

The State of Economic Inclusion Report 2024

Pathways to Scale

APPENDIXES



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Pathways to Scale

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APPENDIXES

Survey Methodology

Introduction

This appendix provides an overview of the methodology used in executing the Landscape Survey 2023 and the analysis underpinning this report.

Mapping the Economic Inclusion Program Universe

The Partnership for Economic Inclusion (PEI) Landscape Survey 2023, which builds on the 2020 round of the survey, is a comprehensive inventory of ongoing economic inclusion programs.¹ For both rounds of the survey, the PEI team defined economic inclusion programs as multidimensional interventions that support and enable individuals, households, and communities to achieve sustainable livelihoods and increase their incomes and assets, while building human capital and promoting social inclusion.

To map the universe of economic inclusion programs, the PEI team reviewed the World Bank's lending portfolio and external sources. In mapping World Bank projects, PEI conducted its annual 2023 World Bank portfolio review. The team scanned both active and pipeline projects (listed in the World Bank Operations Portal) across all geographic regions led by the following seven Global Practices (GPs): (1) Agriculture and Food; (2) Education; (3) Environment, Natural Resources, and Blue Economy; (4) Finance, Competitiveness, and Innovation; (5) Social Protection and Jobs; (6) Social Sustainability and Inclusion; and (7) Urban Resilience and Land.

The portfolio review was conducted in two stages. In the first stage, the team updated the list of economic inclusion programs identified from the previous year's portfolio review.² This work involved removing closed projects and documenting project restructuring, additional financing, and other general information updates to the portfolio of pipeline and active projects. Project information was updated using key project documents such as implementation status and results, reports, and project papers (PPs).

The second stage involved identifying new economic inclusion programs that emerged over the past year since the previous 2022 portfolio review. To speed up the mapping process, the PEI team collaborated with the Text and Data Analytics (TDA) team within the Information Technology and Knowledge Solutions Department of the World Bank to compile a list of all new World Bank projects that aligned with the definition of economic inclusion. Using a predefined set of economic inclusion keywords,³ the TDA team applied advanced text analytics across project documents including project appraisal documents (PADs) or, when a PAD was not available, its project information document, PP, or project information and integrated safeguards data sheet. The TDA team applied this technique to both active and pipeline projects in all geographical regions and across the seven GPs.

Once completed, the PEI team was then provided with a matrix of projects that included a text analysis ranking based on the taxonomy of keywords as well as prepopulated project information, including relevant keywords, project summaries, and specific

thematic information. As part of the second stage review process, the PEI team manually assessed the matrix of projects provided by the TDA team. The team evaluated whether each project aligned with PEI's definition of economic inclusion programming by examining prepopulated project information and relevant keywords, including keyword frequency. When the information provided by the TDA team was insufficient, the PEI team manually reviewed PADs and other project documents to reach a final decision.

To complete the mapping of World Bank–financed economic inclusion programs, once the final list of new projects was confirmed, it was merged with the original updated list of projects from the first-stage review, accounting for any overlaps. Overall, these methods allowed the PEI team to map 321 World Bank economic inclusion programs, representing 239 individual programs in 83 countries.⁴

Surveys were sent to these 239 unique identified programs, and responses were received from 175 of them (refer to table A.1).

To map projects outside of World Bank operations, the PEI team used the PEI Landscape Survey 2020 data set to identify both ongoing projects and partner organizations, including governments, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), regional organizations, multilaterals, and other development partners involved in economic inclusion programming. Organizations were approached to self-identify programs that met a prescribed set of criteria based on the working definition of an economic inclusion program.⁵ The PEI team also mapped other relevant economic inclusion interventions by scanning existing databases and inventories of social protection and productive inclusion programs, including the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean database on productive inclusion programs and the Atlas of Social Protection Indicators of Resilience and Equity. The PEI team identified 357 projects outside the World Bank portfolio, of which 331 responses were expected and 230 responses were received (refer to table A.1).⁶

Despite efforts to map the entire universe of economic inclusion interventions, additional programs spearheaded by some United Nations agencies, including the International Fund for Agricultural Development and the Food and Agriculture Organization, as well as by some NGOs, were not mapped as comprehensively as for the World Bank. Therefore, the sample is dominated by World Bank operations and PEI partnership organizations.

There are 165 missing responses both within and outside World Bank operations (102 from nongovernment programs and 63 from government programs). Because of insufficient information, it is not possible to assess whether programs not included in the survey are substantially different in nature from the surveyed programs.

TABLE A.1 Response Rate for the Partnership for Economic Inclusion Landscape Survey 2023

Project	Mapped projects	Expected responses	Received responses	Survey response rate
World Bank	321	239	175	73%
External	357	331	230	69%
Total	678	570	405	71%

Source: Partnership for Economic Inclusion, World Bank, 2023.

Although the survey sample does not fully represent the entire universe of economic inclusion programs, by having captured responses from 405 programs in 88 countries and 6 geographical regions and led by more than 200 organizations, the survey still captures a sufficiently strong variation across regions and institutional setups to provide a comprehensive overview of economic inclusion programming worldwide.

The Survey Tool

The questionnaire for the Landscape Survey 2023 builds on the survey questionnaire that was used in the Landscape Survey 2020. The questionnaire for the Landscape Survey 2023 included some minor changes from the questionnaire used in 2020 to add clarity and granularity to some of the questions. The 2023 survey was also expanded slightly to capture information on design and implementation features on PEI's priority topics: women's economic empowerment and climate resilience. Consultations with PEI's technical partners and World Bank staff informed the revisions to the questionnaire. The 2023 survey questionnaire has 54 questions, which were divided into nine sections: (1) basic information on the program, (2) program objectives, (3) target beneficiaries and coverage, (4) design and implementation features, (5) institutional arrangements, (6) research and evaluation plans, (7) scaling up, (8) COVID-19 impact and responses, and (9) additional information.

The survey was completed by staff from the lead implementing agency, implementing partners, or other organizations supporting programs. It was made available in English, French, and Spanish through an online platform.² Each returned survey represented a unique program. Organizations that were involved in more than one economic inclusion program filled out several surveys.

The survey was administered between February and June 2023. This process involved reaching out to economic inclusion program representatives, soliciting survey responses, following up with emails and phone calls, and assisting with survey completion as needed.

Because data were self-reported, data quality relied primarily on respondents' knowledge of the program and understanding of the survey questions. To ensure overall quality, several quality control features were embedded in the design of the survey tool, and, to further improve data accuracy, the PEI team undertook a full quality review of all of the forms, checked the completeness and consistency of survey responses during the survey data collection process, and followed up with survey respondents to request clarifications or additional information wherever data were missing or inconsistencies were found.

Analysis of Survey Data

The analysis presented in the report is a statistical summary of the survey results and does not attempt to draw inferences about the universe of economic inclusion programs because this is unknown. For this reason, and in line with the approach followed in the Landscape Survey 2020, the PEI team decided not to apply weights to the data. Additional analysis, including cross-tabulations, was performed to illuminate factors that may help explain the differences across programs.

The Landscape Survey 2023 provides a holistic inventory of economic inclusion programs worldwide. Despite changes to the questionnaire, the Landscape Survey 2023 remains comparable to the 2020 survey round, allowing for the analysis of trends between these two years for most survey questions. Where comparisons are not possible, this is noted in the text.

The following seven indicators were added to the survey data to support the analysis: (1) countries' income group; (2) region; (3) lending category; (4) poverty headcount ratio at the extreme poverty line (US\$2.15 per day at 2017 purchasing power parity, PPP), lower-middle-income poverty line (US\$3.65 per day in 2017, PPP), and upper-middle-income poverty line (US\$6.85 per day in 2017, PPP), as well as population size (most recent data from the World Bank Open Data portal); (5) headcount ratio using the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative's Multidimensional Poverty Index; (6) average household size (various sources); and (7) whether a country is included in the World Bank's Classification of Fragile and Conflict-Affected Situations.⁸

Analysis of Coverage Data

The survey asked for the number of participants currently enrolled, number of participants reached to date, and target participants for the respective programs. Programs could report the number of participants as the number of households or the number of individuals. Of the 405 programs reporting overall, for the coverage analysis the sample is limited to 333 programs from 78 countries because 72 programs did not report the coverage numbers.² Coverage estimates are likely to be biased with the likely exclusions of several programs outside of the World Bank Group and PEI's partnership organizations, as noted earlier.

The estimates provided in this report delineate coverage in terms of households (direct participants) and individuals (direct participants plus indirect beneficiaries). The individual figure is determined by multiplying direct participants by average household size in the country. This approach follows an accepted estimation approach across social protection programs globally (Beegle et al. 2018; Milazzo and Grosh 2008) and is the process followed for the Landscape Survey 2020. The programs for which coverage data are reported currently cover more than 70 million individuals as both direct recipients and indirect beneficiaries, which corresponds to over 15 million households.

Estimates do not account for the potential spillover and community effects of an intervention. Because, in some programs, different members of the same household are direct recipients of economic inclusion program components, in aggregating coverage figures it was not possible to distinguish between direct participants and indirect beneficiaries. Coverage data reported as the number of individuals thus include both direct participants and indirect beneficiaries. There may be overlap in program coverage within countries, where different programs serve the same population groups, but the extent to which this happens is unknown.

Because of the tailored nature of economic inclusion programs, the PEI team considered coverage equivalents, defined as the number of direct participants plus indirect beneficiaries reached by a program relative to the national poverty line. This consideration is in line with the approach followed in Andrews et al. (2021) and World Bank (2022). These equivalent measures provide important illustrations of the

potential coverage of programs that have a strong focus on poverty. They also recognize a wider debate on poverty measurement thresholds (refer to box 4.1 in Andrews et al. 2021). For this report, the analysis of coverage equivalents did not consider other poverty lines.

Calculation of the coverage equivalent at the country level began by adding up the number of individual beneficiaries for all the programs in a given country. The number of individual beneficiaries (direct and indirect) per country was then compared with the poor population calculated using the total population of the country and the poverty headcount ratio at the national poverty line (percentage of population). The most recent data on poverty headcount ratio were retrieved from each country's database.¹⁰ In addition, the most recent population estimates were taken from the World Bank Open Data portal.

Notes

1. To review the methodology of PEI's Landscape Survey 2020, refer to Andrews et al. 2021.
2. The PEI team reviews the portfolio of World Bank financing every year with the purpose of identifying operations that support economic inclusion programming.
3. Keywords include the following: access to finance; access to market; accompanying; accompanying measures; adaptive social protection; cash plus; cash transfer; climate adaptation; climate change; climate mitigation; climate smart; community-driven; coordinated intervention; CSA; disabilities; disaster risk; displaced populations; economic empowerment; economic inclusion; economic opportunities; ecosystem service; employment opportunities; extremely poor; financial services; graduation; food system; green economy; green job; green recovery; green transition; IDP; inclusion; Indigenous; integrated livelihood package; integrated package; just transition; livelihood; livelihood enhancement; livelihood enhancing; livelihood opportunities; marginal; marginalized; market access; multidimensional; multifaceted; multi-faceted; poorest; producer group; producer organization; productive; productive inclusion; productive safety net; productive social safety net; promotion; refugees; safety net; self-help group; SHG; social inclusion; socio-economic inclusion; targeted; targeting criteria; ultra-poor; vulnerable; WEE; women's economic empowerment; value chain.
4. The list of 239 programs excludes operations in the pipeline, additional financing projects, and other projects recently closed that are included in the list of 321 projects.
5. Programs targeted by the survey had to be under way and meet the following criteria: (1) Projects support individuals, households, and communities to achieve sustainable livelihoods and increase the assets and income of participants, while building human capital and promoting social inclusion; (2) projects are either targeted to or at least benefit extreme-poor or otherwise vulnerable households or people within the household or community; and (3) projects seek to address several sources of vulnerability through a mix of at least two different types of interventions (that is, they are multidimensional interventions).
6. The list of 331 programs excludes programs in the pipeline as well as programs for which information on implementation status could not be obtained.
7. The online tool is available at the SEI 2024 landing page at peiglobal.org/state-of-economic-inclusion-report.
8. The sources of additional indicators used to analyze survey data were the following: World Bank Country and Lending Groups and Income, <https://datahelpdesk.worldbank.org/knowledgebase/articles/906519-world-bank-country-and-lending-groups>; poverty, <https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators#>, World Bank. 2023. "Macro Poverty Outlook: Country-by-Country Analysis and Projections for the Developing World 2023," <https://thedocs.worldbank.org/en/doc/77351105a334213c64122e44c2ef523-0500072021/related/mpo-am23.pdf>; Harmonized List of Fragile Situations FY24,

<https://thedocs.worldbank.org/en/doc/608a53dd83f21ef6712b5dfef050b00b-0090082023/original/FCSListFY24-final.pdf>; Household size: Afghanistan Central Statistics Organization (CSO)—Afghanistan Living Conditions Survey 2016–2017, https://adsp.ngo/wp-content/uploads/2018/12/PS-24_AFGHANISTAN-LIVING-CONDITIONS-SURVEY-2016-2017.pdf; Albania Household Budget Survey 2020; Angola Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) 2016; National Institute of Statistics and Census of Argentina (INDEC)—Continuous Household Survey, Annual Results 2020; Armenia Stats 2022; Aruba, United Nations Demographic Yearbook 2010; The State Statistical Committee of Azerbaijan 2018; Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS)—“Bangladesh Household Income and Expenditure Survey 2016”; Belize, Michael Bauer Research 2020; Benin Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) 2018; Bhutan Living Standards Survey 2017; Bolivia Population and Housing Census 2012; Bosnia and Herzegovina, World Bank, ECAPOV (2015); Botswana Demographic Survey (BDS) 2017; Brazilian National Household Sample Survey 2019; Bulgaria Labour Force Survey 2020; Burkina Faso Demographic and Health Survey 2017-2018; Burundi Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) 2016; Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey 2019; Cameroon Household Consumption Survey 2014; Cape Verde Population and Housing Census 2010; Central African Republic National Household Survey 2019; Chad Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) 2015; Chile Census of Population and Housing 2017; China National Bureau of Statistics, CEIC 2020; Colombia National Population and Housing Census 2018; Comoros Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) 2012; Congo, Democratic Republic Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) 2013; Congo, Republic Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) 2011; Costa Rica Continuous Household Survey 2020; Côte d’Ivoire Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) 2017; Cyprus, Labour Force Surveys (LFS) of the European Union 2011; Cuba, Global Data Lab 2019, <https://globaldatalab.org/areadata/table/hhsize/CUB/?levels=1>; Djiboutian Household Survey for Social Indicators (EDAM4—IS) 2017; Dominica 2011 Population and Housing Census, <https://stats.gov.dm/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/2011-Population-and-Housing-Census.pdf>; Dominican Republic Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) 2018; Ecuador Continuous National Survey of Employment, Unemployment, and Underemployment 2020; Egypt, Arab Rep. Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) 2014; El Salvador, Michael Bauer Research 2018; Eswatini National Household Survey 2015; Ethiopia Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) 2016; Fiji, IPUMS-International Minnesota Population Center 2014; Gabon National Household Survey 2015; Gambia Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) 2019; Georgia, UNICEF GEOSTAT 2018; Ghana Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) 2014; Guatemala Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) 2015; Guinea, Global Data Lab 2018, <https://globaldatalab.org/areadata/table/hhsize/GIN/>; Guinea-Bissau Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) 2012; Statistics Guyana 2019; Haiti Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) 2017; Honduras Living Conditions Survey 2018; India Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) 2015; Indonesia Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) 2017; Iraq Household Socio-Economic Survey 2018; Israel Central Bureau of Statistics 2016; Jamaica, ESRI 2020; Jordan Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) 2017; Kenya Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) 2015; Kiribati Household Income and Expenditure Survey 2021; Kosovo Population and Housing Census 2011; Kyrgyz Republic Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) 2012; Lao PDR Population and Housing Census 2015; Lebanon Household Living Conditions Survey 2019-2020; Lesotho National Survey 2015; Liberia Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) 2019; Libya Census 2012; Madagascar Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) 2019; Malawi Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) 2015; Mali Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) 2015; Mauritania Census 2013; Mexico, IPUMS-International Minnesota Population Center 2015; Moldova Census 2014; National Statistics Office of Mongolia 2017; Morocco High Commission for Planning 2017; Mozambique Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) 2011; Myanmar Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) 2016; Namibia Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) 2013; Nepal Annual Household Survey 2015; Nicaragua Annual Household Survey 2021; Niger Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) 2012; Nigeria Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) 2015; Pakistan

6th National Population and Housing Census 2017; Panama, IPUMS-International Minnesota Population Center 2010; Papua New Guinea National Population and Housing Census 2011; Paraguay Permanent Household Survey 2019; Peru National Household Survey 2020; Philippines Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) 2017; Romania National Household Survey 2017; Rwanda Integrated Household Living Conditions Survey 2016/2017; São Tomé and Príncipe National Household Survey 2018; Senegal National Household Survey 2017; Serbia National Household Survey 2017; the Seychelles Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) 2010; Sierra Leone Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) 2019; Sint Maarten (Dutch) Central Bureau of Statistics 2021; Solomon Islands Census 2009; Somalia Population Estimation Survey 2014, UNFPA; High Frequency South Sudan Survey, World Bank 2015; Sri Lanka Household Income and Expenditure Survey, Department of Census and Statistics 2016; St Maarten, Demographic Yearbook (DYB) of the United Nations 2011; St. Lucia National Household Survey 2017; Sudan, IPUMS-International Minnesota Population Center 2008; Syrian Arab Republic, UNDP 2005 Poverty in Syria: 1996-2004 Diagnosis and Pro-Poor Policy Considerations; Tajikistan Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) 2017; Tanzania 2012 Population and Housing Census, NBS; Thailand National Household Survey 2022; Timor-Leste Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) 2016; Togo Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) 2014; Tonga Census of Population and Housing 2011; Tunisia Data Atlas 31st December 2014; Türkiye Household Budget Survey 2019; Uganda Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) 2016; Ukraine National Household Survey 2017; Uruguay, IPUMS-International Minnesota Population Center 2011; Uzbekistan Living Standards and Welfare Survey, Statistics Committee 2016; Vanuatu Census 2020; Viet Nam Household Living Standard Survey (HSS), General Statistics Office 2016; West Bank and Gaza, Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS) 2017; Yemen, Republic of Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) 2013; Zambia Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) 2013; Zimbabwe Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) 2015.

9. As noted in chapter 2, the 72 programs for which beneficiary data is missing had not started actual implementation, that is, the economic inclusion components were yet to be delivered to participants at the time of the survey.
10. Refer to the World Bank Global Poverty Working Group's (ID: SI.POV.NAHC) Poverty and Inequality Platform, in which data are compiled from official government sources or are computed by World Bank staff using national (that is, country specific) poverty lines.

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Comparison of Landscape Survey Data in SEI 2021 and SEI 2024

Introduction

This appendix compares the landscape data findings included in *The State of Economic Inclusion Report 2021* (SEI) and *The State of Economic Inclusion Report 2024*. The data that underpin the findings were collected in Landscape Surveys 2020 and 2023, respectively. Therefore, data referred to in the report under 2021 were collected in 2020, and data referred to under 2024 were collected in 2023.

Broadly, the data from SEI 2024 indicate that the core characteristics and objectives of programs are like those captured in SEI 2021, with most programs providing more than four components in sequence over 12 to 36 months to support self-employment and productivity. Programs also continue to be delivered through engagement with multiple stakeholders. In the global footprint, programs are found in countries across income levels, but most programs are in Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA), as in 2021.

