

The
Partnership
for
Economic
Inclusion

Annual Report

2021



Partners



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Foreword

2021 was a pivotal year for the Partnership for Economic Inclusion (PEI), establishing PEI’s efforts to support the scale up of government-led economic inclusion, in partnership with diverse stakeholders, funding partners and World Bank Group (WBG) operations.

The ongoing fallout from the COVID-19 pandemic has been a game changer for economic inclusion. For the first time in two decades, extreme poverty is on the rise, with the latest predictions that up to 160 million people will be pushed into poverty in 2021. The pandemic has the biggest effects on the poor and vulnerable, and early evidence suggests disproportionate gender impacts. Economic inclusion programs face the dual challenge of adapting delivery norms during a pandemic and ensuring readiness to respond as part of the medium- and long-term recovery efforts.

As governments and development partners seek solutions to strengthen resilience and recovery, economic inclusion programs are on the rise. Over 60 countries are now leveraging WBG financing for social

protection in their scale up efforts for economic inclusion – recognizing the growing prominence of “cash plus” interventions in social protection support. The global learning and experimentation under way in a variety of contexts and across many partner organizations are a fertile landscape for learning and adaptation.

Against this backdrop, this report summarizes PEI’s progress toward its three result areas: (1) the adaptation of scaled government-led economic inclusion programs; (2) the promotion of evidence-based learning across government and partner organizations; and (3) the strengthening of partnerships and alliances across PEI to support the ongoing expansion of economic inclusion programming.

Overall, PEI’s results have been strong. At the country level, governments are making significant strides toward scaling up economic inclusion approaches, relying on financial, technical, knowledge, and partnership support facilitated by PEI. Although COVID-19 has presented several challenges, it has also revealed an opportunity. Several governments are now more keenly aware of the potential of economic inclusion programming as part of a longer-term policy response in terms of supporting informal workers, promoting sustainable livelihoods, and increasing the productivity of informal operators.

The COVID-19 pandemic has also brought into sharper focus the need for stronger knowledge creation, learning, and innovation around economic inclusion approaches—a central focus of PEI’s mission in supporting the scale-up of economic inclusion programs globally. PEI has had a breakout year promoting innovation, learning, and knowledge, anchored by PEI’s *The State of Economic Inclusion*

Report 2021, its Global Learning Event, and numerous peer-to-peer knowledge dissemination and sharing activities.

Finally, critical to PEI's mandate and the way it operates is a partnering approach. PEI brings together diverse stakeholders to forge the kind of alliance building and collaborative collective effort needed to fulfill the ambitious mandate of scaling up economic inclusion of the world's poorest and most vulnerable populations. Here, too, PEI made significant strides, formalizing a technical partnership base and deeply engaging new funding partners and other organizations in all of its efforts.



Focus on the excitement of the idea that people who have been poor for generations, and who have really been treated by society as incapable of dealing with their own life problems . . . are actually completely able to do so. I think, to me, the human excitement of that is primary.

Abhijit Banerjee

Ford Foundation International Professor of Economics and MIT Co-recipient of 2019 Sveriges Riksbank Prize in Economic Sciences in Memory of Alfred Nobel

Looking forward, PEI now enters a second phase of work programming spanning the years 2021 to 2025. During this time, efforts to strengthen government-led operations will be intensified through continued investment in country programs. Several thematic priorities will drive this engagement, including the promotion of resilience and climate adaptation, women's economic empowerment, and the ongoing recovery from COVID-19. PEI will build

on the momentum to date by investing in an Innovation and Learning Hub to track real-time operational learning and longer-term evidence assessment. PEI thanks its many stakeholders for their support during PEI's first phase of programming, and looks forward to continued learning in the common mission to support the scale-up of cost-effective and sustainable economic inclusion programs for the poorest in the years to come.



Photo: Arne Hoel/The World Bank

Abbreviations

| | |
|----------------|--|
| BMZ | German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development |
| CfP | Call for Proposals |
| CoP | community of practice |
| EI | economic inclusion |
| FAO | Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations |
| GIZ | Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit |
| GLE | Global Learning Event 2021 |
| GRID | Green, Resilient, Inclusive Development |
| I&L | Innovation and Learning |
| IDA | International Development Association |
| ILO | International Labour Organization |
| MEL | monitoring, evaluation, and learning |
| MIS | management information system |
| NGO | nongovernmental organization |
| PEI | Partnership for Economic Inclusion |
| PKSF | Palli Karma Sahayak Foundation |
| RAISE | Recovery and Advancement of Informal Sector Employment |
| SEI | State of Economic Inclusion |
| SPJ | Social Protection and Jobs (World Bank Global Practice) |
| SSN | social safety network |
| SWL | Supporting Women's Livelihood |
| UN | United Nations |
| UNHCR | United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees |
| USAID | United States Agency for International Development |
| WBG | World Bank Group |
| WEE | women's economic empowerment |
| ZATP | Zambia Agribusiness and Trade Project |

Snapshot of Achievements

in Fiscal Year 2021

\$4.2 million in grants to 20 countries and counting

A portfolio of 20 grants supports operations in 19 countries spanning Africa, the Middle East and North Africa, East Asia and the Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean, and South Asia, and covering eight World Bank Global Practices

40,000+

readers of *The State of Economic Inclusion Report 2021*, policy influence in practice

A global flagship publication, 18,000+ abstract views, 17,000 downloads, five languages, four case studies, 20+ dissemination events, one video, numerous blog and media mentions

1 winning coalition

12 Technical Partners formally engaged and 50+ organizations engaged in PEI efforts spanning multilateral agencies, NGOs, research organizations, and communities of practice

3,750 unique users of PEI's Data Portal

3,750 visitors and consumers of data, accessing information from 219 programs and 75 countries

\$10 billion in World Bank IDA funding leveraged

PEI's country engagement efforts leverage the World Bank's broader operational funding in-country, totaling \$10 billion¹

50+ country-level engagements

Includes knowledge sharing, workshops, webinars, sharing insights from *SEI Report 2021*, and specific technical inputs to and with government counterparts, development partners, and other organizations

25,000+

members in our growing online community

2,000 newsletter subscribers, revamped social media presence with over 974 new online followers, 1,300 new website users, and 25,115 unique page views

1 Global Learning Event, shifting learning and knowledge in the face of COVID-19

21 associated content sessions, an aggregate of 2,015 views, almost 500 active participants representing 45 organizations and 40 government delegations

¹A PEI review concluded that of 18 billion in total approved World Bank Investment Project Finance lending, 57% or approximately 10 billion accounts for direct economic inclusion program financing.

A diversified and COVID-19-- responsive portfolio of grants

The Partnership for Economic Inclusion (PEI) expanded its portfolio of country grants from 10 to 20 through a second call for proposals focusing on expanding economic inclusion approaches in response to the fallout of the COVID-19 pandemic. Countries receiving first-round grants were Afghanistan, Bangladesh, the Arab Republic of Egypt, Iraq, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Panama, Uzbekistan, and Zambia. Countries receiving second-round grants were Angola, Benin, Cameroon, Djibouti, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Fiji, Ghana, Indonesia, Madagascar, and Uganda.

Significant advances in knowledge generation and exchange

PEI and its partners delivered a baseline-setting report, *The State of Economic Inclusion Report 2021: The Potential to Scale* (hereafter *SEI Report 2021*), and held a flagship Global Learning Event 2021 (GLE), thereby providing an opportunity for deep engagement by policy makers, academics, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), and technical experts.

Increased awareness and uptake of economic inclusion as a tool for policy and programmatic responses to the COVID-19 pandemic

PEI has successfully brought to light that, paired with the expansion of safety nets and improvements in delivery services, economic inclusion responses can play a role in medium- and longer-term recovery strategies and policy. World Bank operations have increasingly acknowledged economic inclusion approaches as a necessary response to the COVID-19 crisis.

Critical guidance to more than 40 countries globally

Through its grant portfolio, as well as through consultations with government ministries and World Bank teams, PEI provided operational guidance, good practice, impact evidence analyses, and a pulse on key trends, constraints, and opportunities for countries considering various approaches to economic inclusion. PEI country engagement efforts advance diagnostics and evidence generation and support the testing of cash plus economic inclusion models. Across PEI's country engagement efforts, several key priorities are emerging, including women's economic empowerment (WEE), urban adaptations, and shifts toward a green economy as a climate change response and mitigation approach.

Open access to critical data on program design and costing

Identifying a critical gap in information on program cost dimensions, PEI compiled and analyzed vital global evidence on the impacts and costs of economic inclusion programs aimed at transforming the economic lives of households and communities living in extreme poverty. By enhancing its Data Portal, a real-time, searchable, open-access platform, PEI was able to facilitate access to data fact sheets on programs and analytics on economic inclusion programs worldwide.

Forged a stronger partnership representing deeper and broader expertise

PEI welcomed Irish Aid as a new funding partner and expanded its Technical Partner base, bringing on representatives from UN and multilateral organizations, research partners, and large-scale NGOs working at the forefront of economic inclusion interventions. PEI also expanded its interaction with a broader ecosystem of stakeholders and organizations, thereby furthering the reach of PEI's knowledge and learning efforts and bringing additional diverse technical expertise and perspectives to its work.

Result 1



Governments build their capacity to deliver economic inclusion programs at scale

Nineteen countries are being supported through grant funding, and more than 40 countries are being supported through multiple avenues, including real-time technical support, country-level dissemination of insights from the SEI Report 2021, peer-to-peer learning sessions, webinars, and clinics.

PEI's 20 grants now leverage approximately \$4.03 billion¹ in International Development Association (IDA) financing, of which \$1.7 billion contributes directly to economic inclusion components.

¹ Figure refers to total IDA financing for associated operations in the 19 countries receiving PEI grant support.

Achievements in Country Engagement

During fiscal 2021, PEI provided critical guidance and expertise to more than 40 countries. In doing so, it became a leading platform supporting national governments in their efforts to scale economic inclusion programs.

PEI supports government economic inclusion programming by engaging directly with World Bank operations that contribute to government efforts to adopt sustainable policies targeting the poor and vulnerable. Through a combination of grant funding and technical assistance, PEI's country-level activities have helped governments make significant progress in embedding economic inclusion approaches within large social protection, livelihood, agricultural, and financial inclusion programs.

PEI's inaugural round of country grants are firmly on track, providing sound operational and technical insights into scaling up government-led efforts. Each of the 10 grantees (Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Egypt, Iraq, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Panama, Uzbekistan, and Zambia) were competitively awarded \$180,000 to support government economic inclusion programs with design and implementation (see appendix A.1 for a summary of the progress made under these

country grants). The grantees span a diverse set of realities and work themes. Gender empowerment outcomes and links to market feature heavily across the winning grantees. In Zambia, for example, PEI resources are supporting women seeking to develop links to markets, thereby scaling up their microenterprise capacities. Public and private sector stakeholders are providing training and coaching support. Across the inaugural round of grantees, three areas of on-ground activity supported by the PEI grant awards are emerging (see table 1):

1. Scaling new cash plus economic inclusion models
2. Producing diagnostics to assess the conditions for introducing economic inclusion approaches
3. Establishing evidence to support the scale-up of programs

Although the onset of COVID-19 resulted in delays of several grant activities, PEI maintained active

“**Now we have a community that we know where to look to for assistance, guidance, and help in case we need it in the process of scaling up our own economic inclusion programs.**

Benish Fathima Sahi

CEO, Punjab Social Protection Authority (PSPA), Pakistan

Table 1 | Emerging areas of on-ground activity supported by PEI grant awards

| Testing new methods | Supporting diagnostics | Establishing evidence |
|---|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bangladesh: Informed design of IDA-financed Recovery and Advancement of Informal Sector Employment (RAISE) program to support low-income informal sector microentrepreneurs as part of the COVID-19 response Egypt: Rollout of behavioral change training for FORSA beneficiaries. Panama: Culturally tailoring productive inclusion interventions for indigenous populations through collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the use of farmer field schools. Zambia: Linking beneficiaries to markets to scale up their microenterprise capacity and ability to sell to producer alliances. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Afghanistan: Village leader survey to collect information on COVID-19 response and violence at the village level. Egypt: Rapid market assessment to inform selection of districts and villages for program design of dual wage and self-employment components. Madagascar: Panel survey monitoring of COVID-19 and drought impacts on livelihoods to support design of an appropriate emergency response. Zambia: Stocktaking of best practices for linking micro and smallholder farmers to markets. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Afghanistan: Using phone surveys to assess the long-term impacts of graduation programs. Egypt: Baseline evaluation of FORSA economic inclusion pilot program. Madagascar: Geographic information system (GIS) mapping of basic infrastructure, livelihoods analysis, and reviews of graduation models and existing livelihoods programming. Panama: Impact evaluation design of productive inclusion activities in indigenous territories. Uzbekistan: Design and implementation of a phone-based household survey targeted to potential and existing entrepreneurs. |

engagement, monitoring program implementation and ensuring continual technical support. To offset delays due to in-country movement restrictions and other pandemic mitigation measures, PEI provided grantees with a critical six-month extension based on requests and consultations.

