

## Survey Methodology

*This appendix is an overview of the methodology used in executing the survey and analyses underpinning chapters 3 and 4 of this report.*

### Mapping the economic inclusion program universe

The Partnership for Economic Inclusion (PEI) Landscape Survey 2020 is a comprehensive inventory of ongoing economic inclusion programs or those that are in the development pipeline. For the survey, the PEI management team (PEIMT) defined economic inclusion programs as multidimensional interventions that support and enable households 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, PEIMT reviewed the World Bank financing portfolio as well as external sources. The first stage of the World Bank portfolio scan involved manually reviewing the ongoing and pipeline programs of the Social Protection and the Jobs and Development Global Practices (listed in the World Bank Operations Portal) across all geographical regions. To determine whether a program focused on economic inclusion, PEIMT reviewed each program's development objective and the component description included in its project appraisal document (PAD) or, when a PAD was not available, its project information document (PID), project paper (PP), or project information and integrated safeguards data sheet (PSDS).

At the second stage, to validate each economic inclusion program and to speed up the mapping process, PEIMT worked with the Text and Data Analytics (TDA) team in the Development Economics (DEC) department of the World Bank. Using a predefined set of keywords,<sup>1</sup> the TDA team applied advanced text analytics to program summaries as well as to their PADs, PIDs, PPs, or PSDSs. They applied this technique to a sample of approximately 1,200 programs (both active and pipeline) across all geographical regions under the following Global Practices: Agriculture; Finance, Competitiveness, and Innovation; Social Protection; Jobs and Development; and Social, Urban, Rural, and Resilience.<sup>2</sup> The team then ranked programs based on the number of keywords found, and any program that had at least one keyword was considered an economic inclusion program.<sup>3</sup> In the next step, PEIMT compared the TDA-assisted selection with the manual selection for the Social Protection and the Jobs and Development Global Practices programs and found that the results were accurate in correctly excluding programs. The TDA-assisted selection, however, also included far more programs than did the manual review.

To finalize the mapping of World Bank-financed economic inclusion programs, the PEIMT team manually reviewed the TDA-assisted selection of economic inclusion programs for the remaining Global Practices. The team assessed the relevance of a program based on program summaries, the types of words identified through the TDA techniques, and the frequency with which keywords came up in the project documents. When a summary did not provide enough information, the PAD was reviewed to make a final decision. Overall, the TDA methods allowed the PEIMT to trim the number of programs for review by half, to 149 World Bank economic inclusion programs, representing 92 individual government programs in 57 countries.<sup>4</sup> Surveys were sent to these 92 unique identified programs, and responses were received from 77 of them. The mapping of World Bank-supported programs was updated in May 2020 through a full manual review of nearly 50 programs from the Environment and Natural Resources

**TABLE A.1 Response Rate, the PEI Landscape Survey 2020**

Project	No. of mapped projects	No. of expected responses	No. of actual responses	Survey response rate
World Bank	165	107	92	86%
External	146	139	127	91%
<b>Total</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>89%</b>

Source: Partnership for Economic Inclusion (PEI), World Bank.

Global Practice, which resulted in 17 additional programs for a total of 165 economic inclusion programs supported by the World Bank (table A.1).

To map projects outside of World Bank operations, PEIMT used the PEI Landscape Survey 2017 data set to identify projects that were still ongoing as well as partners, 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.<sup>5</sup> Because the 2017 survey mostly captured nongovernmental programs, PEIMT mapped other relevant economic inclusion interventions by scanning several databases and inventories of social protection and productive inclusion programs, including the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean Non-contributory Social Protection Programmes Database and the University of Manchester's Social Assistance Explorer database<sup>6</sup> (GIZ 2017; IPC-IG and UNICEF 2019; SEEP Network 2018). PEIMT identified 146 projects outside of the World Bank portfolio, from which 139 responses were expected and 127 responses were received.<sup>7</sup>

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 (IFAD) and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), as well as by some NGOs, were not mapped. The majority of missing responses were from government programs (25 out of 29 missing responses) both within and outside World Bank operations. Therefore, the sample is dominated by World Bank operations and PEI partnership organizations. 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 (which included 96 government-led initiatives). Although the survey sample does not fully represent the entire universe of economic inclusion programs, by having captured responses from 219 programs in 75 countries and six geographical regions and led by more than 100 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 survey questionnaire was developed after broad consultation with World Bank partners, including the Productive Inclusion Knowledge Exchange (PIKE) group and the Atlas of Social Protection Indicators of Resilience and Equity (ASPIRE) group, and with PEI partners. Furthermore, the PEI team sent the survey questionnaire to a few programs in three countries (Malawi, Tunisia, and Zambia) to test its logic and simplify the questions as much as possible. The 44 questions in the survey were divided into eight sections that covered basic information on the program, program objectives, target beneficiaries and

coverage, design and implementation features, institutional arrangements, budget and financing, research and evaluation, and additional information.

The survey was completed by staff from the lead implementing agency, implementing partners, or other organizations supporting programs.<sup>8</sup> It was made available in English, French, and Spanish through an online platform.<sup>9</sup> An offline version was provided to programs that could not complete the survey online. 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 November 2019 and January 2020, with an update in May 2020 for programs that are a part of the Environment and Natural Resources Global Practice. 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, PEIMT 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 chapters 3 and 4 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 after internal consultations, PEIMT decided not to apply weights to the data. Additional analysis, including cross-tabulations, were performed to shed some light on the factors that may help explain differences across programs.

The PEI Landscape Survey 2020 of economic inclusion programs provides a more holistic inventory than the PEI Landscape Survey 2017 and previous editions led by the Consultative Group to Assist the Poor (CGAP). Therefore, trends across these surveys are not fully comparable (Arévalo, Kaffenberger, and de Montesquiou 2018; CGAP 2016).

The following indicators were added to the survey data to support the analysis: countries' income group, region, lending category, poverty headcount ratio at the extreme poverty line of \$1.90 per day (2011 US\$ at purchasing power parity, PPP), and population size (most recent data from the World Bank Open Data portal); headcount ratio using the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative's Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI); average household size (various sources); and whether a country is included in the World Bank's Classification of Fragile and Conflict-Affected Situations.<sup>10</sup>

PEIMT analyzed programs in terms of their primary and secondary entry points based on the principal objectives or functions of the program (see appendix D). These points are often the basis for an economic inclusion program's design. An economic inclusion program is classified according to three entry points: social safety net (SSN), livelihoods and jobs (L&J), and financial inclusion (FI). Although programs broadly fit into these three program entry points, they are diverse and often layer priorities. For that reason, secondary entry points also play an important role in the design of economic inclusion programs. To classify the entry points of each program, PEIMT assessed the program's name, development objectives, types of components included, and types of government programs linked to the economic inclusion intervention.

## Analysis of coverage data

For this report, the *coverage* of a country's economic inclusion programs is considered to be the number of beneficiaries reached by all of its programs relative to the total population. The estimates delineate coverage in terms of households (direct beneficiaries) and individuals (direct plus indirect beneficiaries). The individual figure is determined by multiplying direct beneficiaries by average household size. This approach follows an accepted estimation approach across social protection programs globally (Beegle et al. 2018; Milazzo and Grosh 2008). Estimates do not account for the potential spillover and community effects of an intervention.

Of the 219 programs reporting overall, for the coverage analysis the sample is limited to 201 programs from 73 countries because 18 programs did not report the coverage numbers. Coverage estimates are likely to be biased with the likely exclusions of several programs outside of the World Bank Group, as noted earlier.

The survey asked for the number of beneficiaries currently enrolled in the respective programs. Programs could report the number of beneficiaries as the number of households or the number of individuals. To aggregate coverage data across all programs, the team calculated the total number of beneficiaries, both direct and indirect, by multiplying the number of direct beneficiaries reported by each program by the average household size in the country. 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 and indirect beneficiaries. Coverage data reported as the number of individuals thus include both direct and indirect beneficiaries. The programs for which coverage data are reported currently cover 92.5 million individuals as both direct recipients and indirect beneficiaries, which corresponds to nearly 20 million households.

Because of the tailored nature of economic inclusion programs, PEIMT considered *coverage equivalents*, defined as the number of direct plus indirect beneficiaries reached by a program relative to the total population and estimated poverty thresholds, including the national poverty line, extreme poverty line, and MPI. 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 (see box 4.1). 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 following:

- Total population of the country. *Source:* World Bank (ID: SP.POP.TOTL).
- Poor population calculated using the total population of the country and the poverty headcount ratio at the national poverty line (percentage of population). *Source:* World Bank, Global Poverty Working Group (ID: SI.POV.NAHC).
- Poor population calculated using the total population of the country and the poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90 per day (2011 US\$, PPP) (extreme poverty line). *Source:* Povcalnet, World Bank (ID: SI.POV.DDAY).
- Poor population calculated using the total population of the country and the poverty headcount ratio—Multidimensional Poverty Index data. *Source:* Global MPI Databank, Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative.

The most recent data on poverty headcount ratio were retrieved from each country's database. In addition, population estimates were taken for the same years from the World Bank Open Data portal.