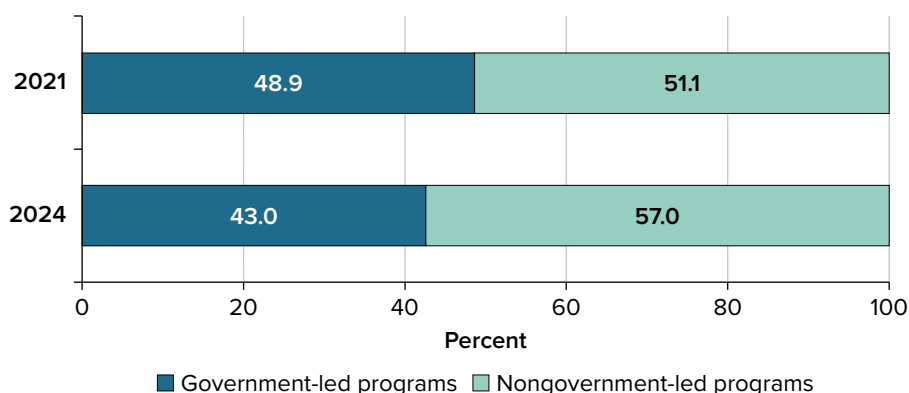
However, the data also highlight key shifts between SEI 2021 and SEI 2024. The number of economic inclusion programs and participants in these programs have increased significantly. In addition, a higher percentage of programs report that women's empowerment and climate resilience are their main objectives in SEI 2024. The data also highlight changes in program delivery. More programs reported using digital tools, particularly to provide components such as coaching, business capital, and training and to support grievance and redress mechanisms. There is also increased collaboration between institutions, with a higher proportion of programs using external agencies to deliver economic inclusion program components.

Reach of the Economic Inclusion Programs

SEI 2024 unveils a significant increase in the number of economic inclusion programs globally: 405 programs in 88 countries, compared to 219 programs in 75 countries in SEI 2021. The global coverage of these programs has also expanded, reaching more than 15 million households and 70 million individuals in 2023, compared to 9.8 million households and 45.8 million individuals in 2020.¹

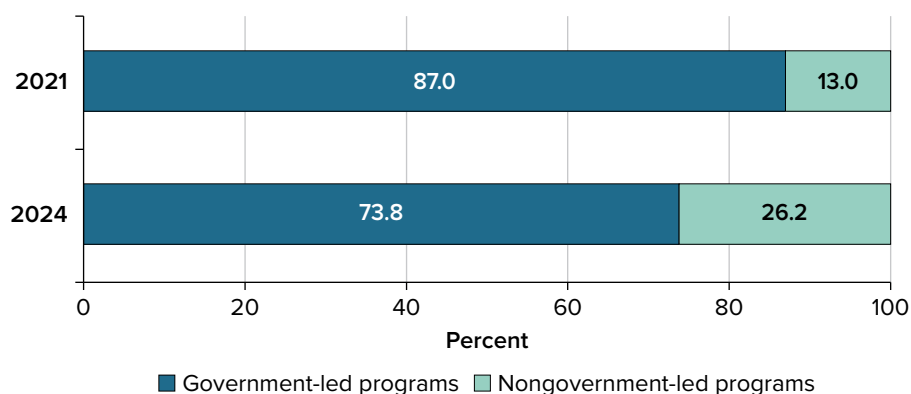
Distribution of Programs by Lead Institution

There has been an increase in the share of nongovernment-led programs, from 51 percent of programs in 2021 to 57 percent of programs in 2024 (refer to figure B.1). There has also been an increase in the proportion of participants nongovernment-led programs serve, from 13 percent in 2021 to 26 percent in 2024 (refer to figure B.2).

FIGURE B.1 Distribution of Government-Led and Nongovernment-Led Economic Inclusion Programs

Source: Partnership for Economic Inclusion, World Bank.

Note: Figure shows the percentage of all programs ($N = 405$ in SEI 2024 and $N = 219$ in SEI 2021).

FIGURE B.2 Distribution of Participants in Government-Led and Nongovernment-Led Programs

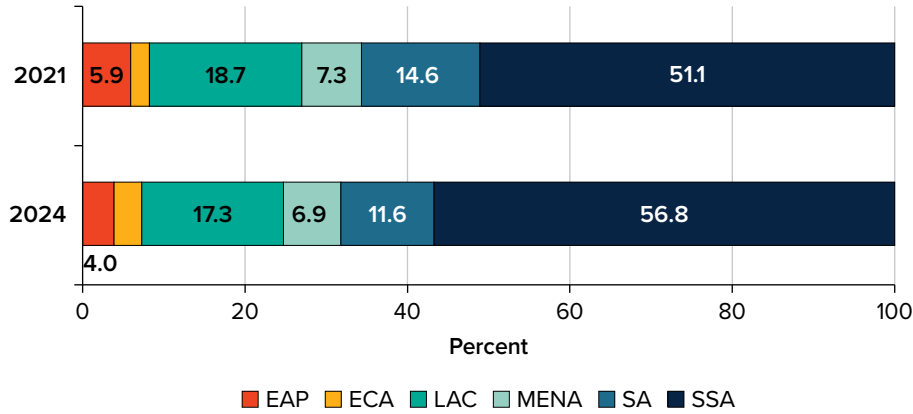
Source: Partnership for Economic Inclusion, World Bank.

Note: Figure shows the percentage of total participants ($N = 15,323,059$ in SEI 2024 and $N = 9,773,043$ in SEI 2021).

This shift may be the result of new programs emerging and the sustained scale-up of nongovernment-led programs since 2021. However, government-led programs continue to serve the majority of participants (refer to figure B.2).

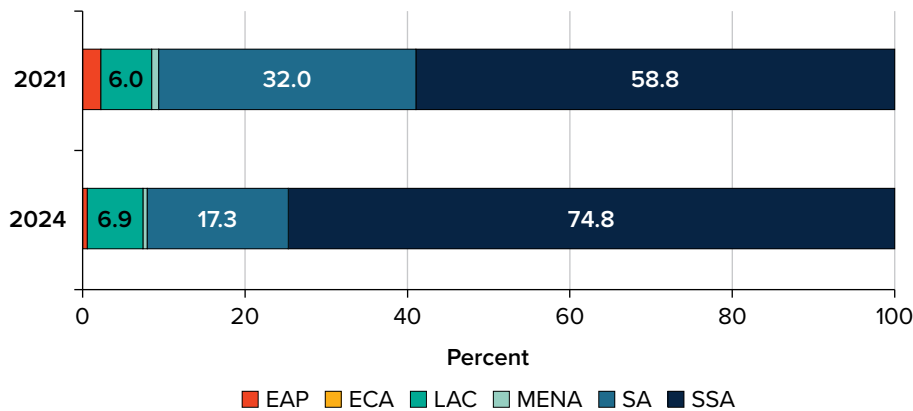
Regional Distribution of Programs

The distribution of programs across regions in SEI 2024 is similar to SEI 2021 (refer to figure B.3). However, the distribution of participants across regions has changed, with a higher proportion of participants in SSA in 2024 than in 2021 (75 percent compared to 59 percent). This change is due to both the increase in the number of programs and the expansion of existing programs in the region. The data also indicate that participants from South Asia have decreased from 32 percent in 2021 to 17.3 percent in 2024 (refer to figure B.4).

FIGURE B.3 Distribution of Economic Inclusion Programs, by Region

Source: Partnership for Economic Inclusion, World Bank.

Note: EAP = East Asia and Pacific; ECA = Europe and Central Asia; LAC = Latin America and the Caribbean; MENA = Middle East and North Africa; SA = South Asia; SSA = Sub-Saharan Africa. Percentage of all programs ($N = 405$ in SEI 2024 and $N = 219$ in SEI 2021).

FIGURE B.4 Distribution of Participants in Economic Inclusion Programs, by Region

Source: Partnership for Economic Inclusion, World Bank.

Note: EAP = East Asia and Pacific; ECA = Europe and Central Asia; LAC = Latin America and the Caribbean; MENA = Middle East and North Africa; SA = South Asia; SSA = Sub-Saharan Africa. Data on the number of participants in SEI 2024 is missing for 72 programs, most of which were in the last phases of preparation before actual delivery of support for participants began. Data on the number of participants from 2021 are missing for 18 programs. Percentage of total participants ($N = 15,323,059$ in SEI 2024 and $N = 9,773,043$ in SEI 2021).

Distribution of Programs by Context

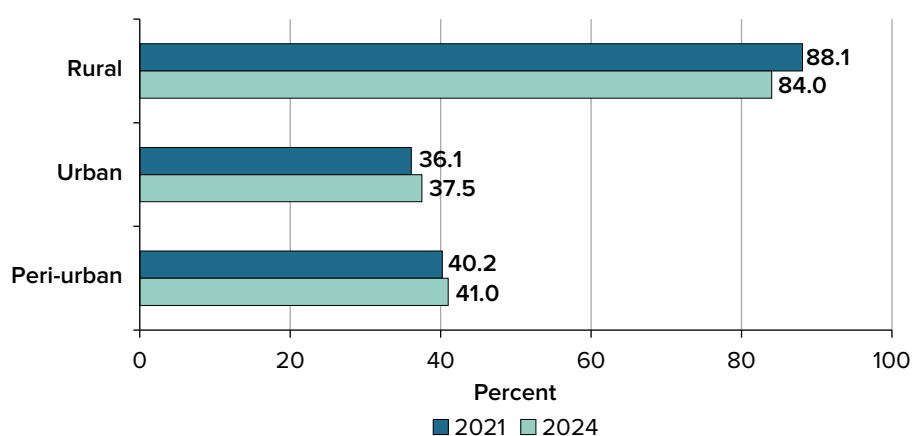
Economic inclusion programs operate in countries at different stages of development, such as low-income countries, middle-income countries, and high-income countries. While there has been no notable change in the distribution of programs across countries based on their stage of development, there has been a small increase in the proportion of programs that operate in upper-middle-income countries (from 16.4 percent in 2021 to 18.5 percent in 2024; refer to table B.1). There has also been a slight increase in the proportion of programs operating in contexts of fragility, conflict, and violence (31.5 percent in 2021 compared to 33.1 percent in 2024).

TABLE B.1 Percentage of All Programs with a Presence in Different Contexts

Country classification or context	SEI 2021	SEI 2024
Low-income country	37.4%	35.1%
Lower-middle-income country	42.9%	44.0%
Upper-middle-income country	16.4%	18.5%
High-income country	3.2%	2.5%
Fragility, conflict, and violence	31.5%	33.1%

Source: Partnership for Economic Inclusion, World Bank.

Note: Table shows the percentage of all programs ($N = 405$ in SEI 2024 and $N = 219$ in SEI 2021).

FIGURE B.5 Percentage of All Programs with a Presence in Rural, Urban, and Peri-Urban Areas

Source: Partnership for Economic Inclusion, World Bank.

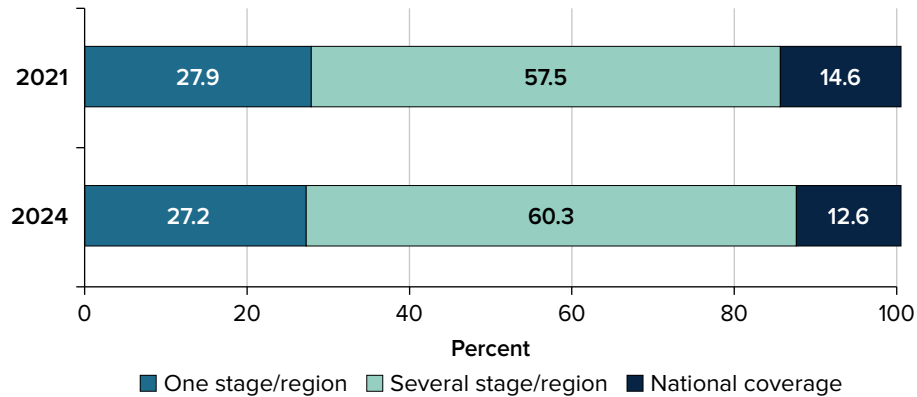
Note: Figure shows the percentage of all programs ($N = 405$ in SEI 2024 and $N = 219$ in SEI 2021).

Most programs continue to operate in rural areas (over 80 percent), but in SEI 2024 a slightly higher percentage of programs operate in urban or peri-urban areas (refer to figure B.5). In SEI 2021, 54 percent of programs operated in urban or peri-urban areas, and in SEI 2024 this has increased to 57 percent of all programs. Some programs operate exclusively in urban or peri-urban areas, and this has also increased, from 12 percent of all programs exclusively operating in urban or peri-urban areas in 2021 to 16 percent in 2024.

Distribution of Programs by Coverage

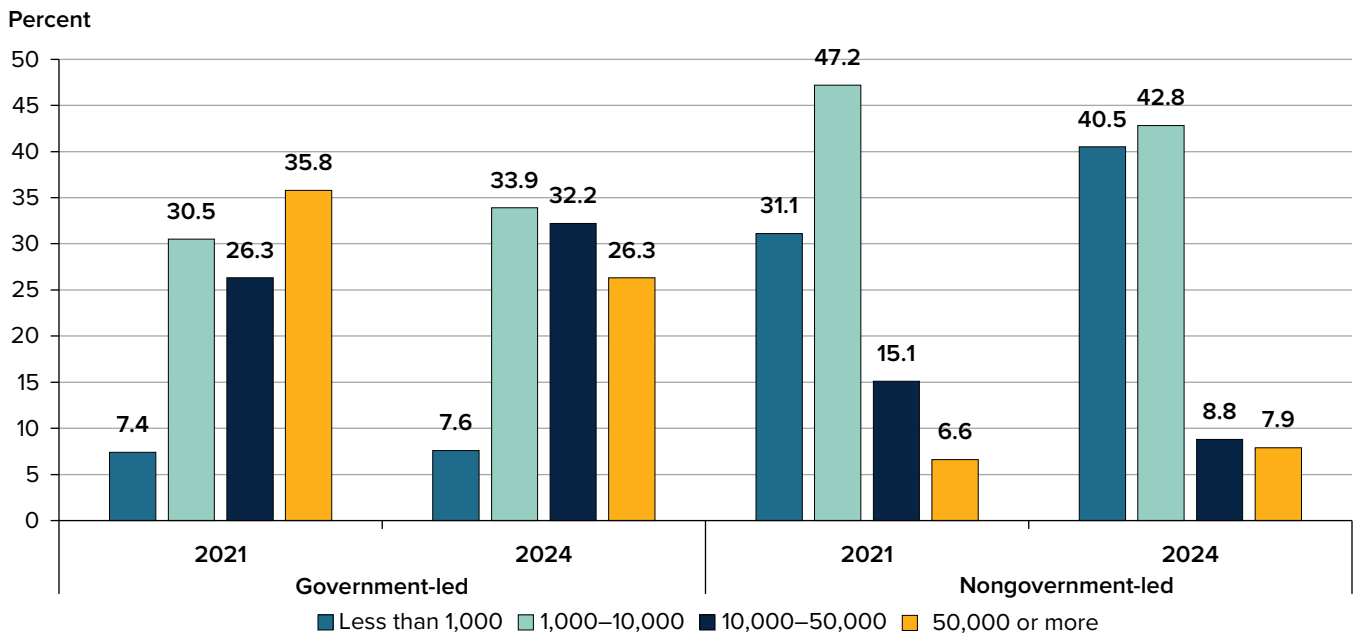
The distribution of programs by their geographic coverage in SEI 2024 is similar to SEI 2021, with a slightly lower proportion of programs operating nationally (refer to figure B.6).

The distribution of programs based on the number of participants they serve shows that most government-led programs continue to serve at least 10,000 participants and most nongovernment-led programs serve less than 10,000 participants (refer to figure B.7).

FIGURE B.6 Distribution of Programs by State, Regional, and National Presence

Source: Partnership for Economic Inclusion, World Bank.

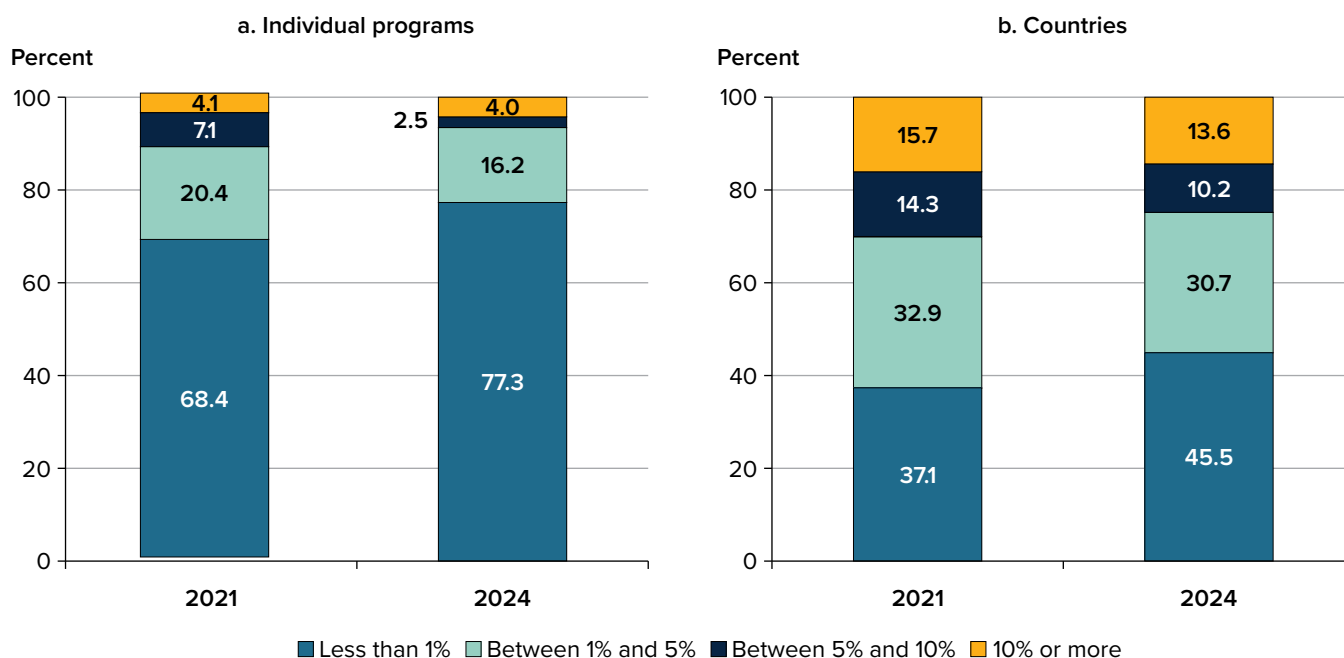
Note: Figure shows the percentage of all programs (N = 405 in SEI 2024 and N = 219 in SEI 2021).

FIGURE B.7 Distribution of Government-Led and Nongovernment-Led Programs, by Number of Current Direct Participants

Source: Partnership for Economic Inclusion, World Bank.

Note: Figure shows the percentage of government- and nongovernment-led programs with coverage data ($N_1 = 118$ and $N_2 = 215$ in SEI 2024 and $N_1 = 95$ and $N_2 = 106$ in SEI 2021, respectively).

There is an increase in the percentage of programs that reach less than 1 percent of people living below the national poverty line (refer to figure B.8, panel a), as well as an increase in the distribution of countries by their coverage of all participants in a country as a share of the population living below the national poverty line (refer to figure B.8, panel b). While the absolute number of people engaged in these programs has increased by over 50 percent, coverage continues to be small relative to the number of people living in poverty.

