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SCHOLARONE® Manuscripts Title: Advancing the science of health research capacity strengthening in low- and middle-income countries: A scoping review of the published literature, 2000-2016

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Abstract

Objectives: Substantial development assistance and research funding are invested in health research capacity strengthening (HRCS) interventions in low- and middle-income countries, yet the effectiveness, impact and value for money of these investments are not well understood. A major constraint to evidence-informed HRCS intervention has been the disparate nature of the research effort to date. This review aims to map and critically analyse the existing HRCS effort to better understand the level, type, cohesion and conceptual sophistication of the current evidence base. The overall goal of this paper is to advance the development of a unified, implementation-focused HRCS science.

Methods: We utilised a scoping review methodology to identify peer-reviewed HRCS literature within the following databases: PubMed, Global Health, and Scopus. HRCS publications available in English between the period 2000-2016 were included. 1195 articles were retrieved of which 172 met the final inclusion criteria. A-priori thematic analysis of all included articles was completed. Content analysis of identified HRCS definitions was conducted.

Results: The number of HRCS publications increased exponentially between 2000 and 2016. Most publications during this period were perspective, opinion or commentary pieces; however, original research publications were the primary publication type since 2013. Twenty-five different definitions of research capacity strengthening were identified, of which three aligned with current HRCS guidelines.

Conclusions: The review findings indicate a HRCS research field with a focus on implementation science is emerging, although the conceptual and empirical bases are not yet sufficiently advanced to effectively inform HRCS programme planning. Consolidating a HRCS implementation science therefore presents as a viable option that may accelerate the development of a useful evidence-base to inform HRCS programme planning. Identifying an agreed operational definition of HRCS,

standardising HRCS-related terminology, developing a needs-based HRCS-specific research agenda and synthesising currently available evidence may be useful first steps.

Strengths and Limitations of the Study

- This scoping review brings together various studies and reviews focused on HRCS to provide
 the impetus and direction for a dedicated HRCS implementation science to emerge and to
 foster a common identity for HRCS researchers.
- This review critically analysed current definitions of HRCS to contribute toward the identification of a consolidated, evidence based, operational definition of HRCS on which future HRCS interventions and evaluations can be based.
- Some articles published in non-Anglophone journals, in non-health related journals, or in a lexicon outside of the key word terms employed herein would not have been retrieved by the search methodology.
- Relevant work that remains unpublished, published outside of academic peer-reviewed journals or published prior to 2000 would also have been omitted.
- The review did not critically examine the quality of the research effort (in original research publications) or analyse the output (findings) of the collective research effort.

Introduction

Health research capacity in many low- and middle-income countries (LMICs) is poor ¹⁻⁴, undermining LMIC ability to identify and respond to local health needs or to equitably participate in the international response to global health challenges. Numerous health research capacity strengthening (HRCS) interventions have been employed in LMICs ranging from simple training programmes to currently advocated 'systems' approaches that focus on developing the capacity of individual researchers, research institutions and the wider research environment 5-7. The international research community has a dual role in LMIC HRCS. The first role is that of a HRCS implementer and centres on the transfer of expertise in specialist subject areas pertinent to LMIC health research priorities, typically from higher- to lower-capacitated individuals or organisations and may be facilitated through such mechanisms as scholarship schemes, technical assistance, research networks or research consortia. The second role is that of an HRCS scientist and centres on the creation of robust theory and evidence to inform optimal HRCS interventions. Here, the researcher is not an expert in the subject matter of a specific HRCS intervention (e.g. increasing capacity in operational research to support national malaria control programmes), but is concerned with providing the evidence-base to inform HRCS funders and implementing partners how their respective programme goals may best be achieved (e.g. what investments would produce the greatest, most sustainable gain in operational research capacity to support a national malaria control programme).

The extent to which the research community is fulfilling this latter role (i.e. HRCS scientist), as compared to the former role (i.e. HRCS implementer), is questionable at present. A recent paper described the existing HRCS evidence-base as 'confusing, controversial and poorly defined' ⁸ despite a long recognised need to support HRCS in LMICs ⁹. Fundamental questions remain largely unanswered such as; how to reliably assess existing capacities at different levels of a health research

system; which interventions facilitate sustainable capacity gains in which circumstances; and which capacity term (building, strengthening or development) is the most nuanced and appropriate to reflect developmental discourse and baseline capacities ¹⁰. The international research community is therefore in the awkward position of being a highly active participant in the transfer of scientific theory and method within the context of subject-specific HRCS interventions, yet largely inactive in rigorously applying scientific theory and method to the HRCS process.

The paucity of evidence available to inform HRCS implementation reflects, in part, the difficulties in measuring an inherently multi-faceted, long-term, continuous process (i.e. HRCS) subject to a diverse range of influences and assumptions. A greater constraint has been the sparse and disparate nature of the HRCS-related research effort to date. HRCS-related research has involved multiple academic disciplines, employing diverse frameworks, concepts, methods and terminologies, working in isolation and publishing in different fields (e.g. medical education, communication, operational research and evaluation). A dedicated, multi-disciplinary, implementation-focused research approach is undoubtedly required to improve the effectiveness, impact and value for money of current and future HRCS implementation activities in LMICs. However, there is little evidence of a unified HRCS implementation science emerging to date.

The overall goal of this paper is to advance the development of a unified, implementation-focused HRCS science. To achieve this goal, a scoping review of HRCS-related publications for the period 2000-2016 was conducted and operational definitions of HRCS within this literature critically examined. The review findings are not presented as a definitive account of HRCS activity across this period as relevant material may be unpublished, may be found in the grey literature or may be published in a lexicon outside of the search terms employed herein. The review is better understood as an attempt to critically analyse the collective HRCS effort regarding the level, type, cohesion and conceptual sophistication of the current evidence base. The review may be considered an initial

attempt to map the HRCS research effort, providing the impetus and direction for a dedicated HRCS implementation science to emerge and fostering a common identity for HRCS researchers.

Methods

This review was conducted according to stages 1-5 of the advanced 'scoping' methodology proposed by Levac et al ¹¹, based on the original framework of Arksey and O'Malley ¹². A scoping review was considered appropriate given the primary focus was on examining the extent, range and nature of an emerging peer-reviewed literature. The critical examination of operational definitions of HRCS falls outside of the 'scoping review' approach, yet is included as a means of 'revealing' (in part) the conceptual sophistication and cohesion of the reviewed literature.

Identification of Data Sources

The first two steps of the scoping review method include identifying a research question and relevant studies. To explore the breadth, concepts, definitions and methods currently prioritised in the HRCSpeer-reviewed literature, we searched for empirical and theoretical publications within the following databases: PubMed, Global Health, and Scopus. Search terms used were: ("capacity strengthening", OR "capacity development", OR "capacity building") combined with ("global health" OR, "international health" OR, "global public health", OR "health research" OR, "health development"). Additional search criteria included: papers published between 01/01/2000 and 31/12/2016 and both abstract and full paper available in English. Searches began from the year 2000 as a reflection of the stepwise change in the profile and investment in HRCS. Results were stored within an EndNote library.

Selection of Data Sources

Study selection (step 3) was an iterative process in which selected abstracts and full texts were initially reviewed to identify and agree upon inclusion criteria, which were then subsequently 'tested' and refined through further review. All article titles, abstracts and key words were reviewed against the final inclusion criteria (Figure 1). Publications that met these criteria following abstract review were then subjected to a more intensive full text review. Publications in which a conclusive inclusion/exclusion decision could not be made on the basis of abstract review were also included for full text review. SG and JP independently screened publications included for full text review with LD providing a third review to determine inclusion/exclusion status in cases of disagreement.

Figure 1. Summary of search and selection process

Data Charting and Analysis

The variables extracted from each publication included in the final review were determined by an iterative 'data charting' process (step 4) SG & JP independently reviewed a selection of publications and identified potential variables to extract. Target variables were then agreed by consensus opinion. Target variables included publication 'typologies' (Box 1) and the wide range of programme-, author- and research-type data listed in Tables 1, 2 and S1-S7. Research quality was not formally assessed; however, some aspects such as study design, methods and analysis were considered where appropriate., Data extraction was conducted independently by at least two reviewers, with the third providing a deciding opinion in cases of disagreement. Following data extraction, each member of the review team was assigned a sub-set of publications for subsequent summary analysis (step 5). Final analysis and reporting of all data were agreed by mutual consent.

Box 1. HRCS Publication Typologies

Original Research: Publications in which a) a hypothesis, research question or study purpose was stated; b) research methods described; c) results reported; and d) the results and their possible implications discussed.

Perspectives, Opinion or Commentary: Publications expressing the authors' viewpoint on some aspect of HRCS based on anecdotal evidence, personal experience and/or (in a very few cases) original data that were not presented in an 'original research' format (i.e. did not include a formal description of the research aims, methods, results and discussion).

Systematic Review: Publications in which a) research objectives/questions were clearly stated; b) explicit and systematic methods were used; c) methods were limited to the systematic identification and analysis of some form of literature; and d) results were reported and discussed. Non-systematic reviews were included within the original research section.

During in-depth analysis of each publication any operational definition of (health) research capacity strengthening was extracted and analysed for content. To identify commonalities, definition content was independently coded by JP and SG per the a-priori content criteria identified in Table 3. Coding disagreements were resolved by the same process described above. A content score, defined as the number of domains (out of 10) present, was calculated for each definition to identify the most inclusive working definition of HRCS within the current evidence base.

Results

1195 papers were retrieved via the search methodology of which 172 (see S8 Table) met the final inclusion criteria. The number of HRCS publications identified increased over time, from 0 in the year 2000 to a maximum of 32 in 2016 (Fig 2).

Fig 2. Number of publications per year by publication type.

HRCS Publication Typologies

Overall, 51% of publications presented a perspective, opinion or commentary, 46% original research and 3% findings from a systematic review (Table 1). The first and/or last author was from an institute located in an LMIC in 58% of publications, 'capacity building' was the favoured term in 59% and 19% presented an operational definition of HRCS.

Table 1. Selected characteristics of reviewed publications

| Publication Type | No. | LMIC Authorship ¹ | | | | Defined HRCS ³ | | | |
|------------------------|-----|------------------------------|------|--------|-----|---------------------------|----|------|----|
| | | First | Last | Either | СВ | CD | CS | Oth. | |
| Original Research | 79 | 31 | 32 | 41 | 38 | 18 | 24 | 0 | 17 |
| Pers. Opin. Commentary | 88 | 36 | 42 | 56 | 63 | 6 | 19 | 0 | 16 |
| Systematic Review | 5 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 172 | 70 | 75 | 100 | 102 | 25 | 45 | 0 | 33 |

¹ Based on location of listed organisational affiliation of first and last authors; 'either' = either first or last. 2 capacity term used in title and then keywords given priority. (CB=capacity building, CD=capacity development, CS=capacity strengthening, Oth.=other). 3 Number of papers that provided an operational definition of HRCS.

Original Research

The 79 publications that met 'original research' criteria were sub-categorised into research typologies including: learning and evaluation (from research initiatives), capacity assessment, HRCS methods for implementation, evidence synthesis for HRCS implementation and evaluation, and miscellaneous. Table 2 presents selected methodological characteristics of the original research

8 publications both overall and by sub-category. Additional data, not all of which are described below,

9 are included in S1-S7 Tables.

Table 2. Selected methodological characteristics of original research publications

| Sub-Category | No. | • | | 9 | Setting ¹ | | | | Design ² | | | | Data Collection ^{3,4} | | | | Data Analysis ^{4,5} | | |
|-----------------------|-----|----|----|----|----------------------|----|----|----|---------------------|------|-----|-----|--------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|------------------------------|-----|-----|
| | | Af | Am | Se | Eu | Em | Wp | Gl | Quan | Qual | Mix | Sur | IDI | FGD | Rev | Oth | The | Des | Inf |
| Learning & Evaluation | 36 | 14 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 14 | 8 | 9 | 19 | 20 | 18 | 5 | 16 | 10 | 28 | 18 | 1 |
| Capacity Assessment | 27 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 14 | 15 | 13 | 5 | 15 | 7 | 19 | 22 | 0 |
| HRCS Methods | 7 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 1 | 1 |
| Evidence Synthesis | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Miscellaneous | 4 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 79 | 38 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 27 | 15 | 27 | 37 | 40 | 35 | 11 | 42 | 26 | 62 | 41 | 2 |

1. WHO region where the study was located: African (Af), Americas (Am), South-East Asia (Se), European (Eu), Eastern Mediterranean (Em), Western Pacific (Wp) or Global (GI)(defined as 3 or more WHO regions). 2. Quantitative (Quan.), qualitative (Qual.) or mixed methods (Mix.). 3. Survey (Sur.), in-depth interview (IDI), focus group discussion (FGD), literature/document review (Rev.) or other methodology (Other). 4. Categories are not mutually exclusive. 5. Thematic (Them.), descriptive (Desc.) or inferential (Infer.).

