
Effect of interventions to support participation in Global Value Chains in Asia and the Pacific: An Evidence and Gap Map

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Background

1.1 The problem, condition, or issue

Value chains

A value chain is the entire range of activities undertaken to bring a product from the initial research and design stage through the input-supply stage, to various phases of processing, to its final market destination, and it includes its disposal after use. For instance, agro-food value chains encompass activities that take place at the farm or rural level, including development of new seed varieties, input supply, and continue through handling, processing, storage, packaging, and distribution. As products move successively through the various stages, transactions take place between multiple chain stakeholders, money changes hands, information is exchanged and value is progressively added.²

Value chain development is a catch-all term for actions intended to build new value chains, support and improve the operations of existing value chains and to bring new actors into an existing value chain.¹ Value chain development can include the introduction of institutional arrangements, such as interlinked contracting, farmer cooperatives, and vertical integration. These value chain innovations can reduce business costs and can permit farmers to implement the technology needed to meet the needs of buyers.¹

Value chain development is a market-led approach to improving socio-economic outcomes. Value chain development can increase productivity, such as by better harvesting practices, which results in benefits to the poor households in terms of higher income, improved understanding of environmental values and may promote gender equality.³

Value chain development has powered the growth of production low- and middle-income countries notably in sectors such as textiles and clothing, electronics and agriculture.

Investment in value chains could also expand agricultural productivity and welfare of smallholder producers. In various developing countries, VC involvements have allowed farmers to add value to agroforestry products, raised market price, establish regulated mediators and reduced intermediaries' profit margin. At the same time there is the risk from a 'race to the bottom' as labour and environmental standards are compromised in a bid to maintain competitiveness.

Global value chains

A Global Value Chain (GVC) is a network of interlinked stages of production for goods and services that straddle international borders. Typically, a GVC involves combining imported and domestically produced goods and services into products that are then exported for use as intermediates in the subsequent stage of production or as final consumption products.⁶ More than 70% of world trade takes place through global value chains (GVCs), while Asia's GVC participation is at about 68%.⁷ Through GVCs, developing countries can provide inputs to the final product through exporting of manufactured goods, aside from unprocessed raw materials. By participating in GVCs, industrial transformation process occurs resulting to economic efficiency and productivity.⁸ The growth of global value chains (GVCs) has resulted in productivity gains from the increased division of labour, and so powered high levels of growth in income and international trade.

Global value chain interventions are intervention by a government or non-governmental agency to facilitate the participation of firms and farms in a GVC. Participation in the GVC is the immediate outcome, which in turn affects enterprise performance and household.⁹

During the COVID-19 pandemic surge, GVCs played a crucial role in the production of personal protective equipment and vaccine component. GVCs have become a new opportunity for developing countries to enter to higher value-added activities in global production systems.¹⁰ Modernisation promotes economic growth and supportable economic development. The organization of manufacture in the form of GVCs has become subtle as firms in progressive countries have tried to become more supple and decrease their production costs, and have therefore started to organize cross-border links of associates, contractual partners, and arm's-length suppliers.

As a chain that associates production, sales, recycling and other processes, GVC includes numerous value creation activities including design, product development, manufacturing, marketing, after-sales service, and recycling.¹² The GVC literature recognises two different paths through which local producers can improve their competitiveness. The first way, involves local manufacturers growing their own returns by engaging in making improved products, making them more competently, moving from lesser value added product assembly and manufacturing into design and branding functions, or using the skills gained by working in other sector to gain competitive advantage in other sectors. The second way includes paying less wages and poorer working conditions, moving into lower value-added activities, or failing to meet environmental and labour standards to strive against other more well-organized producers in the developing world.¹³ Value chain interventions support the former approach and support standards to limit the second approach.

As the Asian region enters GVCs through industrialization, it has contributed to a by-product that has been of greater concern, globally. Asia's contribution to the world's CO₂ emissions from the production side has grown faster than the consumption side, raising an important environmental sustainability concern. With global climate change as one of the most pressing challenge being faced by humanity¹⁴ the pressure is now high to urgently transition to net-zero carbon dioxide emission. Such global pressures call for multinational corporations to set targets to reduce emissions by cutting down their own emissions and making efforts to improve their engagements in their own supply chains to create a cascade of sustainable practices through the supply chain.¹⁵

However, small players and suppliers, mostly coming from emerging and developing countries, often violate these standards discouraging these large companies to engage with them to avoid serious financial, social, and environmental risks. GVC interventions, hence, need to fully take into consideration both the positive and negative impacts of GVCs.¹⁶

1.2 The intervention

To screen studies to be included and excluded from the review, a standard definition of GVC has been established. That is:

A value chain intervention is an intervention by a government or non-governmental agency to facilitate the participation of firms and farms in a (G)VC. Participation in the (G)VC is the immediate outcome, which in turn affects enterprise performance and household wellbeing.

This definition excludes private sector activities to organize value chains. All value chains are, by their very nature, organized by the private sector. But our interest is in what development agencies, such as ADB, can do to support value chain development. Hence studies of the effects of participating in value chains are not included. Included studies have to have an intervention.

1.3 Attributes of VC interventions

The value chain identifies key elements of value chain development, such as linkages and upgrading. Hence, rather than coding interventions, we have coded what we call the 'attributes' of interventions. As part of the work associated with this map we will identify which intervention activities are associated with these attributes.

The attributes are:

1. GVC governance: The system for managing the relationships between different actors in GVCs. It includes policy and regulatory framework, purchase agreements between producers and buyers, public-private-producer partnership, multi-stakeholder platforms, and corporate governance.
2. Financial and legal products and services: Examples are financial support to microenterprise, input supplies, and export guarantees.
3. Capacity building development: Developing the skills of firms and farms to enhance their role in GVCs. Examples are capacity building at the community level, intermediate NGOs, village leaders. It may also be provided to government officials.
4. Direct support to GVC: Examples is constructing storage facilities.
5. Linkages: Either horizontal or vertical connections between different actors in GVC. Examples are contract farming, market information systems, linkage to global sourcing partners, vertical linkages in production, processing, and trade functions, linking farmers with large processors, chain linkage programs, linking of small-scale producers with input suppliers and traders, exchanges between GVC players (networking), multi-stakeholder platforms, institutional marketing arrangements, marketing cooperatives, linkages to higher value chain markets for horticulture products, establishing institutional linkages between farmers' organization.
6. Upgrading: Moving to higher value activities. Examples are [technical support] product and process upgrading, certification schemes and standards, regular monitoring and more rigorous incorporation requirements and standards for suppliers, functional upgrading, development and dissemination of improved technology, access to quality inputs and technology, postharvest handling information, technology promotion.

1.4 Outcomes

Value chain interventions aim to achieve the following outcomes:

1. Intermediate outcomes: Improve technical knowledge and skills, increased risk-taking behaviour, and use of financial products and services.
2. (G)VC outcomes: Increase (G)VC participation, producer share of final product price, and formation of market linkages.
3. Firm and farm level outcomes: Employment, productivity, sales, exports, and net income and profits.
4. Welfare outcomes: incomes or poverty, non-productive assets including housing, and improve food security (health and nutrition)
5. Social and environmental outcomes: labour standards (including child labour) and effects on climate change.