FIGURE B.8 Distribution of Program Coverage as a Share of the Population Living below the National Poverty Line

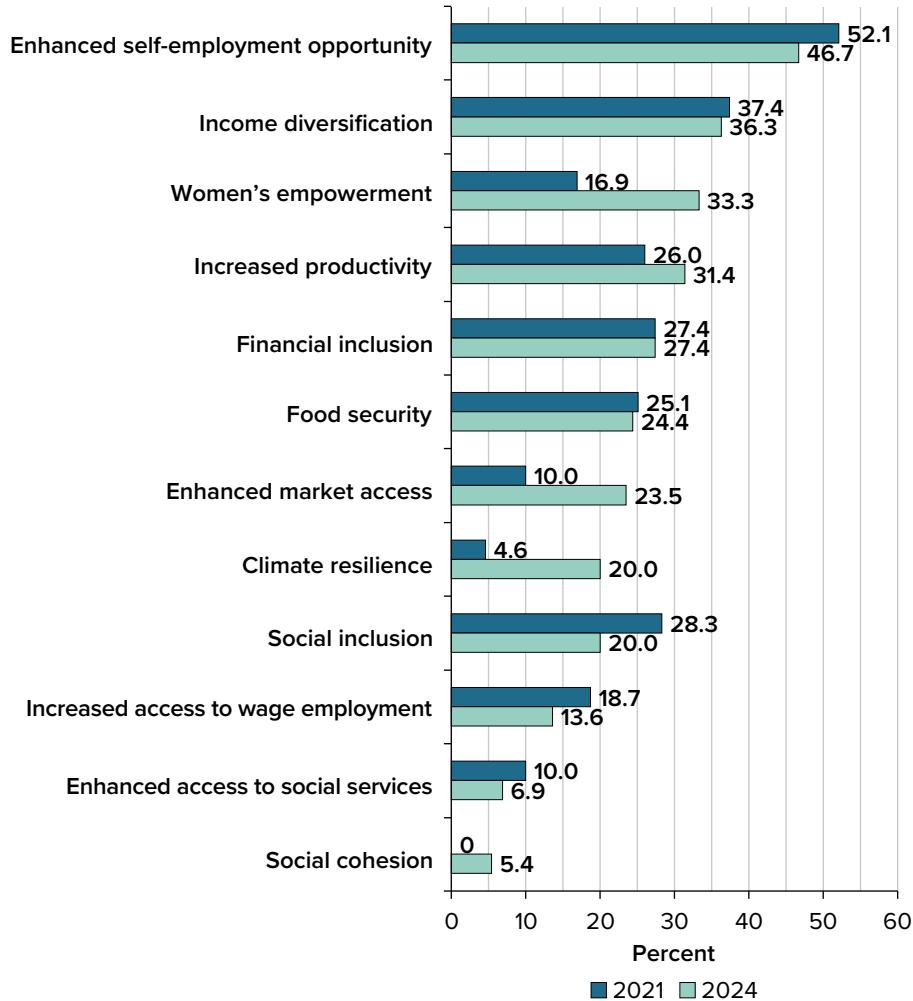
Source: Partnership for Economic Inclusion, World Bank.

Note: The analysis is based on 196 programs in SEI 2021 and 322 programs in SEI 2024 (those providing data on the number of participants that operate in countries with available poverty data). Panel a shows percentage of programs, and panel b provides aggregated data at the country level. The number of countries with coverage and poverty data is 88 in SEI 2024 and 70 in SEI 2021. The coverage ranges do not include the upper bound, for example, the range “Between 5% and 10%” goes from 5 percent to 9.99 percent.

Program Objectives

Most programs continue to focus on supporting self-employment opportunities broadly, with 84 percent of programs reporting self-employment, income diversification, or increased productivity as a main objective in both 2021 and 2024. However, there have been some key shifts in program objectives between 2021 and 2024 (refer to figure B.9). There has been an increase in the percentage of programs that seek to empower women from nearly 17 percent in 2021 to 33 percent in 2024, likely due to the growing recognition that to achieve economic inclusion for women, programs must address the unique barriers they face.

Similarly, more programs report climate resilience as an objective, increasing from 4.6 percent in 2021 to 20 percent in 2024. This may be due to the increasing focus on the interaction between economic inclusion and climate resilience and the rising concerns surrounding climate change. SEI 2024 also reflects an increase in the percentage of programs that report enhancing market access as their main objective, shifting from 10 percent in 2021 to 23.5 percent in 2024. This shift may be the result of increasing evidence on the importance of market linkages for supporting economic inclusion. In contrast, a lower proportion of programs focused on access to wage employment, decreasing from 18.7 percent in 2021 to 13.6 percent in 2024. This change may reflect weaker labor markets globally.

FIGURE B.9 Main Program Objectives of Economic Inclusion Programs

Source: Partnership for Economic Inclusion, World Bank.

Note: Figure shows the percentage of all programs ($N = 405$ in SEI 2024 and $N = 219$ in SEI 2021). Respondents could select up to three options. The option for “social cohesion” was not included in the 2020 survey. The 2020 survey included “environmental risk management” instead of “climate resilience”; therefore, these two datapoints are not fully comparable.

Target Populations and Targeting Methodologies

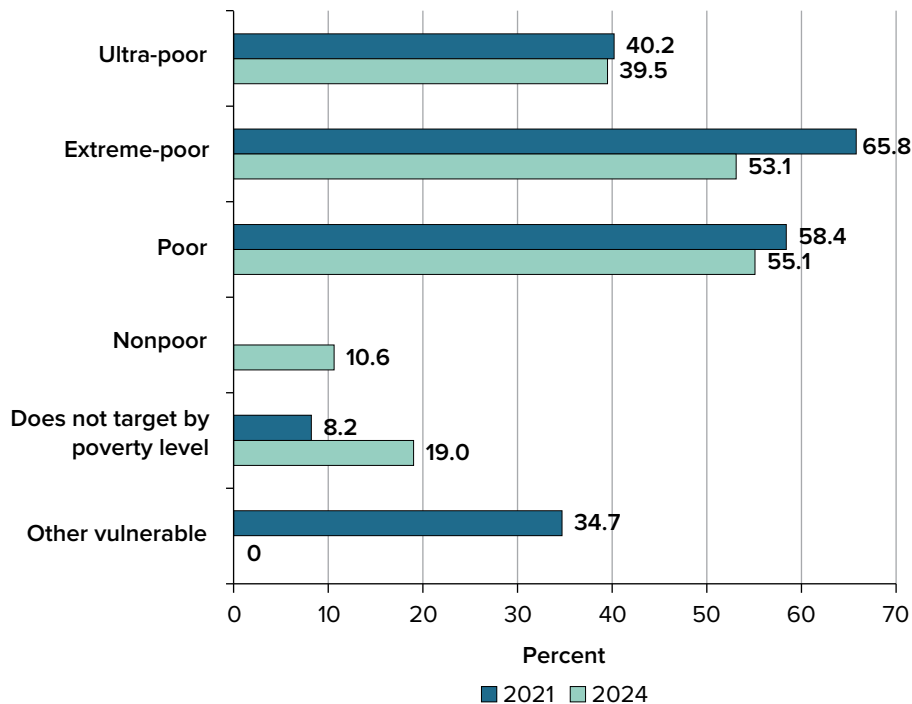
Economic inclusion programs are typically designed to reach specific population groups or poverty segments, such as the poor, extreme-poor, and ultra-poor populations, who face significant barriers to improving their economic circumstances. Many economic inclusion programs are also designed to serve specific demographic categories that may face additional challenges. For instance, programs often prioritize women, recognizing the unique barriers they encounter in accessing economic opportunities and resources.

To effectively reach these diverse groups, economic inclusion programs often use a mix of targeting methods. These can include geographical targeting, where programs focus on specific regions with high poverty rates, as well as community-based targeting, where local knowledge is used to identify the most vulnerable individuals. Some programs use categorical targeting, based on specific criteria such as age, gender, or disability status, while others may use means-testing or proxy indicators to identify eligible participants.

Target Populations

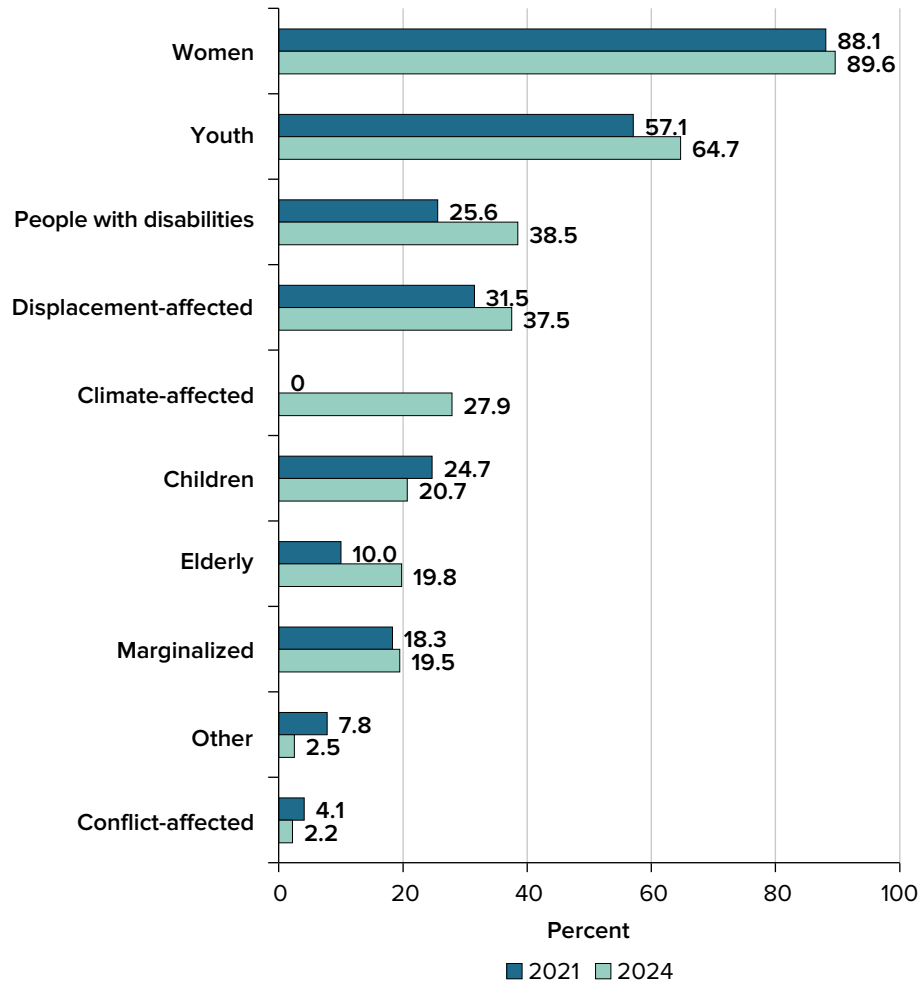
While the majority of economic inclusion programs continue to target the poor population, programs are increasingly targeting vulnerable populations whose vulnerability is not solely driven by their income. This trend can be seen in both government-led programs and nongovernment-led programs. Fewer programs reported targeting the extreme-poor population in 2024 compared to 2021 (refer to figure B.10). Similarly, fewer programs reported targeting either the extreme-poor or ultra-poor populations only, falling from 30 percent in 2021 to nearly 26 percent in 2024. In fact, 55 percent of programs reported targeting the poor population broadly in 2024 compared to almost 59 percent in 2021, while 19 percent reported not targeting by poverty level in 2024 compared to only 8 percent in 2021. This shift may be the result of the increased number of area-focused interventions that focus on communities, areas, or systems, and therefore tend to target participants more broadly.

FIGURE B.10 Proportion of Programs, by Poverty Segments Targeted



Source: Partnership for Economic Inclusion, World Bank.

Note: Figure shows the percentage of all programs ($N = 405$ in SEI 2024 and $N = 219$ in SEI 2021). Programs may target more than one poverty segment. The question in the 2023 survey and in 2020 had some differences. The option of “vulnerable” in the 2020 survey was replaced by “those above the poverty line” in the 2023 survey, and the option “none (the program does not target by poverty level)” was included. In the 2020 survey, there was a separate question on targeting methods that captured the proportion of programs that do not target by poverty level, and that has been used in this figure to report on the percentage of programs that do not target by poverty level.

FIGURE B.11 Proportion of Programs, by Population Group Targeted

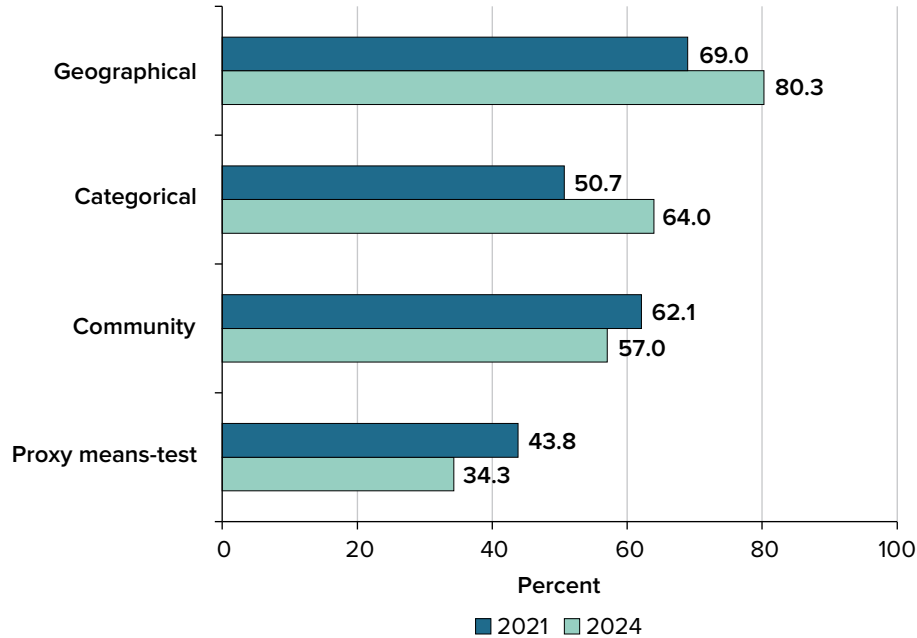
Source: Partnership for Economic Inclusion, World Bank.

Note: Figure shows the percentage of all programs ($N = 405$ in SEI 2024 and $N = 219$ in SEI 2021). Programs may target more than one poverty segment. The 2024 survey used the word “targeting” instead of “prioritizing” and included the option “people affected by climate change or environmental risks.”

Programs continue to overwhelmingly target women (refer to figure B.11). SEI 2024 shows a higher proportion of programs targeting youth, the second priority group for economic inclusion programs. Similarly, more programs reported targeting the elderly population (nearly 20 percent compared to 10 percent), people with disabilities (39 percent compared to 26 percent), and displacement-affected populations (38 percent compared to 32 percent), suggesting shifts in program priorities in response to identified needs.

Targeting Methodologies

There has been an increase in the use of geographical targeting and categorical targeting and a decrease in proxy means-testing as a targeting method (refer to figure B.12). This change may be due to the increase in area-focused programs that typically target certain geographic areas or systems. The survey data also indicate a slight increase in the percentage of programs that leverage existing government registries to identify participants, from 33 percent in 2021 to 38 percent in 2024.

FIGURE B.12 Proportion of Programs, by Targeting Methodologies

Source: Partnership for Economic Inclusion, World Bank.

Note: Figure shows the percentage of all programs in SEI 2024 ($N = 405$) and SEI 2021 ($N = 219$).

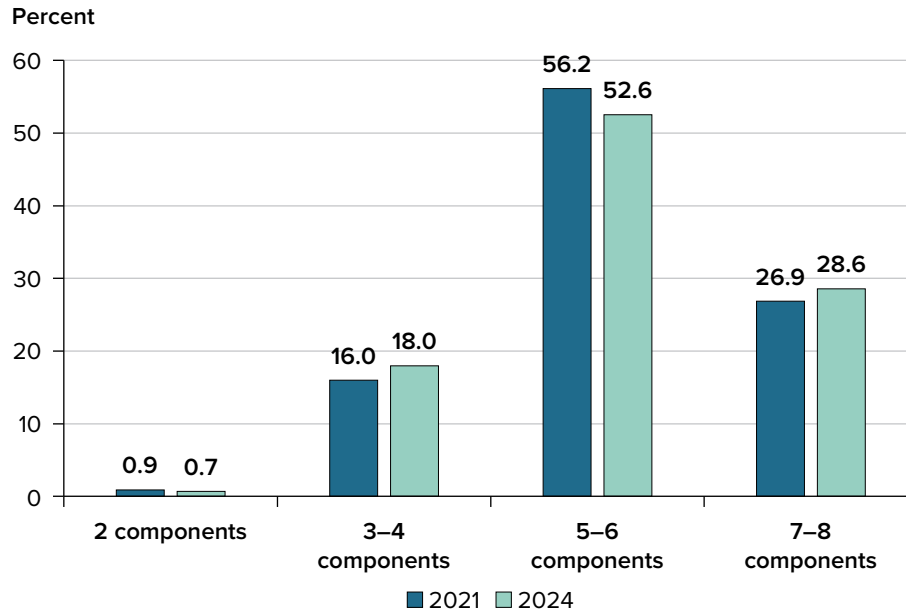
Program Components

Most economic inclusion programs provide an integrated package of interventions, rather than one or two stand-alone interventions, because their design is based on the recognition that the poorest and most vulnerable people face multiple constraints.

Number and Type of Core Components

The distribution of programs based on the number of components they provide has seen no significant shift between 2021 and 2024 (refer to figure B.13). Similarly, the core components provided by programs remained consistent between 2021 and 2024 (refer to figure B.14). The most notable difference was that, in 2024, a lower proportion of programs reported providing transfers (54 percent) compared to 2021 (68 percent). This decline in the provision of transfers appears to be driven by programs that target the poor broadly (71 percent to 58 percent) and programs that do not target by poverty level (28 percent to 17 percent). Most of programs that target either the extreme-poor or ultra-poor populations exclusively continue providing transfers (71 percent in 2021 and 73 percent in 2024).

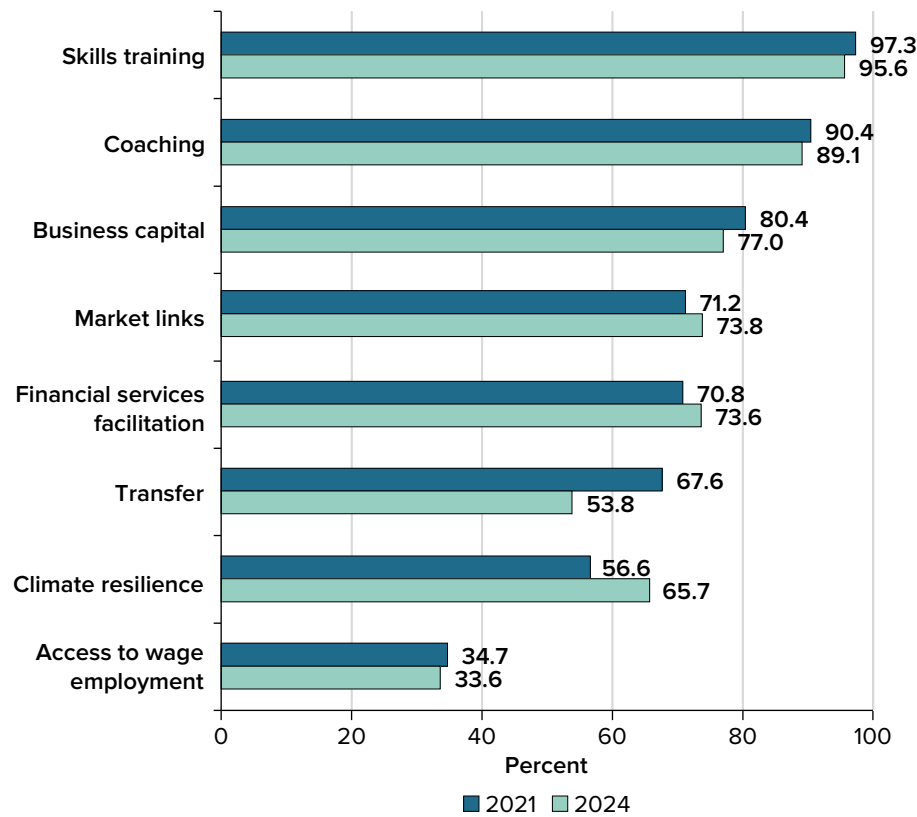
FIGURE B.13 Distribution of Programs, by Number of Components



Source: Partnership for Economic Inclusion, World Bank.

