	Côte d'Ivoire	Côte d'Ivoire	Côte d'Ivoire	Côte d'Ivoire	Côte d'Ivoire	Côte d'Ivoire
Djibouti		Djibouti		Djibouti		Djibouti	Djibouti		Djibouti	
East Timor	East Timor	East Timor	East Timor	East Timor	East Timor	East Timor	East Timor	East Timor	East Timor	
Ethiopia	Ethiopia		Ethiopia		Ethiopia			Ethiopia		Ethiopia

Fragile States 2010		Fragile States 2009		Fragile States 2008		Fragile States 2007			Fragile States 2006	
OECD-DAC (2010) (Column 2)	Failed States Index	World Bank CPIA	Failed States Index	World Bank CPIA	Failed States Index	World Bank CPIA	OECD-DAC (2007) (Column 2)	Failed States Index	World Bank CPIA	Failed States Index
Eritrea	Eritrea	Eritrea		Eritrea	Eritrea	Eritrea	Eritrea		Eritrea	
Gambia, The		Gambia, The		Gambia, The		Gambia, The	Gambia, The		Gambia, The	
	Georgia		Georgia							
Guinea	Guinea	Guinea	Guinea	Guinea	Guinea	Guinea	Guinea	Guinea	Guinea	Guinea
Guinea-Bissau	Guinea-Bissau	Guinea-Bissau	Guinea-Bissau	Guinea-Bissau	Guinea-Bissau	Guinea-Bissau	Guinea-Bissau		Guinea-Bissau	
		Guyana				Guyana				
Haiti	Haiti	Haiti	Haiti	Haiti	Haiti	Haiti	Haiti	Haiti	Haiti	Haiti
	Iran (Islamic Rep.)		Iran (Islamic Rep.)		Iran (Islamic Rep.)					
Iraq	Iraq		Iraq		Iraq			Iraq		
Kenya	Kenya	Kenya	Kenya		Kenya			Kenya		
Kiribati		Kiribati		Kiribati		Kiribati	Kiribati		Kiribati	
Korea (DPR)	North Korea		North Korea		North Korea			North Korea		North Korea
				Kyrgyzstan		Kyrgyzstan			Kyrgyzstan	Kyrgyzstan
Lao PDR		Lao PDR		Lao PDR		Lao PDR	Lao PDR		Lao PDR	
	Lebanon		Lebanon		Lebanon			Lebanon		
Liberia	Liberia	Liberia	Liberia		Liberia		Liberia	Liberia		Liberia
	Malawi		Malawi		Malawi			Malawi		
Mauritania		Mauritania		Mauritania		Mauritania	Mauritania		Mauritania	
Nepal	Nepal	Nepal	Nepal	Nepal	Nepal			Nepal		Nepal

Fragile States 2010		Fragile States 2009		Fragile States 2008		Fragile States 2007			Fragile States 2006	
OECD-DAC (2010) (Column 2)	Failed States Index	World Bank CPIA	Failed States Index	World Bank CPIA	Failed States Index	World Bank CPIA	OECD-DAC (2007) (Column 2)	Failed States Index	World Bank CPIA	Failed States Index
Niger	Niger	Niger	Niger		Niger	Niger	Niger	Niger		
Nigeria	Nigeria	Nigeria	Nigeria	Nigeria	Nigeria	Nigeria	Nigeria	Nigeria	Nigeria	Nigeria
Pakistan	Pakistan	Pakistan	Pakistan	Pakistan	Pakistan			Pakistan		Pakistan
Papua New Guinea		Papua New Guinea		Papua New Guinea		Papua New Guinea	Papua New Guinea		Papua New Guinea	
Rwanda										Rwanda
São Tomé and Príncipe		São Tomé and Príncipe		São Tomé and Príncipe		São Tomé and Príncipe	São Tomé and Príncipe		São Tomé and Príncipe	
Sierra Leone	Sierra Leone	Sierra Leone	Sierra Leone	Sierra Leone	Sierra Leone	Sierra Leone	Sierra Leone	Sierra Leone	Sierra Leone	Sierra Leone
Solomon Islands				Solomon Islands		Solomon Islands	Solomon Islands		Solomon Islands	
Somalia	Somalia		Somalia		Somalia		Somalia	Somalia		
	Sri Lanka		Sri Lanka		Sri Lanka			Sri Lanka		
Sudan	Sudan		Sudan		Sudan		Sudan	Sudan		Sudan
					Syria					
Tajikistan		Tajikistan	Tajikistan	Tajikistan		Tajikistan	Tajikistan		Tajikistan	
Togo		Togo		Togo		Togo	Togo		Togo	
Tonga						Tonga	Tonga			
Uganda	Uganda		Uganda		Uganda			Uganda		Uganda
Uzbekistan	Uzbekistan	Uzbekistan	Uzbekistan	Uzbekistan	Uzbekistan	Uzbekistan	Uzbekistan	Uzbekistan	Uzbekistan	Uzbekistan
Vanuatu						Vanuatu	Vanuatu		Vanuatu	