How the intervention might work: theory of change

The productivity gains realised by a division of labour are at the heart of economics, being noted by the classical economists from Adam Smith to Karl Marx. The division of labour depends on trade. Modern economics has recognized that trade is far from frictionless, and can be undermined by uncertainty, information asymmetries and changing trade regimes. Integrating production across the various stages can reduce some of these sources of frictions.

Incorporating firms and farms into value chains can enable them to benefit from higher productivity and producing higher value output. The various attributes of value chain interventions do this in different ways:

- Global value chain governance includes legislation, such as trade policy, which can help or hinder cross border VC transactions, as well as regulations which may also help or hinder, and safeguards for labour standards, child labour and environmental protection.
- Upgrading enables firms and farms to acquire and use or adopt relevant technology and standards to participate in VCs. Upgrading may be of products (higher value), process (enhanced efficiency) or function (moving up the value chain e.g. into agro-processing).
- Capacity building supports upgrading by providing the skills required to work with technology and meet standards, and better understand the requirements of VC participation.
- Linkages make connections between firms and farms and other actors in relevant value chains, either horizontally or vertically
- Financial and legal products and services enable farms and firms to participate by providing finance to undertake necessary investments to take part in VC activities and to enter into the contracts across the VC
- Direct support to VCs creates institutions and infrastructure which typically serve an agglomeration function, enabling a group of firms or farms to access markets they could not do so individually

Why it is important to develop the EGM

There are no EGMs on this topic, as far as we are aware. There are many studies on value chains so the lack of an EGM remains a significant gap in evidence on effect of interventions to support participation in Global Value Chains.

Existing EGMs and/or relevant systematic reviews

While there is a plethora of value chain studies and quite a few of systematic reviews on local value chain interventions, they are typically limited in scope. For instance, some systematic reviews only deal with the development of local value chains. (Hainzer et al. 2019).²⁰ Another systematic review (Herminatin et al. 2022)²¹ synthesised the evidence on food value chains (FVCs) and regional food hubs (RFHs). There is paucity of literature on systematic reviews which show effect of interventions on participation in global value chain. One such systematic review (Kumar et al. 2018)²² assessed the effectiveness of market-led development approaches among the rural and semi urban population and assessed the factors which determine the success of different market-led development approaches in subsistence and migrant-driven rural economies.

So far there is no EGM on interventions that support GVCs. The EGM will contribute and help to establish the range of development knowledge available on interventions that support GVCs and to characterize ADB's support through its strategies and investments. The EGM will highlight gaps in the evidence base and show where evidence is more abundant.

The overlay of the ADB GVC portfolio will identify overlaps in ongoing support when compared to available evidence.

The results of the EGM will inform future ADB operations by identifying where evidence and gaps exist, and suggestions for ADB targeting of its investments in support for GVCs. It will also feed-in to IED's mid-term review of Strategy 2030.

2. Objectives

This project will produce two EGMs: a map of effectiveness studies and a map of ADB projects, referred to hereinafter as the effectiveness map and the projects map. We will also conduct a ‘formative review’ which focuses on intervention design.

The specific objectives are as follows:

- (i) to develop a taxonomy of GVC attributes which can be used to map effectiveness studies and ADB projects in this area.
- (ii) to establish a clear definition of the attributes and outcomes related to the effect of attributes to support participation in Global Value Chains.
- (iii) to map studies on the effect of attributes to support participation in Global Value Chains based on primary studies and systematic reviews of such studies.
- (iv) to provide a descriptive overview of attributes, contexts, study designs, and geographical distribution of studies.
- (v) to map ADB projects in the same framework and so examine the extent to which ADB’s existing corporate policy, strategies and operational inputs, outputs, and outcomes in support of GVCs are already embedded in the ADB portfolio since the approval of ADB’s Strategy 2030 in 2018.
- (vi) to provide a summary review of selected studies in the EGM

3. Methodology

Defining evidence and gap maps

An EGM illustrates the complete existing research literature and evidence on a given subject. It is a systematic presentation of the availability of relevant evidence for a particular policy domain (Saran & White, 2018).²³ Similar to systematic reviews, an EGM subscribes to a pre-specified and published protocol, but it only provides a summary of the evidence, not assess the findings from the studies. Hence, EGM covers a wider scope than systematic reviews.

The final output of an EGM is a both a research report and an interactive map plotted as a matrix of included studies and their corresponding interventions (attributes in our case) and outcomes. At first sight, one can check the evidence available or lack thereof for one’s subject matter. This EGM on the effect of interventions to support participation in the global value

chains includes evidence from experimental and non-experimental intervention studies, case studies, modelling studies and systematic reviews.

EGM Framework

The EGM framework comprises the classification of the attributes and outcomes, and their definitions. It also includes any additional coding, which may be shown as filters on the map.

The framework is shown in Figure 1.

Value chain development activities has various attributes, which are shown in a row across the top of the figure. Under each attribute is a column which elaborates upon the attribute. In some cases the column unpacks the attribute. So financial and legal products are separated into financial support to enterprises, input supplies, export guarantees and contract services. These are examples, the list is not exhaustive. The column under upgrading identifies different types of upgrading (product and process, and functional, as well as examples of activities such as post-harvest handling information and providing access to technology),

These activities lead to the various outcomes on the right-hand side of Figure 1 (also listed in section 1.4 above).

Figure 1 also shows the cross cutting theme of gender focus.