Overall, despite COVID-19 disruptions, country teams have maintained technically sound contributions to government programs, even adapting some of the grant-funded activities to support country responses to the crisis. For example, in Malawi the World Bank team was able to leverage

PEI’s grant funding and technical assistance to inform the urgent design of an economic inclusion component within the government’s COVID-19 emergency response (see the boxes PEI in Practice 1 and 2 for insights from Bangladesh and Panama).

At the end of fiscal 2021, PEI launched a second round of country grants aimed at mainstreaming economic inclusion schemes to support COVID-19 recovery. In the wake of pandemic, interest in launching economic inclusion programming gained momentum, with

an increasing number of government clients and operational teams actively seeking support in this area. PEI's second call for proposals (CfP) generated strong interest across World Bank units and regions, with a competitive application cycle of 46 proposals across 36

countries. Ten grantees were selected, each receiving up to \$250,000 for two years. Selected country programs for the second cohort are Angola, Benin, Cameroon, Djibouti, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Fiji, Ghana, Indonesia, Madagascar, and Uganda.

PEI In Action 1 | Bangladesh

COVID-19 as an entry point to escalate government-led economic inclusion programming

In Bangladesh, the pandemic provided the impetus to push forward the Recovery and Advancement of Informal Sector Employment (RAISE) project, a World Bank-supported economic inclusion operation that enhances earning opportunities for low-income urban youth and returning migrants. PEI support was critical in facilitating design and implementation of the program.

Prior to the pandemic, the government of Bangladesh displayed interest in designing an economic inclusion program for the poor. As the pandemic set in, the government leveraged World Bank and PEI support to prepare RAISE, which focuses mainly on increasing access to microfinance for youth in the informal sector, paired with training activities, including for returning migrants. The RAISE project is implemented through the Palli Karma Sahayak Foundation (PKSF), the primary microfinance and rural development agency under the remit of the Ministry of Finance. PEI support contributed to bridging the gap among academia, development partners, and the government around program design.

Relying on resources from the PEI grant, the team supported PKSF in adding services to its microfinance core program, drawing on examples from Togo and Kenya, where coaching and training modules have been incorporated into microfinance with positive outcomes. Capacity building for key government officials at the Wage and Welfare Board (the government counterpart for the operation) was also undertaken through just-in-time technical assistance. The RAISE project was approved by the government of Bangladesh in May 2021 and is expected to reach 375,000 beneficiaries.

PEI In Action 2 | Panama

Customizing interventions to cultural contexts

The importance of program customization emerged as a central theme in *The State of Economic Inclusion Report 2021*, and this insight is mirrored in PEI-supported country operations. A good example of cultural customization to population needs is Panama, where PEI contributed to the design phase of the Cohesion Social Economic Inclusion program, targeting indigenous populations through knowledge exchanges, initial diagnoses, and support of data collection for further scale-up.

In Panama, indigenous communities, who are among the poorest members of society, face many barriers to development. Because agriculture is at the heart of these economies, improving productivity in the agriculture sector, especially that of small and family farmers, is one of the fastest ways to reduce poverty and hunger. PEI supported activities by Cohesion Social, a program aimed at increasing the productive capacities of indigenous populations and generating sustainable incomes. The program provides a combination of training, technical assistance, and asset transfer over the course of two years, implemented through a partnership with FAO. During the first year, training is conducted using FAO's farmers field school technique, a combination of learning-by-doing and participatory co-creation.

PEI's technical assistance for this intervention, anchored in and run by the Ministry of Social Development, includes an updated version of the impact evaluation design and the establishment of a management information system (MIS) to capture the most relevant information for program roll-out (beneficiaries, registry, etc.). The initial success of the program is attributed to the early cultural adaptations in the process of consultation and inclusion of traditional techniques and customs as part of new farming methods. The government and the World Bank team took a highly consultative approach in validating beneficiary selection, program delivery, and even specific logistical aspects around access to the land where program activities would take place and COVID-19 protocols. All these activities were supported through engagement with PEI and have contributed to the scaling up of the program from 200 to 3,000 beneficiaries.

Several priorities emerged across winning grantees, namely, women's economic empowerment (WEE), urban adaptations, and shifting towards a green economy:

- In collaboration with the Gender unit of the World Bank, PEI's grant selection process emphasized innovations to promote women's economic empowerment. All 10 grantees chosen incorporate gender innovations in

various ways. In Uganda, for example, a grant component will finance systematic diagnostics of economic inclusion models to determine their impact on women's access to financial services, family resources, and participation in income-generating activities or wealth creation.

- More than half of the grantees are responding to urban challenges. Economic inclusion

programs are playing an increasingly important role in meeting the urban jobs challenge, facilitating a COVID-19 recovery, and building inclusive cities. In Angola, for example, grant activities will support a large-scale government cash transfer program in introducing economic inclusion interventions that empower poor young women in urban and periurban areas.

- The transition to a green economy is an emerging priority across several grantees and PEI more broadly. Through safety nets plus and livelihood and job interventions, economic inclusion programs can capitalize on a green recovery to boost economic activity, generate income, create jobs, and reduce inequalities. In Fiji, for example, grant activities will explore linkages

between economic inclusion interventions and green jobs.

As PEI works to engage with new government partners, it relies on capacity and expertise from within and outside of the World Bank Group (see figure 1, which follows the story of Egypt, one of PEI’s first grant award recipients).

In addition to direct country grants, PEI handled real-

time requests for support on program design and implementation from over 20 country governments² as well as World Bank staff³ and development partners.⁴ The PEI team developed several work streams to achieve this, most notably through peer review and upstream engagement of World Bank–financed projects under preparation. PEI handled over 20 requests for review and technical support throughout the year.



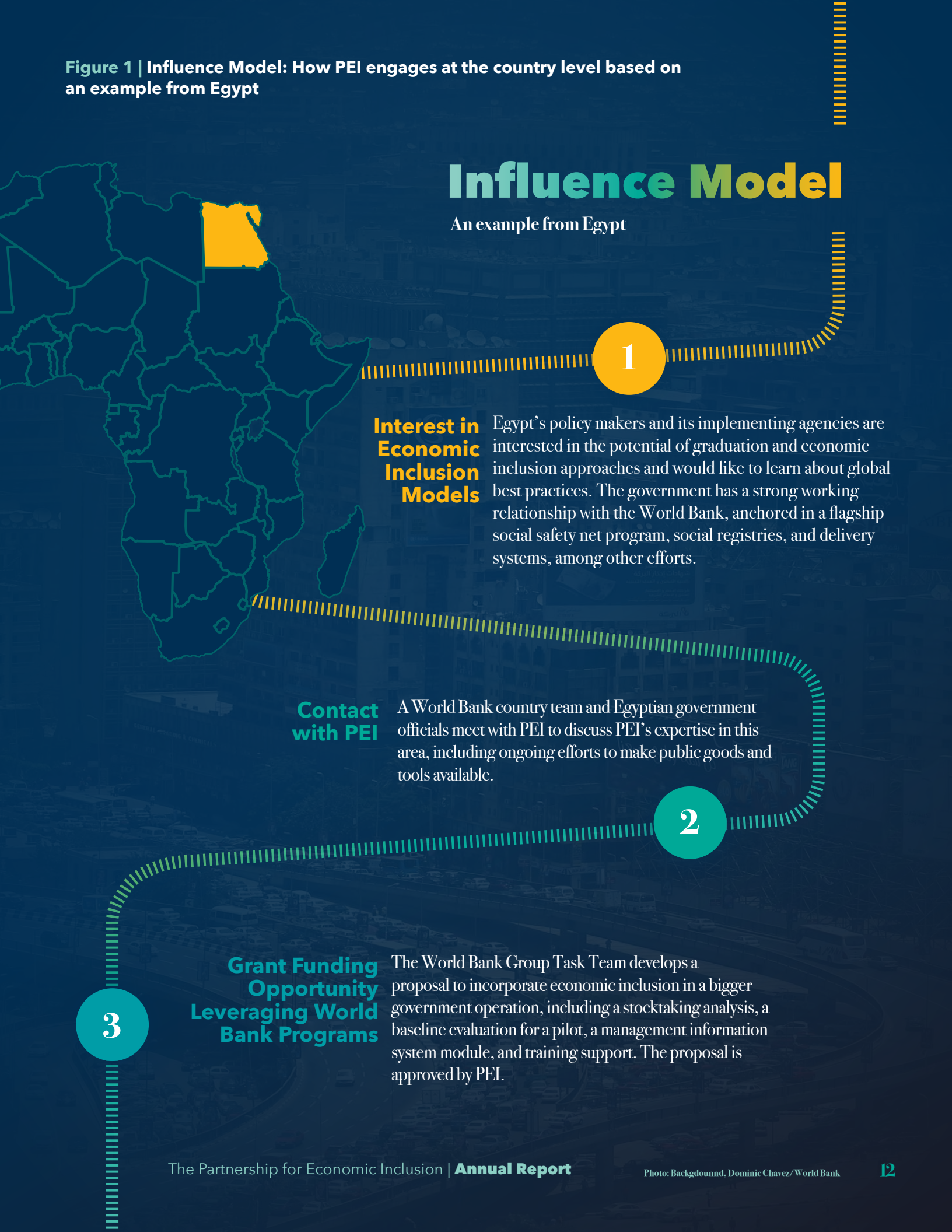
Before I received the financial support, I grew vegetables and sold them in my community, but the profit was not enough to sustain the family. The children were always sent back home because of failure to pay tuition fees. . . Afterwards, the business was so lucrative that I was able to construct a house and a small grocery store and stock it. However, the greatest moment since I joined this program came when I connected my house to the national electricity grid.

Theresa Kampamba
Kayambi Village, Mungwi District, Zambia

Theresa is a beneficiary of Zambia’s GEWEL program, which is a PEI country grantee. Here Theresa describes her situation before and after receiving the Supporting Women’s Livelihood (SWL) grant and other inputs, which she used to expand her vegetable garden, resulting in a large harvest of tomatoes and onions that she sold through cross-border trade.

²The countries are Angola, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cameroon, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Japan, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Rwanda, Sri Lanka, Turkey, Uganda, and Uzbekistan. ³World Bank staff include the Latin America and the Caribbean team, the Africa Social Protection team, the Agriculture Global Practice, and the World Bank office in Japan. ⁴Partners include the US Agency for International Development (USAID), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), and FAO.

Figure 1 | Influence Model: How PEI engages at the country level based on an example from Egypt



Influence Model

An example from Egypt

1

Interest in Economic Inclusion Models

Egypt’s policy makers and its implementing agencies are interested in the potential of graduation and economic inclusion approaches and would like to learn about global best practices. The government has a strong working relationship with the World Bank, anchored in a flagship social safety net program, social registries, and delivery systems, among other efforts.