Learning & evaluation

This category included 36 publications that presented findings from a formal evaluation of an HRCS initiative or described 'learnings' obtained from HRCS implementation (Table 2 and S1 Table). Sixty-four percent were 'education' based HRCS programmes in which some form of training (inclusive of postgraduate awards) was provided to strengthen individual capacity and, in some cases, was inclusive of the development and transfer of a course curriculum at an institutional level e.g. ¹³. Other HRCS programme types included collaborative research (n=12), time-limited work placement (n=2), strengthening the broader health research system (n=2), infrastructure development (n=1) or strengthening financial management (n=1). The respective HRCS programmes involved North-South collaboration in 83% of cases. Seventy-five percent of programmes sought to strengthen research capacity in a specific subject area, most commonly health systems (n=6).

Box 2. Learning and Evaluation Typologies

Lessons Learned: publications focused on broad, programme(s)-level experiences in setting up and/or participating in an HRCS initiative and/or providing a largely qualitative account of programme achievements.

Programme Outputs: publications focused on HRCS programme outputs, where outputs were defined as a quantification of activities that occurred during the programme and/or related professional activities that occurred after the programme (e.g. no. of publications).

Programme Outcomes: publications that focused on improvements in individual-, institutional- or environmental-level health research capacity following an HRCS initiative and employed quantitative measures designed to attribute improved performance to the respective HRCS intervention.

The objective of each 'learning and/or evaluation' publication was coded per the typologies presented in Box 2. Overall, 67% of the learning and evaluation publications were given a single code and 33% were given 2 or more codes. 'Lessons learned' was allocated to 44% of publications,

'programme outputs' to 33%, 'programme outcomes' to 28% and unique codes were allocated to 33%. Quantitative outcome indicators varied among publications that employed them, although were generally: variants of some form of citation analysis to measure influence of research publication (that followed the HRCS intervention) on health policy ¹⁴⁻¹⁶; measures of knowledge change pre- and post-HRCS intervention or knowledge gained from an intervention ¹⁷⁻²⁰; some form of 'attributional' measure designed to assess the relationship between capacity improvement and the respective HRCS intervention ^{17 18 21 22}.

Sixty-four percent of studies were retrospective, 64% were a type of (quasi-) formative evaluation, 53% were mixed methods and 17% were authored by individuals independent of the organisation implementing the respective HRCS initiative (study design data not presented in Table 2 are shown in S1 Table). Sampling was primarily purposive (n=20).

Capacity Assessment

This category included 27 original research publications that presented the outcome of some form of health research capacity assessment (Table 2 and S2 Table). Capacity assessment focus varied; the largest proportion (9/27) focused on assessing capacity to carry out research, often in a specific subject area (18/27), most commonly health policy and systems research (6/27).

Capacity assessments were conducted within the context of a research institution(s), including universities or research network in 59% of publications. Eleven percent focussed on the capacities of ethics committees and one involved health care providers. The remaining 26% focused on national and/or regional capacity in specific research and/or geographical areas through reviewing literature and publication trends.

Thirty-seven percent (10/27) of capacity assessments were conducted as part of a consortium based research programme, consisting of European and African partners.

HRCS methods for implementation

This category includes 7 articles that present a methodological approach to HRCS or evaluation of HRCS (S3 Table). Two articles focus on HRCS within the frame of North-South partnerships and 4 prioritised general HRCS, often embedded in a specific subject area e.g. policy analysis. The remaining article focused on the development and validation of a questionnaire for evaluation of HRCS training activities.

The numbers of steps in methodological approach varied; however, consistent phasing or process can be identified. In all publications, the purpose of the HRCS activity was initially established although this was only stated as an explicit methodological step in one paper ²³. Three articles then developed bespoke 'optimal health research' criteria or 'ideal partnership capacity' criteria through a combination of literature searches and interactions with key stakeholders. The remaining 4 publications adapted an existing tool or framework that could be used as a common ideal for health research or partnership capacity. Once developed, 3 papers described these measures as 'standardised'. The remaining 4 papers described these measures as 'semi-standardised' to allow for flexibility in context. Two papers described this flexibility in approach as linked to theory of change or quality assurance (QA) cycle methodology.

Papers then presented the methods used to conduct the capacity assessment. One described a fixed point of quantitative measurement, and six described a phased or developmental approach to identification of both health research capacity strengths and weaknesses, anticipating that as HRCS methods were implemented, weaknesses may be identified and certain areas strengthened. One partnership focused paper described this developmental approach to ensure equity within partnership development. Two papers described assessments that were solely 'self-assessments' (i.e. relied solely on internal institution staff). Four papers described assessments that involved collaborative assessments between partners inside (usually LMIC) and outside (usually high income

country (HIC)) the institution. Four of the papers that took a developmental approach described the end of this process as the collaborative development of continuously evolving capacity strengthening plans which HRCS activities should be implemented against.

Evidence synthesis for HRCS implementation and evaluation

This category included 5 articles that focused on the synthesis of evidence to enhance learning for the implementation or evaluation of HRCS programmes (S4 Table). Four articles concentrated on understanding multi-programme experience to harmonise learning for HRCS evaluation. All 4 of these articles focus on the experience of funders of HRCS activities, with 3 extending their exploration to the views of HRCS experts, evaluators and/or implementers. The fifth article focused on understanding multi-programme experience to aid in more effective HRCS programme design and implementation for nurses. All articles had a global focus, with four prioritising LMICs.

The nuanced nature of each article in this category made identification of core typologies challenging. The 4 articles focused on evidence harmonisation for HRCS ²⁴⁻²⁷, argued that evaluations should be underpinned by theory, using logic or theory of change models. However, 3 articles reflected that these models are rarely employed in practice due to time constraints on the evaluation process ^{24 25 27}. Furthermore, where potential frameworks for evaluation do exist, 2 articles described these as being driven by the goal of the funder with limited stakeholder engagement ^{26 27}. Two articles linked lack of stakeholder engagement in evaluation design to issues of equity ^{24 26}, arguing that for HRCS activities to be equitable, members of the most marginalised populations should be involved in evaluation design and indicators should reflect equity issues.

Miscellaneous

Four original research articles could not be assigned to any sub-category (Table 2 and S5 Table). The first publication was a qualitative cross sectional study that investigated the challenges and benefits of research capacity strengthening through North-South research partnerships from a Ugandan perspective. The second publication was a qualitative case study of health research commissioning among different organisations in East Africa. The third, investigated researchers' (involved in collaborative networks across LMICs) experiences regarding science and ethics in global health research collaborations. The fourth publication discussed different experiences of mentoring health researchers across HICs and LMICs, as effective mentorship of researchers is crucial for research capacity strengthening.

Perspectives, Opinion or Commentary

The 88 'perspective' publications were coded based on the primary subject matter. Codes included the three previously described in Box 2 and the additional codes 'programme description' and 'recommendations'. Publications were coded 'programme description' if they presented a description of a specific HRCS programme or activity. Publications were coded 'recommendations' if a primary purpose of the publication was to describe steps, processes, approaches and/or activities that, per the authors' views and experiences, would enhance capacity strengthening initiatives. There is significant overlap between the categories 'lessons learned' and 'recommendations'. The key point of difference is that the lessons or recommendations presented in publications coded 'recommendations' are largely based on broad experience or reading of the literature rather than reference to a specific HRCS programme or programme type (in which case they would be coded 'lessons learned').

Overall, 73% of the perspective, opinion or commentary publications were given a single 'focus' code and 27% were given 2 or more codes. 'Lessons learned' was allocated to 49% of publications,

'programme description' to 26%, 'recommendations' to 25%, 'programme outputs' to 19%, 'programme outcomes' to 2% and unique codes were allocated to 8%. The quantitative outcome indicators included a measure of knowledge change pre- and post-HRCS intervention ²⁸ and an 'attributional' measure designed to assess the relationship between capacity improvement and the respective HRCS intervention ²⁹.

The content of the various perspective, opinion or commentary publications was derived from HRCS experience in 76% of publications, although in the majority commentary pertained to experience from a single HRCS programme (59/67). Content was also drawn from reviews of HRCS-related literature or documentation (12/88), HRCS-related workshops (5/88) and in 8 cases the basis of the commentary was not stated. The HRCS programme or activity types varied widely, ranging from a broad emphasis on HRCS in LMICs to specific aspects of HRCS in specified countries.

Systematic Review

Five publications fitted this category (S7 Table). Two publications reviewed tools and approaches to assess capacity needs and monitor and evaluate capacity strengthening activities ^{30 31}. Three publications did not focus on specific HRCS activities, but used bibliometric and scientometric techniques to investigate health research capacity in specific subject areas focussing on publication trends, author affiliations, geographical areas of the study, study design and thematic focus ³²⁻³⁴.

Two publications searched a single database, 2 searched 2 and 1 searched 3. Four publications searched PubMed as the main database. Four publications followed a single systematic search strategy, whereas 1 employed a systematic search and snowball-sampling to identify publications after considering inclusion and exclusion criteria. The number of papers included in each review varied from 14–690.

HRCS Definitions

Nineteen percent (33/172) of publications presented an operational definition of 'capacity' (S9 Table). The definition specifically pertained to 'health research capacity' in 7 publications; in the remaining publications' broader definitions of 'research capacity' (n=10), 'capacity' (n=6) or 'organisational capacity' (n=1) were presented and in 2 publications capacity was operationally defined as 'progress'. Twenty-five separate definitions were presented of which 9 were original (Table 3). Seven of the 25 definitions were cited by 2 (n=4), 3 (n=2) or 4 (n=1) publications. In all other cases the definition was presented in a single publication. Three publications presented 2 definitions.

Thirty-six percent of the definitions included explicit reference to all 3 levels of capacity strengthening, 12% included explicit reference to all 3 aspects of the research process (defining research questions, conducting research and communicating/applying research outcomes) and 28% included explicit reference to at least 2 of the 4 'other' content domains assessed, the most common of which included reference to HRCS as improving research quality or ability (n=11) or HRCS as a process (n=9) (Table 3). Out of the 10 content domains assessed, the median number present across all definitions was 4 (range 2-9). Variation in median 'content' score was evident across the definition types: the median score for 'health research capacity' definitions was 3 (range 2-6), 5 (range 2-9) for 'research capacity' definitions, 4 (range 3-5) for 'capacity' definitions and 2 (range 2) for the 'organisational capacity' and 'progress' definitions.

Table 3. Content analysis of 'capacity' definitions¹

| Subject Defined | Capacity Term | Content Domains ² | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|--|------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|-----|------|------|-----|--|--|
| | | Ind. | Ins. | Env. | Def. | Car. | Арр. | Qua | Sus. | Pro. | Con | | |
| Health Research Capacity | Building [30], Strengthening [70] | Х | Х | х | | х | х | | х | | | | |
| | Building [166], Strengthening [74, 126] | | х | | x | х | | | x | | | | |
| | Strengthening [123] | | | х | | | | x | | | | | |
| | Development [45] | | х | | | | | х | | x | | | |
| | Strengthening [48] | | | | | х | х | | | | | | |
| | Building [139] | x | x | | | | х | | х | | | | |
| | Building [97] | х | x | | | | | х | | | | | |
| Research Capacity | Building [164], Strengthening [29, 123, 159] | х | х | x | x | Х | х | | | х | x | | |
| | Strengthening [16, 72] | | х | | | х | | х | | х | | | |
| | Development [4], Strengthening [31, 74] | х | х | x | x | x | x | х | х | х | | | |
| | Building [132] | | | | | x | x | | | | | | |
| | Building [91, 96] | x | х | | | х | х | X | | | | | |
| | Building [130] | х | х | х | | | | | | х | х | | |
| | Strengthening [165] | x | х | | | х | | х | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| | Building [46] | х | х | х | х | х | х | х | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Strengthening [79] | х | х | х | | | | | | |
| | Building [166] | х | | | | х | | х | | |
| Capacity | Building [25] | х | х | x | | | | х | | х |
| | Building [133] | | x | x | | | x | | | х |
| | Strengthening [66] | x | x | x | | | | | | х |
| | Strengthening [65] | x | x | x | | | | x | | х |
| | Building [150] | | x | х | | | | | х | |
| | Strengthening [47] | x | | | | х | | | x | |
| Organisational Capacity | Development [27] | | x | | | | | | х | |
| Progress | Building [142], Development[143] | | | | | x | x | | | |

^{1.} Numbered citations pertain to the reference list in S8 Table. 2. The content of each definition was independently coded according to the following criteria: explicit reference to individual (ind.), institutional (Ins.) or environmental (Env.) level capacity strengthening; explicit reference to strengthening capacity in terms of defining research questions or identifying research priorities (Def.), conducting research or applying research methods (Car.) or communicating and applying research outcomes (App.); explicit reference to facilitating an improvement in research abilities/quality (Qua.) sustainability (Sus.), reference to HRCS as a process (Pro.) and/or HRCS as a continuous activity (Con.).

Variation between a capacity definition and favoured capacity 'term' (i.e. building, strengthening or development) was evident where a definition had been cited by more than 1 paper. For example, "an ability of individuals, organisations or systems to perform and utilise health research effectively, efficiently and sustainably" ³⁵ was variously presented as a definition of health research capacity 'strengthening' ³⁵ and health research capacity 'building' ¹⁶.