Population and Filters

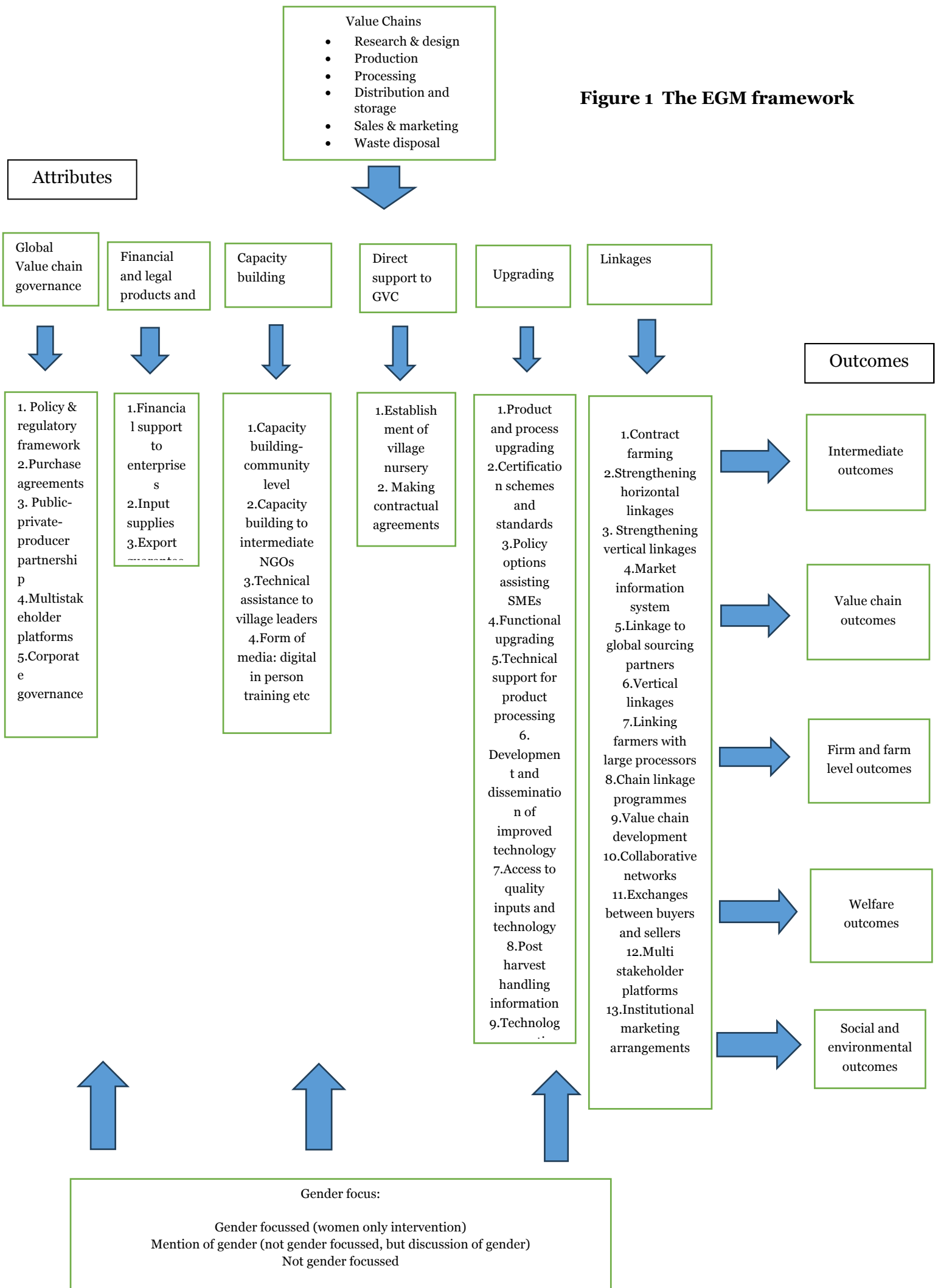
Population in eligible studies are (i) firms and farms, (ii) government agencies and officials; in Asia and Pacific.

For specific filters of the intervention map, the following groups of interest will be coded:

- (1) Study design which will be coded as experimental, non-experimental, systematic review, modelling, and case study
- (2) Type of value chain: Local value chain, regional value chain and global value chain
- (3) Target group: Farm, firm, private organisation, government, NGO
- (4) Sector: Agriculture, natural resources and rural development, Education, Energy, Finance, Health and social protection, Industry and trade, Manufacturing, Multisector, Public-sector management, Transport and ICT, Water and other urban infrastructure and services
- (5) Country: On ADBs classification of Asia Pacific countries

(6) Gender: Gender focussed (women only intervention), Mention of gender (not gender focussed, but discussion of gender), Not gender focussed

Figure 1 The EGM framework



For specific filters of the ADB portfolio map, the following groups of interest will be coded:

- (1) Project sources which will be coded as TA, NSO and Loans and Grants
- (2) Operational priorities: Addressing remaining poverties and reducing inequalities, accelerating progress in gender equality, tackling climate change, building climate and disaster resilience and enhancing environmental sustainability, making cities more liveable, promoting rural development and food security, strengthening governance and institutional capacity and fostering regional cooperation and integration
- (3) Sector: ANR: Agricultural production; Agro-industry, marketing, and trade; Agriculture research and application; Agricultural policy, institutional and capacity development
EDU: Technical and vocational education and training; Tertiary; Education sector development
FIN: Small and medium enterprise finance and leasing; Trade finance
ICT: ICT infrastructure; ICT industries and ICT-enabled services; ICT strategy and policy, and capacity development
IND: Large and medium industries; Small and medium enterprise development; Trade and services; Industry and trade sector development
- (4) Target group: Farm, firm, private organisation, government, NGO
- (5) Country and region using ADBs classification of Asia Pacific countries
- (6) Gender: Gender focussed (women only intervention), Mention of gender (not gender focussed, but discussion of gender), Not gender focussed

Intervention

Eligible studies must be studies of an intervention. Studies of global value chain in which there is no intervention will not be included.

We would be including only value chain interventions. Rather than coding for interventions we would be coding for the following “attributes of interventions”

- GVC governance
- Financial and legal products and services (includes making contracts, whereas facilitating them is just linkages)
- Capacity building
- Direct support to GVC (e.g. constructing storage facilities)
- Linkages
- Upgrading

Table 1 lists the categories of attributes and examples of the ways these attributes can be supported by value chain interventions.

Table 1 EGM attributes

Categories of attributes	Examples of attributes
Value chain governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy and regulatory framework • Purchase agreements between producers and buyers • Public-private-producer partnership • Multi-stakeholder platforms • Corporate governance
Financial and in-kind products and services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial support to micro enterprises • Input supplies • Export guarantees
Capacity building /capacity development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building at the community level • Capacity building to intermediate NGOs • Technical assistance to village leaders • Form of media: digital, in-person training etc.
Direct support to GVC involvement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of village nursery • Making contractual arrangements
Upgrading	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Product and process upgrading • Certification schemes and standards • Policy options assisting SMEs: regular monitoring and more rigorous incorporation requirements and standards for suppliers • Functional upgrading • Technical support for product processing

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development and dissemination of improved technology • Access to quality inputs and technology • Postharvest handling information • Technology promotion
<p>Linkages</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contract farming • Strengthening horizontal linkages • Strengthening vertical linkages • Market information systems • Linkage to global sourcing partners • Vertical linkages in production, processing and trade functions • Linking farmers with large processors • Chain linkage programmes • Value chain development-linking of small-scale producers with input suppliers and traders • Collaborative networks • Exchanges between buyers and sellers e.g., meetings, fairs, and exchanges. • Multi-stakeholder platforms • Institutional marketing arrangements • Marketing cooperatives • Linkages to higher value chain markets for horticulture products • Establishing institutional linkages between farmers’ organizations

Outcomes

The map will include outcome categories surrounding intermediate outcomes, value chain outcomes, firm and farm level outcomes, welfare outcomes and social and environmental outcomes. Below are the five outcome domains with their corresponding sub-categories (Table 2).

Table 2. Outcome categories and sub-categories

Outcome Category	Sub Category
Intermediate outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical knowledge and skills • Risk taking behaviour • Use of financial products and services
Value chain outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GVC participation • Producer share of final product price • Formation of market linkages
Firm and farm level outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment creation • Productivity • Sales • Exports • Net income and profits
Welfare outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic (Household income and poverty) • Non-productive assets including housing • Health and nutrition (including food security)
Social and environmental	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate change • Child labour

Criteria for including and excluding studies

Study design

Study designs include

- Impact evaluations: experimental study designs (randomized controlled trials/natural experiment); non-experimental study designs or quasi-experimental study designs (regression discontinuity, propensity score matching, difference-in-difference,

instrumental variables, and other matching designs with awareness of selection bias are included); Before versus after designs with no comparison group are not included.