Contact with PEI

A World Bank country team and Egyptian government officials meet with PEI to discuss PEI’s expertise in this area, including ongoing efforts to make public goods and tools available.

2

Grant Funding Opportunity Leveraging World Bank Programs

The World Bank Group Task Team develops a proposal to incorporate economic inclusion in a bigger government operation, including a stocktaking analysis, a baseline evaluation for a pilot, a management information system module, and training support. The proposal is approved by PEI.

3

4

Ongoing Technical Assistance from PEI

The PEI team works with the task team, who receives help desk support, technical assistance, and funding to support the menu of activities.



5

Fostering synergies across partners

PEI's engagement helps to promote dialogue and coordination with several development partners, including government advisers and ministers and nongovernmental service providers on the ground.

6

Curated knowledge-sharing with key policy makers

Task team communicates guidance and learning on economic inclusion programming to Egyptian policy makers and opens a dialogue. Policy makers gain direct access to the knowledge and data disseminated by PEI on economic inclusion programs. They utilize the PEI Data Portal and participate in global learning events and clinics, including PEI's clinic on developing economic inclusion programs in urban contexts.

7

A Feedback Loop of Learning and Sharing Insights

Egyptian policy makers share their own learning with the global community through PEI's Global Learning Event as well as through other thematic clinics organized by PEI.



In addition, it customized and disseminated learning from flagship knowledge tasks to ensure relevance to government counterparts and operational task teams. Findings from the SEI Report 2021 were customized to 20 country contents, and three country innovation clinics were supported to ensure deep information sharing,

often across government and technical partners. Through these avenues, PEI was able to engage in policy dialogues with government ministries on the importance of economic inclusion as a tool for policy and programmatic responses to the COVID-19 pandemic. For example, consultations took place with government teams

in Peru on the introduction of a productive inclusion scheme for Peru's national social protection policy; in Brazil on the scale-up of a nascent economic inclusion intervention in urban areas; and in Costa Rica on program options to boost the pandemic-impacted fishery sector.

“PEI’s SEI presentation bridged important knowledge gaps around the most important (and feasible) elements that can be included in the economic inclusion strategy for the project. We look forward to keeping PEI apprised on how the project develops and incorporating PEI’s feedback.”

Luz Stella Rodriguez
Social Protection specialist, World Bank, Costa Rica

Result 2



Governments and partners develop relevant good practices on design and implementation and incorporate them into their economic inclusion programs

A seminal and baseline-setting report establishing the state of economic inclusion was published in 2021, and a global learning event, an opportunity for deep engagement among policy makers, academics, NGOs, and technical experts was held. Meanwhile, key investments were made in open-access knowledge and data, amplified by careful knowledge capture and dissemination.

Achievements in Knowledge, Innovation, and Learning

Fiscal 2021 was a breakout year for PEI, with significant advances made toward its goal of becoming a global center of excellence for economic inclusion programs.

The ongoing fallout from the The year was marked by three major initiatives: (1) publishing and disseminating a report documenting the current state of practice in economic inclusion, with

innovations, with an emphasis on moving to scale; and (3) launching and then expanding the PEI Data Portal, thereby signaling the value of data for effective program design and implementation.

Report 2021: The Potential to Scale established a baseline for the economic inclusion community. It offered common terminology and a framework for understanding economic inclusion programs, featuring a review of the evidence base, groundbreaking work on costing, and exploration of the potential for scale. In a Social Protection and Jobs policy research working paper, PEI analyzed 107 quantitative and qualitative impact evaluations from 80 economic inclusion programs and presented an analysis of costing data from 34 programs. Identifying a critical gap in information on program cost dimensions, PEI compiled and analyzed vital global evidence on the impact and costs of economic inclusion programs aiming to transform the economic lives of households and communities living in extreme poverty (see the box PEI in Practice 3 for an example from Zambia).



These programs have already demonstrated they can empower households to extricate themselves out of poverty but, in the end, the benefits need to be assessed relative to the “sticker price.” PEI’s quick costing tool helps us systematize cost data collection and benchmark costs between programs. Together with strategies to evaluate the impact of these programs over time, measuring and experimenting with cost-benefit optimization options will help us make significant advances in bringing scalable and sustainable solutions to poverty reduction programs around the world.

Luz Stella Rodriguez

Social Protection specialist, World Bank, Costa Rica

critical context, data, and analyses; (2) convening some 500 policy makers, practitioners, researchers, donors, and other stakeholders at Global Learning Event 2021 to share data, good practices, and emerging

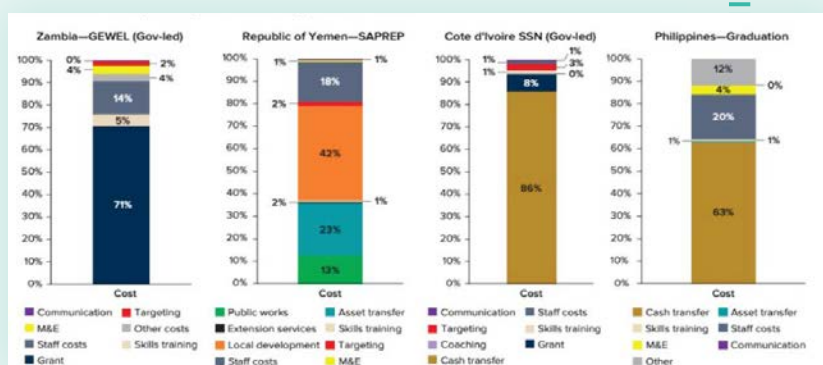
PEI advanced the global knowledge agenda around economic inclusion approaches through investments in critical gaps in knowledge and good practices. *The State of Economic Inclusion*

The importance of evidence and knowledge in moving to scale

PEI financial and technical support played a critical role in applying analytical work to an operational setting in Zambia. The government and World Bank team undertook a review of best practices for linking micro and smallholder farmers to markets. Based on this analysis, operational guidelines were developed to establishing value chain linkages to expand the livelihood component of two Bank operations, Supporting Women’s Livelihood (SWL) and Zambia Agribusiness and Trade Project (ZATP).

The operational guidelines will be validated through a “co-creation forum,” seeking advice and direct inputs on basic design features from beneficiaries of both the SWL and ZATP. This feedback will also support finalization of a plan to scale up microenterprise capacities to be absorbed by the projects supported by the PEI grant.

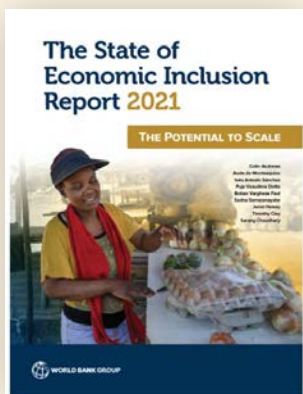
In addition, PEI developed one of the first multicountry cost disaggregation exercises for government- and nongovernment-led economic inclusion programs globally. This costing analysis is a critical step to understanding cost optimization and cost-effectiveness in economic inclusion programs. The resulting data are available through the PEI Data Portal, a sample of which is shown at right.



For Zambia, the cost disaggregation confirmed that the majority of program cost was reaching beneficiaries in the form of cash transfers and was not absorbed by administrative costs. In terms of adequacy calculations, Zambia’s GEWEL program also ranked highest of all the economic inclusion programs analyzed, at a 339 percent adequacy level (measured as the share of average household consumption per capita per year of the bottom 20 percent), thereby greatly increasing the likelihood that the program could achieve its desired impact of providing further productive opportunities for social safety network (SSN) beneficiaries. The costing analysis provided government counterparts with a unique information base and set of comparators to assess cost-effectiveness and to approach discussions around cost optimization.

Upcoming results from the impact evaluation of the GEWEL program reveals that cash grants have a significant impact on the welfare of program beneficiaries. The research team will use the costing analysis conducted by PEI to perform a cost-benefit analysis of the program to estimate return on investment. Furthermore, the PEI grant along with the costing analysis have induced the Zambian government team to establish links with other social protection programs and further identify cost-optimized packages of economic inclusion interventions suited to different contexts and population groups. This analysis will inform the next round of financing for the program in the near future.

Innovation and Learning Spotlight



The State of Economic Inclusion Report 2021

219 programs in 75 countries, four case studies, an overview in five languages, and 35,000 downloads and abstract views.

Highlights

- First comprehensive baseline demonstrating the breadth of economic inclusion programs worldwide
- Identifies emerging operational learning and knowledge gaps in a fast-moving global context
- Articulates a clear set of definitions, typology of approaches, and framework for action and moving to scale
- Highlights the interconnected debates on program impacts and costs
- Captures the potential impact of COVID-19 on global poverty statistics and delivery of programs and suggest avenues to mitigating the challenge

PEI's flagship publication, *The State of Economic Inclusion Report 2021: The Potential to Scale*, establishes a baseline for the economic inclusion community by reviewing the global evidence base, releasing its groundbreaking work on costing, exploring the potential for scale. In doing so, the report sheds light on one of the most intractable challenges faced by policy makers and practitioners: transforming the economic lives of the world's poorest and most vulnerable people.

PEI completed a systematic review of country operations and global economic inclusion programs across a range of sectors to inform this landmark publication. Based on an analysis of 219 programs in over 75 countries, more than half run by governments, the report reviews the evolving landscape of governmental and nongovernmental programs and explores the potential for scale. The report offers a common language for the sector, definitional clarity, and a typology of approaches and a framework for action. The SEI report was developed in close partnership with a broad range of stakeholders in the PEI ecosystem, from NGO implementers to research agencies and UN agencies, to reflect diverse and rich perspectives from the field.

Launched in January 2021, the report was accompanied by an overview translated into Arabic, French, Russian, and Spanish together with four case studies. The report's release was marked by a launch event, a video, case studies, blog posts, and more. Some 35,000 downloads and abstract views of the report have been registered in the eight months since publication, and more than 20 World Bank operations, donors, and partners have requested a tailored review of the report contents. This report is the first in a biennial publication series to track economic inclusion programs, innovations, and emerging themes as programs move to scale, with the next report in the series expected in 2023.

How Economic Inclusion Programs Scale

Four case studies animate challenges and successes

Four case studies in the report demonstrate how economic inclusion programs can be scaled by building on existing programs, responding to the local context, and adapting to the local political economy. The case studies shed light on emerging lessons in the design and implementation of economic inclusion programs in a variety of contexts and geographies, from large-scale implementer BRAC in Bangladesh to Haku Wiñay's gradual scale-up in Peru. A regional case study of several countries in the Sahel explores scaling up economic inclusion through diverse agencies in the region, and in India JEEViKA offers an innovative way to extend economic inclusion programming linked to financial inclusion and livelihoods programming. The case studies have been downloaded more than 4,000 times.



Community meeting, Aurangabad, India.
Photo: Simone D. McCourtie / World Bank



PEI worked to ensure better access to critical data on program design, costing, and other parameters through developing and enhancing its open-access PEI Data Portal. Users can access data fact sheets on programs, search by country or region, and run analytics on economic inclusion programs worldwide. Visitors to the portal are encouraged to submit data for consideration. Since its launch in September 2020, the portal has been accessed 3,750 times. PEI has invited over 250 programs to submit data using a refined survey tool, and it plans to update the Data Portal in fiscal 2022.

In addition to addressing critical knowledge gaps, PEI shaped the way knowledge is accessed and shared, thereby advancing adaptive learning among global stakeholders. PEI focused heavily on offering global

stakeholders dynamic ways to learn and share knowledge. For example, through initiatives such as its Urban Clinic, PEI brought seasoned policy makers, researchers, and experts together in a closed setting to promote candid exchanges and peer learning (see the box PEI in Practice 4 for more details). PEI's Global Learning Event convened some 500 participants from 45 organizations and 40 governments in an online event to establish a global community and highlight the latest advances in scaling economic inclusion programming for the poorest and most vulnerable people. This virtual event was simultaneously translated into French, Arabic, Spanish, and Russian. Policy makers discussed their experiences and engaged with academics, NGO implementers, and research organizations about their work in moderated panel sessions. Attendees were

provided additional opportunities to meet and discuss topics in daily "virtual hangout" sessions.