An additional content analysis was conducted to examine the possible relationship between favoured capacity term and choice of capacity definition (S10 Table). Of the definitions used in the 14 publications that favoured the term 'capacity building', the median content score was 4 (range 2-8), 36% (5/14) included a specific reference to all 3 levels of capacity strengthening, 14% (2/14) included explicit reference to all 3 aspects of the research process and 21% (3/14) included explicit reference to at least 2 of the 4 'other' content domains assessed. Comparative results for the 12 publications that favoured the term 'capacity strengthening' were: 4 (2-9), 50% (6/12), 17% (2/12) and 33% (4/12) and 2.5 (range 2-9), 25% (1/4), 25% (1/4), 25% (1/4) for the 4 publications that favoured the term 'capacity development'.

Discussion

The purpose of this scoping review was to map the current HRCS research effort since the year 2000 and to critically examine how HRCS has been defined within the peer-reviewed literature. With regards to the level and type of HRCS-related publication, the study revealed that the number of HRCS publications has increased exponentially between 2000 and 2016. Most publications during this period have been perspective, opinion or commentary pieces. Publications presenting original research findings also increased over this period and have been the primary publication type since 2013, indicating an emerging field of predominantly implementation-focused HRCS science. Almost

half of the original research papers pertained to the African region as did a large proportion of commentary papers (S6 Table). An Afrocentric evidence base may reflect current HRCS funding priorities ³⁶ and need; however, such Afrocentrism renders it difficult to generalise the collective findings to LMIC settings in other geographical regions.

The findings and recommendations presented in this paper should be considered alongside limitations in the review methodology. HRCS research, reviews and commentaries published in non-Anglophone journals, in non-health related journals or in a lexicon outside of the key word terms employed herein would not have been retrieved by the search methodology. Relevant work that remains unpublished, published outside of academic peer-reviewed journals or published prior to 2000 would also have been omitted. Thus, the reported findings should not be considered a comprehensive representation of the existing literature pertaining to HRCS in LMICs. The analysis of retrieved publications was limited to identifying the typologies within, and key characteristics of, the collective peer-reviewed literature as well as the frequency and type of operational HRCS definitions. The review did not critically examine the quality of the research effort (in original research publications) or analyse the output (findings) of the collective research effort. These tasks were outside the scope of this review, but warrant future attention to inform a fuller assessment of the 'value' of published HRCS research. All authors on this publication have considerable experience working in and/or with health research institutions in LMICs. However, all authors originate from, were educated in and are currently based in a high-income country context. Interpretation of the reported findings may reflect this reality.

Our findings suggest conceptual representations of HRCS within the published literature are inconsistent and infrequently applied. Capacity was rarely defined across the publications and the definitions that were presented varied widely in content and scope. Broader definitions of 'research capacity' or 'capacity', rather than specific 'health research capacity' definitions, were most

commonly employed and no 'one' specific definition of health research capacity was consistently applied. There appeared to be no relationship between a favoured capacity term, such as 'building' or 'strengthening', and the type of capacity definition used or the content of that definition. There was no apparent difference between operational definitions of (health) research capacity building, strengthening or development even though distinctions between these terms and the concepts they represent have previously been drawn ^{8 10 37}. The content analysis identified a divide between many of the capacity definitions presented and current conceptualisations of a multi-level 'systems' approach to HRCS ^{5 6}. For example, only 36% of the proffered definitions made explicit reference to individual, institutional and environmental level capacity strengthening and only 12% explicitly applied the definition to all stages of the research process from conception to subsequent uptake.

There was little sign of cohesion or 'connectedness' across the HRCS-related peer-reviewed literature. Greater use of theory of change or logic models in HRCS programme and evaluation design was advocated 31-34 and evident among the sub-set of articles focusing on HRCS methods for implementation 27-28-30-32. However, systematic reviews or syntheses of available evidence were uncommon, despite the relatively narrow focus of the collective literature, and the available conceptual models and methodologies were rarely applied in practice. For example, learning and evaluation studies were typically retrospective and capacity assessments limited to a single 'fixed' time point, in contrast to the prospective, phased approaches deemed necessary to advance our understanding of what works well in HRCS implementation 28-32. Furthermore, while multi-level, systems wide HRCS interventions are increasingly advocated 5-7, learning and evaluation studies commonly centred on individual-level education-based activities. This may reflect intervention or evaluation design, but either way highlights the absence of a widely accepted overarching (H)RCS framework to promote prevailing theories and concepts or to link the increasingly active HRCS research community.

Collectively, findings suggest the existing (published) evidence-base is not yet sufficiently developed to reliably inform HRCS interventions in LMICs. The disjointed research effort is exacerbated by the absence of a recognisable HRCS research 'field' and the lack of a defined, needs-based HRCS-specific research agenda. Published research primarily consists of anecdotal, qualitative or descriptive accounts of single interventions not readily generalizable across different types of HRCS or to regions outside of Africa. While research quality was not formally assessed in the context of this review, the body of evidence needs further development when considered against relevant standards such as the Medical Research Council's guidance for developing and evaluating complex interventions ³⁸ or against common hierarchies of evidence ³⁹, inclusive of hierarchies specifically for assessing qualitative health research ⁴⁰. Good research practice would further suggest that no new 'learning' studies should be completed without first reviewing the existing evidence of 'what works' or 'lessons learned' from previous investments or interventions ⁴¹.

Three comprehensive definitions that explicitly align with current HRCS guidelines were evident across the reviewed publications, although all three pertain to the broader notion of 'research capacity' strengthening. These included: "the ongoing process of empowering individuals, institutions, organisations, and nations to: define and prioritise problems systematically; develop and scientifically evaluate appropriate solutions; and share and apply the knowledge generated" ⁴²; "the process by which individuals, organisations, and societies develop abilities (individually and collectively) to perform functions effectively, efficiently and in a sustainable manner to define problems, set objectives and priorities, build sustainable institutions and bring solutions to key national problems" ⁴³; and "strengthening the abilities of individuals, institutions, and countries to perform research functions, defining national problems and priorities, solving national problems, utilizing the results of research in policy making and programme delivery" ⁴⁴.

In our opinion, the RCS definition presented by Lansang and Dennis ⁴² is the best among those presented in this review. This definition not only reflects current HRCS 'best practice' (i.e. encompasses all three levels of research capacity and spans the research process from conception to uptake) but also positions RCS as an 'ongoing process' and places few parameters on the focus of the research to be supported (beyond defining and prioritising 'problems' systematically). Alternative definitions, such as those provided by the Global Forum for Health Research ⁴³ or the United Nations Development Program 44, limit the HRCS focus to '(key) national problems'. Whilst a focus on national problems is undoubtedly important, these definitions suggest restrictions on what types of research capacity should be strengthened. The more comprehensive, and more frequently used, 'research capacity' definitions further raise the possibility that a health-specific RCS definition may not be needed. Arguably, a comprehensive, rather than sector-specific, RCS definition would suitably reflect contemporary HRCS approaches and illuminate the potential for health-specific RCS interventions to enhance capacity for all/additional (i.e. non-health) research areas within a target institution or environment (where applicable). Whilst discipline specific nuance may sometimes be required, promoting this kind of inter-sectoral, systems level thinking and discouraging vertical, parallel processes that can arise from topic-specific interventions, is increasingly advocated in the health sector 45 46 and is equally applicable in the context of a national research system.

Determining a needs-based HRCS-specific research agenda would ideally involve input from influential HRCS funders, implementers and researchers from multiple disciplines. Technical working groups, specialist meetings and the creation of networking and resource sharing platforms would be required to establish and promote the research agenda and a common HRCS implementation science. Specialist meetings and HRCS research networks would also serve to raise the profile of HRCS science, increasing its standing and recognition as a legitimate field of scientific investigation and attracting greater involvement from the broader health research community. Funding to support these activities for strengthening research systems could be modelled on existing

mechanisms operating for strengthening health systems, where it is recommended that global development partners involved in health systems strengthening dedicate 5-10% of programme funds to data collection, monitoring and evaluation and implementation research ⁴⁷. Without an agreed definition and understanding of HRCS, it is difficult to calculate annual investment in HRCS in LMICs, but the sum is likely to be substantial. For example, the United Kingdom's 'Global Challenges Research Fund' totals 1.5 billion pounds over a five-year period to support cutting edge research addressing challenges faced by developing countries, a significant proportion of which is allocated for strengthening for research and innovation within **LMICs** capacity (http://www.rcuk.ac.uk/funding/gcrf/). Thus, a 5% investment in (H)RCS implementation science could support a substantial research effort and rapidly accelerate learning about how to do HRCS more effectively.

Crucially, given the aim of the HRCS research endeavour, ensuring equitable participation by LMIC partners in the development of an HRCS implementation science is essential. Metrics that better account for LMIC contribution may assist this. Despite promising findings, such as relatively high levels of LMIC authorship, questions can be raised as to what extent such indicators reliably reflect equitable contribution in HRCS implementation and research ⁴⁸. Relatively few studies examined North-South HRCS partnerships (a dominant form of HRCS implementation) from an exclusively southern perspective, or contrasted North-South models with South-South variants, suggesting an absence of critical reflection on the experiences and realities of those for whom HRCS interventions are intended. Such 'silencing' in intervention design and development should be rectified if ownership (an essential element of sustainability for HRCS interventions) ⁴⁹⁻⁵¹ is to be promoted. Conversely, it is widely acknowledged that equitable and effective partnerships should be of mutual benefit to all parties ⁵², yet benefits to the more strongly capacitated partners in HRCS implementation (e.g. those in HIC) were rarely discussed. Consideration of such issues will likely afford deeper insights into how power and politics influence equity in the design and development

of HRCS theory and implementation, as well as allowing more rigorous examination as to which models of implementation provide the most equitable, efficient and sustainable gains for HRCS.

Conclusions & Recommendations

The review findings indicate a HRCS research field with a focus on implementation science is emerging, although the conceptual and empirical bases are not yet sufficiently advanced to effectively inform HRCS programme planning. The constituent parts for a coherent and conceptually driven research effort are present (if somewhat embryonic), but are not yet aligned under a recognisable 'HRCS implementation science' framework. Consolidating a HRCS implementation science therefore presents as a viable option that may accelerate the development of a useful evidence-base to inform HRCS programme planning. Identifying an agreed operational definition of HRCS, standardising HRCS-related terminology, developing a needs-based HRCS-specific research agenda and synthesising currently available evidence may be useful first steps. Crucially, given the aim of the HRCS research endeavour, ensuring equitable participation by LMIC partners in the development of an HRCS implementation science is essential. Advancing a dedicated HRCS implementation science will require specialist meetings (e.g. technical working groups, research priority setting forums) with representation from influential HRCS researchers, key LMIC partners, funders and implementers as well as the creation and maintenance of networking and resource sharing fora. The continued, substantial investment in HRCS in LMICs suggests apportioning a fraction of the various research and development budgets to support HRCS implementation science would represent a good 'buy'.

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Authors Contributions

LD, SG and JP were all involved in the search, screening and analysis of research articles. IB provided technical oversight and expertise throughout the screening processes. All authors contributed to the content, drafting, review and revisions to the manuscript.

Data Sharing Statement

Supplementary files as listed in the main manuscript are available to the reader. There is no other unpublished data that links to this research.

Supporting Information

| 560 | S1 Table. Supplementary and detailed data for 'learning and evaluation' original research publications. |
|---|--|
| 561 | S2 Table. Supplementary and detailed data for 'assessments' original research publications |
| 562 | S3 Table. Supplementary and detailed data for 'HRCS methods for implementation' original research |
| 563 | publications. |
| 564 | S4 Table. Supplementary and detailed data for 'Evidence synthesis for RCS implementation and evaluation' |
| 565 | original research publications. |
| 566 | S5 Table. Supplementary and detailed data for 'miscellaneous' publications. |
| 567 | S6 Table. Supplementary and detailed data for 'Perspective, Opinion & Commentary' publications. |
| 568 | S7 Table. Supplementary and detailed data for 'systematic review' publications. |
| 569 | S8 Table. List of publications included in the review by typology |
| 570 571 572 573 574 575 576 577 | S9 Table. HRCS definitions, sources and citing papers ^{1.} 1. Numbered citations in italics pertain to the reference list in Supplementary Table 1. Numbered citations in normal (non-italicised) font are listed below. 2. Presented as a definition of 'Health Systems Research' capacity. 3. Presented as a definition of 'research capacity' in citing publication, but included in the 'health research capacity' definition list as contains specific reference to 'health research'. 4. Cited as definition of 'health' research capacity in [123]. 5. Presented as a definition of 'capacity' in citing publication, but included in the 'research capacity' definition list as contains specific reference to 'research' |
| 578 579 580 581 582 583 584 585 586 | S10 Table. Content analysis of capacity definitions by capacity term ¹ . 1. Numbered citations pertain to the reference list in Supplementary Table 1. 2. The content of each definition was independently coded according to the following criteria: explicit reference to individual (ind.), institutional (Ins.) or environmental (Env.) level capacity strengthening; explicit reference to strengthening capacity in terms of defining research questions or identifying research priorities (Def.), conducting research or applying research methods (Car.) or communicating and applying research outcomes (App.); explicit reference to facilitating an improvement in research abilities/quality (Qua.) sustainability (Sus.), reference to HRCS as a process (Pro.) and/or HRCS as a continuous activity (Con.). |
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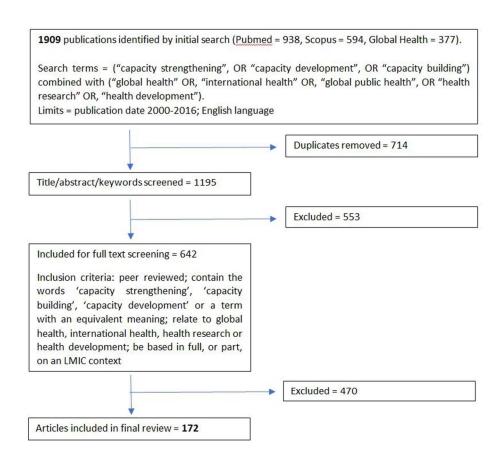