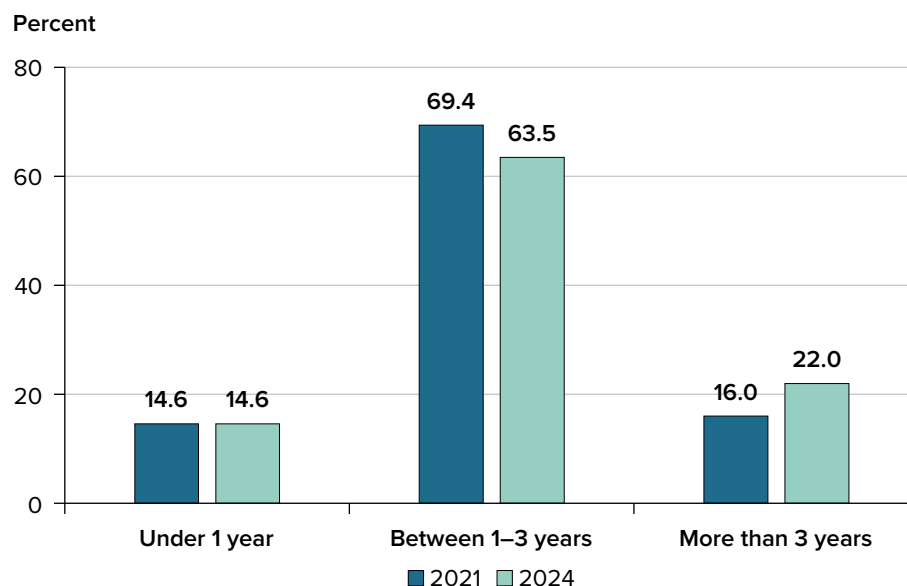
Note: Figure shows the percentage of all programs (N = 405 in SEI 2024 and N = 219 in SEI 2021).

FIGURE B.14 Proportion of Programs, by Their Components



Source: Partnership for Economic Inclusion, World Bank.

Note: Figure shows the percentage of all programs (N = 405 in SEI 2024 and N = 219 in SEI 2021). The 2020 survey referred to “sustainable natural resources management and/or climate change adaptation” instead of “climate resilience.”

FIGURE B.15 Distribution of Programs, by Duration of Interventions

Source: Partnership for Economic Inclusion, World Bank.

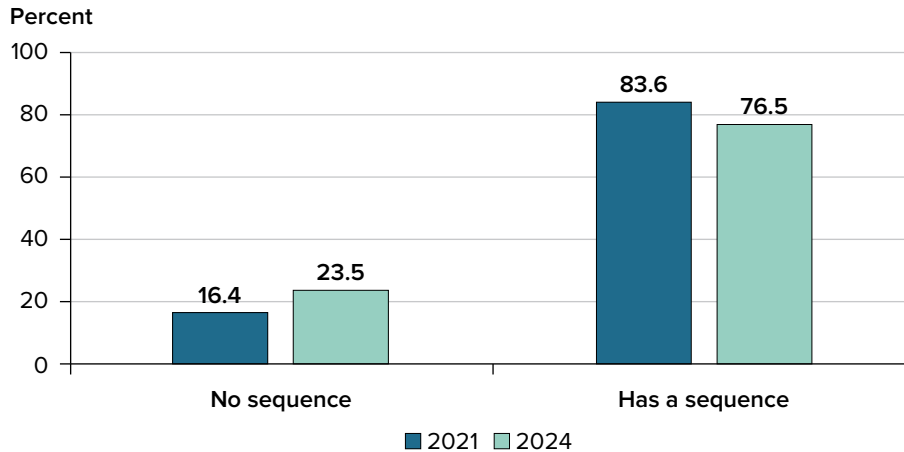
Note: Figure shows the percentage of all programs ($N = 405$ in SEI 2024 and $N = 219$ in SEI 2021).

Duration of Program Interventions

In 2024, a higher proportion of programs reported supporting participants for more than 3 years (refer to figure B.15). This increase reflects that more programs in SEI 2024 than in SEI 2021 were built on agricultural and environmental interventions, which tend to be of longer duration than other programs.

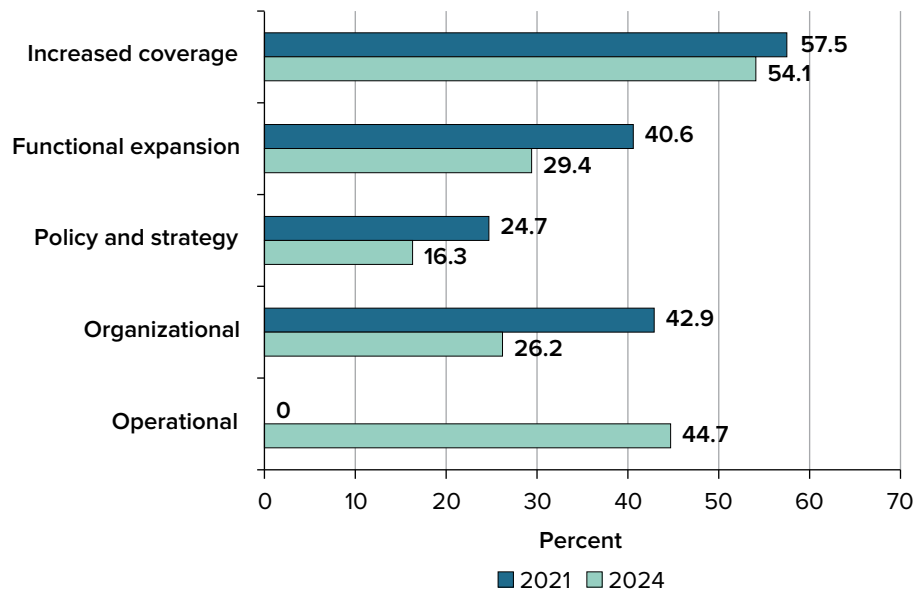
Sequencing of Components

In 2024, a higher proportion of programs reported not sequencing the delivery of their components (24 percent) compared to 2021 (16 percent) (refer to figure B.16). This decline in programs delivering components in sequence is driven by the rise of area-focused programs that tend to target the vulnerable more broadly. The majority of programs that focus exclusively on the extreme-poor or ultra-poor populations, however, continue to deliver their components in sequence (92 percent in 2021 and 94 percent in 2024).

FIGURE B.16 Distribution of Programs, by Sequencing of Components

Source: Partnership for Economic Inclusion, World Bank.

Note: Figure shows the percentage of all programs ($N = 405$ in SEI 2024 and $N = 219$ in SEI 2021).

FIGURE B.17 Proportion of Programs That Scaled Up along Core Dimensions

Source: Partnership for Economic Inclusion, World Bank.

Note: Figure shows the percentage of all programs ($N = 405$ in SEI 2024 and $N = 219$ in SEI 2021). In 2023, “Operational” scale-up was calculated using responses to questions on how programs adapted to COVID-19, specifically, if they said they either leveraged digital technologies to deliver the program or made other changes to deliver the program. Because no such question was asked in the 2020 survey, an equivalent “Operational” scale-up could not be calculated.

Scale-Up

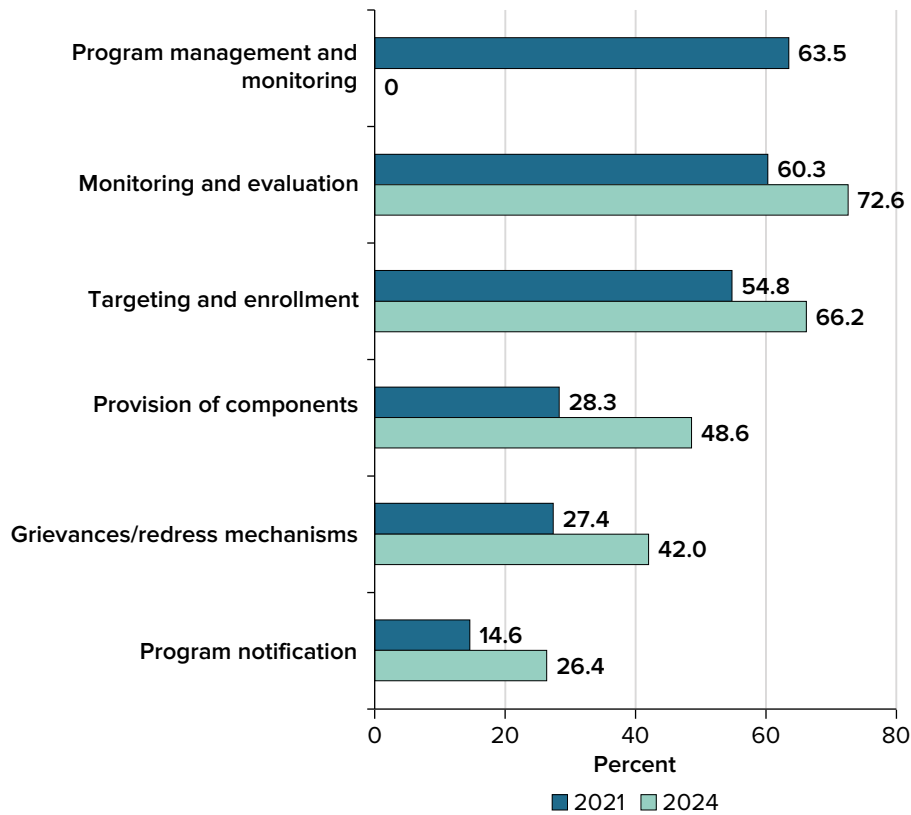
In 2021, three-fourths of programs reported scaling up along at least one core dimension in the 2 years before the survey, while 65 percent of programs did so in 2024. In 2024, a lower proportion of programs reported having scaled up on each of the core dimensions than in 2021. For example, in 2021, 43 percent of programs expanded organizational capacity compared to 26 percent in 2024 (refer to figure B.17).

Use of Digital Tools

There has been an increase in the proportion of programs that use digital tools, rising from 89 percent in 2021 to 93 percent in 2024. This uptake is, in part, due to COVID-19. In 2024, 34 percent of programs reported leveraging digital tools for program delivery in response to COVID-19. These data also align with the global trend of using more technology.

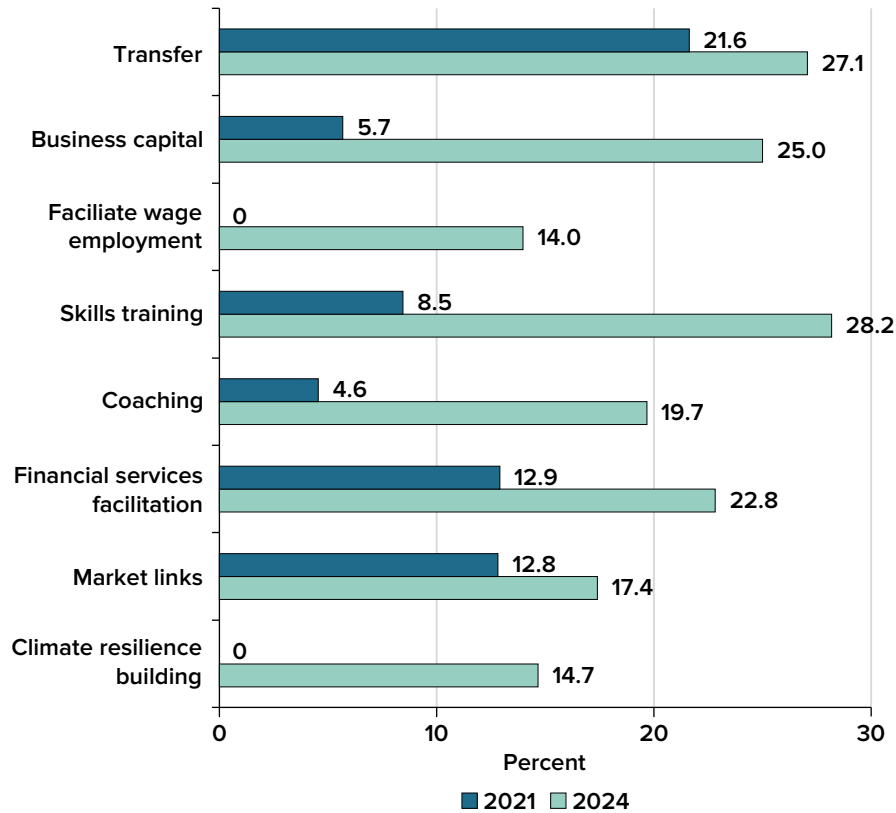
This increase in the use of technology is seen across all program activities (refer to figure B.18). Most notably, the proportion of programs using digital tools to provide components has risen from 28 percent to nearly 49 percent, and the proportion of programs using them to support grievance or redress mechanisms has risen from 27 percent to 42 percent.

FIGURE B.18 Proportion of Programs That Use Digital Tools to Support Specific Activities



Source: Partnership for Economic Inclusion, World Bank.

Note: Figure shows the percentage of all programs ($N = 405$ in SEI 2024 and $N = 219$ in SEI 2021). The 2023 survey referred to “targeting and enrollment” and “provision of economic inclusion program components,” while the 2020 survey only said “enrollment” and “provision of components, respectively.” The 2020 survey also separated monitoring and evaluation by “beneficiary monitoring” and “program management and monitoring.” “Beneficiary monitoring” from the 2020 survey has been analyzed alongside “program management and monitoring” from the 2023 survey.

FIGURE B.19 Proportion of Programs That Use Digital Tools to Provide Components

Source: Partnership for Economic Inclusion, World Bank.

Note: Figure shows the percentage of programs providing each of the components as part of the economic inclusion package. Refer to figure B.14 for more information. The option “access to market information” in the 2020 survey has been analyzed under “market links” and the options “digital savings accounts” and “other digital financial services” from the 2020 survey have been analyzed under “financial services facilitation” in this figure. The 2020 survey did not include “climate resilience building” and “facilitate wage employment” in the question on digital delivery of program components.

This rise in the use of technology to provide components has taken place for the delivery of every main component, particularly in the delivery of coaching (from 4.5 percent to 19.7 percent), business capital (5.7 percent to 25 percent), and skills training (8.5 percent to 28.2 percent) (refer to figure B.19).

Institutional Arrangements

Institutional arrangements and the involvement of external agencies can vary significantly across economic inclusion programs, reflecting the diverse contexts and needs of different countries and communities. These variations are shaped by factors such as the political environment, the capacity of local institutions, the availability of resources, and the specific objectives of programs.

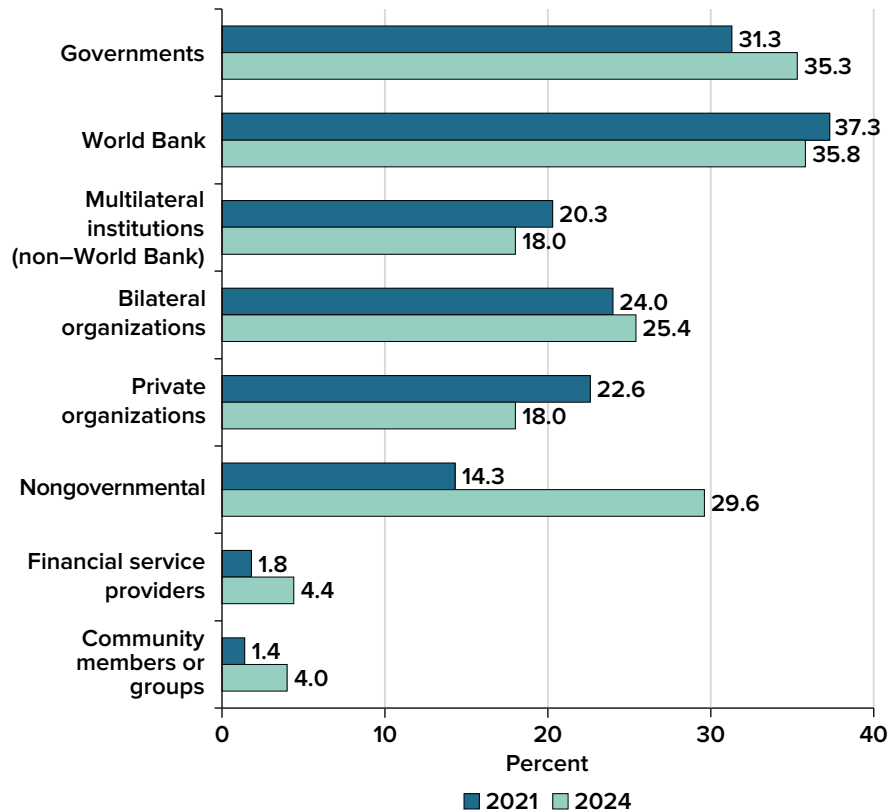
Financing of Programs

A range of institutions, either the lead or external institutions, support the financing of programs (refer to figure B.20). Governments and the World Bank continue to be the two main institutions financing programs.² However, the percentage of programs funded by nongovernmental organizations has also seen a steep increase in SEI 2024.

Role of Lead Agencies

There are limited changes in the roles of lead agencies (refer to figure B.21), but it seems the lead agency takes on roles in a lower proportion of programs in 2024 compared to 2021, across several roles. This difference suggests a higher reliance on external agencies to implement economic inclusion programs, as shown in the next section.

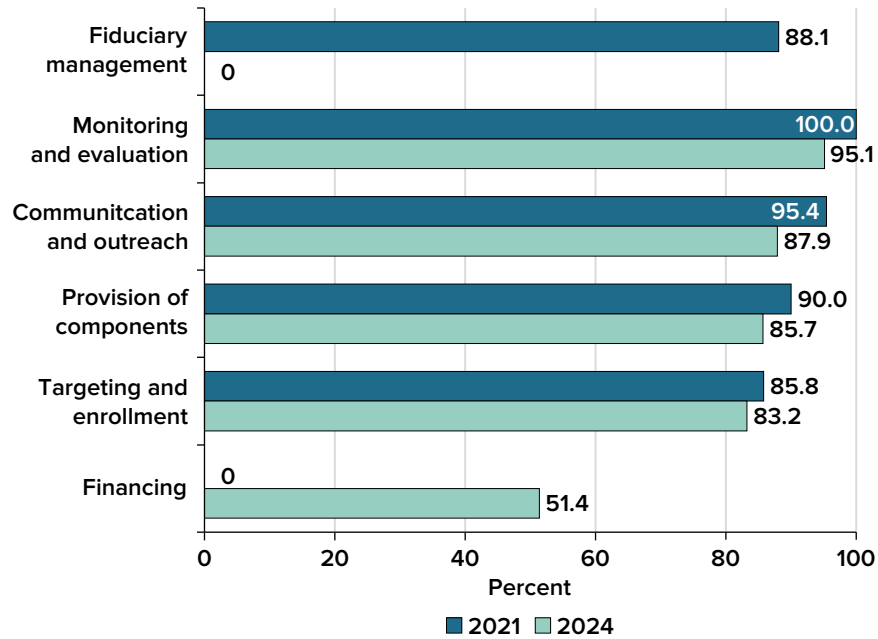
FIGURE B.20 Distribution of Programs, by Financing Organization



Source: Partnership for Economic Inclusion, World Bank.