PEI also invested in outreach to partners and government counterparts to broaden the reach of its knowledge and innovation efforts. It engaged technical partners and government counterparts in interpersonal dialogue and dissemination of knowledge and learning through numerous country innovation clinics and peer-to-peer exchanges, and more than 20 customized presentations delivered to regional and national governments, anchored around the content of the SEI Report 2021. PEI also invested in online channels, such as PEI's website, Twitter, and its Youtube presence, effectively broadening the base of consumers for PEI's knowledge and dissemination efforts to more than 25,000 users in a growing online community.

Finally, in an ongoing effort to strengthen its measurement and reporting mechanisms, PEI undertook a consultative process to refine its monitoring, evaluation, and learning (MEL) plan. This initiative is geared at improving PEI's internal learning processes, harnessing the relevant monitoring and performance data to contribute to clear and actionable reporting on PEI's efforts (see box 1 for more information on this initiative).

“ I have learned so much over the past few days about government programs scaling economic inclusion, like the GEWEL program in Zambia and the Nigerian and Ethiopian governments. And as we continue our work with the Kenyan government, we will incorporate and build upon these learnings.

Dianne Calvi
President and CEO, Village Enterprise

PEI In Action 4

Candid peer-to-peer learning—urban economic inclusion

PEI facilitated an online innovation and learning clinic to explore the potential of economic inclusion approaches in urban areas at scale. The Urban Clinic focused on the opportunities and operational challenges faced by four countries—Bangladesh, Egypt, Ethiopia, and Indonesia—that are at different stages of designing (Bangladesh and Indonesia), piloting (Egypt), or scaling up (Ethiopia) economic inclusion programming with technical and financial support from the World Bank.

A noteworthy example of a collaborative partner endeavor, the Urban Clinic featured the close engagement of key partners such as Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH, as well as BRAC and Trickle Up, who are implementing and researching economic inclusion approaches in urban contexts. The event brought together government officials, World Bank task teams, and a panel of experts and partners to share knowledge and insights in a closed setting to facilitate candid exchanges and substantive peer-to-peer learning. Experts presented experiences from a joint BRAC–government graduation pilot in the Philippines; multicountry government-led economic inclusion programs in the Sahel supported by the World Bank, Trickle Up, and Innovations for Poverty Action (IPA); and a government-led employment support project supported by the World Bank in Azerbaijan.



We take many lessons from this forum (GLE)-for instance, the importance of research and evidence and how this contributes to help implement policy and unleash government budgets for economic inclusion.

Desmond Duametu

Productive Inclusion specialist, Productive Safety Net Project, Ghana

To ensure that the clinic was highly relevant and practical to participating country governments, the content covered specific design and operational challenges around (1) beneficiaries' training and coaching; (2) institutional arrangements; and (3) monitoring, learning, and evaluation. Because of the popularity of the clinic and interest in the topic, PEI continued to focus on this thematic area during the Global Learning Event.

Responding to the clear global demand for best practices and insights on how to adapt economic inclusion programming to urban contexts, PEI will further synthesize and disseminate learnings from the Urban Clinic. PEI is currently working on two global urban notes, together covering the rationale and impetus for the emergence of economic inclusion programs in a changing urban landscape, a review of urban related evidence on impacts and costs, and guidance on the critical question of how to operationalize these programs in urban areas.

Box 1 | A new phase in PEI's monitoring, learning, and evaluation efforts

PEI's Phase 2 sets out an ambitious work plan shaped in response to emerging needs, evolving contexts, and thematic priorities identified by PEI in its foundational phase. As PEI moves into Phase 2 building on the experiences of the past fiscal year, it is the right time to take stock of PEI's own monitoring, evaluation, and learning efforts to ensure they remain appropriate and are aligned with the work plan in the years to come.

In the last quarter of fiscal 2021, the PEI team started a consultative process with stakeholders, funding and technical partners, and Advisory Council members to develop a monitoring and evaluation plan that would allow PEI to improve its internal learning processes and reporting. These efforts include enhancing PEI's results framework and sharpening PEI's underlying theory of change.

PEI anticipates these efforts will improve PEI's ability to harness the relevant monitoring and performance data and report to donors and partnership stakeholders on critical metrics, including which avenues of partnership, country engagement, and knowledge exchange are most effective and investment-worthy. In the countries where PEI works, it is seeking to understand more clearly the impact of its various country engagement efforts and answer critical questions such as what intensity of support (grants, technical support, etc.) is likely to precipitate changes in government policy and practice.



Atatti Ayawovi, 56, and Loumonvi Afi, 60, sell charcoal in the streets of Lomé, the capital of Togo. Photo: Stephan Gladieu / World Bank

Innovation and Learning Spotlight

Key Lessons

- COVID-19 is a game changer, requiring programs to make significant adaptations as operational challenges emerge.
- As programs move to scale, economic inclusion should be considered within a wider government context at both the policy and the program level.
- Economic inclusion programs could scale up through existing government programs, especially building on the Social Safety Net Plus agenda.
- Programs should reflect the dynamic realities of poverty and politics.
- Investing in women's economic empowerment is an imperative next step in economic inclusion commitments.
- Evidence is an enabler of political commitment and will.
- Partnership matters in making this agenda a success.

Global Learning Event 2021

For three days, some 500 participants from 45 organizations and 40 government delegations convened to share experiences in an event delivered in collaboration with stakeholders across the PEI Partnership.



PEI welcomed close to 500 participants to the inaugural Global Learning Event in response to growing demand for knowledge on economic inclusion programs. The 3-day event held in April 2021, featured over 70 speakers, from policymakers to practitioners, describing the challenges of transforming the economic lives of the extreme poor and identifying effective strategies to operationalize economic inclusion across national policy, strategy, and programming.

Government counterparts who attended the GLE were widely dispersed. Building on the evidence and learning in *The State of Economic Inclusion Report 2021*, the event explored critical design decisions from program start-up to scale. Diverse economic inclusion contexts, from urban programs to those in fragile contexts, were described, and participants learned the latest evidence on costs and innovating programs, on shifting mindset and behavior, and on leveraging technology.



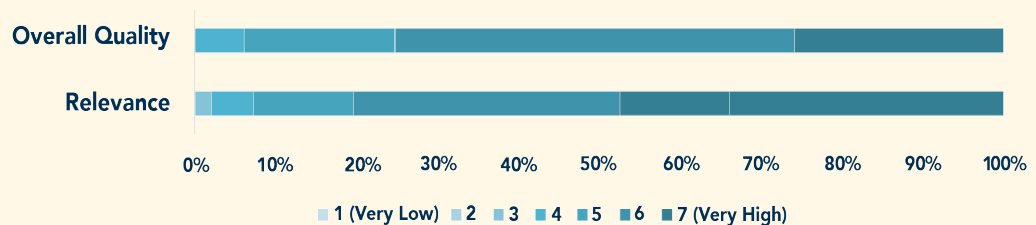
Each session featured activities and interactive tools to maximize engagement and interaction, including various session formats, audience polling, chat forums, and hangout sessions. Simultaneous interpretation for the full event was provided in French, Spanish, and Arabic.



I think this event would not have come at a more opportune time for PSPA, as at this moment...we are rolling out our own EI component of a WBC funded support program project (Punjab Human Capital Investment Project) – the largest of its own kind. We are going to pilot this, but it will definitely be scaled up. This learning that we take from this event will definitely be very helpful for us in doing that scale up.

Benish Fatimah Sahi
CEO, Punjab Social Protection Authority, Pakistan

Reactions to the GLE were very positive, with 94 percent of respondents rating the quality of the overall event as 5 or higher (on a scale of 7). When asked what worked best in the GLE, the respondents appreciated the incorporation of real projects from various countries, the diversity of organizations represented, and the presentations from a wide array of speakers. Ninety-three percent of respondents rated the relevance of the materials presented for the event as 5 or higher.



Result 3



Greater strategic collaboration in support of national programs by partners, stakeholders, and World Bank Group

Twelve technical partners are formally engaged within a broader network of the more than 50 organizations and practitioners involved in PEI's work and efforts; deep collaborative exchanges were catalyzed across the partnership; an Advisory Council has been formalized; and new donor partners have joined PEI and are considering investments in its work.

Achievements in Partnership and Alliance Building

In fiscal 2021, PEI made strides in forging several strategic collaborations and partnerships. It successfully engaged its governance structure, including its Steering Committee comprised of donors, its Advisory Council, and its Technical Partners to co-create content and deliver on substantive parts of its work plan.

Several factors enabled a strong partnership platform, including a common mission and a partnership identity centered on the goal of mainstreaming economic inclusion. The partnership also benefits from an accommodating governance structure and a codifying Partnership Guide.

To maximize expertise, resources, and influence for economic inclusion, PEI formalized strategic collaboration with PEI Technical Partners on efforts aligned with these organizations' goals, as well as a common mission of mainstreaming economic inclusion. Over the past year, PEI pursued new partnerships with targeted organizations to expand and deepen the

technical expertise informing its work. The partnership now consists of 12 organizations, which are a complementary mix of expertise and organizational perspectives across constituencies, including governments; other public sector entities such as UN agencies, NGO implementers, service providers, and research and advocacy organizations.

PEI also engaged the expertise of a broader ecosystem of stakeholders in economic inclusion through a focus on common public goods (such as open-access data and costing tools); joint engagement on data and evidence generation; and thematic areas of mutual interest (such as women's economic empowerment and fragile and conflict-affected

contexts). As PEI authored the SEI Report 2021, Technical Partners and broader stakeholder organizations provided valuable inputs, helping to develop the key frameworks and concepts presented in the report and providing data from various on-ground programs to inform the analyses in the report. Partners collaborated on developing and delivering nearly every session of the Global Learning Event, in some sessions as moderators or panelists and in all sessions helping to shape the content covered.

Also during the year, PEI transitioned to a formal Advisory Council from an Interim Advisory Council while retaining several members who had advised PEI's inaugural phase. New members and complementary perspectives were added to the Advisory Council, and efforts are under way to expand the council in number and in the depth and breadth of expertise represented. Members of the Advisory Council as of

September 2021 were William Abrams (NGO Collaborative), Frank DiGiovanni (member at large), Nathanael Goldberg (Innovations for Policy Action), Marvi Memon (member at large), Carolina Trivelli (member at large), and Loli Arribas-Banos (World Bank Group).

PEI expanded its funding base by securing a partnership with Irish Aid in 2021. The administrative agreement now under preparation with

Irish Aid will support a three-year engagement with PEI. In addition, a PEI founding donor partner, German Development Cooperation (Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH, on behalf of the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), committed additional funds to the work of PEI. PEI continues its efforts to further expand its funding base in the coming years.

The emphasis on partnership is mirrored in PEI's operational support on the ground. All grant awards are vetted to ensure that partnership options at the country level can be optimized and supported. A focus on partnership recognizes the multidimensional nature of programming and the importance of drawing on a variety of skills (the box PEI in Practice 5 explores how this model applies to Egypt).

PEI In Action 5 | Egypt

Partnership in action and building synergies

In Egypt, PEI engagement contributed to the initial success of the FORSA economic inclusion program not only by providing grant support but also by building synergies and alignment across various actors. In an effort to promote productive inclusion, the Takaful and Karama cash transfer schemes, supported by the World Bank's Strengthening Social Safety Nets operation, have begun piloting FORSA ("opportunity" in Arabic) across eight Egyptian governorates.

Using the Takaful and Karama program database, FORSA has successfully targeted poor and vulnerable households, focusing on women and youth. PEI's direct contribution to this effort included a rapid market assessment that served as an input to the partnership strategy for the program and allowed the selection of districts and villages for FORSA. Likewise, the assessment was critical to establishing the dual wage and self-employment tracks through livelihood and training program opportunities for beneficiaries. PEI also contributed a business process review for the FORSA pilot, already finalized.