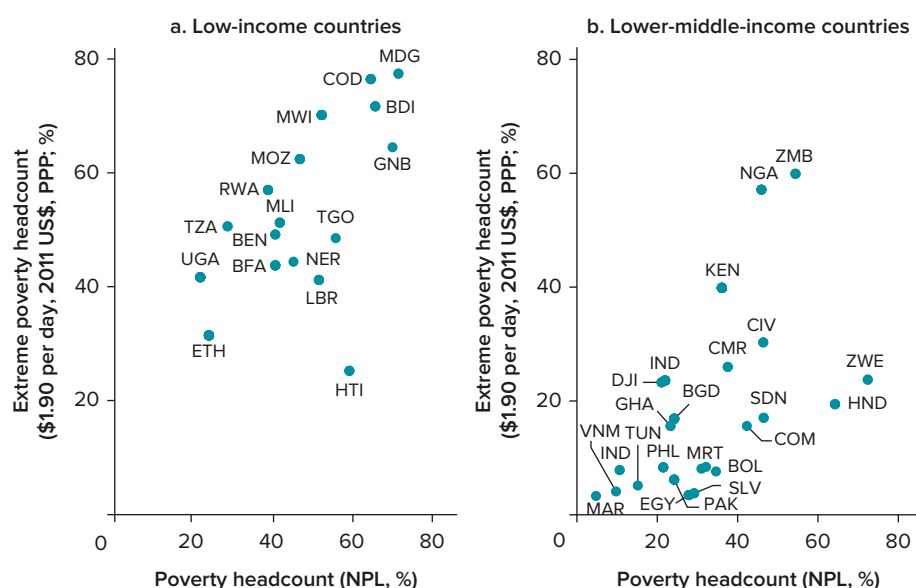
Comparing beneficiary numbers with the total population does not provide the most accurate picture of the coverage and scale of economic inclusion programs. Because a significant majority of economic inclusion programs target the poor, extreme poor, or ultrapoor populations, comparing the total number of beneficiaries with the most relevant poverty line renders a more realistic view of the coverage and scale. This finding raises a complicated question: which poverty line is the most relevant when it comes to estimating the coverage of economic inclusion programs globally? As noted earlier, the coverage analysis included in this report uses three different poverty lines:

- The national poverty line (NPL)
- Extreme poverty line—at \$1.90 per day (2011 US\$, PPP)
- Multidimensional Poverty Index

PEIMT selected a subsample of 20 low-income countries in Sub-Saharan Africa and compared the coverage equivalent for all three poverty lines. This analysis revealed that the number of people living below the extreme poverty line mirrors the number of poor, as defined using the NPL in these countries (figure A.1). However, comparing the NPL with the MPI reveals a different picture altogether. The MPI calculates poverty numbers beyond material income using three dimensions—health, education, and standard of living—and comprises 10 indicators. This calculation results in a significantly higher poverty headcount when compared with the NPL. Thus the coverage of economic inclusion programs is even lower for certain countries when MPI data are used (figure A.2). For example, coverage of economic inclusion programs in Ethiopia is 31 percent of the population living below the NPL and only 8 percent of the population below the MPI line.

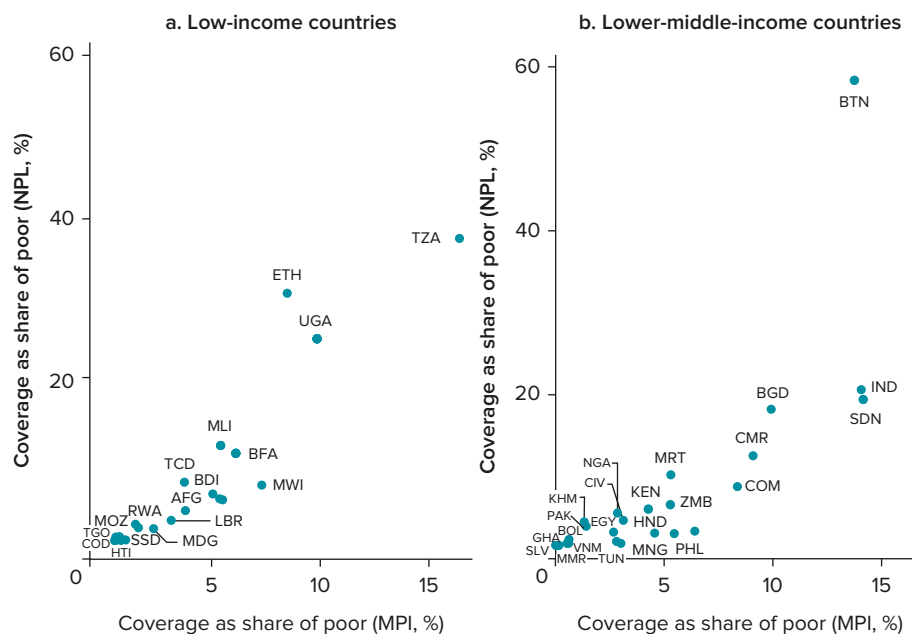
PEIMT then compared the coverage of economic inclusion programs as a share of the poor defined using both the NPL and the extreme poverty line in upper-middle-income countries (figure A.3). The challenge in using the extreme poverty line arises in

**FIGURE A.1 Percentage of Population Living Below Extreme Poverty Line and Percentage of Population Living Below National Poverty Line, Low- and Lower-Middle-Income Countries**



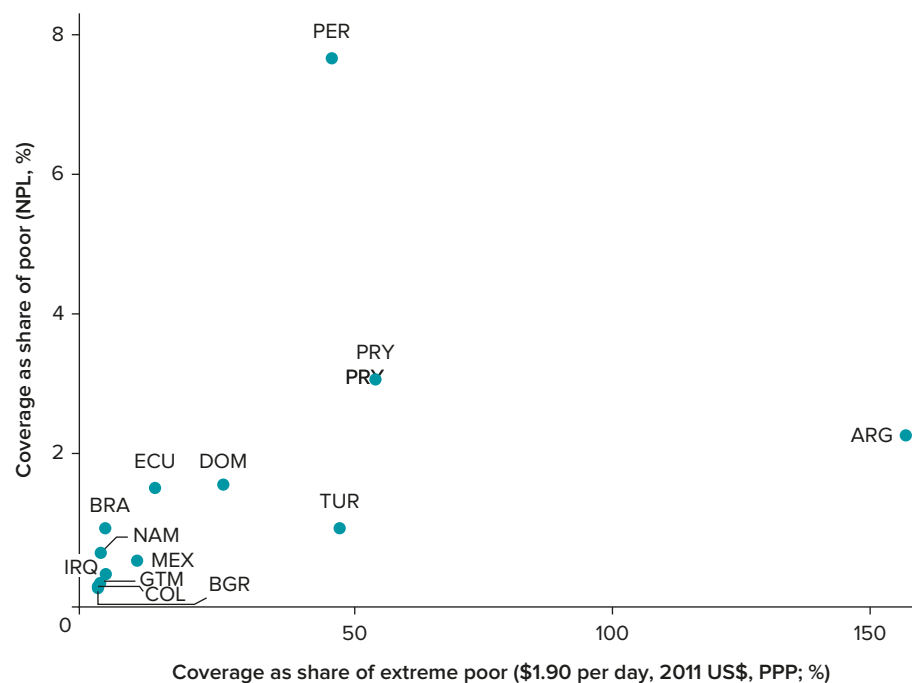
Source: Partnership for Economic Inclusion, World Bank.

Note: For country codes, see International Organization for Standardization (ISO), <https://www.iso.org/obp/ui/#search>. NPL = national poverty line; PPP = purchasing power parity.

**FIGURE A.2 Economic Inclusion Program Coverage Equivalents, Low- and Lower-Middle-Income Countries**

Source: Partnership for Economic Inclusion, World Bank.

Note: For country codes, see International Organization for Standardization (ISO), <https://www.iso.org/obp/ui/#search>. MPI = Multidimensional Poverty Index; NPL = national poverty line; PPP = purchasing power parity.

**FIGURE A.3 Economic Inclusion Program Coverage Equivalent, Upper-Middle-Income Countries**

Source: Partnership for Economic Inclusion, World Bank.

Note: For country codes, see International Organization for Standardization (ISO), <https://www.iso.org/obp/ui/#search>. NPL = national poverty line; PPP = purchasing power parity.



upper-middle-income countries where either the number of people living in extreme poverty is extremely low, such as in Argentina and Chile, or no people are living below the extreme poverty line, such as in Jordan and Costa Rica. Therefore, the coverage numbers reported for these countries using the extreme poverty line look very high and misleading. In some middle-income and high-income countries, higher poverty lines, such as the \$3.20-a-day and \$5.50-a-day poverty lines, may provide a more complete picture of the prevalence of poverty and trends in poverty reduction than the extreme poverty line (World Bank 2020). Bearing in mind all of these considerations, PEIMT chose to use the NPL as the primary unit of analysis.