Figure 1. Summary of search and selection process

Figure One: Summary of search and selection process

230x215mm (96 x 96 DPI)

Figure 2. Number of publications per year by publication type

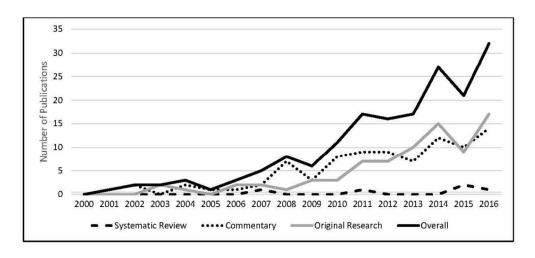


Figure Two: Number of publications per year by publication type 320x173mm (96 x 96 DPI)

Table S1. Supplementary and detailed data for 'learning and evaluation' (from research initiatives) original research publications

| Publication | | Publication Chara | cteristics | | Programme Characteristics | | | | Global = 3+regions |
|------------------------|------|----------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|---|---|----------|---|-------------------------------------|
| Author | Year | LMIC Authorship | Capacity Term | HRCS Definition | Name | Туре | | Focus | WHO Region |
| Byrne et al | 2016 | Co-author | Capacity Development | Yes | Development and delivery of a Masters programme | Education | Nth-Sth | Community Systems Health Research | African |
| Aidam & Sombie | 2016 | First, last | Capacity Development | No | West African Health Organisation research development program | Health research system | Sth-Sth | Health research | African |
| Cole et al | 2016 | Co-author | Capacity Strengthening | No | Malawi's Health research Capacity Strengthening Initiative | health research system | National | Health research | African |
| Elmusharaf et al | 2016 | First. Co-author | Capacity Development | No | Connecting health research in Africa and Ireland Consortium | Education; collaborative research | Nth-Sth | Health systems strengthening | African |
| Kaser et al | 2016 | Nil | Capacity Strengthening | No | WHO/TDR Career Development Fellowship Programme | Placement | Nth-Sth | Clinical research | Global |
| Abawi et al | 2016 | Nil | Capacity Strengthening | No | E-learning for RCS | Education | Nth-Sth | Sexual and reproductive health | Global |
| Varshney et al | 2016 | First, last, co- author | Capacity Building | No | Asian Regional Capacity Development programme | Education; collaborative research | Nth-Sth | Social determinants of health | South-East Asia; Western Pacific |
| Thomson et al | 2016 | First, last, co- author | Capacity Building | No | Applied statistical training to strengthen HRC | Education | Nth-Sth | Statistical training | African |
| Atkins et al | 2016 | Co-author | Capacity Building | No | Africa/Asian Regional Capacity Development programme | Education; collaborative research | Nth-Sth | Health systems; Social determinants of health | Global |
| Protsiv & Atkins | 2016 | Co-author | Capacity Building | No | Africa/Asian Regional Capacity Development programme | Education; collaborative research | Nth-Sth | Health systems; Social determinants of health | Global |
| Farnman et al | 2016 | Co-author | Capacity Building | No | Africa/Asian Regional Capacity Development programme | Education; collaborative research | Nth-Sth | Health systems; Social determinants of health | Global |
| Protsiv et al | 2016 | Co-author | Capacity Building | No | Africa Regional Capacity Development programme | Education; collaborative research | Nth-Sth | Health systems; Social determinants of health | Global |
| Mahendradhata et al | 2016 | First, last | Capacity Building | No | Good Health Research Practice training programme | Education | Nth-Sth | Good health research practice | Global |
| Daniels et al | 2015 | Co-author | Capacity Building | No | AIDS International Training and Research Program | Education | Nth-Sth | HIV epidemiology and basic science | African |
| Heller et al | 2015 | Co-author | Capacity Building | No | People's Open Access Education Initiative, Peoples-uni | Education | Nth-Sth | Public health | Global |

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| Agar & Zarowsky | 2015 | Last | Capacity Strengthening | No | Multiple HRCS initiatives (*) | NA | NA | NA | African |
|--------------------------|------|---------------------------|---------------------------|-----|--|------------------------------|---------------|--|------------------------------|
| Dean et al | 2015 | Nil | Capacity Strengthening | Yes | RCS Award Scheme (un-named) | Collaborative Research | Nth-Sth | Life and physical sciences | African |
| Ndebele et al | 2014 | First, co-author | Capacity Building | No | FIC research ethics capacity building initiatives (*) | Education | Nth-Sth | Research ethics | African |
| Zachariah et al | 2014 | Co-author | Capacity Building | No | Structured Operational Research and Training InitiaTive | Education | Nth-Sth | Operational research | Global |
| Saenz et al | 2014 | Co-author | Capacity Building | No | FIC bioethics training | Education | Nth-Sth | Research ethics | Americas |
| Miiro et al | 2013 | First, co-author, last | Capacity Building | No | EDCTP Regional Networks of Excellence | Research collaboration | Nth-Sth | Clinical trials | African |
| Vian et al | 2013 | Nil | Capacity Building | Yes | Pfizer Global Health Fellows Program | Placement | Nth-Sth | Global health | Global |
| Wilson et al | 2013 | Nil | Capacity Building | No | Promoting Enhanced Research Capacity for Global Health | Education | Nth-Sth | Clinical research management | Global |
| Bennett et al | 2013 | Last, co-author | Capacity Development | No | FIC research training programs(*) | Education | Nth-Sth | Health research | African |
| Bennett et al | 2013 | Last, co-author | Capacity Development | No | FIC research training programs(*) | Education | Nth-Sth | Health research | African |
| Marjanovic et al | 2013 | Nil | Capacity Building | No | Africa Institutions initiative | Collaborative Research | Nth-Sth | Health research | African |
| Bennett et al | 2012 | Last, co-author | Capacity Development | Yes | Health policy analysis institutes (*) | NA | NA | NA | Global |
| Redman- McLaren et al | 2012 | Co-author | Capacity Strengthening | Yes | Introduction to Health Research Workshop | Education | Nth-Sth | Operational research | Western Pacific |
| Bissell et al | 2012 | Co-author | Capacity Building | No | Int. Union Against TB & Lung Disease & MSF OR training | Education | Nth-Sth | Operational research | Global |
| Mahmood et al | 2011 | First, co-author, last | Capacity Building | Yes | Int. Centre for Diarrhoeal Disease Research, Bangladesh | Financial management | Institutional | Research funding & perform. monitoring | South East Asia |
| Minja et al | 2011 | First | Capacity Strengthening | Yes | WHO/TDR Programmes (*) | Education; Infrastructure | Nth-Sth | Health research | Global |
| Goto et al | 2010 | Last, co-author | Capacity Development | No | Epidemiology training course for physicians | Education | National | Epidemiology research | Western Pacific |
| Mayhew et al | 2008 | Last, co-author | Capacity Strengthening | No | Health Economics & Financing Programme | Research collaboration | Nth-Sth | Health economics | African; South- East Asia |
| Jonsson et al | 2007 | Co-author | Capacity Development | No | Health systems research training programmes | Collaborative Research | Nth-Sth | Health systems | Western Pacific |
| Hyder et al | 2003 | First, co-author, last | Capacity Development | No | Doctoral trainings grants (*) | Education | Nth-Sth | Health research | Eastern Mediterranean |
| Jentsch & Pilley | 2003 | Nil | Capacity Building | No | Multinational research project | Collaborative research | Nth-Sth | Maternal and Child Health | South East Asia |
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| | Learning & Evaluation Characteri | stics | | | |
|---|--|--|---|--|--------------------------|
| Activities | Objective | Study Design | Data Collection | Sampling | Data Analysi |
| Development and delivery of belended (largely web-based) Masters programme; teacher training (to support delivery) | Use of blended learning | Prospective; formative; mixed methods | Online surveys (n=17); IDIs (n=11) | Population | Thematic |
| Research stewardship, financing, creating or sustaining resources, prod. Or using research & dev. partnerships | Programme outputs; lessons learned | Retrospective; formative; mixed methods | Document review; IDIs (n=180); consultation | Purposive | Thematic |
| National priority setting, decision-making on funding, health research actor mobilisation | Lessons learned | Retrospective; formative; mixed methods; independent | Document review; IDIs (n=30) | Purposive; random | Thematic |
| PhD scholarship; capacity assessment; project specific capacity building and/or research activities | Lessons learned | Prospective; summative; qualitative | Reflection; document review | Convenience | Thematic |
| .2-month placement at pharmaceutical company or PDP; administrative grant; networking | Programme outputs; outcomes; lessons learned | Retrospective; summative; mixed methods | Survey (n=33); IDIs | Population; purposive | Descriptive; thematic |
| Online education | Programme outputs; outcomes | Retrospective; summative; quantitative | Online survey (n=175) | Population | Descriptive |
| short-term training; long-term training; joint research | Research partnerships | Prospective; formative; qualitative | IDIs (n=16) | Population | Thematic |
| Short-term training | Programme outcomes | Prospective; summative; quantitative | Surveys (n=14-20) | Population | Descriptive |
| short-term training; long-term training; joint research | Use of blended learning | Prospective; summative; quantitative | Survey (n=82) | Population | Inferential |
| short-term training; long-term training; joint research | Use of blended learning | Prospective; formative; qualitative | IDIs (n=11) | Purposive | Thematic |
| hort-term training; long-term training; joint research | Lessons learned | Prospective; formative; mixed methods | IDIs (n=16); document review | Population | Thematic |
| Short-term training; long-term training; joint research | Use of blended learning | Prospective; formative; mixed methods | Group discussion (n=3); participant observation (n=11); survey (n=18); IDIs (n=?) | Population; purposive; convenience | Descriptive; thematic |
| Short-term training | Lessons learned; programme outcomes | Prospective; formative; mixed methods | Course feedback (multiple methods; n=58); qualitative assessment | Population | Descriptive; thematic |
| short-term training; long-term training (MS, MPH, PhD) | Transfer of a health research training programme | Retrospective; formative; qualitative | IDIs (n=10) | Purposive | Thematic |
| Distance learning MPH | Alumni collaboration | Retrospective; formative; mixed methods | Survey (n=68); online discussion forums | Population; convenience | Descriptive; thematic |

| NA | Lessons learned | Prospective; formative; qualitative | Document review; reflection; consultation (n=37) | Convenience | Thematic |
|--|--|--|---|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| Funding to support delivery of a collaborative research project | Research partnerships | Retrospective; formative; mixed methods; independent | Online surveys (n=23); IDIs/FGDs (n=42) | purposive; convenience | Descriptive; thematic |
| Training; mentorship; placements; web/electronic resources; public lectures, symposia; curriculum development | Lessons learned | Retrospective; formative; mixed methods | Survey (n=9); document review | Purposive | Thematic |
| Workshop | Programme outputs; outcomes | Retrospective; summative; quantitative | Document review; survey (n=88) | Population | Descriptive |
| Training (inclusive of certificate, diploma, masters) and fellowships | Programme outputs; lessons learned | Retrospective; formative; mixed methods | Document review; survey; consultation | Purposive | Thematic |
| Training; infrastructure development; research funding; research collaboration | Programme outputs; lessons learned | Retrospective; formative; mixed methods | Direct observation; document review | Convenience | Descriptive; thematic |
| Training; technical assistance | Lessons learned | Retrospective; formative; qualitative; independent | Document review; IDIs (n = 9) | Purposive | Thematic |
| Online continuing education course | Programme outputs; outcomes; lessons learned | Prospective; summative; quantitative | Surveys (x4, n= 21-166) | Population | Descriptive |
| Training (Masters and PhD) and fellowships | Mentorship | Retrospective; formative; qualitative | IDIs/FGDs (n=72) | Purposive | Thematic |
| Training (Masters and PhD) and fellowships | Programme outcomes | Retrospective; summative; mixed methods | IDIs/FGDs (n=52); survey, (n=29); document review | Purposive; random | Descriptive; thematic |
| Funding to support delivery of a collaborative research project. Funding to support advanced research training | Lessons learned | Prospective; formative; mixed methods; independent | Document review; consultation; survey (n=51) | Purposive | Thematic |
| NA | Lessons learned | Retrospective; formative; mixed methods; independent | IDIs (n=80); document review | Purposive | Descriptive; thematic |
| Workshop | Workshop participation dynamics | Retrospective; formative; qualitative | IDIs (n=5); written responses (n=5) | Purposive | Thematic |
| Workshop | Programme outputs; lessons learned | Retrospective; summative; quantitative | Survey (n=12); document review | Population | Descriptive |
| Implementation of a revised funding and performance monitoring framework | Programme outputs; outcomes | Retrospective; summative; mixed methods | KII; document review; survey | Purposive | Descriptive; thematic |
| Research training grants; research re-entry grants; institution strengthening grants | Programme outcomes | Retrospective; summative; mixed methods | Survey (n=92); IDIs (n=10) | Population; purposive | Descriptive; thematic |
| Workshop | Programme outputs; outcomes | Prospective; summative; quantitative | Surveys (x2, n = 8-70) | Population | Descriptive |
| Joint research, publication & funding applications; staff exchanges/training; teaching & TA; small grants | Programme outputs; lessons learned | Retrospective; formative; mixed methods | Document review; IDIs (n=25) | Purposive | Descriptive; thematic |
| Training; funding to support delivery of a collaborative research project | Informing policy and practice | Retrospective; formative; mixed- methods | IDIs/FGDs (n=28); survey (n=56) | Purposive | Thematic |
| Doctoral training | Programme outputs | Retrospective; summative; quantitative; independent | Survey (n=54) | Convenience | Descriptive |
| Funding to support delivery of a collaborative research project | Research partnerships | Retrospective; formative; qualitative | IDIs (n=7) | purposive; convenience | Thematic |