These activities were implemented in close coordination with several key partners in Egypt: the International Labour Organization (ILO) and USAID, government advisers and ministers, and nongovernmental service providers on the ground. Through PEI, the Bank team promoted knowledge exchanges with other government peers to identify and incorporate good practices around institutional coordination. Finally, the government and World Bank team will leverage PEI's support to carry out a baseline evaluation for the economic inclusion component, which should be concluded by January 2022.

Moving Forward

After two years of operation as a multi-donor trust fund at the World Bank Group, PEI is entering a second phase of programming to operationalize an agenda of mainstreaming economic inclusion in over 25 countries.

In support of these efforts, PEI will advance country engagement efforts and fast-track innovation and learning activities with real-time results and impacts.

As the fallout from COVID-19 continues to unfold, the need for economic inclusion programs is stronger than ever. For the first time in two decades, extreme poverty is on the rise, with the latest predictions that up to 160 million people will be pushed into poverty in 2021. As governments and development partners

urgently seek to reverse the trend and help the very poor, growing evidence suggests that coordinated economic inclusion interventions can provide a valuable pathway out of extreme poverty.

To address this demand—and building on the efforts of fiscal 2021—PEI will explore themes and key issues of operational relevance, including:

- Women’s economic empowerment. PEI’s second round of country grant awards and Phase 2

efforts focus on women’s economic empowerment. The COVID-19 pandemic has both highlighted and exacerbated gender-based inequalities, with women overrepresented in the sectors and occupations most affected, including education, retail, travel, leisure, hospitality, and domestic services. PEI will seek expertise across the partnership and within the WBG—including the Gender group and Gender Innovation Labs—to ensure that operational resources are aimed at optimizing women’s empowerment through economic inclusion programming.

- Green, Resilient, Inclusive Development (GRID). PEI aims to launch a third call for proposals round on what will be a core area of PEI’s Phase 2 efforts: supporting the climate change and resilience agenda. Economic inclusion programs are well positioned to support greener, more resilient, and more inclusive economies. These programs could

Partnerships are essential in a moment in time where, because of COVID, many more people are becoming poor. We need to guarantee that this larger number of people is included in the recovery. The Partnership for Economic Inclusion is about working together, reinforcing knowledge and its exchange, and giving a push to cash plus programs—programs that we have studied, and we know they work.

Mamta Murthi

Vice President for Human Development, World Bank

not only address pressing environmental concerns, but also help strengthen the resilience of and opportunities for poor and vulnerable households, including women and marginalized groups, by boosting economic activity, stimulating income generation, and creating jobs.

During fiscal 2022, PEI will also establish an Innovation and Learning Hub to advance systematic learning, evidence generation, and research on economic inclusion approaches. The hub will have a two-track design:

- Real-time learning from program implementation. PEI will support

governments and country teams to enhance program performance and promote real-time course adjustment in program implementation. It will seek to improve upstream program design with targeted guidance; support systematic learning from diagnostic studies for improved program design, delivery, and institutional arrangements; and support performance monitoring.

- Impact evidence and cost-effectiveness. This track will focus on government programs to support the curation, analysis, and creation of evidence on impact and cost-effectiveness to respond to critical knowledge gaps.

PEI will devote much of its efforts to knowledge exchange and peer-to-peer learning to promote a more active flow of information and dynamic avenues to learn. This emphasis is reflected in a diverse set of activities designed to increase tacit knowledge sharing, facilitate ongoing interaction within the partnership, document good practices from PEI grantees and Technical Partners, and encourage interactive and dynamic exchange (see table 2 for a list of related upcoming PEI initiatives). These efforts to optimize learning will also include a PEI-led initiative to take stock of and improve its own monitoring, learning and evaluation efforts (See box 1 for more details on this effort).

Table 2 | Upcoming PEI initiatives

| Title | Description | Target audience or stakeholders |
|-----------------------------------|--|---|
| Task team Learning Series | The series aims to foster an intimate learning environment among World Bank task teams across Global Practices to troubleshoot, share experiences, and raise questions on economic inclusion program design and implementation. | Target audience: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WBG task teams |
| Country Innovation Clinics | PEI will host workshops and webinars with governments, its Technical Partners, and academia to support the capacity building of national governments pursuing economic inclusion approaches on key issue areas and themes related to economic inclusion. | Target audience: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government clients • WBG task teams |

| Title | Description | Target audience or stakeholders |
|------------------------------------|---|---|
| Open House Webinars | To promote regular knowledge sharing and exchange, PEI will organize a monthly public webinar series to share multiple perspectives around economic inclusion programming and innovations at the country level and present diverse organizational perspectives. This series is intended to address a public audience and stakeholders interested in economic inclusion. | Target stakeholders: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government clients • WBG task teams • Research organizations • Donors |
| Innovation and Learning Hub | Through the hub, PEI is strengthening its innovation and learning functions to support the creation, curation, and application of evidence to help national governments, World Bank teams, and the broader community of practice to operationalize economic inclusion programming at scale. | Target stakeholders: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government clients • WBG task teams • Research organizations • Donors |
| Global Knowledge Repository | The repository will be a one-stop knowledge and learning platform of global resources on economic inclusion program policy, design, delivery, and evidence. The platform will be curated to help policy makers and practitioners identify and utilize critical research and operational resources in economic inclusion programs. | Target audience: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government clients • WBG task teams • Technical Partners • NGOs |
| Key partnerships | To support many of the above efforts, PEI is developing key partnerships with a range of actors to ensure global expertise is adequately leveraged. | Target stakeholders: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical Partners and stakeholders • Advisory Council • Donors |

Finally, in Phase 2 PEI will work to add a greater depth of perspectives and expertise in all areas of PEI, including its Technical Partner base, affiliates and broader stakeholders, Advisory Council members, and donor partners. The Partnership for Economic Inclusion is

situated as an increasingly important global platform and now seeks an investment of more than \$30 million to support scale-up efforts. Thus it is seeking to bring in new long-term donor partners, both sovereign and philanthropic, to support these efforts, and discussions are

ongoing with several donors. PEI notes with gratitude the committed funding and technical guidance of the diverse funding partners who supported PEI in fiscal 2021, including BRAC; Co-Impact⁶; GIZ, commissioned by and on behalf and for the account of BMZ; and Irish Aid.

⁶ Co-Impact is a fiscally sponsored project of New Venture Fund.

Appendixes

A.1 Progress summary of country grants: Inaugural round (CfP1)

| Country Team | World Bank Unit | Innovations | Government Partners | Partnership Collaborations | Activities | Detailed Activities | Status |
|---|--------------------|--|--|---|---|--|--|
| Afghanistan Associated Bank funding: \$50 million | FCI, DEC | Long-term impacts of FCV, WEE | Microfinance Investment Support Facility for Afghanistan (MIS-FA) | Bank partner projects: DFID Forced Migration Trust Fund, Knowledge for Change Program, and DIME i2i trust fund | Stocktaking, capacity building, strengthening M&E systems, learning | Recent events in Afghanistan have resulted in significant uncertainty about operational work going forward. However, key activities associated with grant financing took place in the months prior to the Taliban takeover. The team adapted to the COVID-19 crisis and security situation in Afghanistan by switching from in-person to phone surveys to assess the long-term impacts of the graduation program in Afghanistan, successfully completing four rounds of phone surveys between January and June 2021. In addition, the team completed the village leader survey to collect information on the COVID-19 response and violence at the village level. The market survey has also been conducted in all rounds to capture seasonal fluctuations in food prices. Since July 2021, the team has begun organizing the data and conducting the analyses. Given the current crisis, outputs, particularly those in the WEE and FCV contexts, will be refocused and repurposed for important knowledge capture for global use, with discussion and agreement from Afghan counterparts and funding partners. | REMAINING OUTPUTS REDIRECTED TO PROMOTE GLOBAL LEARNING: Specific grant-financed field activities were largely completed prior to the change in government. Only the workshop component required repurposing. Framing and use of outputs will be discussed internally and likely reoriented in view of current crisis. |
| Bangladesh Associated Bank funding: \$300 million | SPJ, SD | Youth, WEE | Cabinet Division, Ministries of Local Government and Rural Development and Cooperatives, Expatriate Welfare and Overseas Employment, DSS, Wage Earners and Welfare Board, PKSf | ILO, IOM, KOICA, FCDO, BRAC, BRAC Institute of Governance and Development | Stocktaking, program design, learning | The COVID-19 pandemic had a mixed impact on programming. On the one hand, it provided an impetus to review Bank pipeline projects within the government of Bangladesh and prioritize projects supporting groups worst affected by the pandemic. This allowed the country team to begin preparations for the RAISE project, designed to support youth in the informal sector through microfinance implemented by PKSf and associated training activities, including with returning migrants. The team supported PKSf in adding services to their microfinance core program offering, drawing on examples from Togo and Kenya where different interventions were layered on top of each other yielding positive outcomes. Capacity building for the Wage Earners and Welfare Board (counterpart for the operation) was also undertaken on basic project management and technical assistance in the form of service mapping. The project was approved by the government in May 2021. On the other hand, the Jawtno and DSS-related cash transfer programs continue to maintain a policy dialogue but have been delayed in moving forward to project preparation. The analytical work and policy dialogue linked to the Jawtno CCT are slated to be used in a follow-on project in FY23. The DSS project is expecting a restructuring in FY22, and the pilot EI is expected to be included in the restructuring process. | ON TRACK: Good progress has been made on the PKSf RAISE EI project, which has been approved. Some delays for Jawtno and DSS-related cash transfer program dialogues, now planned for FY23 and FY22, respectively. |
| Egypt, Arab Rep. Associated Bank funding: \$500 million | SPJ, FCI | Testing economic inclusion models, modified MIS, WEE | Ministry of Social Solidarity (MOSS) | ILO, USAID, FAO, WFP, British Council, NGO implementing agencies, and private sector partners | Stocktaking, program design, capacity building, M&E systems, learning | Rapid market assessment informed the partnership strategy and selection of districts and villages within target governorates and the program design of dual wage and self-employment tracks. The Business Process Review was finalized. Following some delays due to COVID-19 restrictions, field activities were launched in May 2021 through the rollout of behavioral change training for potential FORSA beneficiaries, to be followed by the registration of interested beneficiaries and the rollout of service packages. The baseline evaluation for the EI component is also under way and is expected to be concluded by January 2022. | ON TRACK: Majority of outputs are complete, and the pilot program is being implemented. |
| Iraq Associated Bank funding: \$200 million | SPJ | FCV, displaced populations | Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs (MOLSA) | Iraq Reform and Reconstruction Fund, Yemeni Social Fund for Development, Sawiris Foundation, J-PAL | Stocktaking, program design, capacity building, learning | Two knowledge-sharing events, technical sessions with the directorate, and the initial design for the EI government-led pilot, including target beneficiaries, location, and modality of the interventions, were all completed. Knowledge-sharing activities were converted to a virtual format, adapting to COVID-19. Challenges with undertaking local market assessments in preparation for the pilot meant that funding has instead been allocated to funding the costs of a baseline survey once the pilot launches. | ON TRACK: Majority of outputs are completed, with baseline survey added to replace physical knowledge tour in light of COVID-19. |
| Madagascar Associated Bank funding: \$100 million | SD, GFDRR | Community-driven approaches | Ministry of Interior and Decentralization | Collaboration with UN agencies, GIZ, EU | Stocktaking, program design, learning | Some component activities were adapted in light of the humanitarian crisis. The commune-level diagnostic exercise was replaced by panel survey monitoring of COVID-19 and drought impacts. The three panel data surveys completed have enabled the team to have real-time insights into livelihood conditions in the group and to design an appropriate emergency response. Other preparatory and analytical activities were completed during this reporting cycle: GIS mapping of basic infrastructure, livelihood analysis and reviews of graduation models and existing livelihood programming. However, the innovation challenge to identify global practices that can be adapted to the Madagascar context and five workshops and roundtable discussions have not begun. Recruitment of a service provider is under way to implement these activities and will begin once conditions allow. | DELAYED, WITH REVISED IMPLEMENTATION PLAN AGREED ON: Several activities have not yet begun due to COVID-19 and drought conditions. Initial diagnostic activities have been diverted to COVID-19 and drought impact monitoring. |
| Malawi Associated Bank funding: \$207 million | SPJ, FCI | Youth, WEE | National Local Government Finance Committee (NLGFC), Community Savings and Investment Program (COMSIP) | BRAC, GIZ, IFAD | Program design, capacity building, strengthening M&E systems, learning | Efforts are aimed at validating and rolling out the operational guidelines to support the implementation of an enhanced livelihoods and pilot graduation package under the Social Support for Resilient Livelihoods Project (SSRLP). Draft livelihoods and graduation operational guidelines have been developed and are awaiting an iterative process of validation by government counterparts through workshops that are on hold due to the COVID-19 third wave in Malawi. Terms of reference for a consultancy to assess the livelihood management information system are undergoing review for publishing. There is keen interest in an economic inclusion agenda, reinforcing the importance of the grant. | DELAYED, WITH REVISED IMPLEMENTATION PLAN: Analytical activities are under way, whereas outputs requiring in-person activities have been delayed. |
| Mozambique Associated Bank funding: \$104 million | AG, SPJ | Market value chain linkages | National Fund for Sustainable Development (FNDS), National Institute for Social Action (INAS) | EU, IFAD, FAO, GIZ | Stocktaking, program design, capacity building, strengthening M&E systems, learning | For component 1, a consultant has been hired to prepare the EI operations manual. On component 2, the Bank team has worked with FNDS to identify small emerging and smallholder farmers who would participate in virtual experience sharing on preparation of the EI operations manual. However, delays have been significant because of the effects of COVID-19 on all field activities. | DELAYED, WITH REVISED IMPLEMENTATION PLAN: All activities are on hold due to COVID-19 constraints. The task team has proposed a new plan of action with a revised completion date. |
| Panama Associated Bank funding: \$60 million | SPJ, SURR, AG, FCI | Indigenous, vulnerable groups | Ministry of Social Development (MIDES) | FAO (Farmer Field School methodology) | Stocktaking, program design, strengthening M&E systems, learning | Outputs related to the program design and implementation are on track. An updated version of the impact evaluation design note was delivered in May 2021. Contingency plans for implementing the two MIDES EI programs during the pandemic were prioritized and delivered, replacing the mapping of EI programs in indigenous areas. The team has supported MIDES in developing an MIS for its EI programs. It is expected to be fully implemented in October 2021. The remaining outputs of the South-South exchange and sustainability assessment are on track for completion by project close. | ON TRACK: Two of five activities are complete, and the remaining are under way. |
| Uzbekistan Associated Bank funding: \$50 million | SPJ, SD, AG, FCI | Leveraging financial inclusion, urban contexts | Ministry of Employment and Labor Relations | Several Bank Global Practices (SD, Poverty, Education, AG, FCI); consultations and dissemination work with other development partners such as ILO, ADB, and UNDP | Stocktaking, program design, learning | Analytical work continues to be under way with a consultant delivering a stocktaking and inventory report. The household survey report experienced some delays because of its face-to-face components, with data collection expected to commence in Q2 FY22. The team has been active in facilitating knowledge sharing with peer countries (Azerbaijan) and PEI. | ON TRACK: All activities are under way. |
| Zambia Associated Bank funding: \$105 million | SPJ, FCI | WEE, youth | Ministry of Community Development and Social Services (MCDSS) | UN Joint Programme on Social Protection; Fundación Capital, and BRAC; implementing partners include organizations in Zambia supporting women-owned or -led micro, small, and medium enterprises | Stocktaking, program design, capacity building, learning | The review of best practices for linking micro and smallholder farmers to markets has been completed. The second activity, developing operational guidelines for establishing value chain linkages is awaiting outputs from planned co-creation activities—an approach aimed at empowering program participants and soliciting their direct input in program design to foster synergies in the economic activities between beneficiaries of GEWEL's Supporting Women's Livelihood (SWL) project and the Zambia Agribusiness and Trade Project (ZATP). Based on the outputs of the co-creation forum, the World Bank team will finalize a linkage plan so that SWL beneficiaries can scale up their microenterprise capacity and sell to the producer alliances. Finally, pilot activities will take pace based on findings from the second activity. Government teams implementing SWL and ZATP have agreed to undertaking such a pilot in the same districts. | ON TRACK: Next stage is awaiting outputs of the co-creation forum event. |