## Notes

1. Keywords (in italics, priority words): *inclusion*; *economic empowerment*; *safety net*; *access to finance*; financial access; extreme poverty; marginal; *microfinance*; microfinance institutions (MFI); *access to market*; market access; access to financing; *financial services*; *job creation*; *livelihood opportunities*; *job opportunities*; *employment opportunities*; SHG; *self-help group*; self help group; *cash transfer*; entrepreneurship opportunities; informal economy; *inclusiveness*; microinsurance; socio-economic inclusion; productive safety net; financial inclusion; *small and medium enterprise*; micro, small and medium enterprise; MSME; SME; *economic opportunity*; *economic inclusion*; *productive inclusion*; *financial literacy*; *social inclusion*; socioeconomic inclusion; *graduation*; *graduating*; *productive social safety net*; socioeconomic empowerment; WEE; women's economic empowerment; *promotion*; *protection and promotion*; *targeted*; targeting criteria; *poorest*; most vulnerable; extremely poor; *ultra-poor*; multidimensional; cash plus; *accompanying measures*; integrated package; productive package; *complimentary services*; *combined intervention*; *convergence*; integrated social safety net; asset transfer; asset grant; coaching; mentoring; hand-holding; productive grant; productive transfer; cash and care; marginalize.
2. In May 2020, PEI undertook an additional scan of projects under the Environment and Natural Resources Global Practice.
3. After applying the advanced text analytics, the TDA team distinguished between priority keywords and regular keywords. Priority keywords were deemed to be more relevant than regular keywords to economic inclusion programming.
4. The list of 92 programs excludes operations in the pipeline, additional financing projects, and other projects recently closed, which are included in the list of 149 projects.
5. Programs targeted by the survey had to be in operation and meet at least three of the following criteria: (1) they aim to increase the assets and income of participants; (2) they target the extreme poor or vulnerable people; (3) they provide an integrated package of services (that is, they are multidimensional interventions); and (4) they have a strong national commitment or vision (for example, in their policy or strategy frameworks).
6. <https://dds.cepal.org/bpsnc/lpi>; <http://www.social-assistance.manchester.ac.uk/data/>.
7. For seven programs, the PEIMT was unable to identify a focal point in either the lead implementing agency or an implementing partner to complete the survey.
8. Two research organizations provided the survey response instead of staff directly involved in implementation.
9. The online tool can be found at <https://enketo.ona.io/x/#bXz0uQ9G>.
10. The sources of additional indicators used to analyze survey data were the following: World Bank Open Data portal, <https://data.worldbank.org/>; Oxford Multidimensional Poverty Index, <https://ophi.org.uk/>; World Bank Classification of Fragile and Conflict-Affected Situations, <https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/fragilityconflictviolence/brief/harmonized-list-of-fragile-situations>; State Statistical Committee of the Republic of Azerbaijan, [https://www.stat.gov.az/source/budget\\_households/?lang=en](https://www.stat.gov.az/source/budget_households/?lang=en); OECD Five Family Facts, <https://www.oecd.org/els/family/47710686.pdf>; Chile, census of population and housing results, 2017, [https://www.inec.cl/docs/default-source/censo-de-poblacion-y-vivienda/publicaciones-y-anuarios/2017/publicaci%C3%B3n-de-resultados/sintesis-de-resultados-censo2017.pdf?sfvrsn=1b2dfb06\\_6](https://www.inec.cl/docs/default-source/censo-de-poblacion-y-vivienda/publicaciones-y-anuarios/2017/publicaci%C3%B3n-de-resultados/sintesis-de-resultados-censo2017.pdf?sfvrsn=1b2dfb06_6); Vietnam, Yearly Household Average Size Estimates, <https://www.ceicdata.com/en/vietnam/household-living-standard-survey-hss-household-size/hss-household-size-hs-whole-country>; CEIC Data, <https://www.ceicdata.com/>; El Salvador, <https://inec.ceicdata.com/en/el-salvador/household-living-standard-survey-hss-household-size/hss-household-size-hs-whole-country>.

Yearly Household Average Size Estimates, <https://www.arcgis.com/home/item.html?id=bda04062e562493290cd7f1aaeea3682>; Tonga, 2011 Census of Population and Housing, Volume 2, [https://tonga-data.sprep.org/system/files/2011\\_CensusReportVol2.pdf](https://tonga-data.sprep.org/system/files/2011_CensusReportVol2.pdf); State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Statistics, <https://stat.uz/en/435-analiticheskie-materialy-en1/2078-analysis-of-the-development-of-living-standards-and-welfare-of-the-population-in-the-republic-of-uzbekistan>; Population Estimation Survey 2014 for the 18 prewar regions of Somalia, <https://somalia.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/pub-pdf/Population-Estimation-Survey-of-Somalia-PESS-2013-2014.pdf>; United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Size Estimation Tool, <https://population.un.org/Household/index.html#/countries/840>; World Bank, “Challenges to Inclusive Growth: A Poverty and Equity Assessment of Djibouti,” <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/33032>; Democratic Republic of Congo, Demographic and Health Survey 2013–13, <https://dhsprogram.com/pubs/pdf/SR218/SR218.e.pdf>; Kosovo Census 2011, [https://askdata.rks-gov.net/PXWeb/pxweb/sq/askdata/askdata\\_\\_14%20Census%20population\\_\\_Census%202011\\_\\_1%20Summary%20tables/1%20census36.px/table/tableViewLayout1?rxid=0b4e087e-8b00-47ba-b7cf-1ea158040712/](https://askdata.rks-gov.net/PXWeb/pxweb/sq/askdata/askdata__14%20Census%20population__Census%202011__1%20Summary%20tables/1%20census36.px/table/tableViewLayout1?rxid=0b4e087e-8b00-47ba-b7cf-1ea158040712/); Tanzania 2012 Population and Housing Census, [http://www.tzdpd.or.tz/fileadmin/documents/dpg\\_internal/dpg\\_working\\_groups\\_clusters/cluster\\_2/water/WSDP/Background\\_information/2012\\_Census\\_General\\_Report.pdf](http://www.tzdpd.or.tz/fileadmin/documents/dpg_internal/dpg_working_groups_clusters/cluster_2/water/WSDP/Background_information/2012_Census_General_Report.pdf); Botswana Demographic Survey 2017 (BDS), <http://www.statsbots.org.bw/sites/default/files/publications/Botswana%20Demographic%20Survey%20Report%202017.pdf>; Palestine Central Bureau of Statistics, [http://www.pcbs.gov.ps/portals/\\_pcbs/PressRelease/Press\\_En\\_IntPopDay2018E.pdf](http://www.pcbs.gov.ps/portals/_pcbs/PressRelease/Press_En_IntPopDay2018E.pdf); Pakistan Economic Survey 2017–18, [http://www.finance.gov.pk/survey/chapters\\_18/12-Population.pdf](http://www.finance.gov.pk/survey/chapters_18/12-Population.pdf); Bhutan Housing Census Report 2017, [http://www.nsb.gov.bt/news/news\\_detail.php?id=263](http://www.nsb.gov.bt/news/news_detail.php?id=263); Lebanon Average Household Size 2007, <http://www.cas.gov.lb/index.php/did-you-know-category-en/100-did-you-know-11>; Tunisia Data Atlas, December 31, 2014, <http://regions.ins.tn/bxezjnb/tunisia-data-atlas-31st-december-2014>; World Bank, South Sudan Poverty Profile 2015, <http://microdata.worldbank.org/index.php/catalog/2778/download/39504>.

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## Review of Program Impact

### Methodology for literature review

This appendix describes the quantitative impact evaluations, process evaluations, and qualitative assessments used for the review of the impact evidence in chapter 5. These studies cover 80 economic inclusion programs operating in diverse contexts in 37 countries across four regions, as outlined in figure 5.1. The reviewed programs vary in terms of program typology, institutional arrangements, and size, and they include pilots, small-scale programs, and large-scale programs. Reviewed programs may be single or complementary, meaning they feature a bundle of different interventions that can be delivered by one primary agency or by more than one that work in concert. A single program provides all program components, whereas complementary programs link several programs together. The single programs reviewed are led by both nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) and governments, whereas all complementary programs are either government-led or are linked with a government program. As for typologies, the bulk of the evidence pertains to livelihoods and jobs (L&J) and less to social safety nets (SSNs). There are only four evaluations of programs for which financial inclusion (FI) is a primary objective (of these, three were experiments). As a result, the discussion in this appendix relies primarily on the first two typologies.

The following criteria were used to identify programs: (1) the program meets the definition of economic inclusion used in this report; (2) the program is operating only in developing countries—low-income countries, lower-middle-income countries, and upper-middle-income countries in four regions: Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA), South Asia (SAR), East Asia and Pacific (EAP), and Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC); and (3) the program has at least one quantitative impact evaluation or qualitative assessment, with a greater emphasis on the former.