Table S2. Supplementary and detailed data for 'Capacity Assessment' original research publications

| Publication | | Publication Characteristic | s | | |
|-----------------|------|-----------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------|---|
| Author | Year | LMIC Authorship | Capacity Term | HRCS Definition | Assessment of |
| Erasmus et al | 201 | 6 First, co-author, last | Capacity Strengthening | No | Postgraduate teaching capacity |
| Uzochukwu et al | 201 | 6 First, co-author, last | Capacity Building | No | Capacity needs for health systems policy and systems research and analysis |
| Motari et al | 201 | 5 First, co-author, last | Capacity Strengthening | No | Readiness of national ethics committees to respond to challenges posed by a globalised biomedical research system |
| Agyepong et al | 201 | 5 First, co-author, last | Capacity Strengthening | No | Capacity needs for health policy and systems research and analysis, conduct and teaching |
| Oliver et al | 201 | 5 Last | Capacity Strengthening | No | Capacity for conducting systematic reviews |
| Haafkens et al | 201 | 4 Nil | Capacity Building | No | Training needs of researchers to conduct research |
| Kilic et al | 201 | 4 First, co-author, last | Capacity Building | Yes | Research capacity and training needs |
| Kebede et al | 201 | 4 First, co-author | Capacity Development | Yes | Human capacity and staff movement |

| Simba et al Ekeroma et al | 2014 First, co-author, last 2014 Nil | Capacity Strengthening Capacity Building | Yes | Human and financial resources capacities, policies and organisational support Clinical research activity and |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|-----|--|
| EREFORMA EL AI | 2014 IVII | сарасту вининів | NO | audit |
| Kanoute et al | 2014 First, co-author | Capacity Strengthening | No | Current status of oral health research |
| Franzen et al | 2013 Co-author | Capacity Strengthening | No | Barriers and enablers to investigator-initiated trials |
| Mirzoev et al | 2014 Last, co-author | Capacity Strengthening | Yes | Capacity for health policy and systems research and analysis |
| Hofman et al | 2013 First, co-author | Capacity Building | No | Current status of health equity and Social Determinants of Health training |
| Nachega et al | 2012 First, co-author, last | Capacity Building | No | Epidemiology and public health capacity |
| Paulus et al | 2012 Co-author | Capacity Development | No | Global training priorities, unmet needs and potential cross-cohort solutions |
| Peykari et al | 2012 First, co-author, last | Capacity Building | No | Health Systems Research – ranking of institutions |
| Magesa et al | 2011 First, co-author, last | Capacity Building | No | Capacity building process of Tanzanian National Institute for Medical Research |
| Mohammadi et al | 2011 First, co-author, last | Capacity Building | No | Representation of different nations in international public health journals |
| Nakanjaro et al | 2011 First, co-author, last | Capacity Building | No | Status and nature of mentoring practices |

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| Pepping | 2010 Nil (1) | Capacity development | No | Training capacity in public health nutrition |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|----|--|
| Redman-MacLaren et al | 2010 Co-author | Capacity Building | No | Public Health literature in Salomon Island |
| Nyika et al | 2009 First, co-author, last | Capacity Building | No | Composition, training needs and independence of ethics committees |
| Malekafzali et al | 2009 First, co-author, last | Capacity Building | No | Research activities in medical universities and their affiliated institutions |
| Moodley & Myer | 2007 First, last (2) | Capacity Development | No | Composition, operations, and training needs of health research ethics committees |
| Singh | 2006 First (1) | Capacity Development | No | Mental health research activities in LMICs |
| Cuboni et al | 2004 First, co-author, last | Capacity Development | No | Participation of Fijians in health research publications |

| Focus | Name of programme | Region | Assessment location/level | Study Design | Data Collection | Data Analysis |
|---|---|--------|---|-----------------------------------|--|-----------------------|
| Health systems policy and systems research and analysis | Consortium for Health Policy and Systems Analysis in Africa (CHEPSAA) | Africa | Multiple institutions involved in research (universities and research institutions) | Cross-sectional; mixed methods | Document review; surveys | Descriptive; thematic |
| Health systems policy and systems research and analysis | CHEPSAA | Africa | University | Cross-sectional; mixed methods | Document review; interviews (n=9); survey (n=123) | Thematic |
| Health research ethics | N.A. | Africa | Ethic committees (national level) | Cross-sectional; quantitative | Survey (n=33) | Descriptive |
| Health systems policy and systems research and analysis | N.A. | Africa | University | Cross-sectional; mixed methods | Document review; interview (n=1); focus group discussions (n=3); survey (n=67) | Descriptive; thematic |
| Systematic reviews | N.A. | Global | Multiple institutions involved in research (systematic review centres) | Rapid appraisal; mixed methods | Routine management data; document review; consultation of key informants; surveys (n=22) | Descriptive; thematic |
| Causes of health inequities | INDEPTH Network | Global | Multiple institutions involved in research (research network) | Qualitative | Online concept mapping (n=82) | Descriptive thematic |
| Non-Communicable Diseases research | RESCAP-Med | Europe | Multiple institutions involved in research | Mixed methods | Literature review; interviews (n=10); Survey (n=46) | Descriptive; thematic |
| National health research institutions | N.A. | Africa | Multiple institutions involved in research (health research institutions) | Quantitative | Surveys (n=847) | Descriptive |

| Health systems research | Higher Education Alliance for Leadership Through | Africa | Universities | Mixed methods | Document review; self-assessment (n=123); | Descriptive; thematic |
|--|--|------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|---|-----------------------|
| Reproductive health research | Health (HEALTH) Building Reproductive health Research and Audit Capacity and Activity in the Pacific Islands (BRRACAP) | Western Pacific | Health care providers | Mixed methods | interviews (n=73) Interviews, questionnaires, focus group discussions; online survey (n=28) | Descriptive; thematic |
| Oral health research | N.A. | Africa | National and regional level | Mixed methods | • | Descriptive; thematic |
| Informing and directing capacity strengthening initiatives | N.A. | Africa | Multiple institutions involved in research (research institute, university, NGO, hospital) | Qualitative | Interviews (n=7); focus group discussions (n=3) | Thematic |
| Health systems policy and systems research and analysis | CHEPSAA | Africa | Universities | Mixed methods | Document reviews; interviews; surveys | Thematic |
| Social Determinants of Health and health equity | INDEPTH Training and research centres of Excellence (INTREC) | Africa | Universities (Schools of Public Health) | Qualitative | Document reviews; interviews (n=30), online searches | Thematic |
| Training, research, funding, human resources | • | Africa | Regional level | Qualitative | Interviews (n=10); literature review | Descriptive; thematic |
| Cohort studies | World Cohort Integration Workshop | Global | Regional level | Mixed methods | Survey (n=42); FGDs (n=1) | Descriptive; thematic |
| Stewardship, capacity building, knowledge production | N.A. | Eastern Mediterra nean | Universities | Cross-sectional; quantitative | Survey | Descriptive |
| Critical mass of multidisciplinary research scientists | N.A. | Africa | Institute involved in research | Cross-sectional; mixed-methods | Document review; interviews (n=78) | Descriptive; thematic |
| Equity in access to health research capacity development | N.A. | Global | Regional level | Qualitative | Review of health journals (n=37) | Descriptive |
| Effective mentoring | N.A. | Africa | University | Qualitative | Survey (n=22) | Thematic |

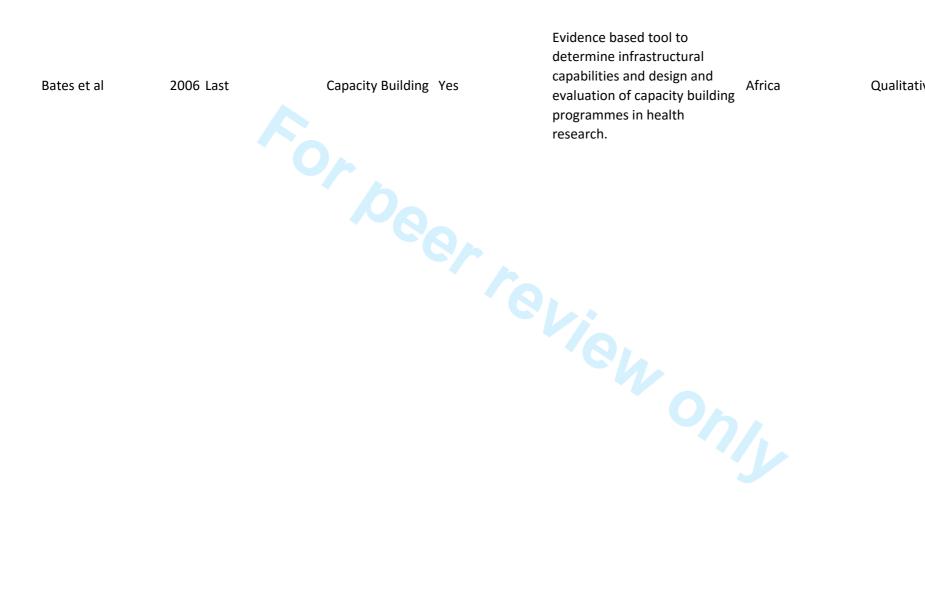
| Public health nutrition | N.A. | Africa | Multiple institutions involved in research (research institutes and universities) | Mixed methods | Document review; survey (n=15); consultations; interviews; websites review | Descriptive; thematic |
|---|---|------------------------------|---|---------------|--|-----------------------|
| Equitable research agenda | N.A. | Western Pacific | National level | Qualitative | Literature review (n=218); focus group (n=1) | Descriptive |
| Capacity building programmes for effective ethic review processes | African Malaria Network Trust (AMANET) | Africa | Ethic committees (national, institutional level) | Quantitative | Survey (n=312) | Descriptive |
| Capacity building programmes for effective ethic review processes | N.A. | Eastern Mediterra nean | Multiple institutions involved in research (universities and research institutes) | Quantitative | Bibliometric assay | Descriptive |
| Biomedical research | N.A. | Africa | Ethic committees (national level) | Mixed methods | Interviews; survey (n=12) | Descriptive; thematic |
| Publication bias | N.A. | Global | Regional level | Quantitative | Number of manuscripts submitted to 8 journals | Descriptive |
| Health priorities and research capacity in Fiji | N.A. | Western Pacific | Regional level | Mixed methods | Literature review (298 papers included); interviews | Descriptive; thematic |

Table S3. Supplementary and detailed data for 'HRCS methods for implementation' original research publications

| Publication | Publication Chara | cteristics | | Programme Characteristics | | |
|--------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|--|--------|---------------|
| Author Year | LMIC Authorship | Capacity Term | HRCS Definition | Focus | Region | Study Design |
| Murphy et al | 2015 Co-author | Capacity Development | No | Partner assessment toolkit (PAT) to discuss partnership ethics and put accountability measures in place. | Global | Qualitative |
| Le et al | 2014 Co-author | Capacity Strengthening | No | Strengthening capacity for health policy and systems research and analysis (HPSR+A) in Universities. | Africa | Mixed Methods |
| Huber et al | 2014 Co-author | Capacity Strengthening | Yes | Training evaluation for training related to HRCS. | | Quantitative |

| Jessani et al | 2014 Co-author | Capacity Development | No | Capacity assessment tool for schools of public health to reflect on institutional strengths and weaknesses for health systems research. | Africa | Qualitative |
|---------------|----------------|---------------------------|-----|---|--------|-------------|
| Bates et al | 2014 Nil | Capacity Strengthening | Yes | Development of a practical approach for the design and evaluation of health capacity strengthening programmes. | Africa | Qualitative |
| Birch et al | 2013 Co-author | Capacity Building | No | North-South clinical nursing partnership for CS. | Africa | Qualitative |
| | | | | | | |

Qualitative



| Data Collection | Data Analysis | Steps in HRCS Process | Methods Used in Process |
|---|--------------------------|--|---|
| Stakeholder workshops situated around case studies and briefing papers | Thematic | Common understanding of PAT components developed through workshops with sub-Saharan African partners. PAT modified by expert team and circulated to partners in all country contexts for comment. PAT finalised and tested in existing partnership. | Qualitative joint self-assessment. Phased/developmental approach. Standardised |
| FGD, IDI, Stakeholder workshop, survey, document review | Thematic and Descriptive | Develop shared understanding of capacity and CS across consortium. Map contextual environment for HPSR+A, including desk review, and key informant interviews/discussions. Self-assessment against core thematic areas identified. Comparative synthesis by UK partner and cross-consortium comparison. | Mixed-method self-assessment by African partners and 'external' assessment by UK partner. Phased/developmental approach. 'Semi-standardised' to allow for flexibility in context. |
| Survey | Inferential | Domains for evaluation selected based on existing framework. Development of questionnaire. Testing of questionnaire. Validation of questionnaire. | Quantitative self-survey. Fixed-point. Standardised |

Stakeholder workshop

Review and case studies Thematic

Thematic

Thematic

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46 47 Review

| 1. Capacity assessment questions based on previous |
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| instruments but adapted for focus. |

- 2. Meeting with capacity focal points at universities to be assessed to refine tool to context.
- 3. Implementation of tool.
- 4. Dissemination and reflection on findings to develop capacity strengthening plan in workshop.