Note: ADB = Asian Development Bank; AG = Agriculture; CCT = Conditional Cash Transfer; CfP = call for proposal; DEC = Development Economics Vice Presidency; DFID = ; DSS = Department of Social Services; EAP = East Asia and Pacific; EDU = Education; EEAF2 = EFi-EAP-FCI-Finance-2; ENV = Environment & Natural Resources; EI = economic inclusion; EU = European Union; FAO = Food and Agriculture Organization; FCDO = Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (UK); FCI = Finance, Competitiveness, and Innovation; FCV = Fragility, Conflict, and Violence; FY = fiscal year; GFDRR = Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery; GIZ = Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit; IFAD = International Fund for Agricultural Development; ILO = International Labour Organization; IOM = International Organization of Migration; J-PAL = Abdul Latif Jameel Poverty Action Lab; KOICA = Korea International Cooperation Agency; M&E = monitoring and evaluation; MIS = management information system; NGO = nongovernmental organization; PKSf = Palli Karma Sahayak Foundation; POV = Poverty; SD = Social Development; SPJ = Social Protection and Jobs; SURR = Social, Urban, Rural, and Resilience; UN = United Nations; UNDP = United Nations Development Programme; URL = Urban, Disaster Risk, Resilience and Land; USAID = United States Agency for International Development; WEE = women's economic empowerment; WFP = World Food Programme.

A.2 Overview of country grants: COVID-19 recovery round (CfP 2)

| Country Team | World Bank Unit | Innovations | Government Partners | Partnership Collaborations | Activities | Detailed Activities |
|---|----------------------------|-----------------------------|---|---|---|--|
| Angola Associated Bank funding: \$320 million | SPJ, EDU | Urban, youth, WEE, COVID-19 | Social Action Fund (Fundo de Apoio Social, FAS) The program is accompanied by a steering committee led by the Minister of State for Social Affairs and co-led by the Minister of Social Action, Family and Women and the Minister of Territorial Administration. | The project is seeking collaboration with sectoral ministries and development partners and NGOs such as World Vision, ADPP, ADRA, and CARITAS. | Stocktaking analysis, program design | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessing constraints faced by women and girls receiving cash transfers in urban and peri urban areas Assessing the enabling environment for job creation among poor young women Reviewing the ongoing design for EI interventions in the Kwenda project Making recommendations to improve EI component design |
| Benin Associated Bank funding: \$60 million | SPJ, Gender Innovation Lab | WEE | Primary client: National Employment Agency (ANPE); service provider: Ministry of Vocational Training; implementing agency for start-up grant transfers: Micro Finance Funds (FNM) | Benin has a strong network for youth employment. ILO has developed tools for use in the entrepreneurship curricula of the pilot. Other partnerships in the context of the PRODIJ project include Techno Serve and Vitamin T. The experience of both organizations in identifying local economic opportunities and in coaching and life goals setting, along with their tools, will be used to develop the innovations introduced in Azoli. Also, the grant will leverage the partnership established between ANPE and FNM and involve payment system delivery experts and microfinance experts from this partnership in the design of Azoli payment mechanisms. | Program design, capacity building, learning | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supporting ANPE in designing and implementing gender-responsive innovations to the national EI Azoli program as well as strengthening its management and organizational capacities to deliver a comprehensive set of services Enhancing the EI agenda by capturing knowledge on women's economic empowerment and advancing the policy dialogue |
| Cameroon Associated Bank funding: \$100 million | SPJ, FCI | COVID-19, WEE | Ministry of Economic and Planning (MINEPAT) | EI operation will complement and seek synergies with existing programs in AFD, GIZ, ILO, and UNDP. Consultations are taking place at cash working group meetings as well as at exchanges during project preparation and rollout. | Program design, stocktaking | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Innovative targeting mechanism. Identifying potential data sources, undertaking data analysis and selection of vulnerability proxies, developing a targeting method, giving technical advice on the rollout of targeting methodology Digital savings account. Mapping digital savings and loans and identifying potential providers Adaptive livelihoods and value chain integration. Designing a digital savings component, including incentive and commitment devices |
| Djibouti Associated Bank funding: \$60 million | SPJ, POV, EDU | COVID-19, WEE | Ministry of Social Affairs and Solidarity (MASS) | None specified | Stocktaking, capacity building, learning | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stocktaking. (1) Stocktaking analysis of previous pilots and interventions; (2) socioeconomic analysis of the informal sector, and the challenges associated with COVID-19 and its impact on social protection and productive inclusion, especially looking at the challenges faced by women Technical assistance. Technical assistance to enable MASS to develop a national poverty strategy and harmonize existing livelihood programs Capacity Building. Capacity building training for government staff and conducting two study tours (Sahel and Latin America) |
| Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) Associated Bank funding: \$445 million | SPJ, FCV | WEE, refugees | DRC Social Fund | Technical support from DRC Social Protection Donor Group, co-led by the World Bank and UNICEF in which UNHCR is a key member. A network of cash working groups, co-led by OCHA and Mercy Corps, is also a key partner for social safety net programming in the DRC. | Stocktaking, program design, capacity building, learning | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stocktaking of productive inclusion program sensitive to refugees. Conducting technical assessment of productive inclusion programs in areas affected by forced displacement Program design and piloting. Designing, testing, and developing a productive inclusion program adapted to the needs of refugees with a special focus on women Capacity building of implementing entities. Providing capacity building on productive inclusion to dedicated personnel of targeted implementing entities, which include the DRC Social Fund, local development committees, and partnering NGOs Knowledge exchange and learning. Producing case studies and organizing knowledge exchange and learning |
| Fiji Associated Bank funding: \$50 million | EAF2, FCI | WEE, GRID | Ministry of Women, Children and Poverty Alleviation (MWCPA), including Department of Social Welfare (DSW), Department of Women (DOW), and Poverty Management Unit (PMU) | Leverages government agencies and strengthens the linkages between the Welfare Graduation Programme (WGP) and the programs managed by NEC/MEPIR, NCSMED/MCTTT, and MoE, as well as identifies other implementing partners in the private sector and local civil society organizations. | Stocktaking, program design, capacity building, learning | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diagnosing the WGP and linkages to employment services Designing a gender-sensitive EI framework for green, resilient, and inclusive development, and designing a strategy curriculum, workshops with the government, and communications campaign on the program Enhancing the EI program through development and pilot testing of new EI modules; assisting DSW and NCSMED in designing and testing financial literacy training for a wide range of social assistance beneficiaries; and capacity building of implementing agencies Strengthening monitoring and evaluation; developing M&E tools; and conducting qualitative and quantitative surveys for beneficiaries and implementing agencies |
| Ghana Associated Bank funding: \$100 million | CGAP, URL | COVID-19, WEE | Ministry of Local Government, Decentralization, and Rural Development (MLGDRD) | The UK's Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO) partially funds the project GPSNP (single-donor trust fund). Examples of potential linkages include government programs such as the Nkosuo program led by the National Board for Small-Scale Industries (NBSSI) in partnership with the MasterCard Foundation to support both formal and informal firms affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. | Stocktaking, program design, M&E strengthening activities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diagnostic report and assessment of urban economic inclusion Capacity building of implementing partner: (1) training manuals for service providers; (2) capacity building; (3) market access strategies handbook, including strategies for income-generating activities |
| Indonesia Associated Bank funding: \$15.87 million | SPJ, URL | COVID-19, WEE | Bappenas (National Planning Ministry) | Collaboration under way with Australia's Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, which is funding work on economic inclusion for the poor and vulnerable under the Jobs PASA and on M&E for the social entrepreneurship program of the Ministry of Social Affairs under the Social Assistance PASA. | Stocktaking, capacity building, learning | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diagnostics. Tailoring the EI approach for integrated urban regeneration, producing two technical notes: (1) a methodology to conduct area-based socioeconomic profiling of households and workers and (2) preliminary implementation arrangements for the EI component of the urban revitalization strategy Learning and knowledge sharing. Holding a series of workshops with key stakeholders and producing a note that identifies ways to integrate EI approaches in integrated urban regeneration strategies. |
| Madagascar Associated Bank funding: \$150 million | SPJ, URL | COVID-19, WEE | Social Investment Fund for Development (Fonds d'Intervention pour le Développement) | Leverage existing partnerships with the UN organizations. The team will also work closely with urban commune mayors and local authorities who have been involved in the COVID-19 emergency response, as well as community-based social protection committees and local NGOs that work in the realm of sustainable livelihoods and could support project implementation, such as OTIV Tana and CEFOR in the area of microfinancing. | Program design, capacity building, learning | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Learning lessons from Madagascar's existing productive inclusion experience. The team will assess and draw key lessons from the implementation of Madagascar's own Productive Safety Net Program and the effect on productive activities of the households in rural areas. Lessons will feed directly into the design and implementation of the urban pilot. Diagnostics for better pilot design. To inform the proper design and implementation of the pilot, the team will support the government in building a solid foundation of understanding and analysis of the market circumstances of each of the cities of the pilot as well as the skill needs and the challenges and aspirations of the targeted poor. Process evaluation at 6 and 12 months into the pilot implementation period |
| Uganda Associated Bank funding: \$350 million | Gender, ENV, SPJ | COVID-19, WEE | Office of the Prime Minister | Closely coordinated with the Social Protection Development Partners Group (SPDPG) | Stocktaking, program design, M&E, learning | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diagnostics of EI interventions. Assessment of four models, including a process evaluation, costing analysis with estimates and impacts, and gender diagnostics Capacity building and learning. EI activities model toolkit, Training of Trainers materials for regional and district-level staff, and country exchange visit Communication and dissemination. Series of national workshops and regional dissemination workshops |