The following programs were included in the review: (1) programs in the Partners in Economic Inclusion (PEI) Landscape Survey 2020 with an impact evaluation or qualitative assessment (the majority did not yet have an evaluation); (2) programs surveyed in the *State of the Sector Synthesis Report 2018* by PEI that had an evaluation or assessment, with a focus on large-scale programs (Arévalo, Kaffenberger, and de Montesquiou 2018); and (3) programs with evaluations listed in online research databases<sup>1</sup> or that had been reviewed in systematic reviews of economic inclusion programming or relevant standalone interventions such as SSN, L&J, and FI programs or that had been evaluated as part of institutional research agendas on economic inclusion.<sup>2</sup>

The following studies were included in the review: (1) experimental impact evaluations (individual or cluster randomized controlled trials, RCTs); (2) quasi-experimental impact evaluations (using a range of methods such as regression discontinuity design, propensity score matching, and difference-in-difference); and (3) qualitative assessments of impact. Only publicly available papers were included in the review, including published papers in peer-reviewed journals (mostly impact evaluations), working papers, reports, books, and unpublished papers available online. Primarily, the studies

were published between 2009 and 2020. In the end, 108 studies met these criteria, with some programs having more than one evaluation.

The quantitative (experimental and quasi-experimental) and qualitative impact evaluations were used to examine overall impact and to assess the evidence on the bundling of interventions and heterogeneity (with one exception: there is reference to qualitative assessments on subjective well-being and empowerment). For the discussion on the drivers of impact, the impact evaluations were supplemented with nonevaluative qualitative and operational research. Treated and control participants were referred to as participants and nonparticipants, respectively. Table B.1 at the end of this appendix lists all the programs and evaluations reviewed in chapter 5, and it is followed by a bibliography of the evaluative and nonevaluative studies used.

## Upcoming research pipeline

The rich research pipeline expected to yield outputs in 2020 and 2021 will respond to some critical knowledge gaps identified in chapter 5. The majority of programs in the PEI Landscape Survey 2020 have ongoing or planned impact evaluations and other research. A large number of these planned impact evaluations (85 percent) continue to focus on overall impact. However, a subset of programs (government-led and nongovernment-led) are planning more nuanced research on economic inclusion programming design, including impact at scale (25 percent), differential impact on different population groups (42 percent), bundling of interventions (41 percent combination and 10 percent sequencing), and marginal impact of specific interventions (17 percent market links and 4 percent noncognitive skills)—see figure B.1. In addition, at the time of publication of this report, BRAC has released findings from a 10-year evaluation of its program. Preliminary findings are noted in Chapter 5.<sup>3</sup>

In addition to this program-specific research, the following research agendas also have or will soon have useful comparable evidence on economic inclusion programming along different dimensions:

1. Ford Foundation and Consultative Group to Assist the Poor (CGAP) meta-analysis across six pilot programs in Ethiopia, Ghana, Honduras, India, Pakistan, and Peru (Banerjee et al. 2015)—completed
2. “Conditional Cash Transfer Programs and Rural Development in Latin America,” International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and Center for Studies on Economic Development (CEDE) project at Universidad de los Andes examining complementary programs in Latin America and the Caribbean (Maldonado et al. 2016)—completed
3. Food and Agriculture Organization’s cash-plus research on complementary SSNs and livelihood programs in Sub-Saharan Africa (FAO 2018; Soares et al. 2017; Tirivayi, Knowles, and Davis 2013)—ongoing
4. Innovations for Poverty Action (IPA) and World Bank’s Sahel Adaptive Social Protection Program (SASPP) multicountry evaluation in Burkina Faso, Mauritania, Niger, and Senegal—forthcoming
5. World Bank and World Food Programme’s multicountry evaluation of cash-plus programming

**TABLE B.1 Reviewed Programs and Evaluative Studies (Quantitative Evaluations Only)**

Country	Program	Government/NGO	Entry point	Lead implementing agency	Program components	Study	Total cost, where available (2011 US\$, PPP)	Outcomes of interest analyzed (broadly defined) <sup>a</sup>
Afghanistan	Targeting Ultra Poor (TUP)—MISFA	Government-led	Livelihoods and jobs	Microfinance Investment Support Facility for Afghanistan (MISFA)	1. Assets 2. Consumption support 3. Skills training 4. Access to savings accounts 5. Health care services 6. Coaching	Bedoya et al. (2019)	—	Income, consumption, assets, savings, well-being, empowerment, child health, education
	WfWI 12-Month Social and Economic Empowerment Training Programme	Nongovernment-led	Livelihoods and jobs	Women for Women International	1. Consumption support 2. Skills training 3. Vocational training 4. Savings channel 5. Empowerment groups 6. Health awareness	Noble and Han (2019)	—	Income, empowerment
Argentina	Microemprendimientos Productivos (MEP)	Government-led	Livelihoods and jobs	National government	1. Grants 2. Skills training 3. Coaching	Almeida and Galasso (2010)	—	Income, employment
	Seguro de Capacitación y Empleo (SCE)	Government-led	Livelihoods and jobs	Ministry of Labour, Argentina	1. Skills training 2. Vocational training 3. Employment intermediation 4. Education support 5. Promotion of self-employment	Mourelo and Escudero (2016)	—	Employment
Bangladesh	Challenging the Frontiers of Poverty Reduction: Targeting the Ultra Poor (TUP)	Nongovernment-led	Livelihoods and jobs	BRAC	1. Enterprise development and life skills training 2. Asset transfer 3. Consumption support 4. Health subsidy 5. Community mobilization support	Bandiera et al. (2017)	\$1,541	Income, consumption, assets, employment
						Ara et al. (2017)	\$1,022	Income, consumption, assets, savings, employment
						Ahmed et al. (2009)		Consumption, assets, savings, education
						Emran, Robano, and Smith (2014)	—	Income, consumption, assets, savings, empowerment, overall health, education
						Raza, Das, and Misha (2012)	\$275	Income, consumption, assets

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**TABLE B.1 Reviewed Programs and Evaluative Studies (Quantitative Evaluations Only) (continued)**

Country	Program	Government/NGO	Entry point	Lead implementing agency	Program components	Study	Total cost, where available (2011 US\$, PPP)	Outcomes of interest analyzed (broadly defined) <sup>a</sup>
Bangladesh (Continued)						Krishna, Poghosyan, and Das (2012)	—	Income, assets, savings, overall health
						Misha et al. (2019)	—	Income, consumption, assets, savings
						Raza and Ara (2012)	\$134	Income, consumption, assets, savings
						Bandiera et al. (2013)	\$282	Income, consumption, assets, savings, employment, well-being
						Raza and Van de Poel (2016)	—	Child health
						Raza, Van de Poel, and van Ourti (2018)	—	Child health
						Asadullah and Ara (2016)	—	Income, assets, savings, employment
	Enhancing Resilience (ER+)	Nongovernment-led	Livelihoods and jobs	World Food Programme	1. Consumption support 2. Grants 3. Skills training 4. Group training 5. Women's empowerment	Hernandez et al. (2016)	—	Income, consumption, assets, savings
	Food Security for the Ultra Poor (FSUP)	Nongovernment-led	Livelihoods and jobs	World Food Programme and BRAC	1. Grants 2. Consumption support 3. Skills training	BDI (2012)	—	Income, consumption, assets, savings, empowerment, overall health
	Chars Livelihoods Programme (CLP)	Nongovernment-led	Livelihoods and jobs	UK Department for International Development (DFID)	1. Grants 2. Consumption support 3. Physical infrastructure support 4. Social development training	HTSPE (2011)	—	Income, assets, empowerment, child health

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**TABLE B.1 Reviewed Programs and Evaluative Studies (Quantitative Evaluations Only) (continued)**

Country	Program	Government/NGO	Entry point	Lead implementing agency	Program components	Study	Total cost, where available (2011 US\$, PPP)	Outcomes of interest analyzed (broadly defined) <sup>a</sup>
Brazil	Community Development Project and Conditional Cash Transfer (BOLSA)	Government-led	Complementary	International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and national government	1. Conditional cash transfer 2. Training 3. Rural development	Costa, Helfand, and Souza (2018)	—	Income, savings
	Conditional cash transfer (BOLSA) and family farm credit program (Pronaf)	Government-led	Complementary	IFAD and national government	1. Conditional cash transfer 2. Subsidized agricultural credit	Garcia, Helfand, and Souza (2016)	—	Income
Burkina Faso	Graduation approach	Nongovernment-led	Livelihoods and jobs	Trickle Up	1. Savings 2. Skills training 3. Asset transfer 4. Coaching/mentoring	Karimli, Bose, and Kagotho (2019)	—	Income, assets, savings
							—	Child health
						Ismayilova and Karimli (2018)	\$217	Child health
						Ismayilova et al. (2018); Karimli, Rost, and Ismayilova (2018)	—	Child health
	Productive transfers (cash-plus)	Nongovernment-led	Social safety net-plus	Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	1. Consumption support 2. Asset transfer 3. Community awareness	FAO (2016)	—	Income, assets
Burundi	Graduation model	Nongovernment-led	Livelihoods and jobs	Concern	1. Consumption support 2. Cash grants 3. Savings and internal lending community (SILC) 4. Skills training 5. Coaching 6. Health insurance	Devereux et al. (2015)	—	Income, consumption, assets, empowerment, overall health, education
Colombia	Familias em Accion and Oportunidades Rurales	Government-led	Complementary	National government	1. Conditional cash transfer 2. Cofinanced training for microentrepreneurs	Moya (2016)	—	Consumption, assets, employment, education