Quantitative self-assessment.

Qualitative institutional profiling and priority identification.

Phased/developmental.

'Semi-standardised' to allow for flexibility in context.

Mixed-method joint assessment and priority

- 1. Establish goal of capacity strengthening programme
- 2. Describing ideal capacity to achieve goal- synthesis of relevant evidence
- identification.
- 3. Determination of existing capacity against 'ideal' identified in step 2.
- 4. Devise and implement an action plan to fill gaps.
- 5. Learn through doing and adapt the action plan regularly.

Phased/developmental.

'Semi-standardised' to allow for flexibility in context.

- 1. Systematic literature search for partnership measures.
- 2. Screening of partnership measures for applicability.
- 3. Selection and modification of existing appropriate measure.
- 4. Piloting of measure.

Mixed-method self-assessment.

Phased/developmental.

Standardised.

Review

1. Literature search for existing tools and models

Thematic

2. Using best practice examples to design the evaluation programme

3. Develop and adapt an evaluation tool (links to QA cycle): define institutional systems needed to enumerate existing and missing resources; address identified gaps. galps.

Qualitative self-assessment and priority identification.

Phased/developmental

support research; 'Semi-standardised' to allow for flexibility in context.

Table S4. Supplementary and detailed data for 'Evidence synthesis for RCS implementation and evaluation' original research publications

| Publication | | Publication Characteristics | | | Programme Characteristics |
|--------------|------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|---|
| Author | Year | LMIC Authorship | Capacity Term | HRCS Definition | Focus |
| Bates et al | | 2015 Nil | Capacity Strengthening | No | Enhance understanding in difficulties of evaluating health research capcity strengthening and make reccomendations for improvement |
| Cole et al | | 2014 Nil | Capacity Strengthening | Yes | Describe the design of health research capacity strenghtening evaluations, indicators, outputs and outcomes. |
| Boyd et al | | 2013 Nil | Capacity Strengthening | No | Describe and compare key characteristics of exisitng health research capacity strengthening evaluaiton frameworks |
| Gadsby | | 2011 Nil | Capacity Strengthening | Yes | Understand the way in which research capacity strengthening is understood and approached through examination of methods for monitoring and evaluation of research capacity strengthening. |
| Edwards et a | I | 2009 Co-author | Capacity Building | g No | Identification of factors that have influenced research capacity development amongst nurses in LMICs. |
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| Region | Study Design | Data Collection | Data Analysis | Participants/Target Group |
|--------|---------------|---|---------------|---|
| Global | Qualitative | Informal discussion and review | Thematic | HRCS Funders, evaluators and implementers |
| Global | Qualitative | Review | Thematic | LMIC Health Research Funders |
| Global | Mixed methods | telephone discusison, stakeholder meetings, online survey, review | Thematic | HRCS Funders, evaluators and implementers |
| Global | Qualitative | Review, informal discussions, semi- structured interview | Thematic | Donor Organisations and Experts in HRCS |
| Global | Qualitative | Review, informal interviews/discussions | Thematic | Senior Nurse Leaders (HRCS Intervention Target Group) |
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Table S5. Supplementary and detailed data for 'miscellaneous' publications

| Publication | | Publication Charac | cteristics | |
|------------------|------|---------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|
| Author | Year | LMIC Authorship | Capacity Term | HRCS Definition |
| Cole et al | 2016 | Last, co-author | Capacity Strengthening | No |
| Parker & Kingori | 2016 | Nil | Capacity Building | No |
| Muldoon et al | 2012 | Co-author | Capacity Building | No |
| Nurse & Wight | 2011 | First | Capacity Strengthening | Yes |
| | | | | |

| Aim | Region | Study Design | Data Collection | Data Analysis |
|---|--------|---------------|------------------------|---------------|
| Mixed methods examination of mentorship experiences in Global Health | Global | Mixed methods | Document review; ca | se Thematic |
| Qualitative examination of researcher's views on good and bad international research collaborations | Global | Qualitative | Interviews (n=22) | Thematic |
| Documenting North-South research collaborations and provide insights into ongoing benefits and challenges of engaging in the research process from the Southern perspective | Africa | Mixed methods | Surveys (n=19), Interv | vie Thematic |
| Analysing the political economy of health research commissioning among bilateral, multilateral, non-governmental and philanthropic organisations | Africa | Qualitative | Document review; in | :eı Thematic |
| | | | | |

Table S6. Supplementary and detailed data for 'Perspective, Opinion & Commentary' publications

| Publication | | Publication Characteri | Publication Characteristics | | | |
|-------------------------|------|------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|--|--|
| Author | Year | LMIC Authorship | Capacity Term | HRCS Definition | | |
| Airhihenbuwa et al | 2016 | Nil | Capacity Building | No | | |
| Bloomfield et al | 2016 | Last, co-author | Capacity Building | No | | |
| Hyder et al | 2016 | Last, co-author | Capacity Strengthening | No | | |
| Hawkes et al | 2016 | Co-author | Capacity Strengthening | No | | |
| Winchester et al | 2016 | Co-author | Capacity Building | No | | |
| Dossou et al | 2016 | First, co-author | Capacity Strengthening | No | | |
| Cubaka et al | 2016 | First, co-author | Capacity Building | No | | |
| Davies & Mullen | 2016 | Nil | Capacity Building | No | | |
| Bloomfield et al | 2016 | Nil | Capacity Building | No | | |
| Sturke et al | 2016 | Nil | Capacity Building | Yes | | |
| Atkins et al | 2016 | Last, co-author | Capacity Building | No | | |
| Osanjo et al | 2016 | First, co-author, last | Capacity Building | No | | |
| Atkins et al | 2016 | Co-author | Capacity Building | No | | |
| O'Connor et al | 2016 | Co-author | Capacity Building | No | | |
| Berman et al | 2015 | First, co-author, last | Capacity Building | No | | |
| Cash-Gibson et al | 2015 | Last, co-author | Capacity Building | Yes | | |
| Koso-Thomas et al | 2015 | Last | Capacity Building | No | | |
| MacLaren et al | 2015 | Co-author | Capacity Building | No | | |
| Langlois et al | 2015 | Co-author | Capacity Strengthening | No | | |
| Miranda et al | 2015 | First, co-author, last | Capacity Building | No | | |
| Adanu et al | 2015 | First, co-author | Capacity Strengthening | No | | |
| Cottler et al | 2015 | Co-author | Capacity Building | Yes | | |
| McGregor et al | 2015 | Nil | Capacity Building | No | | |
| Kombe | 2015 | First, co-author, last | Capacity Strengthening | No | | |
| Anderson et al | 2014 | Last, co-author | Capacity Building | No | | |
| Hanney & Gonzalez-Block | 2014 | Last (2) | Capacity Building | No | | |
| Cole et al | 2014 | Nil | Capacity Strengthening | No | | |
| Kabiru et al | 2014 | First, co-author, last | Capacity Building | No | | |
| Chu et al | 2014 | Last, co-author | Capacity Building | No | | |
| Sweetland et al | 2014 | Co-author | Capacity Building | No | | |
| Adedokun et al | 2014 | First, co-author, last | Capacity Building | No | | |
| Harries et al | 2014 | Co-author | Capacity Building | No | | |
| Carothers et al | 2014 | Nil | Capacity Building | No | | |
| Klinkenberg et al | 2014 | Last, co-author | Capacity Building | No | | |
| Mandala et al | 2014 | First, co-author, last | Capacity Strengthening | No | | |

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| Ramsay et al | 2014 | Co-author | Capacity Building | No |
|------------------------|------|------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Pratt & Loff | 2013 | Nil | Capacity Strengthening | No |
| Noormahomed et al | 2013 | First, co-author, last | Capacity Strengthening | No |
| Sanchez et al | 2013 | Last, co-author | Capacity Strengthening | No |
| Sanchez et al | 2013 | Last, co-author | Capacity Strengthening | No |
| Shaji | 2013 | First (1) | Capacity Building | No |
| Ekeroma | 2013 | Nil | Capacity Building | No |
| Vasquez et al | 2013 | Last, co-author | Capacity Strengthening | Yes |
| Osei-Atweneboana et al | 2012 | First, co-author | Capacity Building | Yes |
| Ijsselmuiden et al | 2012 | First, co-author, last | Capacity Strengthening | Yes |
| Mckee et al | 2012 | Nil | Capacity Building | No |
| Nwaka et al | 2012 | First, co-author, last | Capacity Building | No |
| Kasonde & Campbell | 2012 | First | Capacity Building | No |
| Thornicroft et al | 2012 | Last, co-author | Capacity Building | Yes |
| Pratt & Loff | 2012 | Nil | Capacity Strengthening | No |
| de-graft Aikins et al | 2012 | First, co-author | Capacity Building | No |
| Greenwood et al | 2012 | Nil | Capacity Development | No |
| Airhihenbuwa et al | 2011 | Last, co-author | Capacity Building | Yes |
| Farquhar et al | 2011 | Last | Capacity Building | No |
| Forde et al | 2011 | Last, co-author | Capacity Development | No |
| Laabes et al | 2011 | First, co-author | Capacity Building | No |
| Kariuki et al | 2011 | First, co-author | Capacity Building | No |
| Pinto et al | 2011 | Co-author | Capacity Building | No |
| Wilson et al | 2011 | Last | Capacity Building | No |
| Manabe et al | 2011 | First, co-author, last | Capacity Building | Yes |
| Gezmu et al | 2011 | Co-author | Capacity Building | No |
| Brown et al | 2010 | First, co-author, last | Capacity Development | No |
| Kabiru et al | 2010 | First, co-author, last | Capacity Development | Yes No No Yes Yes No No No |
| Ezeh et al | 2010 | First, co-author, last | Capacity Building | Yes |
| Lazarus et al | 2010 | Last | Capacity Development | No |
| Kutcher et al | 2010 | Last, co-author | Capacity Building | No |
| Maher et al | 2010 | First, co-author, last | Capacity Strengthening | No |
| Ntoumi | 2010 | First (1) | Capacity Building | No |
| Zumla et al | 2010 | First, co-author, last | Capacity Development | No |
| Kilama | 2009 | First (1) | Capacity Building | Yes |
| Kilama | 2009 | First (1) | Capacity Building | No |
| Coloma & Harris | 2009 | Nil | Capacity Building | No |
| Hussein | 2008 | First (1) | Capacity Building | No |
| Kumar et al | 2008 | First, co-author, last | Capacity Building | No |
| Malomo et al | 2008 | First, co-author, last | Capacity Building | No |

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| Commentary Content | | |
|---|---|-------------------------------|
| HRCS Focus | Commentary Purpose | Commentary Informed By |
| HRCS leadership development | Recommendations | Experience |
| Global health centres of excellence training programme | Programme outputs; lessons learned | Experience (single programme) |
| Road traffic injuries research network | Programme description; programme outputs | Experience (single programme) |
| Capacity development for evidence uptake | Lessons learned | Experience; review |
| Development of a global health network | Programme description; lessons learned | Experience (single programme) |
| mplementing a sexual and reprodcutive health network in Africa | Programme description; lessons learned | Experience (single programme) |
| winning' model for PhD students | Programme description; lessons learned | Experience (single programme) |
| IRCS funding for Africa | Advocacy | Experience (single programme) |
| Capacity building in Global Health research | Lessons learned | Experience (single programme) |
| IIH International Tobacco and Health Research and Capacity Building Programme | Programme description; lessons learned | Experience (single programme) |
| Online journal clubs for student mentoring | Programme description; lessons learned | Experience (single programme) |
| mplementation science research training fellowship | programme description; programme outputs; lessons learned | Experience (single programme) |
| Africa/Asian Regional Capacity Development programme | Programme description; lessons learned | Experience (single programme) |
| apacity development in nursing informatics | Programme description; lessons learned | Experience (single programme) |
| Development of a knowledge translation platform | Lessons learned | Experience (single programme) |
| th-Nth-Sth research collaboration network | Lessons learned | Experience (single programme) |
| Global network for women and children's health research | Programme outputs; lessons learned | Experience (single programme) |
| ntroduction to health research workshop | Lessons learned | Experience (single programme) |
| Health systems research synthesis in LMICs | Programme description | Experience (single programme) |
| ranslational research in NCDs | Programme description | Experience (single programme) |
| IRCS in sexual and reproductive health in Africa | Recommendations | Workshops |
| IRCS for brain and nervous system disorders research | Recommendations | Experience; review |
| ibliometric analysis of authorship HIV treatment/prevention publications | Analysis of LMIC authorship | Review |
| ield worker capacity strengthening in Africa | Recommendations | Workshops |
| reating a charter of collaboration for HRCS partnerships | Process description | Experience (single programme) |
| uilding health research systems | Situation analysis | Review |
| IRCS evaluation approaches | Recommendations | Review |
| frican doctoral dissertation research fellowships | Programme outputs; lessons learned | Experience (single programme) |
| IRCS in Africa | Recommendations | Not stated |
| Mental health research capacity in Mozambique | Programme description | Experience (single programme) |
| onsortium for advanced research training in Africa | Programme outputs; lessons learned | Experience (single programme) |
| Nentorship for operational research capacity building | Lessons learned | Experience (single programme) |
| FIC clinical research scholars and fellows programme | Lessons learned | Experience (single programme) |
| ithiopian operational research initiative | Programme outputs; lessons learned | Experience (single programme) |
| Southern Africa consortium for research excellence | Programme description | Experience (single programme) |