- Systematic reviews of impact evaluations
- Case studies and
- Studies using modelling with actual data.

It is important that there is a comparison group or statistical design with untreated observations (i.e., instrumental variables). Comparison groups can be active or passive but the two would not be combined in a single meta-analysis.

Qualitative evidence or study designs including literature reviews, key informant interviews, focus group discussions, and descriptive analyses are excluded.

Geographical scope

Studies included in the EGM are restricted to evaluations on interventions that have been conducted in countries classified by the ADBs list of Asia and Pacific countries.

Status, language and date

For feasibility reasons, the EGM is limited to studies in the English language. There are no restrictions regarding publication status or date of studies, i.e., it includes journal articles and online accessible reports or working papers that are not yet published and are ongoing.

Projects are included by Approval Date from July 2018 – December 2021

Search strategy and status of studies

Search strategy: The search strategy comprises two components: (i) where to search and (ii) how to search (search strings for database searches). The search strategy varies for the two maps. The interventions map requires a full search of databases and other sources. The ADB Portfolio map requires a search of the ADB project repository (adb.org/projects). The search strategy outlined below will be further developed with our Information Specialist.

Interventions map: The places to be searched include: (i) academic databases; (ii) working and discussion paper series; (iii) institutional websites; (iv) hand search key journals; (v) reference snowballing and citation tracking. The academic databases to be searched will be confirmed after testing each database against a list of 10-12 ‘benchmark studies’ which we expect the search to find. The list of benchmark studies will be sent to IED and the AG for comment.

For the database search we will draw on advances in machine learning which have shown machine learning based searches to be more efficient than traditional database searches.¹

We will select the most relevant database for this project – CAB Direct – for an initial search to identify eligible studies as the training dataset for the machine learning search. The machine learning search will be conducted in EPPI Reviewer software, which accessed the OpenAlex (<https://openalex.org/>) database for this source.

We will also search the 3ie database, as this is a very specialised database restricted to effectiveness studies. We will search working and discussion paper series such as Asian Development Bank Economics Working Paper Series, Donor Committee for Enterprise Development, IDS Working Papers, IDOS (formerly DIE) Discussion Papers, IZA Discussion Papers, NBER Working Papers, USAID Development Experience Clearing House, and World Bank Policy Research Working Papers. We will also search think-Asia, a repository of reports from Asian think tanks. Institutional websites to be searched include China Development Research Foundation, c4d, IDOS, IDS, JPAL, CEGA, IPA, ID Insight, Research Institute for Global Value Chains, UNIDO, UNCTAD, UNU-WIDER, OECD, IRRI, IFPRI, UN-ESCAPE, ADBI, UNEP and WTO. We will hand search the last five years of relevant journals such as International Journal of Value Chain Management, Journal of Economic Structures, Journal of Supply Chain Management, Journal of Industrial and Business Economics, Journal of Supply Chain Forum, and the American Journal of Supply Chain Management, as well as more general development journals such as Journal of Development Studies, Journal of World Development, Journal of International Development and Journal of development effectiveness. We will also screen the references of included studies (snowballing) and use citation tracking in Google Scholar to identify papers which cite the included studies.

ADB portfolio map: We will retrieve information on projects from the ADB project repository on all approved, active, and closed projects which were approved since July 2018 – December 2021. The identification of relevant non-lending activities will be discussed with IED.

¹ Unpublished research by EPPI Centre shows that machine learning searches now out-perform manual database searches in both sensitivity and specificity.

Screening and selection of studies

We will develop a screening tool for the intervention map, using the agreed PICOS (which are informed by the taxonomy) for the inclusion and exclusion criteria. The screening tool will be piloted against a set of approximately 50 potentially eligible studies, and the tool will be revised as necessary. All identified studies will be double screened (i.e., screened independently by two screeners) using the coding framework developed at the scoping stage. There will be two teams of screeners to expedite the timeline, in each case a senior experienced researcher (NDC and SM) being teamed with a consultant SCW with prior experience of screening and coding. The same approach will be used to determine the criteria for eligible interventions from the ADB project and non-lending portfolios.

Data extraction, coding and management

All included studies will be double coded (i.e., coded independently by two coders) using the coding framework developed at the scoping stage. This framework will be piloted, and modified as necessary following the ‘revise, refine, define’ approach described in the Campbell EGM Guidance (White et al., 2020).²⁴ Coding will be performed in EPPI Reviewer, a custom-built software for coding for maps and reviews. EPPI reviewer has in-built machine learning search and screening, which we will use as appropriate. The data are exported from EPPI Reviewer to EPPI Mapper, a custom-built app, commissioned by the Campbell Collaboration, which generates the online, interactive map. The EGM will be accompanied by a report which describes the distribution of available evidence, and evidence gaps, by the intervention typology and outcome, as well as other characteristics which have been coded such as country and region.

Coding and generation of ADB portfolio EGM

All eligible ADB projects will be coded using the coding framework for the interventions EGM, excluding the study design-related codes. As for the interventions map, the ADB portfolio map will be double coded in EPPI Reviewer, and the EGM generated using EPPI Mapper. The project overview from the project page will be captured in the abstract field in EPPI Reviewer.

Quality control and peer review

Quality control takes place through the following mechanisms: (i) double coding for both maps, (ii) regular meetings with IED, (iii) feedback from the Advisory Group; and (iv) use the Campbell Collaboration editorial process. Regarding (iv), the review will be registered with Campbell's International Development Coordinating Group (IDCG), which is an independent editorial group housed by 3ie. IDCG will provide peer review of the protocol and final report (it is possible that the latter is not provided in the project timelines, so we will rely on IED/ADB and AG feedback). In addition, screeners and coders will be involved in meetings for the development of the typology and receive further training during the piloting process to ensure full understanding of the concepts. The lead screeners and coders for this work have worked previously on maps and reviews related to value chains and finance.

Unit of Analyses

If some studies are published in one or more types of publications such as working paper and a journal article, the most recent paper will be included in the map. Some systematic reviews are also published in two or more ways, but the Campbell review version is considered in the map.

Formative review (lessons learned briefs on selected interventions)

For the formative review we propose to summarize findings from up to eight clusters of studies in 'lessons learned briefs on selected interventions. These clusters will most likely be related to specific attribute and outcome combinations from the EGM taxonomy. Given the varied nature of the study designs, these summaries are most likely to be short narrative reviews. But, where possible, then meta-analysis will be performed. The topics for the clusters will be identified in consultation with IED and the AG. This selection will be informed by: (i) where there are sufficient studies identified in the intervention EGM; (ii) areas of interest ADB as identified by the ADB portfolio EGM. It is possible that priority areas are identified which are not currently areas with much ADB activity.

Transfer of data

All coding for the two EGMs will be undertaken in the online systematic review software, EPPI Reviewer. These data can be exported to a JSON file. The EGM itself is a searchable database of the coding. We will provide the full code set for all included studies to IED.

Planned analyses and Presentation

The coding framework and coding tool which includes the filters are presented in Appendix A, B, D and E. The map will showcase the default matrix of intervention categories (column attribute) against the outcome categories (row attribute). Other versions of the map will include target group receiving the intervention against the intervention categories and outcome categories as well; sector filters against intervention and outcome categories; and country filter against intervention categories. The report will describe the evidence according to these intervention categories, outcome categories, and the firm types. Summary tables on the characteristics of the included studies will also be included. A narrative summary of the results of the systematic reviews will also be presented.