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**TABLE B.1 Reviewed Programs and Evaluative Studies (Quantitative Evaluations Only) (continued)**

Country	Program	Government/NGO	Entry point	Lead implementing agency	Program components	Study	Total cost, where available (2011 US\$, PPP)	Outcomes of interest analyzed (broadly defined) <sup>a</sup>
Côte d'Ivoire	Projet d'insertion socio-economique pour les populations vulnérables de l'Ouest de Côte d'Ivoire (PRISE)	Nongovernment-led	Livelihoods and jobs	International Rescue Committee (IRC)	1. Grants 2. Savings 3. Credit	Premand and Marguerie (2020)	—	Income, savings, employment
	Projet d'Urgence de Création d'Emploi Jeunes et de Développement des Compétences (PEJEDEC)	Government-led	Social safety net-plus	FXB	1. Public works-plus (PWP) 2. Skills training 3. Basic entrepreneurship training 4. Wage skills training	Bertrand et al. (2017)	—	Income, consumption, savings, well-being
El Salvador	Comunidades Solidarias Rurales (CSR) and Fund for Local Development (Fondo de Inversión Social para el Desarrollo, FISDL)	Government-led	Complementary	Government	1. Conditional cash transfer 2. Agricultural field schools (for subsistence farmers) 3. Access to markets (for small and medium commercial producers)	de Sanfeliú, Ángel, and Shi (2016)	—	Income, savings, employment, empowerment
	CGAP–Ford Foundation graduation pilot	Nongovernment-led	Livelihoods and jobs	Relief Society of Tigray	1. Productive asset transfer 2. Consumption support 3. Skills training 4. Coaching 5. Access to a savings account 6. Health education	Banerjee et al. (2015)	\$2,520	Income, consumption, assets, savings, well-being, empowerment, overall health
Ethiopia	Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP), and Other Food Security Programme (OFSP), and Household Asset Building Programme (HABP)	Government-led	Complementary	Government	1. PWP 2. Cash/in-kind 3. Community-level transfers for productive asset accumulation	Gilligan, Hoddinott, and Tafesse (2009)	—	Consumption, employment, assets
						Hoddinott et al. (2012)	—	Assets
						Sabates-Wheeler and Devereux (2010)	—	Income, assets
						Berhane et al. (2014)	—	Assets, employment

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**TABLE B.1 Reviewed Programs and Evaluative Studies (Quantitative Evaluations Only) (continued)**

Country	Program	Government/NGO	Entry point	Lead implementing agency	Program components	Study	Total cost, where available (2011 US\$, PPP)	Outcomes of interest analyzed (broadly defined) <sup>a</sup>
Ethiopia (Continued)	Pastoralist Areas Resilience Improvement through Market Expansion (PRIME)	Nongovernment-led	Livelihoods and jobs	Mercy Corps	1. Microfinance 2. Weather information 3. Training 4. Extension services	Sagara and Hudner (2017)	—	Assets
						Smith et al. (2019)	—	Consumption, assets, savings, employment, child health, education
	Industrial and entrepreneurial jobs	Nongovernment-led	Livelihoods and jobs	U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID)	1. Cash grants 2. Low-wage employment 3. Skills training	Blattman, Dercon, and Franklin (2019)	\$450	Income, employment, overall health
	Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP), Plus	Government-led	Complementary	USAID	1. PWP 2. Cash/in-kind 3. Community-level transfers for productive asset accumulation 4. Microfinance	Burns and Bogale (2011)	—	Income, consumption, assets, savings
Ghana	CGAP–Ford Foundation graduation pilot	Nongovernment-led	Livelihoods and jobs	Presbyterian Agricultural Services and Innovations for Poverty Action	1. Productive asset transfer 2. Consumption support 3. Skills training 4. Coaching 5. Access to a savings account 6. Health education	Banerjee et al. (2015)	\$3,320	Income, consumption, assets, savings, well-being, empowerment, overall health
						Banerjee et al. (2018)	—	Income, consumption, assets, savings
Haiti	Chemen Lavi Miyò (CLM)	Nongovernment-led	Livelihoods and jobs	Fonkoze	1. Assets 2. Cash stipend 3. Village savings and loan associations (VSLA) 4. Training 5. In-kind support for housing and sanitation 6. Screening children for malnutrition 7. Village assistance committees	Roelen and Saha (2019)	—	Income, consumption, well-being, child health, overall health, education
Honduras	CGAP–Ford Foundation graduation pilot	Nongovernment-led	Livelihoods and jobs	Organización de Desarrollo Empresarial Feminino, Social and Plan International	1. Productive asset transfer 2. Consumption support 3. Skills training 4. Coaching 5. Access to a savings account 6. Health education	Banerjee et al. (2015)	\$1,114	Income, consumption, assets, savings, well-being, empowerment, overall health

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**TABLE B.1 Reviewed Programs and Evaluative Studies (Quantitative Evaluations Only) (continued)**

Country	Program	Government/NGO	Entry point	Lead implementing agency	Program components	Study	Total cost, where available (2011 US\$, PPP)	Outcomes of interest analyzed (broadly defined) <sup>a</sup>
India	Targeting the Hard-Core Poor program	Nongovernment-led	Livelihoods and jobs	Bandhan	1. Productive asset transfer 2. Skills training 3. Coaching 4. Consumption support 5. Access to savings accounts 6. Health information or services	Banerjee et al. (2016)	—	Income, consumption, assets, savings, employment, well-being, empowerment, overall health
	CGAP–Ford Foundation graduation pilot	Nongovernment-led	Livelihoods and jobs	Bandhan	1. Productive asset transfer 2. Skills training 3. Coaching 4. Consumption support 5. Access to savings accounts 6. Health information or services	Banerjee et al. (2015)	\$972	Income, consumption, assets, savings, well-being, empowerment, overall health
	CGAP–Ford Foundation graduation pilot	Nongovernment-led	Livelihoods and jobs	Swayam Krishi Sangam (SKS)	1. Economic package (productive asset transfer and consumption support) 2. Essential health care 3. Social development 4. Financial literacy 5. Households: training, savings accounts, health consultations, facilitation of access to government services	Bauchet, Morduch, and Ravi (2015)	\$836	Income, consumption, assets, savings, employment, overall health
	Indira Kranti Patham program (NRLM)	Government-led	Livelihoods and jobs	State government, Andhra Pradesh	1. Household savings 2. Bank links 3. Community investment fund 4. Productive investments. 5 Market links	Prennushi and Gupta (2014)	—	Consumption, savings, empowerment, overall health, education
						Deininger and Liu (2013)	—	Income, consumption, assets, empowerment
	Targeting the Hard-Core Poor	Nongovernment-led	Livelihoods and jobs	Bandhan	1. Productive asset transfer 2. Training 3. Subsistence allowance 4. Coaching visits/livestock specialist visits	Banerjee et al. (2011)	—	Income, consumption, assets, overall health
	Financial literacy and business skills	Nongovernment-led	Financial inclusion	SEWA Bank	1. Financial literacy (self-help group, SHG) 2. Business skills training	Field, Jayachandran, and Pande (2010)	—	Income, savings

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**TABLE B.1 Reviewed Programs and Evaluative Studies (Quantitative Evaluations Only) (continued)**

Country	Program	Government/NGO	Entry point	Lead implementing agency	Program components	Study	Total cost, where available (2011 US\$, PPP)	Outcomes of interest analyzed (broadly defined) <sup>a</sup>
India (Continued)	SHG program	Nongovernment-led	Livelihoods and jobs	SEWA Bank	1. SHG 2. Microcredit 3. Training	Desai, Joshi, and Olofsgård (2016)	—	Income, savings
	National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM)—Orissa	Government-led	Livelihoods and jobs	State government, Orissa	1. SHG 2. Microcredit 3. Training	Swain and Varghese (2014)	—	Income, assets
						Mishra (2018)	—	Employment
	Jeevika (NRLM—Bihar)	Government-led	Livelihoods and jobs	State government, Bihar	1. SHG 2. Microcredit 3. Training	Hoffman et al. (2017)	—	Consumption, assets, savings, empowerment
	NRLM (all India)	Government-led	Livelihoods and jobs	National	1. SHG 2. Microcredit 3. Training	Kochar et al. (2020)	—	Income, consumption, savings, assets, empowerment
	NRLM—Tamil Nadu	Government-led	Livelihoods and jobs	State government, Tamil Nadu	1. SHG 2. Microcredit 3. Training	Khanna, Kochhar, and Palaniswamy (2013)	—	Consumption, assets, empowerment
Kenya	Targeting the Ultra Poor	Nongovernment-led	Livelihoods and jobs	Trickle Up	1. Savings 2. Skills training 3. Grant transfer 4. Coaching/mentoring 5. Consumption support 6. Health promotion	Siahpush, Sanson, and Bombyk (2015)	—	Income, assets, savings, empowerment
	Rural Entrepreneur Access Program (REAP)	Nongovernment-led	Livelihoods and jobs	BOMA Project	1. Skills training 2. Coaching 3. Cash grants 4. Savings group	Gobin, Santos, and Toth (2016)	\$274	Income, consumption, assets, savings
	Program for Rural Outreach of Financial Innovations and Technologies (PROFIT)	Nongovernment-led	Livelihoods and jobs	BOMA Project and CARE International Kenya	1. Consumption support 2. Savings support 3. Asset transfer 4. Skills training 5. Coaching 6. Health support	Sanders and Kimani (2019)	—	Income, assets, savings, empowerment, overall health, education
	Hunger Safety Net Program (HSNP); index-based livestock insurance (IBLI)	Government-led	Complementary	Government	1. Unconditional cash transfer 2. Livestock insurance	Jensen, Barrett, and Mude (2017)	\$759	Income, assets, child health, education