Note: Data on financing institutions are missing for two programs in the SEI 2021. Figure shows the percentage of programs ($N = 405$ in SEI 2024 and $N = 217$ in SEI 2021).

FIGURE B.21 Proportion of Programs in Which the Lead Agency Takes on Specific Roles

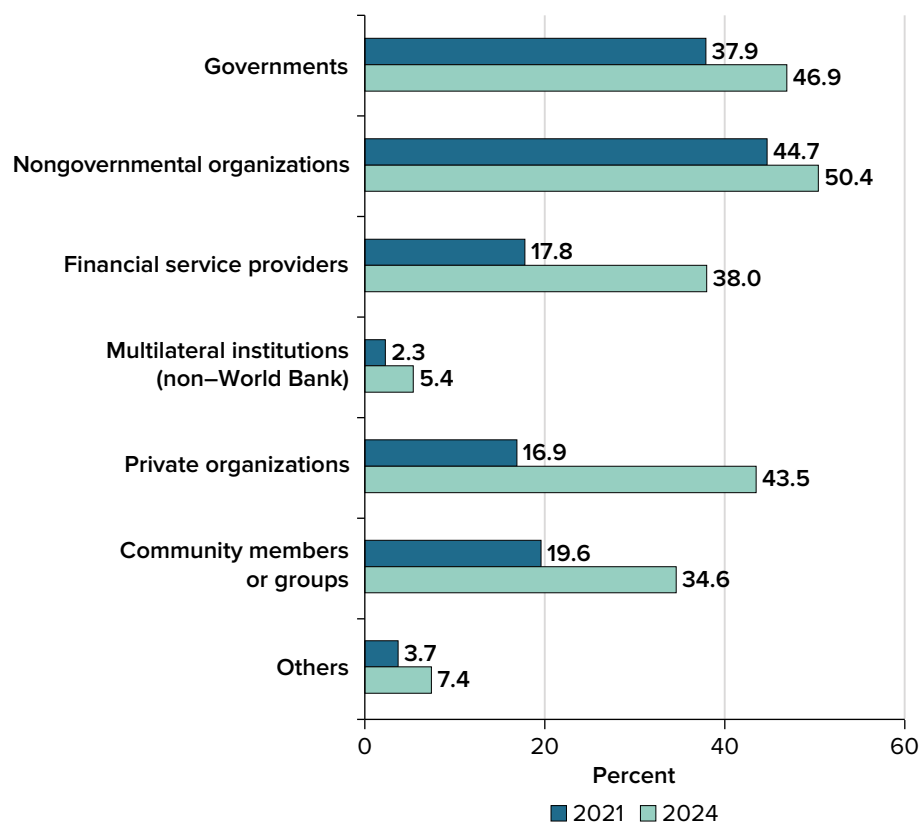


Source: Partnership for Economic Inclusion, World Bank.

Note: Figure shows the percentage of all programs ($N = 405$ in SEI 2024 and $N = 219$ in SEI 2021). “Financing” was not an option in the 2020 survey, and “fiduciary management” was not an option in the 2023 survey. In 2020, “program monitoring and evaluation” and “beneficiary monitoring” were separate options, and in 2023, there was only the option of “program monitoring and evaluation.” These responses have been analyzed under “monitoring and evaluation” in this figure.

Role of External Agencies

Lead organizations often engage service delivery providers to support program implementation. In 2021, 78 percent of programs relied on partners for the provision of program components. This issue saw a slight increase to 82 percent in 2024. There has been a substantial increase in the proportion of programs that depend on financial service providers, private organizations, and community members to deliver components (refer to figure B.22). This trend highlights the increasing collaboration between different institutions to deliver economic inclusion programs.

FIGURE B.22 Proportion of Programs with an External Agency Involved in the Delivery of Components

Source: Partnership for Economic Inclusion, World Bank.

Note: Figure shows the percentage of all programs ($N = 405$ in SEI 2024 and $N = 219$ in SEI 2021).

Notes

- As mentioned in chapter 2, data checks performed during the Landscape Survey 2023 revealed that the coverage data reported in 2020 on the Satat Jeevikoparjan Yojana (SJY) program, led by India's Bihar Rural Livelihoods Promotion Society (BRLPS), included participants of various programs implemented by BRLPS. Figures have been corrected to only include the number of participants in the SJY program.
- As noted in appendix A, the Landscape Survey may not have captured all programs funded by other multilateral organizations, and, as such, the sample is biased toward World Bank-financed projects.

APPENDIX C

Economic Inclusion Programs Surveyed Globally

This appendix provides key data points for country, program start date, lead implementing agency, and current and cumulative coverage of the 405 programs that participated in the World Bank's Partnership for Economic Inclusion Landscape Survey 2023 (refer to Table C.1). The data collected from these programs is summarized in the full report, offering insights into the design and implementation of these initiatives.

TABLE C.1 Economic Inclusion Programs Included in the Global Survey

Program	Economy	Year program began	Lead implementing agency or agencies	Type of lead implementing agency	Current participants (direct)	Cumulative participants (direct)
Stronger Women, Stronger Nations Program	Afghanistan	2002	Women for Women International	Nongovernment	3,310	130,226
Ultra-Poor Graduation Programme: Tailoring Reintegration in Afghanistan's Capital—Kabul (TRACK)	Afghanistan	2022	BRAC Afghanistan	Nongovernment	400	400
Kwenda Program, supported by the World Bank's Angola Strengthening the National Social Protection System Project	Angola	2020	Local Development Institute under the Ministry for Territorial Administration	Government	25,324	25,324
The Smallholder Agricultural Transformation Project	Angola	2023	Ministry of Agriculture and Forest	Government	—	—
Climate Intelligent and Inclusive Agri-food Systems Project	Argentina	2022	General Directorate of Sectoral and Special Programs and Projects, under the Secretariat of Development Planning and Federal Competitiveness	Government	—	—
Promoting Better Jobs through Integrated Labor and Skills (FOMENTAR) Program	Argentina	2022	Ministry of Labor, Employment and Social Security	Government	200,000	200,000
Sustainable Recovery of Landscapes and Livelihoods in Argentina Project	Argentina	2022	National Parks Administration	Government	1,093	1,093
Promoting Social Inclusion and Self-Reliant Livelihood Activities	Armenia	2020	Armenian Association of Social Workers	Nongovernment	307	307
Wage Employment Facilitation Program	Aruba	2022	HIAS Aruba	Nongovernment	281	281
Climate-Smart Agriculture and Water Management Project	Bangladesh	2021	Bangladesh Water Development Board, Department of Agricultural Extension, and Department of Fisheries	Government	—	—
Economic Recovery of the Climate Migrants and New Poor Living in Climate Vulnerable Urban Low-Income Settlements	Bangladesh	2022	BRAC	Nongovernment	802	802

(Table continues next page)

TABLE C.1 Economic Inclusion Programs Included in the Global Survey (continued)

Program	Economy	Year program began	Lead implementing agency or agencies	Type of lead implementing agency	Current participants (direct)	Cumulative participants (direct)
Enhancing Resilience of Coastal Communities and Improving Income of Extreme Poor Households in Khulna District	Bangladesh	2021	Shushilan	Nongovernment	5,725	5,725
Gender Inclusive Pathways out of Poverty (GPOP) for Vulnerable Households in Cox's Bazar Project	Bangladesh	2018	World Vision Bangladesh	Nongovernment	2,880	2,880
Integrated Development Program (IDP)	Bangladesh	2013	BRAC	Nongovernment	54,300	54,300
Last Mile Rural Distribution	Bangladesh	2013	JITA Bangladesh, with support from CARE International Social Ventures	Nongovernment	—	—
Recovery and Advancement of Informal Sector Employment	Bangladesh	2021	PKSF	Government	40,000	43,455
Resilience, Entrepreneurship, and Livelihood Improvement (RELI) Project	Bangladesh	2021	Social Development Foundation	Government	804,000	804,000
Returnee Migrants Reintegration Program	Bangladesh	2018	BRAC	Nongovernment	284	7,284
Skills Development Program (STAR and PROMISE)	Bangladesh	2012	BRAC	Nongovernment	17,193	220,056
Strengthening Women's Ability for Productive New Opportunities (SWAPNO) Project	Bangladesh	2015	Local Government Division, with technical support of the UNDP	Government	12,492	12,492
Sustainable Coastal and Marine Fisheries Project	Bangladesh	2018	Department of Fisheries	Government	125,500	125,500
Sustainable Microenterprise and Resilient Transformation (SMART)	Bangladesh	2023	PKSF	Government	—	—
Ultra Poor Graduation (UPG) Program	Bangladesh	2002	BRAC	Nongovernment	70,000	2,312,477

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TABLE C.1 Economic Inclusion Programs Included in the Global Survey (continued)

Program	Economy	Year program began	Lead implementing agency or agencies	Type of lead implementing agency	Current participants (direct)	Cumulative participants (direct)
Urban Green Graduation–Dhaka	Bangladesh	2023	Concern Worldwide	Nongovernment	—	—
Climate Resilient and Sustainable Agriculture Project	Belize	2022	Belize Social Investment Fund	Government	—	—
Agricultural Competitiveness and Export Diversification Project	Benin	2020	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Fisheries	Government	18,000	18,000
Gazetted Forests Management Project	Benin	2019	General Directorate of Water and Forests and Hunting	Government	4,500	33,738
The Azoli Program, supported by the World Bank's Youth Inclusion Project	Benin	2021	National Employment Agency	Government	4,335	6,043
Food Security and Agriculture Productivity Project	Bhutan	2017	Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock	Government	11,938	11,938
Internal Voluntary Relocation through Employment Based Modality	Brazil	2018	Brazilian Army	Government	3,680	11,815
Program Prosper Family (Programa Prospera Família)	Brazil	2023	Office for Social Development of the State of São Paulo	Government	7,500	18,000
Agrifood Program for Integrated Resilience and Economic Development of the Sahel (Pro-ARIDES)	Burkina Faso	2021	SNV Burkina Faso, with consortium partners CARE International–Netherlands, Wageningen University & Research, and The Royal Tropical Institute	Nongovernment	63,525	63,525
Communal Climate Action and Landscape Management Project	Burkina Faso	2023	Ministry of Ecological Transition and Environment	Government	—	—
Graduation Project for the Autonomy and Dignity of Displaced Persons (GADICH)	Burkina Faso	2022	Action pour la Promotion des Initiatives Locales	Nongovernment	3,000	3,000
Inclusive Livelihood Activities for Women and People with Disabilities in Ouargaye	Burkina Faso	2018	OCADES Tenkodogo	Nongovernment	197	197
Regional Sahel Pastoralism Support Project II (PRAPS–2)	Burkina Faso	2022	Ministry of Agriculture, Animal and Fisheries Resources	Government	—	—

(Table continues next page)

TABLE C.1 Economic Inclusion Programs Included in the Global Survey (continued)

Program	Economy	Year program began	Lead implementing agency or agencies	Type of lead implementing agency	Current participants (direct)	Cumulative participants (direct)
Social Safety Net Project	Burkina Faso	2014	Ministry of National Solidarity and Humanitarian Action	Government	6,606	23,606
Supporting Host Communities and Internally-displaced Persons to Facilitate Sustainable Transition Towards Inclusive Solutions (SHIFT)	Burkina Faso	2021	DRC	Nongovernment	1,217	1,217
Support for Self-sufficiency and Support for the Development of Resilience	Burkina Faso	2022	Veterinarian Sans Frontieres Belgium	Nongovernment	2,000	3,000
Valorization of Agro-Pastoral Potential in the Eastern Region of Burkina Faso Program (VALPAPE)	Burkina Faso	2023	Caritas Suisse	Nongovernment	3,000	3,000
Cash for Jobs Project	Burundi	2021	Ministry of National Solidarity, Human Rights, Social Affairs and Gender	Government	—	—
Green Graduation	Burundi	2023	Concern Worldwide Burundi	Nongovernment	—	—
Integrated Community Development Project	Burundi	2020	Ministry of Interior	Government	1,260	1,260
Landscape Restoration and Resilience Project	Burundi	2018	Ministry of Environment, Agriculture, and Livestock	Government	17,580	88,535
Refugee Protection, Health and Livelihoods Project	Burundi	2020	AVSI Foundation Burundi	Nongovernment	780	780
Human Capital Project	Cabo Verde	2022	Ministry of Family and Social Inclusion	Government	—	—
Social Inclusion Project	Cabo Verde	2018	Ministry of Family and Social Inclusion	Government	1,867	1,867
Livelihood Enhancement and Association of the Poor (LEAP) Project	Cambodia	2017	Ministry of Interior	Government	—	11,312

(Table continues next page)

TABLE C.1 Economic Inclusion Programs Included in the Global Survey (continued)

Program	Economy	Year program began	Lead implementing agency or agencies	Type of lead implementing agency	Current participants (direct)	Cumulative participants (direct)
Contributing to Durable Solutions and Social Cohesion amongst Conflict-affected people in the North West, South West, West and Littoral regions of Cameroon	Cameroon	2022	NRC	Nongovernment	1,490	1,490
Economic Inclusion of Youth Program, supported by the World Bank's Adaptive Safety Nets and Economic Inclusion Project	Cameroon	2022	Ministry of Economy, Planning, and Territorial Administration	Government	—	—
Emergency Project to Combat the Food Crisis in Cameroon	Cameroon	2022	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development	Government	—	—
Lake Chad Region Recovery and Development Project	Cameroon	2021	Ministry of Economy, Planning, and Regional Development	Government	7,127	7,127
Strengthening the Resilience, Self-reliance, and Socio-economic Inclusion of Central Africa Republic's Refugees and Host Community Households Living in Extreme Poverty	Cameroon	2022	DRC	Nongovernment	950	2,150
Climate Resilient Agriculture and Productivity Enhancement Project	Chad	2018	Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Agricultural Equipment	Government	476,000	476,000
Green Graduation	Chad	2023	Concern Worldwide	Nongovernment	600	600
Local Development and Adaptation Project	Chad	2020	Ministry of Environment, Fisheries, and Sustainable Development	Government	—	—
Project to Support the Strengthening of Food and Nutritional Security of Vulnerable Populations in the Province of Wadi Fira in Eastern Chad	Chad	2020	CARE International	Nongovernment	11,732	11,732
Regional Sahel Pastoralism Support Project II (PRAPS-2)	Chad	2022	Ministry of Livestock and Animal Production	Government	—	—
Support to Women Entrepreneurs	Chile	2020	World Vision International	Nongovernment	99	1,100

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TABLE C.1 Economic Inclusion Programs Included in the Global Survey (continued)

Program	Economy	Year program began	Lead implementing agency or agencies	Type of lead implementing agency	Current participants (direct)	Cumulative participants (direct)
Closing Gaps: Financial Inclusion for All in Colombia	Colombia	2022	Humanity & Inclusion	Nongovernment	150	150
Conectad@s–Colombia	Colombia	2023	Fundación Capital	Nongovernment	500	500
Entrepreneurship School with Gender Lens	Colombia	2021	HIAS Colombia	Nongovernment	82	132
Entrepreneurship School with Gender Lens 2.0	Colombia	2023	HIAS Colombia	Nongovernment	20	20
Families in Their Land	Colombia	2011	Prosperidad Social	Government	3,828	155,416
IRACA Program	Colombia	2012	Prosperidad Social	Government	9,750	56,417
Local Integration and Livelihoods for Forcibly Displaced and Stateless Persons in Medellín	Colombia	2019	Coporación Ayuda Humanitaria	Nongovernment	450	480
Orinoquia Integrated Sustainable Landscapes	Colombia	2019	World Wildlife Fund Colombia	Nongovernment	—	—
Pathways of Opportunities, an Ultra Poverty Graduation Model	Colombia	2022	Opportunity International's Asociación General Para Asesorar Pequeñas Empresas	Nongovernment	250	250
Social Cohesion and Livelihoods Empowerment (SCALE) for Youth-led Durable Solutions	Cross-border: Colombia and Ecuador	2022	NRC	Nongovernment	110	110
She Feeds the World	Colombia	2023	CARE International Colombia	Nongovernment	2,000	2,000
VenEsperanza	Colombia	2019	Mercy Corps	Nongovernment	60,798	477,425
Socio-economic Recovery Activity (ARSE), supported by the World Bank's Productive Safety Net Program	Comoros	2021	Ministry of Health, Solidarity, Social Protection and Gender Promotion	Government	10,290	10,290

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TABLE C.1 Economic Inclusion Programs Included in the Global Survey (continued)

Program	Economy	Year program began	Lead implementing agency or agencies	Type of lead implementing agency	Current participants (direct)	Cumulative participants (direct)
AFTER—Early Recovery with Crisis-Affected Communities	Congo, Dem. Rep.	2020	Concern Worldwide	Nongovernment	2,154	2,154
Chronic Humanitarian Crisis (CHC) Stream	Congo, Dem. Rep.	2023	Social Action for the Promotion of the Left Behind	Nongovernment	400	400
Eastern Recovery Project (STEP)	Congo, Dem. Rep.	2014	Social Fund of the Democratic Republic of Congo	Government	23,469	167,680
Forest Dependent Communities Support Project	Congo, Dem. Rep.	2016	Caritas Internationalis ARITAS	Nongovernment	30,000	30,000
Green Graduation	Congo, Dem. Rep.	2023	Concern Worldwide	Nongovernment	350	350
Humanitarian Assistance to Conflict-Affected Households in Eastern Democratic Republic of Congo	Congo, Dem. Rep.	2022	Concern Worldwide	Nongovernment	740	740
Multi-sectoral Humanitarian Response to Displaced and Host Populations Affected by the Conflict in Ituri and North Kivu Provinces	Congo, Dem. Rep.	2022	Airtel Money	Nongovernment	250	750
National Agricultural Development Program	Congo, Dem. Rep.	2022	Ministry of Agriculture	Government	—	—
Partnership for the Development of the Eastern Congo (P-DEC)	Congo, Dem. Rep.	2021	Mercy Corps	Nongovernment	4,525	7,157
Stronger Women, Stronger Nations Program	Congo, Dem. Rep.	2004	Women for Women International	Nongovernment	5,679	110,419
Sustainable Livelihoods in the Lomako Reserve: A Conservation and Micro Enterprise Development Partnership	Congo, Dem. Rep.	2021	African Wildlife Foundation	Nongovernment	216	780

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TABLE C.1 Economic Inclusion Programs Included in the Global Survey (continued)