Filters in the EGM of interventions include, study design, type of value chains, country, target group, sector, and gender. Filters for the ADB portfolio map include study designs, project sources, operational priorities, country, target group, sector and gender.

Advisory Group (AG)

We will form an advisory group comprising academic researchers, IED staff and ADB staff from operations or research, a policy representative from an Asian country. For researchers we have invited David Dollar, co-author of the ADB GVC report 2021, and Tilman Altenburg (confirmed), lead author of the Sustainable Global Supply Chains Report 2022. We will consult IED for advice on the other members to invite.

Project management Intellectual oversight is provided by HW, with day-to-day project management by SCW. SCW will manage the workflow for piloting and in EPPI Reviewer. We propose weekly management meetings with IED which will be attended by all members of the study team (HW and AW as needed at the appropriate stages).

Quality Appraisal

We will not use a critical appraisal tool for the primary studies and systematic reviews but coding on study design or methodology is covered in the data extraction tool.

Stakeholder engagement

The existing proposed framework will be reviewed by an Advisory Group comprising of the following:

1. IED staff, Alexander Wellstead
2. Tilman Altenburg, lead author of the Sustainable Global Supply Chains Report 2022
3. David Dollar, co-author of the ADB GVC report 2021
4. ADB staff from operations or research Nathan Subramaniam

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Declarations of interest

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Preliminary timeframe

The draft map will be generated in May 2023, and the final version of the map by June 2023.

Plans for updating the EGM

We plan to update the map (or support others in doing so) when sufficient further studies and resources become available.

Appendix A: Coding Framework

Lists the categories of attributes and examples of attributes.

Categories of attributes	Examples of attributes	Definitions/Descriptions
Value chain governance	Policy and regulatory framework	Regulatory policy is about achieving government's objectives using regulations, laws, and other instruments to deliver better economic and social outcomes and thus enhance the life of citizens and business.
	Purchase agreements between producers and buyers	The definition of purchase agreement is a type of contract that outlines various terms and conditions related to a sale of goods.
	Public-private-producer partnership	Public-private partnership (PPP), partnership between an agency of the government and the private sector in the delivery of goods or services to the public.
	Multi-stakeholder platforms	Multi-stakeholder platforms (MSPs) are purposely organized interactive processes. They bring together a range of stakeholders to participate in dialogue, decision making and/or implementation, with the aim to address a common problem or achieve a common goal.
	Corporate governance	Corporate governance is the system of rules, practices, and processes by which a firm is directed and controlled. Corporate governance essentially involves balancing the interests of a company's many stakeholders, such as shareholders, senior management executives, customers, suppliers, financiers, the government, and the community.
Financial and in-kind products and services	Financial support to micro enterprises	Financial support is the money provided to enable an organization to continue. This money is usually provided by the government.

	Input supplies	Input supplies means any goods other than capital goods used or intended to be used by a supplier in the course or furtherance of business.
	Export guarantees	Export credit guarantees are an established instrument for promoting foreign trade. They protect exporters and banks from loss of receivables caused by economic and political factors. The range of products available addresses the entire value chain from production and delivery to payment of the final instalment.
Capacity building /capacity development	Capacity building at the community level	Capacity-building is defined as the process of developing and strengthening the skills, instincts, abilities, processes, and resources that organizations and communities need to survive, adapt, and thrive in a fast-changing world.
	Capacity building to intermediate NGOs	Capacity-building is defined as the process of developing and strengthening the skills, instincts, abilities, processes, and resources that organizations and communities need to survive, adapt, and thrive in a fast-changing world.
	Technical assistance to village leaders	Technical assistance, form of aid given to less-developed countries by international organizations such as the United Nations (UN) and its agencies, individual governments, foundations, and philanthropic institutions.
	Form of media: digital, in-person training etc.	"Digital learning" is a learning method based on the use of new digital tools to enable learners to learn in a different way, whether it be face-to-face, distance learning (asynchronous or synchronous) or blended learning.
Direct support to GVC involvement	Establishment of village nursery	To set up a place where plants are grown for transplanting, for use as stock for budding and grafting, or for sale.

	Making contractual arrangements	A contractual agreement is a legally binding agreement between two parties. The contract's terms and conditions will require the parties to either do or refrain from doing specific actions.
<p>Upgrading Enterprise upgrading presupposes that a firm advances from stagnant to increasing income, productivity and employment. (Altenburg 2017)</p> <p>We define enterprise upgrading as “growth through innovation”, where innovation includes all kinds of improvements in products and processes (including production and marketing) that allow a company to become competitive and reap innovation rents (Schmitz</p>	Product and process upgrading	Improving product quality and increasing value for consumers—may be stimulated by changes in end markets, usually stemming from changes in customer preferences, or the desire for higher value added, higher quality, and consequently more profitable products on the part of MSEs.
	Certification schemes and standards	<p>Certification schemes consist of two key elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The criteria outlining specific data protection requirements. This form the ‘standard’ against which the conformity of a product or service is assessed. • The audit methodology and testing methods that are used by the certification body to carry out that assessment.
	Policy options assisting SMEs: regular monitoring and more rigorous incorporation requirements and standards for suppliers	
	Functional upgrading	Functional upgrading is the entry of a firm into a new, higher value-added function or level in the value chain.
	Technical support for product processing	A service provided by a hardware or software company which provides registered users with help and advice about their products.

and Knorringa, 2000).		
	Development and dissemination of improved technology	Creating and spreading widely improved technology
	Access to quality inputs and technology	To be able to use or obtain something such as a service
	Postharvest handling information	The field of postharvest practices addresses issues of handling, transportation, and temperature control for crops after harvest.
	Technology promotion	the publicizing the application of scientific knowledge for practical purposes, especially in industry: to increase sales or public awareness
Linkages	Contract farming	Contract farming is an agreement between producers and buyers made in advance on specific terms and conditions for the production and marketing of agrifood products.
	Strengthening horizontal linkages	To make relationships between equals in an organization stronger or more effective
	Strengthening vertical linkages	To make the lines of responsibility through which a supervisor delegates authority to subordinates, oversees their activities, evaluates their performance, and guides them toward improvement when necessary stronger or more effective
	Market information systems	The Marketing Information System refers to the systematic collection, analysis, interpretation, storage, and dissemination of the market information, from both the internal and external

		sources, to the marketers on a regular, continuous basis.
	Linkage to global sourcing partners	Global sourcing means to source products and services from outside providers, drawing upon options from multiple countries or blocs. In essence, this approach includes having teams of individuals work from various locations, including across countries. Linking of global sourcing partners.
	Vertical linkages in production, processing, and trade functions	Vertical linkages tie supervisors and subordinates together. These linkages show the lines of responsibility through which a supervisor delegates authority to subordinates, oversees their activities, evaluates their performance, and guides them toward improvement when necessary. Every supervisor except for the person at the very top of the organization chart also serves as a subordinate to someone else.
	Linking farmers with large processors	Connecting farmers with large processors
	Chain linkage programmes	Joining together two indices that overlap in one period by rescaling one of them to make its value equal to that of the other in the same period, thus combining them into single time series. More complex methods may be used to link together indices that overlap by more than period.
	Value chain development-linking of small-scale producers with input suppliers and traders	Connecting small scale producers with Input suppliers are involved with extension and advisory services (EAS) programs in most countries and – like it or not – will continue to be involved as this is in their self-interest and trader, Traders are individuals who engage in the short-term buying and selling of a financial