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**TABLE B.1 Reviewed Programs and Evaluative Studies (Quantitative Evaluations Only) (continued)**

Country	Program	Government/NGO	Entry point	Lead implementing agency	Program components	Study	Total cost, where available (2011 US\$, PPP)	Outcomes of interest analyzed (broadly defined) <sup>a</sup>
Lesotho	Child Grants Programme (CGP) and Sustainable Poverty Reduction through Income, Nutrition and Access to Government Services (SPRINGS)	Government-led	Complementary	Government	1. Unconditional cash transfer 2. Training	FAO and UNICEF (2018)	—	Income, consumption, assets, savings, education
Madagascar	FIAVOTA	Government-led	Social safety net-plus	Government	1. Unconditional cash transfer 2. Nutrition services 3. Livelihood recovery	Rakotomanana, Randrianatoandro, and Ravelosoa (2018).	—	Income, consumption, assets, employment, overall health, child health, education
Malawi	Social Cash Transfer Program (SCTP) and Farm Input Subsidy Program (FISP)	Government-led	Complementary	Government	1. Cash transfer 2. Farm input subsidy	Pace et al. (2017)	—	Income, consumption, assets
Nepal	Social Fund	Government-led	Livelihoods and jobs	Nepal Poverty Alleviation Fund (PAF)	1. Income-generating activities 2. Small-scale village and community infrastructure (INF)	Parajuli et al. (2012)	—	Consumption, child health, education
Nicaragua	Atención a Crisis +	Government-led	Social safety net-plus	Ministry of the Family, Nicaragua	1. Conditional cash transfer 2. Vocational training 3. Grants 4. Skills training	Macours, Premand, and Vakis (2012)	—	Income, consumption, assets, employment
						Macours, Schady, and Vakis (2012)	—	Overall health, education
Pakistan	CGAP–Ford Foundation graduation pilot	Nongovernment-led	Livelihoods and jobs	Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund (PPAF)	1. Productive asset transfer 2. Skills training 3. Coaching 4. Consumption support 5. Access to savings accounts 6. Health information or services	Banerjee et al. (2015)	\$4,067	Income, consumption, assets, savings, well-being, empowerment, overall health
	PPAF Asset Transfer Program	Government-led	Livelihoods and jobs	PPAF	1. Productive asset transfer 2. Unconditional cash transfer	Rasul and Khan (2012)	—	Income, consumption, assets, savings, employment

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**TABLE B.1 Reviewed Programs and Evaluative Studies (Quantitative Evaluations Only) (continued)**

Country	Program	Government/NGO	Entry point	Lead implementing agency	Program components	Study	Total cost, where available (2011 US\$, PPP)	Outcomes of interest analyzed (broadly defined) <sup>a</sup>
Papua New Guinea	Urban Youth Employment Program (UYEP)	Government-led	Social safety net-plus	Government	1. PWP 2. Training	Hoy and Naidoo (2019)	—	Employment
Paraguay	Sembrando Oportunidades Familia por Familia	Government-led	Livelihoods and jobs	Government	1. Productive asset transfer 2. Consumption support 3. Skills training 4. Access to savings accounts 5. Coaching	Maldonado et al. (2019)	—	Income, consumption, assets, savings, empowerment
Peru	CGAP–Ford Foundation graduation pilot	Nongovernment-led	Livelihoods and jobs	Asociación Arariwa and Plan International	1. Productive asset transfer 2. Skills training 3. Coaching 4. Consumption support 5. Access to savings accounts 6. Health information or services	Banerjee et al. (2015)	\$34,508	Income, consumption, assets, savings, well-being, empowerment, overall health
	Juntos and Sierra Sur	Government-led	Complementary	Government	1. Consumption support 2. Agricultural credit access	Aldana, Vásquez, and Yancari (2016); Loayza (2014)	—	Assets
	Business training program	Nongovernment-led	Financial inclusion	FINCA	1. Business training 2. Technical assistance	Valdivia (2011)	—	Income, employment, empowerment
	Haku Wiñay/Juntos	Government-led	Complementary	Government	1. Skills training 2. Business grants 3. Conditional cash transfer 4. Savings	Escobal and Ponce (2016)	—	Income, consumption, assets, savings
Philippines	Kabuhayan Para sa Magulang ng Batang Manggagawa (KASAMA)	Government-led	Livelihoods and jobs	Government	1. Productive asset transfer 2. Training	Edmonds and Theoharides (2019)	—	Income, child health, education

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**TABLE B.1 Reviewed Programs and Evaluative Studies (Quantitative Evaluations Only) (continued)**

Country	Program	Government/NGO	Entry point	Lead implementing agency	Program components	Study	Total cost, where available (2011 US\$, PPP)	Outcomes of interest analyzed (broadly defined) <sup>a</sup>
Rwanda	Grinika	Government-led	Livelihoods and jobs	Government	1. Productive asset transfer 2. Training	Argent, Augsburg, and Rasul (2014)	—	Income, assets
	Vision 2020 Umurenge Programme (VUP 2020)	Government-led	Social safety net-plus	Government	1. Public works 2. Consumption support 3. Financial services	Hartwig (2013)	—	Consumption, assets
	Graduation program	Nongovernment-led	Livelihoods and jobs	Concern Worldwide	1. Consumption support 2. Productive asset transfer 3. Savings 4. Skills training 5. Coaching	Martin and Swatton (2015)	—	Consumption, assets, savings, education
						Devereaux and Sabates (2016)	—	Consumption, assets
	Village Model	Nongovernment-led	Livelihoods and jobs	FXB	1. Grants 2. Skills training 3. Coaching 4. Food supplements 5. Health awareness	Harhay et al. (2016)	—	Assets, child health, education
South Sudan	Targeting the Ultra Poor	Nongovernment-led	Livelihoods and jobs	BRAC	1. Productive asset transfer 2. Skills training	Chowdhury et al. (2017)	—	Income, consumption, assets, savings
	Youth Business Start-Up Grant Program	Government-led	Livelihoods and jobs	Government	1. Skills training 2. Grants	Müller, Pape, and Ralston (2019)	—	Consumption, savings, well-being
Sri Lanka	Start-and-Improve Your Business (SIYB) program	Nongovernment-led	Livelihoods and jobs	International Labour Organization (ILO)	1. Business training 2. Grants	de Mel, McKenzie, and Woodruff (2014)	—	Income, employment
	Samurdhi	Government-led	Social safety net-plus	Government	1. Consumption support 2. Social insurance	Himaz (2008)	—	Child health
Tanzania	Empowerment and Livelihoods for Adolescent Girls (ELA) Programme	Nongovernment-led	Livelihoods and jobs	BRAC	1. Adolescent development centers 2. Life skills training 3. Livelihood training 4. Meetings with parents and village elders 5. Microfinance	Buehren et al. (2017)	—	Income, savings
	Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF)	Government-led	Social safety net-plus	Government	1. Conditional cash transfer 2. Community awareness	Evans, Holtemeyer, and Kosec. (2019)	—	Savings, overall health
						Rosas et al. (2019)	—	Consumption, savings, employment, overall health, education

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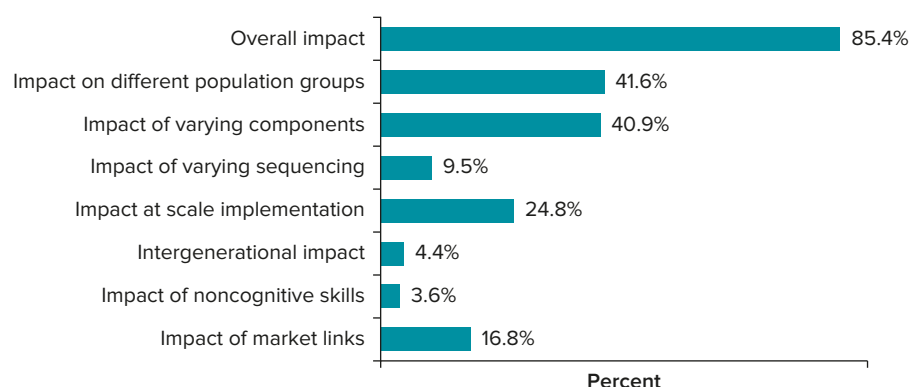
**TABLE B.1 Reviewed Programs and Evaluative Studies (Quantitative Evaluations Only) (continued)**