Program	Economy	Year program began	Lead implementing agency or agencies	Type of lead implementing agency	Current participants (direct)	Cumulative participants (direct)
Sustainable Livelihoods in the Okapi Wildlife Reserve	Congo, Dem. Rep.	2021	WCS	Nongovernment	600	600
LISUNGI Safety Nets System Project	Congo, Rep.	2014	Ministry of Social Affairs and Humanitarian Action	Government	13,078	31,752
Northern Congo Agroforestry Project	Congo, Rep.	2022	Ministry of Forest Economy	Government	—	—
Skills for Development and Employability Project	Congo, Rep.	2013	Ministry of Technical and Professional Education	Government	3,500	13,000
Support to Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities for Sustainable Resources Management	Congo, Rep.	2021	CIPIVIE	Nongovernment	—	—
Sustainable Livelihoods in the Nouable-Ndoki National Park	Congo, Rep.	2022	WCS	Nongovernment	300	300
Agribusiness Methodology	Costa Rica	2021	HIAS Costa Rica	Nongovernment	19	25
Graduation Model Approach	Costa Rica	2021	HIAS Costa Rica	Nongovernment	130	150
Human Talent Consultancy	Costa Rica	2021	HIAS Costa Rica	Nongovernment	130	147
Livelihoods and Economic Inclusion Program for Refugees	Costa Rica	2023	Women's Foundation, Omar Dengo Foundation	Nongovernment	3,500	9,000
Sustainable Fisheries Development Project	Costa Rica	2020	Costa Rica Fisheries Institute	Government	—	—
Inclusive Pinar del Río: Economic Inclusion and Empowerment of People with Disabilities and Their Families	Cuba	2022	Provincial Labor Directorate	Government	449	449
Forest Investment Project (Phase 2)	Côte d'Ivoire	2022	Ministry of Water and Forests	Government	—	—
Gulf of Guinea Northern Regions Social Cohesion Project	Côte d'Ivoire	2022	Cashew and Cotton Council	Government	962	962
National Productive Cash Transfer Program	Côte d'Ivoire	2015	Safety Net Coordination Office, under the Ministry of Solidarity and Fight against Poverty	Government	100,000	227,000

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TABLE C.1 Economic Inclusion Programs Included in the Global Survey (continued)

Program	Economy	Year program began	Lead implementing agency or agencies	Type of lead implementing agency	Current participants (direct)	Cumulative participants (direct)
PROSPER III: Thriving Cocoa Communities	Côte d'Ivoire	2022	CARE International Cote D'Ivoire/Guinea	Nongovernment	9,796	9,796
Women for Change Regional Expansion	Côte d'Ivoire	2020	Ministry of National Education and Literacy and Ministry of Women, Family and Children	Government	28,571	28,571
Youth Employment and Skills Development Project Phase 3	Côte d'Ivoire	2022	Employment Programs Coordination Office, Ministry of Technical and Vocational Training and Apprenticeship	Government	—	—
Development Response to Displacement Impacts Project (DRDIP) in the Horn of Africa	Djibouti	2016	Djibouti Social Development Agency	Government	1,243	1,243
Integrated Cash Transfer and Human Capital Project	Djibouti	2021	Ministry of Social Affairs and Solidarity	Government	2,000	4,000
Social Protection Emergency Crisis Response Project	Djibouti	2022	Ministry of Social Affairs and Solidarity	Government	4,000	4,000
Leveraging Eco-Tourism for Biodiversity Protection in Dominica	Dominica	2023	Ministry of Environment Rural Modernization and Kalinago Upliftment	Government	—	—
Improve Yourself, SUPERATE, Economic Inclusion Component, supported by the World Bank's Integrated Social Protection Inclusion and Resilience Project	Dominican Republic	2022	SUPERATE Program	Government	—	30,756
Integrated Landscape Management in Dominican Republic Watersheds Project	Dominican Republic	2021	Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources	Government	—	—
Agribusiness Project	Ecuador	2017	HIAS Ecuador	Nongovernment	50	215
Entrepreneurship School	Ecuador	2016	HIAS Ecuador	Nongovernment	272	3,487
Entrepreneurship School 2.0	Ecuador	2021	HIAS Ecuador	Nongovernment	70	270
Entrepreneurship School with Gender Lens	Ecuador	2016	HIAS Ecuador	Nongovernment	143	667

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TABLE C.1 Economic Inclusion Programs Included in the Global Survey (continued)

Program	Economy	Year program began	Lead implementing agency or agencies	Type of lead implementing agency	Current participants (direct)	Cumulative participants (direct)
Graduation Model Approach and Socio-Economic Support Program	Ecuador	2016	HIAS Ecuador	Nongovernment	300	5,729
Human Development Credit, supported by World Bank's Social Safety Net Project	Ecuador	2007	Ministry of Economic and Social Inclusion	Government	36,015	681,722
Human Talent Consultancy Services	Ecuador	2016	HIAS Ecuador	Nongovernment	233	7,471
Territorial Economic Empowerment for the Indigenous, Afro-Ecuadorians and Montubian Peoples and Nationalities (TEEPAM) Project	Ecuador	2022	National Institute of Popular and Solidarity Economy	Government	—	—
FORSA Program, supported by the World Bank's Strengthening Social Safety Net Project	Egypt, Arab Rep.	2019	Ministry of Social Solidarity	Government	35,861	35,861
Self-reliance, Economic Empowerment, and Inclusion of Refugees and Asylum Seekers	Egypt, Arab Rep.	2023	CRS, Caritas Internationalis, and Refuge Egypt	Nongovernment	629	1,016
Advancing Women Enterprises	Ethiopia	2021	CARE International Ethiopia	Nongovernment	3,000	3,000
De-risking, Inclusion and Value Enhancement of Pastoral Economies in the Horn of Africa (DRIVE)	Ethiopia	2022	ZEP-RE (PTA Reinsurance Company)	Nongovernment	15,000	21,000
Delivering Resilient Enterprises and Market Systems (DREAMS) for Refugees	Ethiopia	2023	Village Enterprise	Nongovernment	1,200	1,200
Desert Locust Crises Response and Resilience Building Project	Ethiopia	2021	LWF Ethiopia	Nongovernment	4,085	4,085
Development Response to Displacement Impacts Project, Phase Two (DRDIP II)	Ethiopia	2022	Ministry of Agriculture	Government	19,908	183,293

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TABLE C.1 Economic Inclusion Programs Included in the Global Survey (continued)

Program	Economy	Year program began	Lead implementing agency or agencies	Type of lead implementing agency	Current participants (direct)	Cumulative participants (direct)
Entrepreneurship and Market Inclusion for the Transformation (EMIT) of Livelihoods of Extreme Poor in Borana	Ethiopia	2022	Caritas Switzerland	Nongovernment	3,000	3,000
Feed the Future Ethiopia—Livelihoods for Resilience Activity (L4R)	Ethiopia	2016	CARE International Ethiopia	Nongovernment	97,124	128,280
Feed the Future Resilience in a Pastoral Areas (RIPA South)	Ethiopia	2020	GOAL Ethiopia, Global Communities, and International Development Enterprise	Nongovernment	53,500	53,500
Green Rural Entrepreneur Access Project (REAP) Ethiopia	Ethiopia	2022	Caritas Switzerland	Nongovernment	2,100	2,100
Livelihood Improvement Program for Women and Youth (LIWAY)	Ethiopia	2017	SNV	Nongovernment	26,277	77,894
Livestock and Fishery Sector Development Project	Ethiopia	2018	Ministry of Agriculture	Government	201,664	201,664
Lowlands Livelihood Resilience Project	Ethiopia	2019	Ministry of Irrigation and Lowlands	Government	32,878	32,878
Resilience and Evidence-based Graduation of Extreme Poor Households	Ethiopia	2023	Concern Worldwide	Nongovernment	5,400	5,400
Resilience in Pastoral Areas (RIPA–North)	Ethiopia	2020	Mercy Corps	Nongovernment	145,213	145,213
Resilient Landscapes and Livelihoods Project	Ethiopia	2019	Ministry of Agriculture	Government	100,936	173,326
Rural Productive Safety Net Program Phase 5 (PSNP5)	Ethiopia	2021	Food Security Coordination Directorate, Ministry of Agriculture	Government	42,874	42,874
Second Agricultural Growth Project	Ethiopia	2015	Ministry of Agriculture	Government	2,348,576	2,500,000
Semien Gondar Resilience Project	Ethiopia	2021	Concern Worldwide and Helvetas Swiss Intercooperation	Nongovernment	6,350	6,350
Sprinklers irrigation	Ethiopia	2018	LWF	Nongovernment	100	100

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TABLE C.1 Economic Inclusion Programs Included in the Global Survey (continued)

Program	Economy	Year program began	Lead implementing agency or agencies	Type of lead implementing agency	Current participants (direct)	Cumulative participants (direct)
Urban Productive Safety Net and Jobs Project (UPSNJP)	Ethiopia	2020	Ministry of Urban Development and Infrastructure, Ministry of Labor and Skills, Ministry of Women and Social Affairs, and Refugee and Returnee Agency	Government	1,440,472	1,440,472
Women Empowerment through Gender Transformative Market Opportunities (WEGO)	Ethiopia	2021	CARE International Ethiopia	Nongovernment	6,400	6,400
Skills Development and Employability Project	Gabon	2016	Ministry of Technical and Vocational Education	Government	7,259	7,259
Empowerment, Resilience, Transformation and Development (ERTAD) Project	Georgia	2023	World Vision Germany, World Vision Georgia Foundation, and DRC	Nongovernment	—	—
Complementary Livelihood and Asset Support Scheme, supported by the World Bank's Productive Safety Net Project	Ghana	2019	Ministry of Local Government, Decentralization and Rural Development	Government	8,000	29,000
Landscape Restoration and Small-Scale Mining Project	Ghana	2022	Environmental Protection Agency, under the Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation and the Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources	Government	16,011	16,011
PROSPER III Project—Improving Food Security and Gender Equality	Ghana	2022	CARE International in Ghana	Nongovernment	18,491	18,491
Transforming the Vaccine Delivery System for Chicken and Goats in Ghana	Ghana	2019	CARE International in Ghana	Nongovernment	3,710	3,925
Women for Change (W4C) Project	Ghana	2020	CARE International in Ghana	Nongovernment	12,805	12,805
YOUStart Program	Ghana	2022	Ministry of Finance	Government	—	—

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TABLE C.1 Economic Inclusion Programs Included in the Global Survey (continued)

Program	Economy	Year program began	Lead implementing agency or agencies	Type of lead implementing agency	Current participants (direct)	Cumulative participants (direct)
From Local Power	Guatemala	2019	Trickle Up	Nongovernment	1,050	3,043
Green Corps: Generating Integration Opportunities for People with International Protection Needs	Guatemala	2023	Foundation for Ecocodevelopment and Conservation	Nongovernment	25	150
Guatemala Dedicated Grant Mechanism for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities	Guatemala	2021	Sotzil Association	Nongovernment	2,418	2,418
Livelihoods Generation Support	Guatemala	2023	World Vision Guatemala and Children's Shelter	Nongovernment	215	215
Nafa Program, supported by the World Bank's Emergency Response and Nafa Program Support Project	Guinea	2021	National Agency for Economic and Social Inclusion	Government	—	—
Entrepreneurship School with Gender Lens	Guyana	2023	HIAS Guyana	Nongovernment	53	95
Changing The Way We Care (CTWWC)	Haiti	2021	CRS	Nongovernment	70	70
Pathway to a Better Life	Haiti	2007	Fonkoze	Nongovernment	3,350	9,300
Pathway to a Better Life	Haiti	2022	Fonkoze	Nongovernment	1,700	1,700
Raising Up Again	Haiti	2021	Fonkoze	Nongovernment	4,700	4,700
Temporary Social Safety Net and Skills for Young People	Haiti	2019	Social and Economic Fund	Government	28,000	28,000
Empowerment through Protection, Develops Enduring Resilience (EMPODER)	Honduras	2022	HIAS Honduras	Nongovernment	108	108
Improving the Livelihoods of Miskito Indigenous Peoples in La Moskitia	Honduras	2019	Fundación Ayuda en Acción	Nongovernment	1,200	1,200
Prosperous Futures	Honduras	2022	CARE International Honduras	Nongovernment	500	500
Building Climate Smart Integrated Agriculture for Smallholder Farmers in Damoh, Madhya Pradesh	India	2021	CARE International India Solutions for Sustainable Development	Nongovernment	9,000	9,000

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TABLE C.1 Economic Inclusion Programs Included in the Global Survey (continued)

Program	Economy	Year program began	Lead implementing agency or agencies	Type of lead implementing agency	Current participants (direct)	Cumulative participants (direct)
Chhattisgarh Inclusive, Rural and Accelerated Agriculture Growth Project (CHIRAAG)	India	2021	Department of Agriculture Development and Farmer Welfare and Biotechnology, State of Chhattisgarh	Government	1,160	1,160
Climate Smart Agriculture for Tribal Women Farmers	India	2023	Tapananda Rural Development Society	Nongovernment	150	150
Economic Empowerment of Ultrapoor Persons with Disabilities	India	2022	Sightsavers India	Nongovernment	1,000	1,000
Empowering Smallholder Farmers through Promotion of Sustainable Agriculture and Water Harvesting and Conservation Methods in Bathinda, Punjab	India	2021	CARE International India Solutions for Sustainable Development	Nongovernment	9,000	9,000
Empowering Smallholder Farmers through Strengthening Agri and Allied Clusters in Chhota Udepur, Gujarat	India	2021	CARE International India Solutions for Sustainable Development	Nongovernment	6,000	6,000
Farmer Field and Business School	India	2022	CARE International India Solutions for Sustainable Development	Nongovernment	8,000	8,000
Fisheries Sector COVID-19 Recovery Project	India	2023	Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying	Government	—	—
Meghalaya Community-Led Landscapes Management Project	India	2018	Meghalaya Basin Development Agency	Government	30,000	150,000
Mobile Connections to Promote Women's Economic Empowerment	India	2016	Trickle Up India Foundation	Nongovernment	2,800	2,800
Partnering to Scale Up Graduation with Jharkhand State Livelihood Promotion Society	India	2015	Jharkhand State Livelihood Promotion Society	Government	18,100	23,100
Satat Jeevikoparjan Yojana (SJY) program	India	2018	Bihar Rural Livelihood Promotion Society (JEEViKA), Government of Bihar	Government	155,000	155,000

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TABLE C.1 Economic Inclusion Programs Included in the Global Survey (continued)

Program	Economy	Year program began	Lead implementing agency or agencies	Type of lead implementing agency	Current participants (direct)	Cumulative participants (direct)
State of Maharashtra's Agriculture and Rural Transformation Project	India	2019	Department of Agriculture, Government of Maharashtra	Government	180,000	180,000
Tamil Nadu Rural Transformation Project	India	2017	Tamil Nadu Rural Transformation Society	Government	432,191	432,191
Targeting the Hardcore Poor (THP)	India	2006	Bandhan Konnagar	Nongovernment	65,000	125,000
Tejaswini: Socioeconomic Empowerment of Adolescent Girls and Young Women in Jharkhand	India	2016	Jharkhand Women Development Society, under the Department of Women, Child Development and Social Services	Government	30,000	30,000
Ultra-Poor Market Access (UPMA)	India	2021	Trickle Up	Nongovernment	1,016	1,016
Zoe Empowers	India	2009	Zoe India	Nongovernment	2,971	8,021
Zoe Empowers	India	2021	Jeevanadh Charitable Trust	Nongovernment	2,260	2,611
Agriculture Value Chain Development Project (I-CARE)	Indonesia	2022	Ministry of Agriculture	Government	—	—
Archipelago Economic Hero Program (PENA)	Indonesia	2022	Ministry of Social Affairs	Government	4,766	4,766
Mangroves for Coastal Resilience Project	Indonesia	2022	Ministry of Environment and Forestry	Government	—	—
Ocean for Prosperity	Indonesia	2023	Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries	Government	—	—
Strengthening Rights and Economies of Adat and Local Communities	Indonesia	2017	Samdhana Institute	Nongovernment	8,805	8,805
Achieving Socio-Economic Stability of Returnees, Host Community, and Internally Displaced People in Iraq 2 (ASET Phase 2)	Iraq	2022	AVSI Foundation	Nongovernment	297	1,099
Community-led Economic Recovery and Resilience Initiatives in Ninewa	Iraq	2022	DRC	Nongovernment	250	250

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TABLE C.1 Economic Inclusion Programs Included in the Global Survey (continued)

Program	Economy	Year program began	Lead implementing agency or agencies	Type of lead implementing agency	Current participants (direct)	Cumulative participants (direct)
Economic Inclusion Pilot, under the Promoting and Protecting Human Capital Project	Iraq	2023	Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs	Government	—	—
Improving Conditions for Self-reliance and Durable Solutions for Displacement-affected Communities in Dohuk and Salah Al-Din Governorates	Iraq	2022	NRC	Nongovernment	586	586
Stronger Women Stronger Nations Program	Iraq	2003	Women for Women International	Nongovernment	4,433	24,314
Human Talent Consultancy Services (Wage Employment Facilitation)	Israel	2022	HIAS	Nongovernment	100	100
Jordan Youth, Technology and Jobs	Jordan	2020	Ministry of Digital Economy and Entrepreneurship	Government	6,500	15,000
Resilient Youth Socially and Economically Empowered (RYSE) Project	Jordan	2021	DRC	Nongovernment	556	1,011
AgriFin Digital Farmer 2 (ADF 2) Program	Kenya	2021	Mercy Corps Kenya	Nongovernment	1,356,089	1,356,089
Can Asset Transfer or Asset Protection Policies Alter Poverty Dynamics in Northern Kenya? A Randomized Controlled Trial	Kenya	2017	BOMA	Nongovernment	2,100	2,100
Changing the Way We Care (CTWWC) Initiative	Kenya	2018	CRS–Kenya	Nongovernment	2,830	2,830
De-risking, Inclusion, and Value Enhancement of Pastoral Economies in the Horn of Africa	Kenya	2022	ZEP–RE (PTA Reinsurance Company)	Nongovernment	30,000	30,000

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TABLE C.1 Economic Inclusion Programs Included in the Global Survey (continued)

Program	Economy	Year program began	Lead implementing agency or agencies	Type of lead implementing agency	Current participants (direct)	Cumulative participants (direct)
Development Response to Displacement Impacts Project (DRDIP)	Kenya	2017	State Department for the Development of Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASALs) in the Ministry of East African Community, Regional Development and ASALs	Government	59,501	64,701
Economic Inclusion as Pathway to Self-reliance	Kenya	2023	NRC	Nongovernment	—	—
Emergency Locust Response Project	Kenya	2020	Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development	Government	70,000	70,000
Feed the Future Kenya Livestock Market Systems	Kenya	2017	Mercy Corps	Nongovernment	2,000	65,867
Graduation Model Approach	Kenya	2021	HIAS Kenya	Nongovernment	200	267
Girls Improving Resilience through Livelihoods + Health (GIRL-H)	Kenya	2020	Mercy Corps	Nongovernment	2,225	27,659
Global Labor Program-Inclusive Futures	Kenya	2021	Sightsavers	Nongovernment	190	190
Human Talent Consultancy Services (Wage Employment Facilitation)	Kenya	2021	HIAS Kenya	Nongovernment	40	53
Inbusiness Program	Kenya	2022	Light for the World	Nongovernment	655	2,431
Kenya Core Programming	Kenya	2010	Village Enterprise	Nongovernment	3,603	105,700
Kenya Social and Economic Inclusion Project (KSEIP)	Kenya	2020	Department of Social Development in the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection	Government	7,100	7,100
Kenya Youth Employment and Opportunities Project	Kenya	2016	State Department for Youth Sports and Arts	Government	4,750	137,000
Let's Go Together	Kenya	2022	AVSI Foundation	Nongovernment	250	250
Livelihoods for Inclusion and Transformation (LIFT) Northern Kenya (an adapted climate-focused graduation program)	Kenya	2022	BOMA	Nongovernment	10,950	10,950

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TABLE C.1 Economic Inclusion Programs Included in the Global Survey (continued)