		asset for themselves or an institution such as a bank, brokerage firm, or hedge fund.
	Collaborative networks	An alliance of entities (e.g., organizations and people) that are autonomous, geographically distributed, and heterogeneous in terms of their operating environment, culture, social capital, and goals but that collaborate to better achieve common or compatible goals, and whose interactions are supported by computer network.
	Exchanges between buyers and sellers e.g., meetings, fairs and exchanges.	An act of giving one thing and receiving another (especially of the same kind) in return between buyers and sellers.
	Multi-stakeholder platforms	Multi-stakeholder platforms (MSPs) are purposely organized interactive processes. They bring together a range of stakeholders to participate in dialogue, decision making and/or implementation, with the aim to address a common problem or achieve a common goal.
	Institutional marketing arrangements	Institutional marketing is the strategy responsible for the set of communication actions of a company with its audience. The goal of this strategy is to build and strengthen the brand's image in the market.
	Marketing cooperatives	Cooperative marketing essentially involves understanding or an agreement between two companies aiming to promote or sell the other companies' products.
	Linkages to higher value chain markets for	Connecting to higher value chain markets for horticulture products

	horticulture products	
	Establishing institutional linkages between farmers' organizations	Connecting farmer organizations

Appendix B: Outcome Framework

Lists the categories of outcomes and sub categories of outcomes

Outcomes	Sub categories	Definitions/Descriptions
Intermediate outcomes	Technical knowledge and skills	“Technical knowledge” refers to the ability to complete complex tasks. Skill is the ability to do something well; expertise.
	Risk taking behaviour	Risk-taking behaviour refers to the tendency to engage in activities that have the potential to be harmful or dangerous.
	Use of financial products and services	The central concept behind a financial product is that it lets you convert your fiat currency into something that can be bought and sold with others on a market.
Value chain outcomes	GVC participation	Participation in global value chains (GVCs), the international fragmentation of production, can lead to increased job creation and economic growth.
	Producer share of final product price	Producer Share means the share of Net Profits that is typically attributed to the services provided as Executive Producer to any series.

	Formation of market linkages	The term linkage obviously implies a physical connection between the producer and the ultimate consumer. Linkages also involve financial transactions - the selling and buying of goods.
Firm and farm level outcomes	Employment creation	The fact of someone being paid to work for a company or organization.
	Productivity	The rate at which a company or country makes goods, usually judged in connection with the number of people and the amount of materials necessary to produce the goods.
	Sales	The exchange of a commodity for money; the action of selling something.
	Exports	Export refers to a product or service produced in one country but sold to a buyer abroad.
	Net income and profits	<p>Net income is the total amount of money an individual or business earned in each period, minus taxes, expenses, and interest.</p> <p>The profit is defined as the amount gained by selling a product, which should be more than the cost price of the product.</p>

Wellbeing	Economic (Household income and poverty)	Economic well-being is defined as having present and future financial security. Present financial security includes the ability of individuals, families, and communities to consistently meet their basic needs (including food, housing, utilities, health care, transportation, education, child care, clothing, and paid taxes), and have control over their day-to-day finances. It also includes the ability to make economic choices and feel a sense of security, satisfaction, and personal fulfilment with one's personal finances and employment pursuits. Future financial security includes the ability to absorb financial shocks, meet financial goals, build financial assets, and maintain adequate income throughout the life-span.
	Non-productive assets including housing	These assets derive value because of their limited availability and because people want these (for whatever reasons) i.e. excessive demand chasing limited supply.
	Health and nutrition (including food security)	Food security is the state of having reliable access to a sufficient quantity of affordable, nutritious food.

Social and environmental outcomes	Child labour	The employment of children in an industry or business, especially when illegal or considered exploitative.
	Climate effects	Periodic modification of Earth's climate brought about as a result of changes in the atmosphere as well as interactions between the atmosphere and various other geologic, chemical, biological, and geographic factors within the Earth system.

Appendix C: Search strategy

(((Afghanistan) OR (Armenia) OR (Armenian) OR (Australia) OR (Azerbaijan) OR (Bangladesh) OR (Bhutan) OR (brunei) OR (Darussalam) OR (Cambodia) OR (china) OR (China, Peoples Republic of) OR (Cook Islands) OR (Fiji) OR (Hong Kong) OR (georgia republic) OR (Georgian) OR (india) OR (Indonesia) OR (Japan) OR (Kazakhstan) OR (Kazakh) OR (Kyrgyzstan) OR (Kirghizia) OR (Kirgizstan) OR (Kiribati) OR (kyrgyz republic) OR (kirghiz) OR (laos) OR (lao pdr) OR (lao people's democratic republic) OR (Malaysia) OR (malay federation) OR (malaya federation) OR (Maldives) OR (Marshall Islands) OR (Micronesia Federated states of) OR (indian ocean islands) OR (indian ocean) OR (Mongolia) OR (Myanmar) OR (Burma) OR (Nauru) OR (Nepal) OR (New Zealand) OR (Niue) OR (democratic peoples republic of korea) OR (republic of korea) OR (north korea) OR (korea) OR (south korea) OR (Pakistan) OR (Palau) OR (Papua New Guinea) OR (Philippines) OR (philippines) OR (phillippines) OR (phillippines) OR (Samoa) OR (Singapore) OR (Solomon Islands) OR (srilanka) OR (tajikistan) OR (tadjikistan) OR (Tadzhikistan) OR (Tadzhik) OR (Taipei) OR (Taiwan) OR (Thailand) OR (timor leste) OR (Tonga) OR (east timor) OR (Turkmenistan) OR (Turkmen) OR (Tuvalu) OR (Uzbekistan) OR (uzbek) OR (Vanuata) OR (Vietnam) OR (viet nam) OR (asia, central) OR (central asia) OR (asia, northern) OR (north asia) OR (northern asia) OR (asia, southeastern) OR (south eastern asia) OR (south eastern asia) OR (southeast asia) OR (south east asia) OR (asia, western) OR (western asia)) AND ((AB:(("governance" OR "policy framework" OR "regulatory framework" OR "purchase agreements" OR "producers" and "buyers" OR "public-private-producer