Country	Program	Government/NGO	Entry point	Lead implementing agency	Program components	Study	Total cost, where available (2011 US\$, PPP)	Outcomes of interest analyzed (broadly defined) <sup>a</sup>
Uganda	Women's Income Generating Support (WINGS)	Nongovernment-led	Livelihoods and jobs	AVSI Foundation	1. Basic skills training 2. Cash grants 3. Supervision 4. Group formation	Blattman et al. (2016)	\$1,061	Income, consumption, assets, savings, employment, empowerment, overall health
	Village Enterprise's Microenterprise program	Nongovernment-led	Livelihoods and jobs	Village Enterprise	1. Training 2. Mentorship 3. Microenterprise administration 4. Village-level savings groups 5. Cash grants	Sedlmayr, Shah, and Sulaiman (2018)	\$172	Income, consumption, assets
	Empowerment and Livelihoods for Adolescent Girls (ELA)	Nongovernment-led	Livelihoods and jobs	BRAC	1. "Hard" vocational skills training; 2. "Soft" life skills training 3. A safe space to meet and socialize with other adolescent girls	Bandiera et al. (2020)	\$25	Income, empowerment, overall health, education
	Youth Opportunities Program (YOP)	Government-led	Livelihoods and jobs	Government	1. Cash grants 2. Training	Blattman, Fiala, and Martinez (2014, 2018)	—	Income, assets, employment
	Asset Africa Program (Pilot)	Nongovernment-led	Financial inclusion	Local NGO	1. Conditional matching grants 2. Training	Chowa and Elliot (2011)	—	Income
	Village Model	Nongovernment-led	Livelihoods and jobs	FXB	1. Grants 2. Skills training 3. Coaching 4. Food supplements 5. Health awareness	Harhay et al. (2016)	—	Assets, child health, education
	Youth Livelihood Program (YLP)	Government-led	Livelihoods and jobs	Government	1. Credit/loan 2. Training	Bukenya et al. (2019)	—	Income, assets
Vietnam	Gender and business training	Nongovernment-led	Financial inclusion	TYM	1. Gender and business training 2. Microfinance	Vu et al. (2015)	—	Income, empowerment

Sources: Partnership for Economic Inclusion, World Bank, and the publications listed in the table.

Note: — = not available; NGO = nongovernmental organization.

a. Outcomes of interest reported in the last column are broad categories to cover a range of indicators and indexes. The review examined all indicators associated with a broad outcome category (as reported in the table) and recorded the effect size and significance levels of specific indicators. Selected key indicators within the broad outcome categories include the following in this indicative, not exhaustive, list: (1) income and revenue: monthly total household income, average monthly household income, monthly individual income, per capita annual income, total earnings, log household income, household livestock revenue, agricultural income, monthly cash earnings, sales last month; (2) consumption: consumption per capita, per capita daily food expenditure, monthly expenditure on food, total food consumption, log total consumption per capita, total consumption index; (3) assets: value of livestock, total value of household assets, value of productive asset, asset value index, total land owned, durable assets index, overall asset index, total asset holdings; (4) savings: total household savings, cash savings, proportion of households having cash savings, total saving stock, financial inclusion index, probability of savings, log savings; (5) employment: self-employment in agriculture, daily working hours, wage labor, total minutes spent on productive activities in the last day, livelihood security index, hours worked per week, business ownership, labor supply; (6) psychosocial well-being: psychological well-being index, Kessler score, stress index, self-reported happiness, member has not experienced a period of worry in last year; (7) women empowerment: z-score index measuring women's decision-making in the household, woman has major say on how to manage household finances, empowerment scale, business decision-making, autonomy in purchases (z score); (8) child health: diarrhea rate in oldest under-5 child last two weeks, weight for height (whz), height for age, wasting, child dietary diversity score, child well-being index, child immunization card up to date; (9) overall health: HIV knowledge [0–6 score], physical health index (z-score), member has not missed any days due to illness last month, overall health, self-reported health status, health knowledge and behavior index; and (10) child education: proportion of children enrolled in school, school absenteeism, child schooling index, school attendance reported, currently enrolled in school, primary enrollment rate.

**FIGURE B.1 Percentage of Programs with Ongoing Impact Evaluations**

Source: PEI Landscape Survey 2020.

Note: Figure shows percentage of programs planning to conduct an impact evaluation study (N = 137).

## Notes

1. Examples are the 3ie Evidence Hub (<https://developmentevidence.3ieimpact.org/>); Innovations for Poverty Action (IPA, <https://www.poverty-action.org/research>); UNICEF evaluation database (<https://www.unicef.org/evaldatabase/>); Campbell Library (<https://campbellcollaboration.org/better-evidence>); and Africa Agriculture for Impact (<https://ag4impact.org/sid/socio-economic-intensification/building-human-capital/agricultural-extension/>).
2. Examples are the Consultative Group to Assist the Poor (CGAP), Ford Foundation, International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), BRAC, Institute of Development Studies (IDS), Concern Worldwide, Save the Children, Transfer Project, and World Bank.
3. BRAC is an international nongovernmental organization with headquarters in Bangladesh.

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## Qualitative impact evaluations

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# Economic Inclusion Program Costing Survey Methodology and Analysis

## Survey sample selection

The Partnership for Economic Inclusion management team (PEIMT) sought to develop a balanced portfolio of projects to complete the costing survey, thereby ensuring a sufficiently diverse sample of economic inclusion programming. The team began by selecting 28 World Bank projects for the costing survey, drawn from the 149 projects identified as economic inclusion projects from the roughly 1,200 active or pipeline World Bank projects reviewed, as described in appendix A. Selection of projects was based on a review of the following characteristics, with a view toward creating a balanced portfolio:

- Income group: low-income, lower-middle-income, or upper-middle-income
- Geographic group: South Asia, Middle East and North Africa, Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, Europe and Central Asia, or East Asia and Pacific
- World Bank Global Practice
- Rural or urban
- Fragile context or nonfragile context

Next, PEIMT sent the costing survey to an additional 47 projects based on their expression of interest through the PEI Landscape Survey 2020.

Of the 75 projects that received the costing survey, 24 World Bank projects and 10 nongovernmental organization (NGO) projects responded. The survey was administered between November 2019 and January 2020. The analysis and follow-up consultations with program managers required two to three hours per project and were completed in February and March 2020, as detailed shortly.

## Categorization by entry point

The costing data were segregated by project typology using the entry points to scale outlined in chapter 1: social safety nets (SSNs), livelihoods and jobs (L&J), and financial inclusion (FI). These typologies were reviewed and confirmed by project teams before being finalized.

## Data harmonization

Programs were asked to submit costing information in local currency units (LCUs), which were expected to be easier for teams to report, or in U.S. dollars where there were issues with LCU reporting (such as where the currency's valuation was volatile). Regardless of which currency was reported, costing data were reported for different years, and so data points were deflated to 2011 U.S. dollars at purchasing power parity (PPP) values and then converted to international U.S. dollars using the formulation

$$[\text{intervention cost}(t) \div \text{CPI}(2011)] \div [\text{ICP}(2011)]$$

where ICP (2011) is the PPP conversion factor base 2011 of private consumption and CPI (2011) is the inflation for any given year in 2011 terms. Analysis of overall trends, presented in chapter 6, used this harmonized data set.

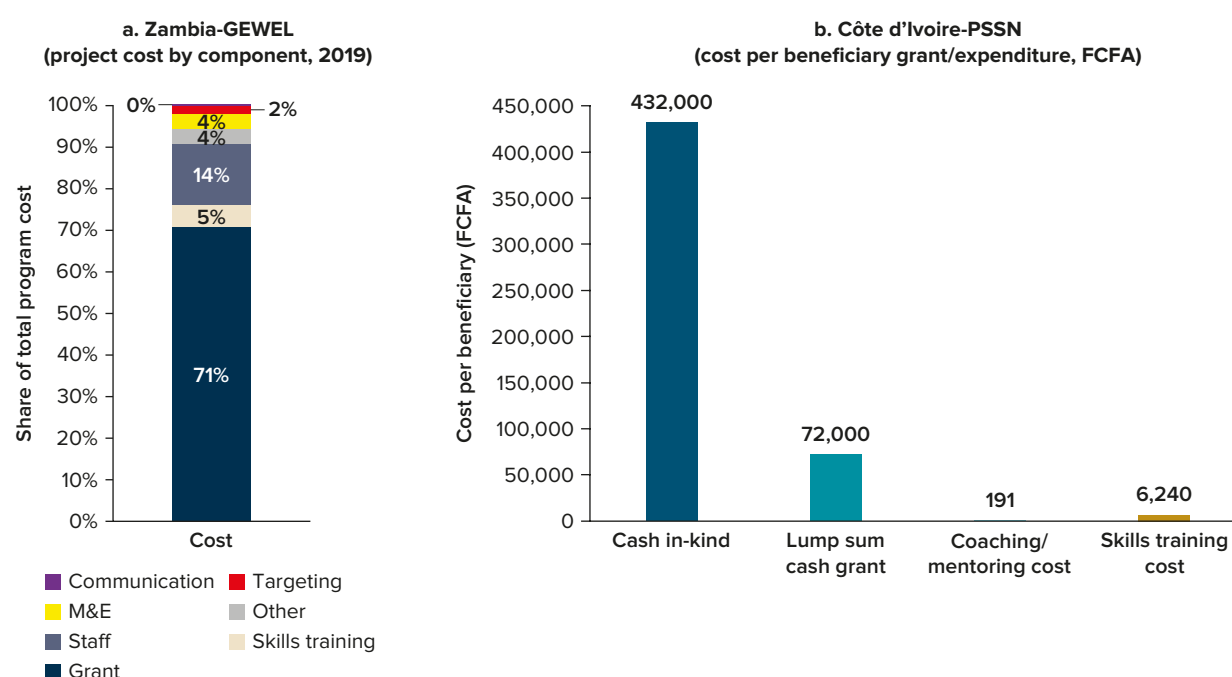
## Preliminary project cost analysis and consultations