Program	Economy	Year program began	Lead implementing agency or agencies	Type of lead implementing agency	Current participants (direct)	Cumulative participants (direct)
Marine Fisheries and Socio-Economic Development Project	Kenya	2022	State Department for Fisheries, Aquaculture and the Blue Economy, under the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Irrigation	Government	2,200	2,200
National Agricultural and Rural Inclusive Growth Project	Kenya	2017	Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development	Government	528,000	528,000
National Agriculture Value Chain Development Project	Kenya	2022	Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development	Government	5,000	6,000
NAWIRI–Rural Entrepreneur Access Project (REAP) for Nutrition	Kenya	2019	Mercy Corps	Nongovernment	8,700	12,000
Nutrition in Arid and Semi-Arid Lands within Integrated Resilience Institutions (NAWIRI) Project	Kenya	2020	Village Enterprise	Nongovernment	10,009	10,600
Rural Entrepreneur Access Project (REAP)	Kenya	2018	BOMA	Nongovernment	20,000	42,489
Strengthening Capacity of Religious Women in Early Childhood Development (SCORE ECD)	Cross-border: Kenya, Ghana, Malawi, and Zambia	2014	Association of Sisterhoods of Kenya, Zambian Association of Sisterhoods, Association of Women Religious in Malawi, and Association of Consecrated Women in Eastern and Central Africa	Nongovernment	9,879	9,879
Sustainable Entrepreneurship and Economic Development (SEED) program	Kenya	2021	BOMA	Nongovernment	2,400	2,400
Tumikia Mtoto Project	Kenya	2022	AVSI Foundation	Nongovernment	7,976	7,976
Village Enterprise Days for Girls Collaboration	Kenya	2020	Village Enterprise	Nongovernment	702	2,728
Women Economic Empowerment through Climate Smart Agriculture (WEE–CSA)	Kenya	2021	Village Enterprise	Nongovernment	910	910
Zoe Empowers	Kenya	2007	Zoe Empowers Kenya	Nongovernment	13,570	48,518

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TABLE C.1 Economic Inclusion Programs Included in the Global Survey (continued)

Program	Economy	Year program began	Lead implementing agency or agencies	Type of lead implementing agency	Current participants (direct)	Cumulative participants (direct)
Strong Women, Stronger Nations Program	Kosovo	1999	Women for Women Kosova	Nongovernment	328	35,005
National Development Program, supported by the World Bank's Regional Economic Development Project	Kyrgyz Republic	2021	Community Development and Investment Agency	Government	6,000	60,000
Lao Landscapes and Livelihoods Project	Lao PDR	2021	Department of Forestry at the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry	Government	5,000	5,000
Bolstering Agriculture Systems' Ability to Invest, Nourish, and Employ	Lebanon	2021	CARE International; Mercy Corps; Berytech; Georges N. Frem Foundation; Lebanese Organization for Study and Training; and Al Majmoua	Nongovernment	3,395	3,395
CHASE Youth Empowerment Program	Lebanon	2022	DRC	Nongovernment	120	120
Sustainable Social Protection and Livelihood Solutions for Severely Vulnerable Households	Lebanon	2020	Save the Children	Nongovernment	1,200	1,200
Liberia Forest Program	Liberia	2016	Forestry Development Agency	Government	15,206	15,206
Rural Economic Transformation Project	Liberia	2021	Ministry of Agriculture	Government	22,385	22,385
Small Enterprise Development Program	Liberia	2023	CRS	Nongovernment	150	400
Support for Small Businesses (SSB) Program, supported by the World Bank's Recovery of Economic Activity for Liberian Informal Sector Employment project	Liberia	2016	Liberia Agency for Community Empowerment (LACE)	Government	1,280	4,569
Zoe Empowers	Liberia	2014	Zoe Empowers Liberia	Nongovernment	4,152	10,722
Drought Response Program in the South of Madagascar	Madagascar	2016	Development Intervention Fund under the Prime Minister's office	Government	70,000	70,000
Social Safety Net Project	Madagascar	2015	Development Intervention Fund under the Prime Minister's office	Government	127,763	204,682

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TABLE C.1 Economic Inclusion Programs Included in the Global Survey (continued)

Program	Economy	Year program began	Lead implementing agency or agencies	Type of lead implementing agency	Current participants (direct)	Cumulative participants (direct)
Support to Resilient Livelihoods in the South of Madagascar	Madagascar	2021	Ministry of Interior and Decentralization	Government	—	—
Graduation of Families from Dependence to Dignity	Malawi	2019	World Relief	Nongovernment	2,500	4,430
Improving Self-reliance and Livelihoods for People of Concern and Host Communities	Malawi	2019	Churches Action in Relief and Development	Nongovernment	863	1,748
Integrated Support for Orphans, Vulnerable Children and Youth Project	Malawi	2020	CRS	Nongovernment	4,000	4,700
Raising Assets and Income for a Sustainable Environment (RAISE) Project	Malawi	2021	Concern Worldwide	Nongovernment	62,974	86,475
Resilient Economic Development (RED) Gains Project	Malawi	2019	Save the Children	Nongovernment	2,250	4,091
Social Support for Resilient Livelihoods Project	Malawi	2020	Community Savings and Investment Promotion Cooperative Union Limited	Nongovernment	345,742	345,742
Titukulane Resilience Food Security Activity	Malawi	2019	CARE International	Nongovernment	—	233,482
Usiwa Watha Ultra-Poor Graduation Program	Malawi	2021	Opportunity International Malawi	Nongovernment	320	320
Yamba Malawi's Childhoods & Livelihoods Program	Malawi	2017	Yamba Malawi	Nongovernment	815	1,500
Yamba Malawi FARMSE project in Chikwawa, Nsanje, and Phalombe Districts	Malawi	2023	Yamba Malawi	Nongovernment	2,500	2,500
Zoe Empowers	Malawi	2013	Zoe Ministry Malawi	Nongovernment	5,558	17,649

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TABLE C.1 Economic Inclusion Programs Included in the Global Survey (continued)

Program	Economy	Year program began	Lead implementing agency or agencies	Type of lead implementing agency	Current participants (direct)	Cumulative participants (direct)
Albarka Resilience Food Security Activity (RFSA)	Mali	2020	Save the Children	Nongovernment	95,959	148,387
Drylands Development Project	Mali	2018	Ministry of Rural Development	Government	22,325	22,325
Emergency Safety Nets Program	Mali	2013	Technical Unit for the Management of Social Safety Nets and Technical Unit for the Unified Social Registry	Government	20,000	31,000
Feed the Future Mali Sugu Yiriwa in the Delta zone	Mali	2021	CARE International Mali, in consortium with Amassa Afrique Verte et Amprode Sahel	Nongovernment	31,331	46,340
Regional Sahel Pastoralism Support Project II (PRAPS–2)	Mali	2022	Ministry in charge of Livestock	Government	—	—
Agriculture Development and Innovation Support Project	Mauritania	2023	Ministry of Agriculture	Government	—	—
Re-certification and development of an exit strategy for Tekavoul, supported by the World Bank’s Social Safety Net System Project II	Mauritania	2020	General Delegation of Taazour	Government	3,388	5,388
Regional Sahel Pastoralism Support Project II (PRAPS–2)	Mauritania	2022	National Institute for the Promotion of Technical and Vocational Training, under the Ministry of Employment	Government	4,000	4,000
Dedicated Grant Mechanism for Indigenous People and Local Communities	Mexico	2017	Rainforest Alliance	Nongovernment	3,850	3,850
Impulsa Tu Rumbo Program	Mexico	2022	Secretary of Social Protection and Opportunities under the Secretariat of Equality and Inclusion, Government of Nuevo Leon	Government	14,000	14,000
Local Integration Program	Mexico	2016	UNHCR Mexico	Nongovernment	3,200	33,200
Second Chance Education	Mexico	2019	Prosociedad	Nongovernment	133	133
Sowing Life Program (SLP)	Mexico	2019	Federal Secretary of Welfare	Government	450,038	450,038

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TABLE C.1 Economic Inclusion Programs Included in the Global Survey (continued)

Program	Economy	Year program began	Lead implementing agency or agencies	Type of lead implementing agency	Current participants (direct)	Cumulative participants (direct)
Strength, Unity, Empowerment, Resilience for Women in Extreme Poverty	Mexico	2022	Trickle Up	Nongovernment	3,623	3,623
Strengthening Entrepreneurship in Productive Forest Landscapes	Mexico	2018	National Forestry Commission	Government	23,443	172,668
Support for the Social Reintegration Youth at Risk Program	Mexico	2022	Youth Directorate under the Secretary of Human Rights, State of Jalisco	Nongovernment	21	41
Entrepreneurship-focused Socioemotional Skills for the Most Vulnerable Youth in Rural Mongolia	Mongolia	2019	Save the Children Japan in Mongolia	Nongovernment	6,114	6,114
Micro-entrepreneurship Support Program	Mongolia	2019	Ministry of Labour and Social Protection of Mongolia	Government	1,090	1,090
Morocco Green Generation Program-for-Results	Morocco	2020	Directorate of Strategy and Statistics, under the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Rural Development, Water and Forestry	Government	550	550
Support of the Economic Inclusion of Youth	Morocco	2019	Ministry of Economic Inclusion, Small Businesses, Employment and Skills, with Regional Authorities	Government	4,000	12,000
Emprega Program, supported by the World Bank's Harnessing the Demographic Dividend Project	Mozambique	2020	National Youth Institute, under the State Secretariat for Youth and Employment	Government	3,612	3,612
Forest Investment Project	Mozambique	2017	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development	Government	28,916	28,916
Mozambique Conservation Areas for Biodiversity and Development—Phase 2	Mozambique	2018	National Fund for Sustainable Development	Government	5,033	5,033
Northern Mozambique Rural Resilience Project	Mozambique	2021	National Sustainable Development Fund, under the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development	Government	26,429	26,429

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TABLE C.1 Economic Inclusion Programs Included in the Global Survey (continued)

Program	Economy	Year program began	Lead implementing agency or agencies	Type of lead implementing agency	Current participants (direct)	Cumulative participants (direct)
Package of Economic Acceleration Measures (PAE), supported by the World Bank's Access to Finance & Economic Opportunities Project–Mais Oportunidades	Mozambique	2023	Zambezi Valley Development Agency	Government	—	—
Rural Enterprise Finance Project (REFP)	Mozambique	2021	Fundación Capital	Nongovernment	4,897	4,897
Sustainable Rural Economy Program	Mozambique	2021	National Fund for Sustainable Development	Government	65,000	65,000
Zoe Empowers	Mozambique	2022	Mozambique United Methodist Church	Nongovernment	747	747
Community Forestry	Nepal	2021	REDD Implementation Centre, under the Ministry of Forests and Environment	Government	—	—
Forests for Prosperity Project	Nepal	2021	REDD Implementation Centre, under the Ministry of Forests and Environment	Government	81,667	81,667
Hurricanes Eta and Iota Emergency Response Project	Nicaragua	2021	United Nations Office for Project Services	Nongovernment	360	1,720
Lake Chad Recovery and Development Project	Niger	2021	Executive Secretary for the Stabilization and Development Strategy for the Sahel, under the Prime Minister's Cabinet	Government	20,000	34,000
Niger Refugee and Host Communities Support Project	Niger	2019	Office of the Prime Minister of Niger	Government	—	76,545
Project to Strengthen the Resilience and Social Cohesion of Vulnerable Populations (RECOSA)	Cross-border: Niger and Burkina Faso	2019	Humanity and Inclusion	Nongovernment	7,000	7,000
Productive Support Component, under the Adaptive Safety Net Project II (PFSA II)	Niger	2019	Social Safety Nets Technical Management Unit	Government	—	—
Regional Sahel Pastoralism Support Project II (PRAPS–2)	Niger	2022	Ministry in Charge of Livestock	Government	—	—
Resilience Food Security Activity (RFSA)	Niger	2018	Save the Children	Nongovernment	194,852	194,852
USAID Hamzari Program	Niger	2018	CARE International Niger	Nongovernment	26,640	31,754

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TABLE C.1 Economic Inclusion Programs Included in the Global Survey (continued)

Program	Economy	Year program began	Lead implementing agency or agencies	Type of lead implementing agency	Current participants (direct)	Cumulative participants (direct)
Agro-Climatic Resilience in Semi-Arid Landscapes (ACReSAL) in Nigeria	Nigeria	2022	Federal Ministry of Environment, in collaboration with the Federal Ministry of Water Resources and the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development	Government	—	—
Agro-Processing, Productivity Enhancement and Livelihood Improvement Support (APEALS) Project	Nigeria	2017	Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development	Government	55,864	55,864
COVID-19 Action Recovery and Economic Stimulus Program	Nigeria	2021	Federal CARES Support Unit, under the Federal Ministry of Finance, Budget and National Planning	Government	173,415	739,461
Feed the Future Nigeria Rural Resilience Activity (FTF–RRA)	Nigeria	2019	Mercy Corps	Nongovernment	133,029	154,219
Livestock Productivity and Resilience Support Project	Nigeria	2022	Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development	Government	—	—
National Social Safety Net Project	Nigeria	2016	Federal Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs Disaster Management and Social Development	Government	—	—
Nigeria For Women Project	Nigeria	2018	Ministry of Women Affairs (at the federal and state levels)	Government	406,805	406,805
Protection Safety Net for People of Concern in Northeast (BAY States)	Nigeria	2016	American University of Nigeria	Nongovernment	1,200	36,050
Stronger Women Stronger Nations program	Nigeria	2002	Women for Women International	Nongovernment	7,019	84,306
UNHCR Livelihood and Economic Inclusion Project for the Cameroonian Refugee Operation in Nigeria	Nigeria	2023	Cuso International, Mediatrix Development Foundation, and UNHCR	Nongovernment	450	7,693
Youth Employment and Social Support Operation (YESSO) Project	Nigeria	2013	Federal Operations Coordinating Unit, supervised by the National Social Safety Net Coordinating Office in the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs, Disaster Management and Social Development	Government	486,904	486,904

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TABLE C.1 Economic Inclusion Programs Included in the Global Survey (continued)

Program	Economy	Year program began	Lead implementing agency or agencies	Type of lead implementing agency	Current participants (direct)	Cumulative participants (direct)
Community Support Program (CASA-1000)	Pakistan	2020	Planning and Development Department of the Provincial Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Government	50,000	50,000
Dairy Development Programme (DDP)	Pakistan	2021	PPAF	Nongovernment	2,765	2,796
Growth for Rural Advancement and Sustainable Progress (GRASP)	Pakistan	2021	International Trade Centre	Nongovernment	6,478	13,730
Interest Free Loan Program (Phase 2)	Pakistan	2021	PPAF	Nongovernment	133,354	173,550
National Poverty Graduation Program (NPGP)	Pakistan	2017	Ministry of Poverty Alleviation & Social Safety	Government	220,000	220,000
Punjab Human Capital Investment Project	Pakistan	2020	Punjab Social Protection Authority	Government	47,024	47,024
Revitalizing Youth Enterprise (RYE) Program (Phase 2)	Pakistan	2022	PPAF	Nongovernment	200	224
Development of Territorial Networks	Panama	2020	Ministry of Social Development	Government	2,055	2,055
Entrepreneurship School	Panama	2021	HIAS	Nongovernment	100	400
Entrepreneurship School 2.0	Panama	2022	Banesco and HIAS	Nongovernment	111	111
Entrepreneur Godfather (Padrino Empresario) Program	Panama	1986	Ministry of Social Development	Government	200	28,000
Social Cohesion Program	Panama	2019	Ministry of Social Development	Government	1,000	4,500
Talent without Borders	Panama	2021	HIAS, with support of the UNHCR	Nongovernment	70	114
Agriculture Commercialization and Diversification Project	Papua New Guinea	2020	Department of Agriculture and Livestock, the Cocoa Board of Papua New Guinea, and the Coffee Industry Corporation	Government	—	—
Program Tenonderã	Paraguay	2014	Ministry of Social Development	Government	5,000	69,908
Graduation Model Approach (GMA)	Peru	2020	HIAS	Nongovernment	135	670
Haku Wiñay/Noa Jayatai program	Peru	2014	Cooperation Fund for Social Development, under the Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion	Government	148,800	353,566

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TABLE C.1 Economic Inclusion Programs Included in the Global Survey (continued)

Program	Economy	Year program began	Lead implementing agency or agencies	Type of lead implementing agency	Current participants (direct)	Cumulative participants (direct)
Human Talent Consultancy Services (Wage Employment Facilitation)	Peru	2021	HIAS	Nongovernment	1,367	4,382
National Solidarity Assistance Program Pensión 65	Peru	2011	Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion	Government	17,726	17,726
Prevail	Philippines	2014	ICM	Nongovernment	2,773	5,915
Thrive Together: Empowering Young People with Disabilities	Philippines	2021	Humanity and Inclusion	Nongovernment	172	172
Transform	Philippines	2009	ICM	Nongovernment	41,456	320,000
Area Program (AP)	Rwanda	2020	World Vision Rwanda	Nongovernment	4,079	5,079
Developing Human Capital	Rwanda	2022	World Relief Rwanda	Nongovernment	9,050	9,050
Graduation Project	Rwanda	2021	Caritas Archdiocese of Kigali	Nongovernment	460	460
Graduation Pilot Pathways to Economic Inclusion and Self-reliance of the Refugees and Their Host Communities	Rwanda	2020	Caritas Rwanda	Nongovernment	1,143	2,958
Green Graduation	Rwanda	2023	Concern Worldwide	Nongovernment	2,100	2,100
Inclusive Nutrition and Early Childhood Development (INECD)	Rwanda	2021	CRS	Nongovernment	218,043	264,285
Poverty Alleviating Coalition (PAC) Project	Rwanda	2021	World Vision International	Nongovernment	2,921	3,000
Poverty Graduation Program	Rwanda	2021	Village Enterprise Rwanda	Nongovernment	5,058	7,671
Rwanda Priority Skills for Growth Program	Rwanda	2017	Ministry of Education	Government	3,548	54,054
Social Economic Inclusion of Refugees and Host Communities in Rwanda Project	Rwanda	2019	Five districts hosting refugee camps, Development Bank of Rwanda, and Rwanda Transport Development Agency	Government	116,628	116,628

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TABLE C.1 Economic Inclusion Programs Included in the Global Survey (continued)

Program	Economy	Year program began	Lead implementing agency or agencies	Type of lead implementing agency	Current participants (direct)	Cumulative participants (direct)
Stronger Women, Stronger Nations Program	Rwanda	1997	Women for Women Rwanda	Nongovernment	703	79,973
Sustainable Livelihoods Enhancement Scheme	Rwanda	2017	Local Administrative Entities Development Agency	Government	141,539	447,247
Volcanoes Community Resilience Project	Rwanda	2021	Ministry of Environment	Government	—	—
Zoe Empowers	Rwanda	2007	Zoe Empowers Rwanda	Nongovernment	11,513	45,623
Casamance Economic Development Project	Senegal	2022	Ministry of Territorial Communities, Development and Land Management	Government	—	—
Natural Resources Management Project	Senegal	2022	Ministry of Sustainable Development and Ecological Transition and Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Economy	Government	—	—
Regional Sahel Pastoralism Support Project II (PRAPS-2)	Senegal	2022	Ministry of Livestock and Animal Production	Government	—	—
Yook Koom Koom Program, supported by the World Bank's Adaptive Safety Net Project	Senegal	2014	General Delegation to Social Protection and National Solidarity	Government	45,000	60,000
Serbia Competitive Agriculture Project	Serbia	2019	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Water Management of Serbia	Government	1,349	1,349
Developing Neighborhood Entrepreneurs, Accelerating Argo-Businesses and Gender Inclusion in Transforming the Local Economy	Sierra Leone	2023	Gender Impact and Women in Entrepreneurship Initiative	Nongovernment	115	115
Agriculture and Rural Transformation Project	Solomon Islands	2022	Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock	Government	—	—
Pacific Islands Regional Oceanscape Program—Second Phase for Economic Resilience	Solomon Islands	2022	Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources	Government	—	—

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TABLE C.1 Economic Inclusion Programs Included in the Global Survey (continued)