partnership" OR "multi-stakeholder" OR "financial support" OR "input supplies" OR "export guarantees" OR "import" OR "export" OR "capacity development" OR "capacity building" OR "technical assistance" OR "training" OR "direct support" OR "contractual arrangements" OR "upgrading" OR "product upgrading" OR "process upgrading" OR "certification schemes" OR "certification standards" OR "functional upgrading" OR "technical support" OR "product processing" OR "dissemination" OR "improved technology" OR "quality inputs technology" OR "postharvest handling information" OR "technology promotion" OR "market information systems" OR "trade functions" OR "collaborative networks" OR "institutional marketing arrangements" OR "marketing cooperatives" OR "linkages" OR "higher value chain markets" OR "establishing institutional linkages" OR "linkages farmer organisations" OR "environment" OR "green supply chain" OR "child labour" OR "wages" OR "labour standard")) AND ((AB:(("crop" OR "crops" OR "food" OR "produce" OR "agri-product*" OR "agro-food" OR "tuber*" OR "root crop*" OR "barley" OR "oat*" OR "rye" OR "wheat" OR "arrowroot" OR "artichoke*" OR "banana*" OR "yam*" OR "breadfruit" OR "chickpea*" OR "lentil*" OR "pea*" OR "bean*" OR "potato*" OR "cassava*" OR "millet" OR "rice" OR "amaranth" OR "paddy" OR "maize" OR "sorghum" OR "corn" OR "cashew*" OR "meat" OR "fish" OR "vegetable*" OR "chicken" OR "turkey" OR "duck" OR "fruit" OR "staple crop*" OR "cash crop*" OR "rubber" OR "plantain*" OR "sugarcane" OR "timber" OR "cotton" OR "coffee" OR "tea" OR "bean*" OR "legume*" OR "spice*" OR "livestock" OR "pork" OR "poultry" OR "shrimp" OR "cattle" OR "cow*" OR "beef" OR "pig*" OR "goat*" OR "sheep" OR "milk" OR "dairy" OR "tomato*" OR "carrot*" OR "onion*" OR "cauliflower" OR "grain*" OR "cereal" OR "soybean*" OR "peanut*" OR "oilseed*" OR "citrus" OR "fodder" OR "hay" OR "silage" OR "forage" OR "palm" OR "melon*" OR "avocado*" OR "flower*" OR "pulse*" OR "ground nut*" OR "egg*" OR "strawberi*" OR "currant*" OR "*berry" OR "*berries" OR "mango*" OR "guava*" OR "papaya*" OR "pawpaw" OR "paw-paw" OR "orange*" OR "lemon*" OR "spinach" OR "lettuce" OR "mushroom*" OR "pepper*" OR "microgreen*")) NEAR/3 ("processing" OR "packaging" OR "trade" OR "trading" OR "retail*" OR "transport*" OR "distribution" OR "storage" OR "storing" OR "branding" OR organic OR certification)) OR ab:(("crop" OR "crops" OR "food" OR "produce" OR "agri-product*" OR "agro-food" OR "tuber*" OR "root crop*" OR "barley" OR "oat*" OR "rye" OR "wheat" OR "arrowroot" OR "artichoke*" OR "banana*" OR "yam*" OR "breadfruit" OR "chickpea*" OR "lentil*" OR "pea*" OR "bean*" OR "potato*" OR "cassava*" OR "millet" OR "rice" OR "amaranth" OR "paddy" OR "maize" OR "sorghum" OR "corn" OR "cashew*" OR "meat" OR "fish" OR "vegetable*" OR "chicken" OR "turkey" OR "duck" OR "fruit" OR "staple crop*" OR "cash crop*" OR "rubber" OR "plantain*" OR "sugarcane" OR "timber" OR "cotton" OR "coffee" OR "tea" OR "bean*" OR "legume*" OR "spice*" OR "livestock" OR "pork" OR "poultry" OR "shrimp" OR "cattle" OR "cow*" OR "beef" OR "pig*" OR "goat*" OR "sheep" OR "milk" OR

"dairy" OR "tomato*" OR "carrot*" OR "onion*" OR "cauliflower" OR "grain*" OR "cereal" OR "soybean*" OR "peanut*" OR "oilseed*" OR "citrus" OR "fodder" OR "hay" OR "silage" OR "forage" OR "palm" OR "melon*" OR "avocado*" OR "flower*" OR "pulse*" OR "ground nut*" OR "egg*" OR "strawberr*" OR "currant*" OR "*berry" OR "*berries" OR "mango*" OR "guava*" OR "papaya*" OR "pawpaw" OR "paw-paw" OR "orange*" OR "lemon*" OR "spinach" OR "lettuce" OR "mushroom*" OR "pepper*" OR "microgreen*") NEAR/3 ("processing" OR "packaging" OR "trade" OR "trading" OR "retail*" OR "transport*" OR "distribution" OR "storage" OR "storing" OR "branding" OR organic OR certification)) OR de:(processing OR packaging OR trade OR "retail marketing" OR transport OR distribution OR storage OR branding OR "ecommerce" OR "intellectual property" OR "R") OR (AB:(fairtrade OR "fair trade" OR "contract farming" OR "post-harvest management" OR "making markets work" OR "market system*" OR "Participatory Market Chain Approach" OR "market development*" OR "market intervention*" OR "agricultural product market*" OR "supply chain*" OR "production to consumption system*" OR "farmers' based organisations" OR "farmers' based organization*" OR "farmer based organization*" OR "farmer based organization" OR "farmers' group*" OR "farmers group*" OR "cooperative*" OR "value-add*" OR "value-chain*" OR "global value chain*" OR "market modernization" OR "market modernisation" OR "modern market*" OR "marketing channel*" OR "commercialization channel*" OR "commercialisation channel*" OR "high-value chain*" OR "high-value market*" OR "agrifood transformation*" OR "agri-food transformation*" OR "agrifood system*" OR "agri-food system*" OR "agrifood chain*" OR "agri-food chain*" OR "food industry" OR "food sector" OR "food system" OR "e-commerce" OR "cold chain" OR "wholesale market" OR "market reform*" OR "market linkage*" OR "market system development" OR "commodity chain*" OR "commodities chain*" OR "handicraft*" OR "artisan*" OR "self-help group*" OR "public-private partnership*" OR "small and medium-size* enterprise*" OR SMEs OR "small enterprise*" OR "rural enterprise*" OR "micro-enterprise*" OR "microenterprise*") OR ((vertical OR horizontal) NEAR/2 ("integration" OR "coordination" OR "linkage*")) OR ab:(fairtrade OR "fair trade" OR "contract farming" OR "post-harvest management" OR "making markets work" OR "market system*" OR "Participatory Market Chain Approach" OR "market development*" OR "market intervention*" OR "agricultural product market*" OR "supply chain*" OR "production to consumption system*" OR "farmers' based organisations" OR "farmers' based organization*" OR "farmer based organization*" OR "farmer based organization" OR "farmers' group*" OR "farmers group*" OR "cooperative*" OR "value-add*" OR "value-chain*" OR "market modernization" OR "market modernisation" OR "modern market*" OR "marketing channel*" OR "commercialization channel*" OR "commercialisation channel*" OR "high-value chain*" OR "high-value market*" OR "agrifood transformation*" OR "agri-food