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| 1 | | | |
|----------|---|--|---------------------------------------|
| 2 | Operational research training initiative | Programme outputs; lessons learned | Experience (single programme) |
| 3 | Contribution of product development partnerships to RCS | Programme outputs | Review |
| 4 | Medical education partnership | Programme outputs; lessons learned | Experience (single programme) |
| 5 | Multi-faceted Nth-Sth HRCS project | Programme description | Experience (single programme) |
| 6 | Multi-faceted Nth-Sth HRCS project | Lessons learned | Experience (single programme) |
| 7 | HRCS in mental health research | Recommendations | Not stated |
| 8 | Building reproductive health research and audit capacity in the Pacific | Programme description | Experience (single programme) |
| 9 | HRCS | Recommendations | Experience (single programme); review |
| 10 | HRCS for helminthiasis control | Recommendations | Experience |
| 11 | Developing human resources for health research | Recommendations | Review |
| 12 | HRCS in LMICs | Recommendations | Review |
| 13 | Identification of centres of excellence in health innovation in Africa | Programme description | Experience (single programme) |
| 14 | Creating a knowledge translation platform in Zambia | Lessons learned | Experience (single programme) |
| 15 | HRCS in global mental health research | Recommendations | Experience |
| 16 | Promotion of justice in global health research | Recommendations | Not stated |
| 17 | Nth-Sth research partnership on chronic disease | Programme outputs; lessons learned | Experience (single programme) |
| 18 | Gates malaria partnership | Programme outputs; lessons learned | Experience (single programme) |
| 19 | Nth-Sth RCS partnership | Lessons learned | Experience (single programme) |
| 20 | Afya-Bora consortium | Programme description | Experience (single programme) |
| 21 | Nth-Sth multi-faceted research collaboration | Programme outputs; lessons learned | Experience (single programme) |
| 22 | HRCS for biomedical research | Recommendations | Not stated |
| 23 | HRCS for NTD control in Africa | Recommendations | Workshops |
| 24 | Development of international research partnerships | Lessons learned | Experience (single programme) |
| 25 | NTD collaborative teaching and learning | Programme description | Experience (single programme) |
| 26 | PhD training in Africa | Programme description | Experience (single programme) |
| 27 | Strengthening biostatistics resources in Africa | Deliberations | Workshops |
| 28 | Public health nutrition research and training capacity in Africa | Deliberations | Workshops |
| 29 | African doctoral dissertation research fellowships | Lessons learned | Experience (single programme) |
| 30 31 | Consortium for advanced research training in Africa | Programme description | Experience (single programme) |
| 32 | HRCS in Africa | Recommendations | Experience; review |
| 33 | Nth-Sth clinical research development project | Programme outputs; programme outcomes; lessons learned | Experience (single programme) |
| 34 | ALPHA network programme of HIV epidemiology workshops | Programme outputs; lessons learned | Experience (single programme) |
| 35 | HRCS in Africa | Programme description(s) | Experience |
| 36 | Nth-Sth research collaboration | Programme outputs; lessons learned | Experience (single programme) |
| 37 | Research translation | Recommendations | Not stated |
| 38 | HRCS in Africa | Situation analysis | Review |
| 39 | HRCS in LMICs | Programme description | Experience (single programme) |
| 40 | FIC sponsored bioethics MHSc | Lessons learned | Experience (single programme) |
| 41 | FIC sponsored bioethics MHSc | Lessons learned | Experience (single programme) |
| 42 | FIC sponsored bioethics MHSc | Lessons learned | Experience (single programme) |
| 43 | | | |
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FIC sponsored bioethics MHSc FIC sponsored bioethics MHSc FIC sponsored bioethics MHSc **HRCS** in Africa Benefit sharing in international health research 10 best resources for HRCS FIC tobacco HRCS programme Reproductive health research in-service training course Cancer training and research collaboration HRCS in LMICs Nth-Sth research collaboration

Nth-Sth joint health systems research project

HRCS in LMICs

Lessons learned Lessons learned Programme description Recommendations Recommendations Recommendations Lessons learned LE.
Program.
Recommenda. Programme outputs; programme outcomes; lessons learned

Experience (single programme) Experience (single programme) Experience (single programme) Not stated Not stated Not stated Experience (single programme) Experience (single programme) Experience (single programme) Experience (single programme) Experience (single programme)

Table S7. Supplementary and detailed data for 'systematic review' publications

| Publication | | | Publication Characteristics | | | | | | | |
|-------------|------------------------|------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|---|--|--|--|--|
| | Author | Year | LMIC Authorship | Capacity Term | HRCS Definition | Aim | | | | |
| | Adedokun et al | 2016 | First | Capacity Building | No | Examine author affiliations of genomic epidemiology publications | | | | |
| | Mugabo et al | 2015 | First, co-author, last | Capacity Strengthening | No | Describe different training approaches to research capacity strengthening | | | | |
| | Huber et al | 2015 | Nil | Capacity Development | No | Support researchers and stakeholders in systemising future efforts in the HRDC field | | | | |
| | Gonzalez-Block et al | 2011 | First, co-author | Capacity Strengthening | No | Assess the capacity of research collaborations and implementation research in strengthening networks and institutions in developing countries | | | | |
| | San Sebastian & Hurtig | 2006 | Nil | Capacity Building | No | Review of health research on indigenous populations in Latin America between 1995-2004 | | | | |

| Region | Searched databases | Search terms | Final no. of reviewed papers |
|----------|--|--|------------------------------|
| Africa | Humane Genome Epidemiology (HuGE) Pub | Sub-Saharan Africa | 508 |
| Africa | PubMed | Capacity building; building capacity; capacity strengthening; strengthening capacity; capacity development; skills development; research; building research capacity; research training; operational research training; health; Africa | 14 |
| Global | PubMed; Google Scholar | Capacity development; research; health professuin fields; monitoting and evaluation; level of needs assessment, monitoring and evaluation | 42 |
| Global | PubMed; African Index Medicus; Literatura Latinoamericana y del Caribe En Ciencia de la Salud (LILACS) | Translational research; operations research; community based participatory research; process assessment; health plan implementation; government programmes; national health programmes; efficiency organisational; patient acceptance of health care; health service accessibility; reproductive health services; disease and health conditions; communicable diseases; malnutrition; malnutrition; maternal mortality | 237 |
| Americas | PubMed and LILACS | Indian; indigenous; aboriginal; native; amazon and all the different countries of Latin America | 690 |
| | | | |

Supplementary Table 8. List of publications included in the review by typology

Original Research: Learning & Evaluation (from research initiatives)

- 1. Abawi K, Chandra-Mouli V, Toskin I, Festin MP, Gertiser L, Idris R, Hamamy H, Ali M, Bonventure AM, Temmerman M et al: E-learning for research capacity strengthening in sexual and reproductive health: The experience of the Geneva Foundation for Medical Education and Research and the Department of Reproductive Health and Research, World Health Organization. Human resources for health 2016, 14(1).
- 2. Aidam J, Sombie I: The West African Health Organization's experience in improving the health research environment in the ECOWAS region. Health research policy and systems 2016, 14:30.
- 3. Atkins S, Yan W, Meragia E, Mahomed H, Rosales-Klintz S, Skinner D, Zwarenstein M: Student experiences of participating in five collaborative blended learning courses in Africa and Asia: a survey. *Global health action* 2016, 9:28145.
- 4. Byrne E, Donaldson L, Manda-Taylor L, Brugha R, Matthews A, MacDonald S, Mwapasa V, Petersen M, Walsh A: The use of technology enhanced learning in health research capacity development: lessons from a cross country research partnership. *Globalization and health* 2016, **12**(19):
- 5. Cole DC, Nyirenda LJ, Fazal N, Bates I: Implementing a national health research for development platform in a low-income country a review of Malawi's Health Research Capacity Strengthening Initiative. Health research policy and systems 2016, 14(24):
- 6. Elmusharaf K, Tahir H, D OD, Brugha R, Homeida M, Abbas AM, Byrne E: From local to global: a qualitative review of the multi-leveled impact of a multi-country health research capacity development partnership on maternal health in Sudan. Globalization and health 2016, 12(1):20.
- 7. Farnman R, Diwan V, Zwarenstein M, Atkins S: Successes and challenges of north-south partnerships key lessons from the African/Asian Regional Capacity Development projects. Global health action 2016, 9:30522.
- 8. Kaser M, Maure C, Halpaap BM, Vahedi M, Yamaka S, Launois P, Casamitjana N: Research Capacity Strengthening in Low and Middle Income Countries An Evaluation of the WHO/TDR Career Development Fellowship Programme. *PLoS neglected tropical diseases* 2016, **10**(5):e0004631.
- Mahendradhata Y, Nabieva J, Ahmad RA, Henley P, Launois P, Merle C, Maure C, Horstick O, Elango V: Promoting good health research practice in low- and middle-income countries. Global health action 2016, 9:32474.
- 10. Protsiv M, Atkins S: The experiences of lecturers in African, Asian and European universities in preparing and delivering blended health research methods courses: a qualitative study. *Global health action* 2016, 9:28149.
- 11. Protsiv M, Rosales-Klintz S, Bwanga F, Zwarenstein M, Atkins S: **Blended learning across universities in a South-North-South collaboration: a case study**. *Health research policy and systems* 2016, **14**(67):
- 12. Thomson DR, Semakula M, Hirschhorn LR, Murray M, Ndahindwa V, Manzi A, Mukabutera A, Karema C, Condo J, Hedt-Gauthier B: **Applied statistical training to strengthen analysis and health research capacity in Rwanda**. *Health research policy and systems* 2016, **14**(1).
- 13. Varshney D, Atkins S, Das A, Diwan V: **Understanding collaboration in a multi-national research capacity-building partnership: a qualitative study**. *Health research policy and systems* 2016, **14**(1):64.
- 14. Ager A, Zarowsky C: Balancing the personal, local, institutional, and global: multiple case study and multidimensional scaling analysis of African experiences in addressing complexity and political economy in health research capacity strengthening. Health research policy and systems 2015, 13(5):
- 15. Daniels J, Nduati R, Kiarie J, Farquhar C: **Supporting early career health investigators in Kenya: a qualitative study of HIV/AIDS research capacity building**. *Pan African Medical Journal* 2015, **20**:192-192.
- 16. Dean L, Njelesani J, Smith H, Bates I: **Promoting sustainable research partnerships: a mixed-method evaluation of a United Kingdom-Africa capacity strengthening award scheme**. *Health research policy and systems* 2015, **13**(81):
- 17. Heller RF, Machingura PI, Musa BM, Paramita S, Myles P: **Mobilising the alumni of a Master of Public Health** degree to build research and development capacity in low- and middle-income settings: the Peoples-uni. Health research policy and systems 2015, **13**(71):
- 18. Ndebele P, Wassenaar D, Benatar S, Fleischer T, Kruger M, Adebamowo C, Kass N, Hyder AA: **Research ethics** capacity building in sub-saharan Africa: A review of NIH fogarty-funded programs 2000-2012. *Journal of Empirical Research on Human Research Ethics* 2014, **9**(2):24-40.