Program	Economy	Year program began	Lead implementing agency or agencies	Type of lead implementing agency	Current participants (direct)	Cumulative participants (direct)
Building Pathways Out of Poverty for Ultra-Poor IDPs and Vulnerable Host Communities in Baidoa	Somalia	2021	World Vision Somalia	Nongovernment	5,000	5,000
Climate Resilient and Environmentally Sustainable Solutions Somalia/ Somaliland (CRESS)	Somalia	2023	Concern Worldwide	Nongovernment	—	—
De-risking, Inclusion and Value Enhancement of Pastoral Economies in the Horn of Africa (DRIVE)	Somalia	2022	ZEP-RE (PTA Reinsurance Company)	Nongovernment	1,787	1,787
Regional Livestock Program	Somalia	2023	Mercy Corps	Nongovernment	—	—
Social Transfers for Vulnerable People (SAGAL) Project	Somalia	2020	Concern Worldwide	Nongovernment	2,321	2,321
Supporting Climate Adaptation and Durable Solutions for Displacement-Affected Communities in Afgoye District	Somalia	2023	Concern Worldwide	Nongovernment	—	—
Complementary Action for Resilience Building Project	South Sudan	2021	NRC	Nongovernment	4,650	4,650
Economic Inclusion as Pathway to Self-Reliance	South Sudan	2023	NRC	Nongovernment	—	—
Improving the Quality of Education in a Safe, Food-Secure, Inclusive, and Protective Environment, for Crisis-Affected Children and Youth in South Sudan	South Sudan	2020	NRC	Nongovernment	790	5,000
Resilience through Agriculture in South Sudan (RASS) Activity	South Sudan	2021	DAI Global, LLC; CARE International; International Fertilizer Development Center; and Waterfield Design Group	Nongovernment	8,000	10,500

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TABLE C.1 Economic Inclusion Programs Included in the Global Survey (continued)

Program	Economy	Year program began	Lead implementing agency or agencies	Type of lead implementing agency	Current participants (direct)	Cumulative participants (direct)
Resilient Agricultural Livelihoods Project	South Sudan	2021	Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security	Government	15,500	15,500
Stronger Women, Stronger Nations Program	South Sudan	2013	Women for Women International	Nongovernment	2,400	21,098
Women's Social and Economic Empowerment Project	South Sudan	2021	Ministry of Gender Child and Social Welfare	Government	—	—
Socio-Economic Empowerment for Graduation out of Poverty	Sri Lanka	2022	Department of Samurdhi Development	Government	—	—
Productive Safety Net, under the Social Safety Nets Project	Sudan	2016	Ministry of Labor and Social Development	Government	1,000	1,000
RESTORE III Project	Syrian Arab Republic	2021	GOAL Global/Goal Syria	Nongovernment	400	400
RESILAND CA+ Program: Resilient Landscapes Restoration Project	Tajikistan	2022	Committee of Environmental Protection	Government	—	—
Disability Inclusive Graduation Program	Tanzania	2022	BRAC Maendeleo Tanzania	Nongovernment	1,050	1,050
Integrated Program for Local Area Development	Tanzania	2021	President's Office—Finance and Planning, Zanzibar	Government	—	—
Productive Social Safety Net Program	Tanzania	2012	Tanzania Social Action Fund	Government	313,411	716,327
Savings and Credit Groups for Food Security and Ecosystem Sustainability	Tanzania	2021	CARE International—World Wildlife Fund Alliance	Nongovernment	8,132	8,132
Zoe Empowers	Tanzania	2019	Zoe Africa Tanzania	Nongovernment	3,090	3,831
Safety Nets and Basic Services Project	Togo	2022	National Agency for Support to Grassroots Development	Government	10,589	10,589
Integrated Landscapes Management in Lagging Regions Project	Tunisia	2017	Ministry of Agriculture, Water Resources, and Fisheries	Government	300	400
Social and Solidarity Economic Integration in the Hills of Kairouan Project	Tunisia	2021	Kairouan Regional Agricultural Development Commission	Government	540	540
Support to Economic Recovery and Job Creation in the Agri-Food Sector and Rural North West	Tunisia	2021	Microfinanza SRL	Nongovernment	52	52

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TABLE C.1 Economic Inclusion Programs Included in the Global Survey (continued)

Program	Economy	Year program began	Lead implementing agency or agencies	Type of lead implementing agency	Current participants (direct)	Cumulative participants (direct)
Support to Economic Recovery and Job Creation in the Agri-Food Sector and Rural South	Tunisia	2021	ENDA Inter-Arabe	Nongovernment	41	41
Support to Economic Recovery and Job Creation in the Agri-Food Sector and Rural Space	Tunisia	2021	Tunisian Union of Social Solidarity	Nongovernment	88	88
Youth Economic Inclusion Project	Tunisia	2017	Ministry of Employment and Professional Training	Government	—	—
Agricultural Employment for Refugees and Turkish Citizens through Enhanced Market Linkages (FESAS)	Türkiye	2020	Agricultural Credit Cooperatives of Türkiye	Nongovernment	4,500	4,500
Development of Businesses and Entrepreneurship for Syrians under Temporary Protection and Turkish Citizens Project	Türkiye	2017	Small and Medium Enterprises Development Organization	Government	254	254
Formal Employment Creation Project	Türkiye	2020	Türkiye Development and Investment Bank	Nongovernment	—	—
Forest and Village Relations (ORKOY) Program	Türkiye	1974	Directorate General of Forestry	Government	11,127	526,797
Scaling-up Farmers Field Business Schools (FFBS)	Türkiye	2022	CARE International	Nongovernment	—	—
A Model for Sustainable Peace/ Security and Development	Uganda	1999	Uganda Peace Foundation	Nongovernment	650	7,026

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TABLE C.1 Economic Inclusion Programs Included in the Global Survey (continued)

Program	Economy	Year program began	Lead implementing agency or agencies	Type of lead implementing agency	Current participants (direct)	Cumulative participants (direct)
Building Pathways Out of Poverty	Uganda	2023	Raising the Village	Nongovernment	45,063	133,070
Building Self-Reliance and Resilience in West Nile	Uganda	2022	DRC	Nongovernment	800	800
Climate Smart Agricultural Transformation Project	Uganda	2022	Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry, and Fisheries	Government	—	—
Delivering Resilient Enterprises and Market Systems (DREAMS) for Refugees	Uganda	2022	Village Enterprise	Nongovernment	3,600	3,600
Development Response to Displacement Impacts Project	Uganda	2016	Office of the Prime Minister	Government	26,703	26,703
Early Childhood and Graduation Programing in Humanitarian Settings—Ultra Poor Graduation (UPG)	Uganda	2022	BRAC Uganda	Nongovernment	700	700
Enyua Community Afforestation Program	Uganda	2019	National Forest Authority	Government	540	540
Generating Growth Opportunities and Productivity for Women Enterprises Project	Uganda	2023	Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development and the Private Sector Foundation	Government	—	—
Graduating to Resilience program	Uganda	2017	AVSI Foundation	Nongovernment	7,051	13,680
Inclusive Market-based Development for Smallholder Farmers in Northern Uganda	Uganda	2020	CARE International Uganda	Nongovernment	68,250	68,250
National Uganda Social Action Fund Program	Uganda	2015	Office of the Prime Minister	Government	100,100	132,838
Poverty Alleviation and Removal of Kibale Snare (PARKS) Project	Uganda	2021	Village Enterprise	Nongovernment	1,240	1,840
Prevention of Street Children Graduation (PSGP) Project	Uganda	2020	Agency for Accelerated Regional Development	Nongovernment	450	450
Sustainable Market-Inclusive Livelihood Pathways to Self-reliance	Uganda	2022	AVSI Foundation	Nongovernment	7,042	7,042

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TABLE C.1 Economic Inclusion Programs Included in the Global Survey (continued)

Program	Economy	Year program began	Lead implementing agency or agencies	Type of lead implementing agency	Current participants (direct)	Cumulative participants (direct)
Village Enterprise Core Uganda	Uganda	1988	Village Enterprise	Nongovernment	12,230	123,798
Young Africa Works in Uganda: Markets for Youth Program	Uganda	2020	GOAL Global	Nongovernment	24,800	105,802
Youth Engine Project	Uganda	2021	GOAL Uganda	Nongovernment	900	1,350
Enhancing Economic Opportunities for Rural Women	Uzbekistan	2022	Women's Committee under the Ministry of Employment and Poverty Reduction	Government	748	748
Entrepreneurship Support through Business Start-up Subsidies	Uzbekistan	2019	Ministry of Employment and Poverty Reduction	Government	5,000	10,079
RESILAND CA+ Program: Resilient Landscapes Restoration Project	Uzbekistan	2023	International Relations and Ecotourism Development	Government	—	—
She Feeds the World	Viet Nam	2022	CARE international in Vietnam	Nongovernment	1,200	1,200
Increasing Resilience and Improving Socioeconomic Conditions at Al Mina Port	West Bank and Gaza	2022	NRC	Nongovernment	—	—
Palestinian Heritage Trail: Increased Economic Opportunities and Improved Livelihood for Fragile Communities Project	West Bank and Gaza	2022	Palestinian Heritage Trail	Nongovernment	60	60
The Gaza Emergency Cash for Work and Self-Employment Support Project	West Bank and Gaza	2018	NGO Development Center	Nongovernment	—	6,100
Supporting Women's Livelihoods Component under the Girls' Education and Women's Empowerment and Livelihoods Project	Zambia	2015	Ministry of Community Development and Social Services	Government	20,649	116,891
The Ultra-Poor Graduation Model: Securing Durable Solutions for Persons of Concern and Their Hosts	Zambia	2021	World Vision Zambia	Nongovernment	1,200	1,200

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TABLE C.1 Economic Inclusion Programs Included in the Global Survey (continued)

Program	Economy	Year program began	Lead implementing agency or agencies	Type of lead implementing agency	Current participants (direct)	Cumulative participants (direct)
Transforming Landscapes for Resilience and Development (TRALARD) Project	Zambia	2019	Ministry of Green Economy and Environment	Government	28,965	28,965
Insect Farming Project	Zimbabwe	2022	World Vision Zimbabwe	Nongovernment	60	60
Scaling Up Irrigation in Tongogara Refuge Camp	Zimbabwe	2022	UNHCR	Nongovernment	435	435
Zoe Empowers	Zimbabwe	2011	Zoe Empowers Zimbabwe	Nongovernment	5,933	23,154

Source: Table original for this report.

Note: BRAC = Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee; CRS = Catholic Relief Services; DRC = Danish Refugee Council; ICM = International Care Ministries; IDPs = internally displaced persons; LWF = Lutheran World Federation; Fonkoze = Fondasyon Kole Zepòl; IDPS = internally displaced persons; NGO = nongovernmental organization; NRC = Norwegian Refugee Council; PPAF = Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund; PKSF = Palli Karma-Sahayak Foundation; UNDP = United Nations Development Programme; UNHCR = United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees; WCS = Wildlife Conservation Society.

Glossary

agency The capacity of individuals to act independently and to make their own free choices.

cash plus The combination of cash transfers or other safety net programs (for example, public works) with additional interventions. These diverse complementary interventions can include financial literacy training, social and behavioral change communication, or links to external services such as health insurance. This integrated approach of adding complementary components to cash transfers is what constitutes “cash plus.”

community structure A community-based entity that can be mobilized within the purview of a program intervention or, if existing, be utilized by a program intervention. Examples include informal community savings and credit groups, local governance groups, formalized producer organizations, demographic groups (women’s cooperatives, youth groups), or activity groups (for example, sports, religious, or other interests).

convergence or program convergence When the components of two or more existing, discrete programs serve the same group of beneficiaries.

cost-effectiveness A measure used to evaluate the efficiency of an intervention, program, or investment by comparing its costs to its outcomes or benefits. A program or intervention is considered cost-effective when the benefits outweigh the costs.

coverage The total number of beneficiaries reached by a program or a combination of programs relative to the total population.

coverage equivalent The total number of beneficiaries reached by a program or combination of programs relative to specific poverty measures. This report considers three measures: the national poverty line, the extreme poverty line, and the Multidimensional Poverty Index.

delivery system The system used to implement social protection and labor benefits and services. This system includes the implementation phases and processes along the delivery chain, the main actors (people and institutions), and the enabling factors (communications, information systems, and technology).

economic inclusion The gradual integration of individuals and households into broader economic and community development processes. Integration is achieved by addressing the multiple constraints or structural barriers faced by poor people at different levels: the household (for example, human and physical capacity), the community (social norms), the local economy (access to markets and services), and formal institutions (access to political and administrative structures). Throughout the report, these constraints are viewed as simultaneous and often nonseparable, most intensively affecting extreme-poor and vulnerable groups. The term *economic inclusion* is sometimes used interchangeably with the term *productive inclusion*.

economic inclusion program Bundles of coordinated, multidimensional interventions that support individuals, households, and communities to sustainably increase their incomes and assets. Economic inclusion programs are also known as *productive inclusion programs*.

- **area-focused programs** These programs have broader objectives associated with community-, region-, market-, or system-level interventions. They typically include people living in one or more poverty categories and deliver two or more components. Utilizing a “pull” strategy, these programs enroll people broadly and aim to engage those living in extreme poverty within the community, region, market, or other systems that the program seeks to change.
- **climate-resilient economic inclusion (CREI) programs** A subset of economic inclusion programs that enhance the medium- to long-term climate resilience of poor and vulnerable individuals and communities.
- **household-focused programs** These programs directly target households and use a multidimensional set of interventions to provide a “big push.” This approach helps households build assets, increase income, gain knowledge, and develop the confidence needed to access services and engage in broader systems, including previously inaccessible market systems.

extreme-poor Refer to poverty level.

fragility, conflict, and violence (FCV) The World Bank Group classification of countries with high institutional and social fragility and of countries affected by violent conflict.

functional scale-up Increasing the scope of an activity, where initially a program starts with a single focus but then layers or links additional multisectoral interventions.

green jobs Decent jobs that contribute to preserving or restoring the environment. These jobs can be found in traditional sectors, such as manufacturing and construction, or in new and emerging green sectors, such as renewable energy and energy efficiency.

green transition A shift toward an economic model that is not based on fossil fuels and overconsumption of natural resources. The concept contains societal actions that seek to mitigate climate change (by reducing greenhouse gas emissions concentration) and adapt to it while acknowledging ecological and environmental degradation caused by other factors, such as overconsumption.

just transition Originally rooted in the US labor movement in the 1970s, the term has been reinterpreted within environmental and climate justice communities and incorporated into the Paris Agreement. It refers to a set of principles, processes, and practices aimed at ensuring that no people, places, sectors, countries, or regions are left behind in the transition from a high-carbon to a low-carbon economy. The term emphasizes the need for targeted and proactive measures from governments, international organizations, and other authorities to minimize the negative impacts of economy-wide transitions while maximizing benefits for those disproportionately affected.

nature-based solution (NBS) An action aimed at protecting, sustainably managing, and restoring natural and modified ecosystems, providing simultaneous benefits to both people and nature.

nongovernmental organization (NGO) A group that is neither part of a government nor a conventional profit-maximizing business. Although some NGOs may accept funding from governments or collaborate with government agencies, an NGO is by definition not a government entity. Their work often focuses on humanitarian or environmental causes.

opportunity The capacity of households in economic inclusion programs to capture and capitalize on investments that improve livelihoods and build human capital and one that they would otherwise miss.

poverty level

- **poor** Persons whose consumption is below the national poverty line, as defined by the government, or those who, because of their personal or community characteristics, face barriers in accessing opportunities to earn sustainable livelihoods and have elevated risks of being or staying in poverty or being socially marginalized.
- **extreme poor** Persons whose consumption is below the US\$2.15 per day (at 2017 US\$ purchasing power parity, PPP) and who can work on a sustained basis. Also defined as the bottom 50 percent of the poor population in a country or those unable to meet basic needs.
- **ultra poor** Persons whose consumption is below US\$1.08 per day (at 2017 US\$, PPP). Also defined as those experiencing the severest forms of deprivation such as being persistently hungry or lacking sources of income.
- **other vulnerable** Other groups that do not meet any of the previous criteria such as those living just above the poverty line or groups marginalized irrespective of their poverty level.
- **near poor** Persons whose consumption is marginally above the poverty line but remain vulnerable to falling into poverty due to economic shocks, health emergencies, job loss, or other adverse events.

purchasing power parity (PPP) The number of units of a country's currency required to buy the same amount of goods and services in the domestic market as a US dollar would buy in the United States.

resilience The strengthened ability of a household to manage risk and respond to and cope with sudden shocks that are likely to overwhelm them.

scale-up* or *scale The process by which a program is established, expanded, or adapted under real-world conditions into broader national policy and programming. This process often builds on the success of programs shown to be effective on a small scale or under controlled conditions. It may also be driven without prior piloting and testing, often in response to a political decision or directive. The process is not just about coverage—the number of beneficiaries served by the program in relation to the total population of the country—but also about quality—the quality of impact and sustainability of coverage,

as well as processes of change and adaptation. Therefore, economic inclusion at scale considers the programmatic and institutional mechanics required to embed programs at the national level through large-scale antipoverty programs, led by governments with clear alignment with national strategies, partnership development, and underlying political economy considerations.

self-help program A savings-and-credit group consisting of women and men who meet regularly to undertake financial savings and internal loans from the group's common funds. Self-help groups can be federated, with each group represented in a federation structure that can serve as a platform for economic inclusion, linking the poorest to the formal banking system and enabling a range of services, including insurance, credit counseling, sound financial practice orientation, as well as digital and mobile banking.

social protection Social protection and labor systems help poor and vulnerable people cope with crises and shocks, find jobs, invest in the health and education of their children, and protect the aging population.

social safety net* or *safety net Noncontributory transfer programs that target in some manner poor individuals and those vulnerable to poverty and shocks. Social safety nets can include cash, in-kind transfers, social pensions, public works, and school feeding programs aimed at poor and vulnerable households. It is analogous to the US term *welfare* and the European term *social assistance*.

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The journey of economic inclusion programs has been remarkable, marked by significant strides in creating job opportunities and building resilience for poor and vulnerable populations. *The State of Economic Inclusion Report 2024: Pathways to Scale* highlights the progress and challenges of scaling up government-led programs, as well as the vital interplay with nongovernment actors and the private sector. The report draws on the 2023 Landscape Survey of Economic Inclusion Programs and on the operational insights garnered through the Partnership for Economic Inclusion's (PEI's) collaboration with its partners, summarizing emerging evidence from government-led programs, highlighting significant knowledge gaps, and offering insights for future programmatic approaches.

This report offers a comprehensive overview of the evolving landscape, global footprint, and key design features of economic inclusion programs. Comparisons with *The State of Economic Inclusion Report 2021* provide valuable insights into shifts and trends over the past 3 years, including those for the economic empowerment of women and youth, for collaborative efforts across different stakeholders, and for resilience to climate change. The current report complements the earlier report by exploring efforts to scale up policy and programming, including progress and challenges around government-led programs and the interplay with nongovernment actors and the private sector. This report analyzes shifts in the global landscape, including the degree to which economic inclusion programs are being customized in vastly different contexts and the growing role of economic inclusion in building resilience and providing job opportunities to the poor population in the context of overlapping crises.

Scaling up programs that empower poor and vulnerable populations to access economic opportunities, enhance food security, and build both short- and long-term resilience can contribute to more-inclusive and more-sustainable growth that leaves no one behind. This report provides policy makers with key recommendations for expanding coverage, strengthening outcomes for women and youth, maintaining program quality, continuing to build an evidence base, and designing programs for sustainable impacts.

Data from the report are available on the PEI Data Portal, www.peiglobal.org, where users can explore and submit data.



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