Fragile States 2010		Fragile States 2009		Fragile States 2008		Fragile States 2007			Fragile States 2006	
OECD-DAC (2010) (Column 2)	Failed States Index	World Bank CPIA	Failed States Index	World Bank CPIA	Failed States Index	World Bank CPIA	OECD-DAC (2007) (Column 2)	Failed States Index	World Bank CPIA	Failed States Index
West Bank and Gaza										
Yemen (Rep.)	Yemen (Rep.)	Yemen (Rep.)	Yemen (Rep.)	Yemen (Rep.)	Yemen (Rep.)	Yemen (Rep.)	Yemen (Rep.)	Yemen (Rep.)	Yemen (Rep.)	Yemen (Rep.)
Zimbabwe	Zimbabwe		Zimbabwe		Zimbabwe		Zimbabwe	Zimbabwe		Zimbabwe

Appendix 5: Exclusion results from title screening

Code	Count
Language	31
Title incomplete or missing	94
Date: pre-1995	518
Intervention: employment creation	6024
Geographic location	551
Aim of study: impact	9
Study design: research	620
Unsure (search abstract)	1689
Include based on title	1
Possible handsearching	21

Appendix 6: Exclusion results from abstract screening

Code	Count
Language	4
Title incomplete or missing	2
Date: pre-1995	638
Intervention: employment creation	736
Aim of study: impact	6
Study design: research	30
Geographic location	45
Include based on title and abstract	35

Duplicate	7
Excluded after screening check	207
Include from handsearching	154
Exclude on the basis of full citation/article	3

Appendix 7: Exclusion results from full-text screening

Code	Count
Exclude by date	3
Exclude by intervention	36
Exclude by geographic location	18
Exclude by aim of study	88
Exclude by study design	28
Duplicate	7
Include full text	7
Type of intervention (employment)	7
Type of impact: poverty	6
Type of impact: stability	1
No access to full text	4

Appendix 8: Studies included in final review

- Gedamu A (2006) Food for work program and its implications on food security: a critical review with a practical example from the Amhara Region, Ethiopia. *Journal of Agriculture and Rural Development in the Tropics and Subtropics* 107(2): 177–188.
- Gilligan D, Hoddinott J (2006) *Is there persistence in the impact of emergency food aid? Evidence on consumption, food security, and assets in rural Ethiopia*. FCND Discussion Paper 209. Washington, DC: International Food Policy Research Institute.
- Jones B (2004) Evaluation of Oxfam GB's ECHO-funded cash for work project in Hazarajat, Afghanistan. Oxford: Oxfam.
- Mattinen H, Ogden K (2006) Cash-based interventions: lessons from southern Somalia. *Disasters* 30(3): 297–315.
- Montani A, Majid N (2002) Conducive conditions: livelihood interventions in southern Somalia. ODI Working Paper 193. London: Overseas Development Institute.
- Ofem NI, Ajayi AR (2008) Effects of youth empowerment strategies on conflict resolutions in the Niger-Delta of Nigeria: evidence from Cross River State. *Journal of Agriculture and Rural Development* 6(1–2): 139–146.
- Oxfam (2006) Evaluation of emergency cash for work project, Department of Dakoro, Maradi Region, Niger. Oxford: Oxfam GB Programme Evaluation.