Note: ADPP = Ajuda de Desenvolvimento de Povo para Povo; ADRA = Action for Rural Development and Environment; AFD = Agence Française de Développement; CEFOR = Crédit-Epargne FORMation; EAP = East Asia and Pacific; EDU = Education; EAF2 = EAF-FCI-Finance-2; EI = economic inclusion; ENV = Environment & Natural Resources; FCI = Finance, Competitiveness, and Innovation; FCV = Fragility, Conflict, and Violence; GIZ = Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit; GPSNP = Ghana Productive Safety Net Project; ILO = International Labour Organization; M&E = monitoring and evaluation; MoE = Ministry of Education; NCSMED = National Centre for Small and Micro Enterprises Development MCTTT = Ministry of Commerce, Trade, Tourism and Transport; NEC = National Employment Centre MEPIR = Ministry of Employment, Productivity and Industrial Relations; NGO = nongovernmental organization; OCHA = United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs; PASA = Programmatic Advisory Services and Analytics; POV = Poverty; SPJ = Social Protection and Jobs; UN = United Nations; UNDP = United Nations Development Programme; UNHCR = United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees; UNICEF = United Nations Children's Fund; URL = Urban, Disaster Risk, Resilience and Land; WEE = women's economic empowerment.

B Fiscal 2021: Results summary

| Result | Indicator | Data | Description | Data Source |
|--|---|--|--|--------------------------------|
| High-level outcome | | | | |
| Households achieve higher income and assets. | In at least one country, 75 percent of participating households have improved assets and income 24 months after entering the program | Not reported | Indicator under review as part of monitoring, evaluation, and learning (MEL) update | N/A |
| Intermediate outcomes | | | | |
| Governments develop and incorporate evidence-based good practices on design and implementation into their economic inclusion programming. | No. of governments that have put in place evidence-based policies supporting economic inclusion programming | 104 government programs in 54 countries, of which 12 are PEI-supported | Proxied by the number of government programs integrated in a government strategy, policy, or other program | SEI Survey |
| | No. of governments that have adapted existing systems to incorporate evidence-based economic inclusion programming | 35 government programs in 23 countries, of which two are PEI-supported | Proxied by the number of government programs institutionalized within national governments in the last two years. This refers only to recent adaptations (in the last two years). | SEI survey, internal records |
| | No. of governments piloting evidence-based economic inclusion programming | Not reported | Indicator under review as part of monitoring, evaluation, and learning (MEL) update | |
| | No. of governments implementing evidence-based economic inclusion programming at scale | Not reported | Indicator under review as part of MEL update | |
| Knowledge is established and communicated on how governments can adopt, adapt, and scale economic inclusion programming. | No. of research studies/evaluations completed or under way by PEI that fill identified knowledge gaps in the field | 14 (11 completed, 3 under way) | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> SEI Report 2021–World Bank publication, peer reviewed SEI Report 2021 Overview–WB publication, peer reviewed and translated into Arabic, French, Russian, and Spanish SEI Report 2021 Preview SEI case studies (4)–World Bank publication, peer reviewed SEI Report 2021 slide deck “Economic Inclusion for the Poorest and COVID-19: Adaptation and Early Priorities for Medium- and Longer-Term Recovery,” PEI “Living Note” Series “The Potential Role of Economic Inclusion Programmes to Respond to Those Affected by COVID-19,” [Co-Author] SPACE (Social Protection Approaches to COVID-19: Expert Advice Helpline) SPJ Policy Research Working Paper, “Assessing the Impact and Cost of Economic Inclusion Programs: A Synthesis of Evidence” Urban note #1 (under way) Urban note #2 (under way) Refugee note (under way) | PEI website, internal tracking |
| | No. of governments adopting, adapting, or scaling up economic inclusion programs using best practices and standards | 107 government-led programs in 55 countries, of which 12 are PEI-supported (adoption) 83 government programs in 51 countries, of which 10 are PEI-supported (adaptation) 80 government programs in 48 countries, of these three are PEI-supported (scaling up) | Using SEI survey data: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adoption is measured as the total number of government programs implementing economic inclusion programs Adaptation is measured as the total number of government programs that report having research activities Scaling is measured as the number of programs that report having scaled up in the last two years (scaling) | SEI survey |
| | No. of innovation workshops conducted with relevant government stakeholders | 3 (not including country workshops undertaken within PEI Grant Awards) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two Urban Clinics on EI programming in urban areas, with government representatives from Bangladesh, Egypt, Ethiopia, and Indonesia and from WBG staff One clinic with Brazil | Internal tracking |
| | No. of peer-to-peer knowledge sharing activities (other than innovation workshops) conducted with the inclusion of members from relevant parties such as government, the World Bank, and other development partners and CoP members | 58 | This number includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 20 individual sessions during the GLE 20 SEI dissemination events 10 external events with PEI presenting content (and organized by GIZ/DFAT, USAID, FCDO, Irish Aid, EU Social Protection Network, IPA, J-PAL, Concern Worldwide, UNHCR, and socialprotection.org) Four internal events with PEI presenting content (organized by the several Global Practices, including Urban and SPJ CKEX event) Four regional team meetings with SPJ (Africa, MENA, EAP, and LAC) | GLE Records |
| | No. of active PEI members (track number per constituency) | 15 | Includes Technical Partners -eight nongovernmental/nonprofit organizations, two multilateral organizations (UN), one bilateral government agency, and one research and policy nonprofit. They are the following: BOMA, BRAC, Concern Worldwide, UN FAO, Fundación Capital, GIZ, IPA, Results, Trickle Up, UNHCR, Village Enterprise, and World Vision. Additionally, active PEI members include funding partners Co-Impact and Irish Aid. | Internal tracking |
| No. of CoP participants | >450 | Proxied by GLE participation (476 participants, of which 224 are government representatives, 139 are WBG staff, and 113 are staff from other organizations), mostly from the Global South. These participants represent 45 organizations in 40 countries. | GLE Report | |
| Increased funding is available for economic inclusion programming. | Increase in level of government funding provided for economic inclusion programming | Not reported | Indicator under review as part of MEL update | N/A |
| | Increase in number of funders and level of funding for economic inclusion programming | Not reported | Indicator under review as part of MEL update | N/A |

| Result | Indicator | Data | Description | Data Source |
|---|--|--|--|---|
| PEI has leveraged its location within the World Bank. | Level of World Bank funding for economic inclusion programming | \$10 billion | Estimates for direct economic inclusion financing based on last WBG portfolio review. This amount leverages \$18 billion in World Bank Investment Project Financing lending | FY21 portfolio review matrix |
| | No. of World Bank-supported programs incorporating EI component informed by PEI/CoP and number of people targeted by these programs | 30 programs, benefiting over 12 million people | This includes governments receiving intensive and light-touch support (non-grantees). Data on targeted beneficiaries are not available for 14 programs. For eight programs, beneficiary data are based on coverage data reported through the SEI survey. For the remaining eight programs, the data are based on self-reported targeted beneficiaries. | SEI data, internal tracking |
| | No. of references to economic inclusion programming in World Bank leadership statements | >100 | This includes WBG positioning documents, blogs, global events, Tweets by director and staff. | Internal tracking |
| Outputs | | | | |
| 1. Advice is provided directly to governments on innovations and good practices. 2. Advice is provided to governments' development partners, including on how to raise funds. | No. of governments provided with intensive support by PEI/CoP | 20 | This number represents the total number of PEI grantees | Internal tracking |
| | No. of governments receiving light-touch support by PEI team/CoP (combined total for the two indicators is six to eight countries over five years) | 15 | This number includes: • Five peer reviews for Bhutan, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, India, and Pakistan • 10 SEI presentations to the governments of Bhutan, Brazil, Ethiopia, Japan, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Peru, Sri Lanka, and Turkey • Six governments receiving just-in-time technical and advisory support: Bhutan, Brazil, Cambodia, Pakistan, Rwanda, and Vanuatu Note that the same government may have received several types of support and therefore the number of instances of support (21) is greater than the number of governments (15). | Internal tracking |
| | No. of governments' development partners provided with support by PEI team/CoP | >50 | This number includes Technical Partners, stakeholders engaged in GLE, and NGO Collaborative (29) | Internal tracking |
| | Percentage of governments or governments' development partners provided with or receiving support from PEI team/CoP that state that the support has been useful for their work on economic inclusion | 90% | This number is based on the percentage of GLE participants who completed the evaluation (97 respondents of the 634 GLE participants) and reported that they will be able to apply the content of the GLE to their work. | GLE evaluation |
| Studies are undertaken on critical issues for economic inclusion programs including: • Cost-effectiveness • Government implementation • Adaptation to different segments • Gender-responsive programming | No. of studies conducted | N/A | This number is reported earlier under intermediate outcome "Knowledge is established and communicated on how governments can adopt, adapt, and scale economic inclusion programming." | N/A |
| | No. of topical working groups and working group events and engagements dedicated to adaptation and innovation of the approach | >40 | Proxied by range of events and engagements dedicated to adaptation and innovation of the economic inclusion approach, including sessions at the GLE sessions (20), SEI dissemination sessions (20), NGO Collaborative meetings (7), and others, such as peer reviewing FAO's food systems report | Various |
| Landscaping survey and database | Publication of global landscaping report (annual) | Published in Q3, with 18,660 abstract views and 17,696 file downloads by end of FY21 | Reported usage from the site openknowledge.worldbank.org as of mid-June 2021. Usage is likely to be much higher because the report was disseminated through multiple channels, including PEI's website and social media. ^a | See Kim presentation |
| | Database available and updated on a regular basis | 1. Data Portal launched in Q1, with 3,750 page views in FY21 2. 219 program fact sheets launched in Q2 3. Update of landscape survey under way | The Data Portal is the second most viewed page in PEI's website (after the home page). Of the 3,750 page views, there were 2,964 unique views over the reporting period. About half of the total page views were by returning visitors. | Internal tracking and website analytics |
| 1. Knowledge products, good practices documents, workshops, and meetings 2. PEI members enabled and supported training and capacity building | No. of outputs (knowledge products, workshops and convenings, training, etc.) | >80 | This number includes: • 11 studies completed • 20 SEI presentations • 20 GLE sessions • Three clinics • Six newsletters • 10 external events with PEI presenting content • Four internal events with PEI presenting content • Seven NGO Collaborative meetings • Four regional team meetings with World Bank's SPJ Global Practice | Internal tracking |
| | No. of participants or users (number per constituency for PEI members and number of World Bank staff) | >3,000 | This number is estimated based on data from the various events and knowledge products: • GLE: 476 participants, of which 224 were government representatives, 139 were WBG staff, and 113 were other development partners and CoP members, including 12 Technical Partners • I&L clinics: 37 participants—24 government representatives; 11 WBG staff; two other development partners and CoP members, including Technical Partners. • SEI dissemination: 450 participants (government and WBG staff), most including senior Country Management Unit team • Website: 8,598 unique users • NGO Collaborative: average of 25 participants per meeting (seven total) | Various |
| | No. of participants or users reporting satisfaction level (reporting content useful for their work) | +90% | This number is estimated based on self-reported data through GLE final evaluation, based on the overall assessment of the relevance of the GLE to their work and responsibilities. This number represents the percentage of participants completing the evaluation. | GLE evaluation, I&L evaluation |