transformation*" OR "agrifood system*" OR "agri-food system*" OR "agrifood chain*" OR "agri-food chain*" OR "food industry" OR "food sector" OR "food system" OR "e-commerce" OR "cold chain" OR "wholesale market" OR "market reform*" OR "market linkage*" OR "commodity chain*" OR "commodities chain*" OR "handicraft*" OR "artisan*" OR "self-help group*" OR "public-private partnership*" OR "small and medium-size* enterprise*" OR SMEs OR "small enterprise*" OR "rural enterprise*" OR "micro-enterprise*" OR "microenterprise*") OR ((vertical OR horizontal) NEAR/2 ("integration" OR "coordination" OR "linkage*")) OR de:(("contract farming" OR "post-harvest" OR market OR marketing OR "farmers' based organisations" OR "farmers' associations" OR "value added" OR "value chain" OR enterprises OR commercialization OR handicrafts OR "vertical integration")) AND (AB:(("smallhold*" OR "small hold*" OR "microfarm*" OR "micro-farm*" OR "pastoral*" OR "agropastoral" OR "agro-pastoral" OR "ejido" OR "silvopastoral" OR "farm*" OR "agriculture*" OR "producer*" OR "grower*" OR "agronomy" OR "husbandry" OR "aquacultur*" OR "floricultur*" OR "horticultur*" OR "cultivat*" OR "dairy" OR "livestock" OR "crop*") OR ab:(("smallhold*" OR "small hold*" OR "microfarm*" OR "micro-farm*" OR "pastoral*" OR "agropastoral" OR "agro-pastoral" OR "ejido" OR "silvopastoral" OR "farm*" OR "agriculture*" OR "producer*" OR "grower*" OR "agronomy" OR "husbandry" OR "aquacultur*" OR "floricultur*" OR "horticultur*" OR "cultivat*" OR "dairy" OR "livestock" OR "crop*") OR de:(smallholders OR pastoral OR farm OR agriculture OR agronomy OR husbandry OR aquaculture OR floriculture OR horticulture OR dairy OR livestock OR crop)) AND (((review N3 (effectiveness or effects or systemat* or synth* or integrat* or methodologic* or quantitative or evidence or literature) or "evidence gap" or "gap map")) OR (("Meta regression" or "meta synth*" or "meta-synth*" or "meta analy*" or "metaanaly*" or "meta-analy*" or "metanaly*" or "Metaregression" or "Meta-regression" or "Methodologic* overview" or "pool* analys*" or "pool* data" or "Quantitative* overview" or "research integration")) OR (("quasi experiment*" or quasi-experiment* or "random* control* trial*" or "random* trial*" or rct* or (random* N3 allocat*) or evaluat* or impact* or assess* or dif-dif or psm or "double difference" or difference-in-difference or rdd or "difference in difference" or "statistical matching*" or "propensity score matching" or "covariate matching" or "coarsened-exact matching" or "propensity-weighted" or "multiple regression" or "statistical regression" or "regression discontinuity*" or "cohort analysis" or "quantitative method*" or "program* evaluation" or "interrupted time series" or (before N5 after) or (pre N5 post) or ((pretest or "pre test") and (posttest or "post test")) or (("fixed effect*" or "random effect*") N3 (model or estimation)) or "instrumental variable" or "synthetic control" or ((quantitative or qualitative or "comparison group*" or counterfactual or "counter factual" or counter-factual or experiment* or panel or cross-sectional) N3 (design or study or analysis)))) OR ((random* or experiment* or (match* N2 (propensity or coarsened or

covariate)) or "propensity score" or "difference in difference*" or "difference-in-difference*" or "differences in difference*" or "differences-in-difference*" or "double difference*" or "quasi-experimental" or "quasi experimental" or "quasi-experiment" or "quasi experiment" or (before N2 after) or ((estimator or counterfactual) and evaluation*) or "instrumental variable*" or (IV N2 (estimation or approach)) or "regression discontinuity" or "time series" or "segment* regression" or (non N2 participant*) or ((control or comparison) N2 (group* or condition* or area* or intervention)) or "systematic review" or "systematic literature review" or meta-analy* or "meta analy*"))))

Appendix D: Coding Tool for intervention map

Type of value chain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local value chain • Regional value chain • Global value chain
Study design	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Experimental-RCT/natural experiment • Non-experimental/causal-comparative • Systematic Reviews • Case study • Modelling
Attributes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global value chain governance • Financial and legal products and services • Capacity building • Direct support to GVC • Linkages • Upgrading

Outcome categories	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intermediate outcomes • Global value chain outcomes • Firm and farm level outcomes • Welfare outcomes • Social and environmental outcomes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Child labour – Environmental effects
Intervention target groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farm • Firm • Private organisation • Government • NGO
Country by Region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Afghanistan • Armenia • Azerbaijan • Bangladesh <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bhutan • Cambodia • Cook Island • Federated states of Micronesia • Fiji • Georgia • India • Indonesia (Bahasa Indonesia) • Kazakhstan • Kiribati • Kyrgyz Republic • Lao Peoples Democratic Republic • Malaysia • Maldives • Marshal Islands • Mongolia • Myanmar • Nauru • Nepal

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Niue • Pakistan • Palau • Papua New Guinea • Peoples Republic of China • Phillipines • Samoa • Solomon Islands • Sri Lanka • Tajikistan • Thailand • Timore Leste • Tonga • Turkmenistan • Tuvalu • Uzbekistan • Vanuatu • Vietnam • Regional
Sectors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture, natural resources and rural development • Education • Energy • Finance • Health and social protection • Industry and trade • Manufacturing • Multisector • Public sector management • Transport and ICT • Water and other urban infrastructure and services
Gender	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender focussed (women only intervention)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mention of gender (not gender focussed, but discussion of gender) • Not gender focussed
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Appendix E: Coding Tool for projects

Type of value chain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TA • NSO • Loan and Grants
Attributes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global value chain governance • Financial and legal products and services • Capacity building • Direct support to GVC • Linkages • Upgrading
Intervention target groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farm • Firm • Private organisation • Government • NGO
Outcome categories	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intermediate outcomes • Global value chain outcomes • Firm and farm level outcomes • Welfare outcomes • Social and environmental outcomes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Child labour – Environmental effects

<p>Sectors</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture, natural resources and rural development • Education • Energy • Finance • Health and social protection • Industry and trade • Multisector • Public sector management • Transport and ICT • Water and other urban infrastructure and services • Information and communication technology
<p>Country by Region</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Afghanistan • Armenia • Azerbaijan • Bangladesh • Bhutan • Cambodia • Cook Island • Federated states of Micronesia • Fiji • Georgia • India • Indonesia (Bahasa Indonesia) • Kazakhstan • Kiribati • Kyrgyz Republic • Lao Peoples Democratic Republic • Malaysia • Maldives • Marshal Islands • Mongolia • Myanmar

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nauru • Nepal • Niue • Pakistan • Palau • Papua New Guinea • Peoples Republic of China • Phillipines • Samoa • Solomon Islands • Sri Lanka • Tajikistan • Thailand • Timore Leste • Tonga • Turkmenistan • Tuvalu • Uzbekistan • Vanuatu • Vietnam • Regional
Operational priorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Addressing remaining poverties and reducing inequalities • Accelerating progress in gender equality • Tackling climate change, building climate and disaster resilience and enhancing environmental sustainability • Making cities more liveable • Promoting rural development and food security • Strengthening governance and institutional capacity

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fostering regional cooperation and integration
Gender	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender focussed (women only intervention) • Mention of gender (not gender focussed, but discussion of gender) • Not gender focussed