- 19. Saenz C, Heitman E, Luna F, Litewka S, Goodman KW, Macklin R: **Twelve years of fogarty-funded bioethics training in latin America and the caribbean: Achievements and challenges**. *Journal of Empirical Research on Human Research Ethics* 2014, **9**(2):80-91.
- 20. Zachariah R, Guillerm N, Berger S, Kumar AMV, Satyanarayana S, Bissell K, Edginton M, Hinderaker SG, Tayler-Smith K, Bergh Rvd *et al*: **Research to policy and practice change: is capacity building in operational research delivering the goods?** *Tropical Medicine and International Health* 2014, **19**(9):1068-1075.
- 21. Bennett S, Paina L, Ssengooba F, Waswa D, M'Imunya JM: Mentorship in African health research training programs: an exploratory study of Fogarty International Center Programs in Kenya and Uganda. *Education for health (Abingdon, England)* 2013, **26**(3):183-187.
- 22. Bennett S, Paina L, Ssengooba F, Waswa D, M'Imunya JM: **The impact of Fogarty International Center** research training programs on public health policy and program development in Kenya and Uganda. *BMC* public health 2013, **13**(770):
- 23. Marjanovic S, Hanlin R, Diepeveen S, Chataway J: Research capacity-building in Africa: Networks, institutions and local ownership. *Journal of International Development* 2013, **25**(7):936-946.
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- 25. Vian T, Koseki S, Feeley FG, Beard J: Strengthening capacity for AIDS vaccine research: analysis of the Pfizer Global Health Fellows Program and the International AIDS Vaccine Initiative. *BMC health services research* 2013, **13**(378):
- 26. Wilson LL, Rice M, Jones CT, Joiner C, Laborde J, McCall K, Jester PM, Carter SC, Boone C, Onwuzuligbo U et al: Enhancing research capacity for global health: Evaluation of a distance-based program for international study coordinators. Journal of Continuing Education in the Health Professions 2013, 33(1):67-75.
- 27. Bennett S, Corluka A, Doherty J, Tangcharoensathien V: **Approaches to developing the capacity of health policy analysis institutes: a comparative case study**. *Health research policy and systems* 2012, **10**(7):
- 28. Bissell K, Harries AD, Reid AJ, Edginton M, Hinderaker SG, Satyanarayana S, Enarson DA, Zachariah R: Operational research training: the course and beyond. *Public health action* 2012, **2**(3):92-97.
- 29. Redman-Maclaren M, MacLaren DJ, Harrington H, Asugeni R, Timothy-Harrington R, Kekeubata E, Speare R: Mutual research capacity strengthening: a qualitative study of two-way partnerships in public health research. International journal for equity in health 2012, 11(79):
- 30. Mahmood S, Hort K, Ahmed S, Salam M, Cravioto A: **Strategies for capacity building for health research in Bangladesh: Role of core funding and a common monitoring and evaluation framework**. *Health research policy and systems* 2011, **9**.
- 31. Minja H, Nsanzabana C, Maure C, Hoffmann A, Rumisha S, Ogundahunsi O, Zicker F, Tanner M, Launois P: Impact of health research capacity strengthening in low- and middle-income countries: the case of WHO/TDR programmes. PLoS neglected tropical diseases 2011, 5(10):e1351-e1351.
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- 33. Mayhew SH, Doherty J, Pitayarangsarit S: **Developing health systems research capacities through north-south partnership: an evaluation of collaboration with South Africa and Thailand**. *Health research policy and systems* 2008, **6**(8):
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- 35. Hyder AA, Akhter T, Qayyum A: Capacity development for health research in Pakistan: The effects of doctoral training. *Health policy and planning* 2003, **18**(3):338-343.
- 36. Jentsch B, Pilley C: Research relationships between the South and the North: Cinderella and the ugly sisters? Social Science and Medicine 2003, 57(10):1957-1967.

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37. Erasmus E, Lehmann U, Agyepong IA, Alwar J, de Savigny D, Kamuzora P, Mirzoev T, Nxumalo N, Tomson G, Uzochukwu B *et al*: **Strengthening post-graduate educational capacity for health policy and systems research and analysis: the strategy of the Consortium for Health Policy and Systems Analysis in Africa.** *Health research policy and systems* 2016, **14**:29.

- 38. Uzochukwu B, Mbachu C, Onwujekwe O, Okwuosa C, Etiaba E, Nyström ME, Gilson L: Health policy and systems research and analysis in Nigeria: examining health policymakers' and researchers' capacity assets, needs and perspectives in south-east Nigeria. Health research policy and systems 2016, 14(13):
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- 41. Oliver S, Bangpan M, Stansfield C, Stewart R: Capacity for conducting systematic reviews in low- and middle-income countries: a rapid appraisal. *Health research policy and systems* 2015, **13**(23):
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- 44. Kanoute A, Faye D, Bourgeois D: Strategies to promote better research on oral health in Africa: a Delphi consensus study. Contemporary clinical dentistry 2014, 5(1):13-19.
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- 46. Kilic B, Phillimore P, Islek D, Oztoprak D, Korkmaz E, Abu-Rmeileh N, Zaman S, Unal B: **Research capacity** and training needs for non-communicable diseases in the public health arena in Turkey. *BMC health services research* 2014, **14**:373.
- 47. Mirzoev T, Lê G, Green A, Orgill M, Komba A, Esena RK, Nyapada L, Uzochukwu B, Amde WK, Nxumalo N *et al*: Assessment of capacity for Health Policy and Systems Research and Analysis in seven African universities: results from the CHEPSAA project. *Health policy and planning* 2014, **29**(7):831-841.
- 48. Simba D, Mukose A, Bazeyo W: Institutional capacity for health systems research in East and Central African schools of public health: strengthening human and financial resources. Health research policy and systems 2014, 12(23):
- 49. Franzen SR, Chandler C, Enquselassie F, Siribaddana S, Atashili J, Angus B, Lang T: **Understanding the** investigators: a qualitative study investigating the barriers and enablers to the implementation of local investigator-initiated clinical trials in Ethiopia. *BMJ open* 2013, **3**(11):e003616.
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- 61. Moodley K, Myer L: Health Research Ethics Committees in South Africa 12 years into democracy. *BMC medical ethics* 2007, **8**.
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Supplementary Table 9. HRCS definitions, sources and citing papers¹

| Subject Defined | Capacity Term | Definition & Source | Cited In |
|-----------------------------|---|---|------------------------|
| Health Research Capacity | Building [30] Strengthening [70] | "an ability of individuals, organisations or systems to perform and utilise health research effectively, efficiently and sustainably" [70] | [30, 70] |
| | Building [166] Strengthening [74, 126] | "the ability to define problems, set objectives and priorities, build sustainable institutions and organisations, and identify solutions to key national health problems" [1] | [74, 126, 166] |
| | Strengthening | "'a strategy that is implemented worldwide to improve the ability of developing countries to tackle the persistent and disproportionate burdens of disease they face" [2] | [123] |
| | Development | "the process required for building capacity in health research would be define the institutional systems needed to support research, enumerate existing and missing resources and improve research support by addressing the identified gaps" [70] | [45] |
| | Strengthening | "the level of expertise and resources needed for the production of new knowledge and its application" [3] ² | [48] |
| | Building | "an approach to the development of sustainable skills, organisational structure, resources and commitment to health improvementto multiply health gains many times over" [4] ³ | [139] |
| | Building | "a systematic, purposeful and goal-oriented effort to strengthen human resources and infrastructure to enable local scientists and institutions to become independent and responsive to existing and emerging health needs and threats" [97] ² | [97] |
| Research Capacity | Building [164] Strengthening [29, 123, 159] | "the ongoing process of empowering individuals, institutions, organisations, and nations to: define and prioritise problems systematically; develop and scientifically evaluate appropriate solutions; and share and apply the knowledge generated" [164] ⁴ | [29, 123, 159, 164] |
| | Strengthening [16, 72] | "process of individual and institutional development which leads to higher levels of skills and greater ability to perform useful research" [5] | [16, 72] |
| | Development [4] Strengthening [31, 74] | "the process by which individuals, organisations, and societies develop abilities (individually and collectively) to perform functions effectively, efficiently and in a sustainable manner to define problems, set objectives and priorities, build sustainable institutions and bring solutions to key national problems" [6] | [4, 31, 74] |
| | Building | "the ability to conduct, manage, disseminate, and apply research in policy and practice" [132] | [132] |
| | Building <i>[91, 96]</i> | "Includes any efforts to increase the ability of individuals and institutions to undertake high-quality research and to engage with the wider community of stakeholders" [7] | [91, 96] |
| | Building | "a long-term process that requires a systematic and inter-sectoral approach to developing appropriate regulatory frameworks, building and maintaining physical infrastructure, and investing in human resources, equipment and training in an environment conducive to research commitment and institutional support" [8] | [130] |

| | Strengthening | "consists of two main closely inter-related and inter-dependent activities, which, together, form the basis of institutional development. The two parts are: improving, through appropriate training, the capabilities of scientists to undertake quality research; improving institutional support — equipment, supplies and other logistic support to the institution in which the trained scientists have to work" [165] | [165] |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|------------|
| | Building | "strengthening the abilities of individuals, institutions, and countries to perform research functions, defining national problems and priorities, solving national problems, utilizing the results of research in policy making and programme delivery." [9] | [46] |
| | Strengthening | "goes beyond facilitating or funding a research project to the broader objectives of nurturing the prerequisites of the research process, such as state and institutional support, specialized training, infrastructural development, networking opportunities, publications and career paths." [79] | [79] |
| | Building | "a deliberate effort to augment health and social science research outputs as well as human capital, so as to favourably impact upon a research focus area" [166] ⁵ | [166] |
| Capacity | Building | "a process that improves the ability of a person, group, organisation or system to meet its objectives or perform better" [10] | [25] |
| | Building | "the process of helping communities and organisations harness human, technical and financial resources, which allows them to respond adequately to health issues in ways that inform such policies" [11] | [133] |
| | Strengthening | "process through which people, organisations, and society as a whole are enabled to shape their own development and adapt it to changing conditions and frameworks" [12] | [66] |
| | Strengthening | "process of improving individual skills, processes, and structures at the organisational level and the networks and context in which the organisation functions" [65] | [65] |
| | Building | "helping recipient countries to invent, develop and maintain institutions and organisations which are capable of learning and bringing about their own transformation, so that they can play a dynamic role in supporting national development processes" [13] | [150] |
| | Strengthening | "the ability of individuals or groups to perform tasks in a sustainable manner" [47] | [47] |
| Organisational capacity | Development | "the capacity of research departments in universities, think tanks and so on to fund, manage and maintain themselves" [14] | [27] |
| Progress | Building [142] Development [143] | "ability to understand, interpret, select, adapt, use, transmit, diffuse, produce and commercialise scientific and technological knowledge in ways appropriate to culture, aspirations and level of development" [15] | [142, 143] |

^{1.} Numbered citations in italics pertain to the reference list in Supplementary Table 1. Numbered citations in normal (non-italicised) font are listed below. 2. Presented as a definition of 'Health Systems Research' capacity. 3. Presented as a definition of 'research capacity' in citing publication, but included in the 'health research capacity' definition list as contains specific reference to 'health research'. 4. Cited as definition of 'health' research capacity in [123]. 5. Presented as a definition of 'capacity' in citing publication, but included in the 'research capacity' definition list as contains specific reference to 'research'

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Supplementary Table 10. Content analysis of capacity definitions by capacity term¹

| Subject Defined | Capacity Term | Content Domains ² | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|--|------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|-----|------|------|-----|
| | | Ind. | Ins. | Env. | Def. | Car. | App. | Qua | Sus. | Pro. | Cor |
| Health Research Capacity | Building [139] | х | х | | | | Х | | х | | |
| Health Research Capacity | Building [97] | x | x | | | | | х | | | |
| Research Capacity | Building [132] | | | | | х | х | | | | |
| Research Capacity | Building [91, 96] | x | х | | | х | х | х | | | |
| Research Capacity | Building [130] | x | х | х | | | | | | х | х |
| Research Capacity | Building [46] | x | х | х | х | х | х | х | | | |
| Research Capacity | Building [166] | x | | | | х | | х | | | |
| Capacity | Building [25] | x | х | х | | | | х | | х | |
| Capacity | Building [133] | | х | х | | | Х | | | х | |
| Capacity | Building [150] | | х | х | | | | | х | | |
| Progress | Building [142], Development [143] | | | | | х | х | | | | |
| Health Research Capacity | Building [30], Strengthening [70] | X | х | х | | Х | Х | | Х | | |
| Health Research Capacity | Building [166], Strengthening [74, 126] | | x | | х | х | | | х | | |
| Research Capacity | Building [164], Strengthening [29, 123, 159] | X | x | X | Х | Х | Х | | | Х | х |
| Health Research Capacity | Strengthening [123] | | | X | | | | х | | | |
| Health Research Capacity | Strengthening [48] | | | | | х | Х | | | | |
| Research Capacity | Strengthening [16, 72] | x | х | | | Х | | х | | Х | |
| Research Capacity | Strengthening [165] | x | х | | | х | | х | | | |
| Research Capacity | Strengthening [79] | x | х | х | | | | | | | |
| Capacity | Strengthening [66] | x | х | х | | | | | | х | |
| Capacity | Strengthening [65] | x | х | х | | | | X | | х | |
| Capacity | Strengthening [47] | x | | | | х | | | х | | |
| Research Capacity | Development [4], Strengthening [31, 74] | x | х | х | х | х | X | х | х | х | |
| Health Research Capacity | Development [45] | | х | | | | | х | | х | |
| Organisational Capacity | Development [27] | | Х | | | | | | х | | |
| Progress | Building [142], Development [143] | | | | | х | х | | | | |

^{1.} Numbered citations pertain to the reference list in Supplementary Table 1. 2. The content of each definition was independently coded according to the following criteria: explicit reference to individual (ind.), institutional (Ins.) or environmental (Env.) level capacity strengthening; explicit reference to strengthening capacity in terms of defining research questions or identifying research priorities (Def.), conducting research or applying research methods (Car.) or communicating and applying research outcomes

(App.); explicit reference to facilitating an improvement in research abilities/quality (Qua.) sustainability (Sus.), reference to HRCS as a process (Pro.) and/or HRCS as a continuous activity (Con.).