| Result | Indicator | Data | Description | Data Source |
|--|--|--|--|---------------------------------|
| Reporting on household-level income and assets from a sample of PEI-supported programs, based on M&E data | No. of outputs reporting on household level income and assets | Not reported | Indicator under review as part of MEL update | N/A |
| Engaging website that serves as a platform for resources and dissemination of evidence and good practices | Completed website | Completed | Website developed and launched in FY20 and maintained with regular content updates throughout FY21 | Internal tracking |
| | No. of page views, unique visitors, and other Google analytics that capture use of website | 33,165 page views, 25,115 unique page views, 8,598 users | Page views are instances in which a page on a website is loaded or reloaded in a browser. A unique page view aggregates page views that are generated by the same user during the same session. Thus unique page views combine the page views that are from the same person (a user in Google Analytics), on the same page, and in the same session, and just count them as one. | Website Google Analytics report |
| Conducting fundraising for PEI | No. of funders and World Bank representatives receiving support and engaging with PEI | 10 | Proxied by number of funding partners which whom PEI has engaged during FY21 | Internal tracking |
| | No. of funder guidance engagements | >20 | This number includes one donor roundtable and over 20 bilateral meetings with various donor entities. | Internal tracking |

Note: CoP = community of practice; DFAT = Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (Australia); EAP = East Asia and Pacific; EI = economic inclusion; EU = Economic Union; FAO = Food and Agriculture Organization; FCDO = Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (UK); FY = fiscal year; GIZ = Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit; GLE = Global Learning Event; I&L = Innovation and Learning; IPA = Innovations for Policy Action; J-PAL = Abdul Latif Jameel Poverty Action Lab; LAC = Latin America and the Caribbean; M&E = monitoring and evaluation; MENA = Middle East and North Africa; NGO = nongovernmental organization; PEI = Partnership for Economic Inclusion; SEI = State of Economic Inclusion; SPJ = Social Protection and Jobs; UN = United Nations; UNHCR = United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees; USAID = United States Agency for International Development; WBG = World Bank Group.

a. A full report on SEI dissemination is available upon request.

C Financial Highlights

C.1 Status of partner contributions

As of June 30, 2021, the development partner contributions to the Partnership for Economic Inclusion Multi-Donor Trust Fund (PEI MDTF) totaled \$10.83 million, including the contribution from the new donor, Irish Aid, for \$0.25 million. Table C.1 presents the status of paid and unpaid contributions by development partners. These contributions represent the amounts specified in the administrative agreements.

Table C.1 | Status of partner contributions as of June 30, 2021

| Development partner | Contribution currency | Signed (Contribution currency) | Amount received (\$US, millions) | Unpaid installments | Total (\$US, millions) |
|---|-----------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|
| New Venture Fund | million US dollars | 4.00 | 4.00 | 0.00 | 4.00 |
| Germany - Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) | million euros | 6.04 | 6.04 | 0 | 6.04 |
| BRAC USA, Inc. | million US dollars | 0.50 | 0.25 | 0.50 | 0/50 |
| Ireland - Minister for Foreign Affairs/Irish Aid | million euros | 0.25 | 0.00 | 0.29 | 0.29 |
| Total contributions* | | | 10.29 | 0.54 | 10.83 |

*Paid and unpaid
Source: SAP (World Bank internal system)

C.2 Program and financial status as of June 30, 2021

After announcing the results of the first country engagement call for proposals launched on July 9, 2019, and the allocation of the first and second tranches of the approved grants between October 2019 and March 2020, the grant implementation period began with some delays stemming from the COVID-19 pandemic. Table C.2 presents the financial summary for the PEI MDTF, including information on the status of donor contributions, investment income, grant commitments and disbursements, and funds available for future allocations.

Table C.2 | Financial status as of June 30, 2021

| Description | July 1, 2019 - June 30, 2020 | July 1, 2019 - June 30, 2020 | Cumulative up to June 30, 2021 |
|--|------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Signed contributions | | | |
| Total (\$US equivalent) | 7,669,670 | 3,166,320 | 10,835,990 |
| Unpaid (\$US) | 1,750,000 | 547,225 | 547,225 |
| Receipts | | | |
| Contributions paid in | 1,750,000 | 4,369,095 | 10,288,766 |
| Investment income | 78,898 | 18,486 | 122,101 |
| Total receipts | 1,828,898 | 4,387,581 | 10,410,776 |
| Disbursements | | | |
| Grant disbursements | 1,119,622 | 2,263,700 | 3,383,322 |
| Program management | 257,107 | 126,488 | 520,636 |
| Total disbursements | 1,376,729 | 2,390,188 | 3,903,958 |
| Trust fund cash balance | 452,169 | | 6,506,818 |
| Grant committed amounts | 4,044,800 | 2,421,000 | 6,624,283 |
| Grant allocations | 3,505,760 | 2,529,000 | 6,193,243 |
| Available balance for new programming^a | N/A | N/A | 4,217,533 |

Source: SAP (World Bank internal system)

Note: In accordance with the Trust Fund Administrative Agreement (see annex 2, para.3.3), “the Bank shall provide to the Donors via the Development Partner Center website, within six (6) months following the end of each Bank fiscal year, an annual single audit report, comprising (1) a management report together with an audit opinion from the Bank’s external auditors concerning the adequacy of internal control over cash-based financial reporting for all cash-based trust funds as a whole; and (2) a combined financial statement for all cash-based trust funds together with the Bank’s external auditor’s opinion thereon.” Details may not sum to totals because of rounding. N/A = not applicable.

a. As of June 30, 2021, US\$0.43 million in approved grants is still pending transfer or allocation. Thus \$3.79 million will be the available budget in light of the pending allocations expected this fiscal year, in addition to the \$0.55 million in expected unpaid contributions.

C.3 Disbursements as of June 30, 2021

The indicative budget for fiscal 2021 of \$4.81 million included estimates of combined new country grant commitments and already approved country grant disbursements of up to \$2.5 million (table C.3). Following the effectiveness of all 10 grants approved during the first PEI call for proposal (CfP) round between October 2019 and March 2021, grant implementation was slated to begin. However, implementation was stalled because of the impact of COVID-19 on program activities, which had to be adapted to the pandemic context.

In this context, actual disbursements during fiscal 2021 totaled \$2.39 million, representing 50 percent of the indicative budget. Toward the end of the reporting period, \$2.39 million was committed to existing grants with low available balances to support the work of PEI’s pillars and ensure the availability of funds to finance ongoing and proposed fiscal 2022 activities.

Pillar 1, country engagement activities, reached total actual disbursements of \$1.06 million, representing 34 percent of the indicative budget. The low disbursements under this pillar reflect

the impact of COVID-19, which resulted in grant implementation delays due to in-country movement restrictions and other pandemic mitigation measures. These disbursements were related to the actual country grant disbursements; the PEI team's ongoing engagement with country teams to address grants' COVID-19 adaptations in response to the crisis; and the provision of just-in-time technical support on economic inclusion issues.

Under Pillar 2, innovation and learning activities, actual disbursements totaled \$0.26 million, representing 50 percent of the indicative budget. These actual disbursements were linked to efforts to share and disseminate insights, good practices, data, and emerging innovations, including innovation workshops and the launch and expansion of the PEI Data Portal.

Table C.3 | Disbursements as of June 30, 2021

| Code | FY21 indicative budget | FY21 actuals as of June 30, 2021 | FY21 indicative budget utilization | Cumulative disbursements since inception |
|--|------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|
| Program management/administrations | 82,010 | 126,488 | 154% | 520,636.04 |
| Staff time ^a | 82,010 | 116,908 | | 308,852.06 |
| Short-term consultant | | | | 149,870.42 |
| Travel | | (3,402) | | 41,746.16 |
| Other program expenses | | 12,981 | | 20,167.40 |
| Pillar 1: Country Engagement | 3,151,960 | 1,056,629 | 34% | 1,526,323.43 |
| Staff time ^a | 420,528 | 312,035 | | 416,814.12 |
| Short-term consultant | 101,432 | 172,858 | | 280,282.02 |
| Travel | 15,000 | | | 4,578.29 |
| Calls for proposals, round 1 | 2,500,000 | 571,735 | | 824,649.00 |
| Small country grants | 60,000 | | | |
| Events | 55,000 | | | |
| Pillar 2: Innovation & Learning | 523,279 | 261,633 | 50% | 421,039.76 |
| Staff time ^a | 192,303 | 129,904 | | 230,160.07 |
| Short-term consultant | 105,976 | 131,729 | | 158,329.69 |
| Travel | | | | |
| Other program expenses | 225,000 | | | 32,550.00 |
| Pillar 3: Global Knowledge | 1,054,377 | 945,439 | 90% | 1,435,958.58 |
| Staff time ^a | 314,381 | 356,916 | | 487,410.23 |
| Short-term consultant | 239,996 | 340,671 | | 663,002.42 |
| Travel | | | | |
| Events | 250,000 | 98,906 | | 173,993.73 |
| Other program expenses | 250,000 | 148,945 | | 111,552.20 |
| Total | 4,811,626 | 2,390,188 | 50% | 3,903,957.81 |

Source: SAP (World Bank internal system)

^a Staff time includes extended-term consultants (ETCs).

Under Pillar 3, global knowledge, actual disbursements totaled \$0.94 million, representing 90 percent of the indicative budget. These disbursements reflect those linked to the development of key knowledge management products (website content updates), good practices documents (evidence dissemination), workshops and meetings, including supporting the SEI Report 2021 dissemination efforts, and successful delivery of the Global Learning Event and follow-up activities.

Although the indicative budget estimated \$1.01 million in staff costs, actual staff costs to support adaptations for grants implementation, just-in-time requests, and expanded country engagement for PEI's COVID-19 response within the program context were \$0.92 million—slightly below the indicative budget for fiscal 2021. An ongoing budget challenge is the overlaps in staffing costs across pillars, making it difficult to assign clear staffing charges among them. As agreed in the last annual report, a separate line item is included for program management and administration costs in order to monitor these expenses closely.

As agreed in the last annual report, a separate line item is included for program management and administration costs in order to monitor these expenses closely.



The Partnership for Economic Inclusion (PEI) is a global partnership with a mission to support the adoption of national economic inclusion programs that increase the earnings and assets of extremely poor and vulnerable households. PEI brings together global stakeholders to catalyze country-level innovation, advance innovation and learning and share global knowledge. PEI is hosted by the Social Protection and Jobs Global Practice (SPJ) of the World Bank.