PEIMT began the costing analysis by assessing the cost structure of each project by reviewing in turn the intervention costs and project implementation costs as a percentage of the total cost. Next, the team estimated the per unit (beneficiary) U.S. dollar (2011, PPP) and LCU value of the benefits provided. This estimate included the average unit cost per beneficiary for the project as a whole, as well as that of the constituent components—size of grants and transfers, cost of skills training, coaching and mentoring, and other program components (see illustrative example in figure C.1). This preliminary analysis was then shared with the project teams for feedback, followed by calls with individual project teams to explain the calculations, gather feedback from each team, and update the analysis. In addition, PEIMT also shared the high-level findings documented in chapter 6 for review and comments, particularly as they related to the underlying projects.

### Calculating the adequacy of benefits

PEIMT sought to determine the adequacy of benefits provided in a given project in order to understand the value of these benefits for beneficiaries. In the process, PEIMT developed a benchmark of sorts for other projects trying to determine their own benefit level. Adequacy was calculated by dividing the cost of a component by

**FIGURE C.1** Sample Preliminary Analysis, Zambia and Côte d'Ivoire



Source: PEI Quick Costing Tool 2020.

Note: See table C.1 for explanation of abbreviations following country names. FCFA = West African CFA franc; M&E = monitoring and evaluation.

the average annual per capita consumption of the poorest 20 percent of households in the relevant country.

Consumption data were obtained from the World Bank's Atlas of Social Protection Indicators of Resilience and Equity (ASPIRE) household survey data set for all the countries in the costing sample. When assessing the benefits of cash transfers and public works (provided to support consumption), PEIMT assumed that benefits were distributed across all household members as these initiatives are intended to smooth the consumption of households. On the other hand, for cash grant and asset transfers (provided to support production), it was assumed that the transfer was for production support and would benefit the household as a single unit of production with no distribution across household members. Overall, the adequacy calculations rested on a strong assumption that all the projects target beneficiaries in the bottom quintile in the respective countries.

### **Undertaking a qualitative analysis**

Because of the varied project objectives and diverse contexts, it was important to put the cost analysis into perspective using qualitative data. For World Bank projects, PEIMT reviewed available Project Appraisal Documents and operations manuals, which provided rich information on the country and institutional context, project components, project beneficiaries, and, in some cases, economic and financial analyses. For NGO projects, PEIMT reviewed websites and process evaluation documents to gain a better understanding of the projects. In addition, project teams were asked to share any relevant documents that would help in this analysis.

## **Economic inclusion program costing analysis**

The PEIMT costing analysis received data on 24 government and 10 NGO projects. Table C.1 is a snapshot of all the projects covered in the analysis. It shows the objectives and combinations of components in each project, demonstrating the range of projects covered in the analysis. Figure C.2 shows these projects by their cost composition.

**TABLE C.1 Projects in Costing Survey: Objectives and Components**

Project	Country	Government/NGO	Objective/project development objective	Components
<i>Livelihoods and jobs</i>				
Girls' Education and Women's Empowerment and Livelihoods Project (GEWEL)	Zambia	Government	To support the government of Zambia in its efforts to increase access to livelihood support for women and access to secondary education for disadvantaged adolescent girls in extremely poor households in selected districts	1. Lump sum cash grants 2. Savings group formation 3. Coaching/mentoring 4. Life/business skills training
Programme d'actions communautaires (PAC3)	Niger	Government	To strengthen the recipient's local development planning and implementation capacities, including the capacity to respond promptly and effectively to an eligible crisis or emergency and to improve the access of the targeted population to socioeconomic services	1. Public works 2. Matching grants 3. Producer group formation 4. On-the-job training 5. Employment intermediation services 6. Local market development 7. Strengthening local institutions 8. Local resources development 9. Infrastructure development 10. Food/nutrition support
Youth Employment and Skills Development Project (YSDP)	Burkina Faso	Government	To increase access to temporary employment and skills development opportunities for out-of-school youth	1. Public works 2. Lump sum cash grants 3. Coaching/mentoring 4. Life/business skills training 5. Vocational skills training 6. Strengthening local institutions 7. Empowerment group formation 8. Local resources development
Employment Opportunities for Vulnerable Youth Project (EOVYP)	Togo	Government	To provide targeted poor and vulnerable youth in Togo with access to income-generating opportunities	1. Public works 2. Lump sum cash grants 3. Coaching/mentoring 4. Life/business skills training 5. Vocational skills training 6. On-the-job training 7. Employment intermediation services 8. Strengthening local institutions 9. Empowerment group formation
Support rural income generation of the poorest in the upper east project (SRIGP)	Ghana	Government	To assist targeted poor persons, at least 50 percent of whom should be women, to acquire business management and technical and vocational skills, as well as grant funds to start or expand their businesses	1. Lump sum cash grants 2. Coaching/mentoring 3. Life/business skills training 4. Vocational skills training 5. On-the-job training 6. Local market development
Socioeconomic inclusion in rural areas project (PISEAR)	Argentina	Government	To increase the socioeconomic inclusion of rural poor (small producers, indigenous people, and rural workers) by (1) strengthening their organizational, planning, and management capacity to achieve poverty reduction goals; (2) improving their access to community infrastructure and services; and (3) piloting a new model for developing sustainable access to markets	1. Lump sum cash grants 2. Matching grants 3. Forward links to end markets 4. Backward links to inputs markets 5. Extension services 6. Producer group formation 7. Coaching/mentoring 8. Life/business skills training 9. Orientation on good agricultural practices 10. Local market development 11. Strengthening local institutions 12. Empowerment group formation 13. Local resources development

*(Table continues next page)*

**TABLE C.1 Projects in Costing Survey: Objectives and Components (continued)**

Project	Country	Government/NGO	Objective/project development objective	Components
Andhra Pradesh Rural Inclusive Growth Project (APRIGP)	India	Government	To establish efficient and effective institutional platforms for the rural poor that enable them to increase household income through sustainable livelihood enhancements and improved access to financial and selected public services	1. Asset/input transfer 2. Matching grants 3. Savings group formation 4. Forward links to end markets 5. Backward links to inputs markets 6. Extension services 7. Producer group formation 8. Life/business skills training 9. Empowerment group formation
Smallholder Agricultural Production Restoration and Enhancement Project (SAPREP)	Yemen, Rep.	Government	To increase the use of productivity- and nutrition-enhancing agricultural practices by smallholders in targeted project areas	1. Public works 2. Asset/input transfer 3. Extension services 4. Life/business skills training 5. Local market development 6. Local resources development
Internally Displaced Persons Living Standards and Livelihoods Project (IDP LSLP)	Azerbaijan	Government	To improve living conditions and increase the economic self-reliance of targeted internally displaced persons	1. Asset/input transfer 2. Matching grants 3. Credit/loan programs 4. Producer group formation 5. Life/business skills training 6. Vocational skills training 7. Empowerment group formation
Transform Program	Philippines	NGO (International Care Ministries)	To address the wide range of needs faced by families living in ultrapoverly	1. Cash/in-kind transfer 2. Asset/input transfer 3. Savings group formation 4. Coaching/mentoring 5. Life/business skills training 6. Health and nutrition support
Building Resilience through Asset Creation and Enhancement (BRACE)	South Sudan	NGO (Concern)	A graduation approach designed to not only move people above a certain wealth threshold but also to facilitate a sustainable exit from extreme poverty	1. Cash/in-kind transfer 2. Extension services 3. Local resources development
Targeting the Ultra Poor	Philippines	NGO (BRAC)	To pilot the graduation approach to end extreme poverty in the Philippines	1. Cash/in-kind transfer 2. Asset/input transfer 3. Forward links to end markets 4. Backward links to inputs markets 5. Extension services 6. Coaching/mentoring 7. Life/business skills training 8. Local market development 9. Local resources development
Resilience Programming with the Graduation Model and Evidence Building for Structural Dialogues (REGRADE)	Ethiopia	NGO (Concern)	A graduation approach designed to not only move people above a certain wealth threshold but also facilitate a sustainable exit from extreme poverty	1. Cash/in-kind transfer 2. Lump sum cash grants 3. Savings group formation 4. Forward links to end markets 5. Extension services 6. Producer group formation 7. Coaching/mentoring 8. Life/business skills training 9. Strengthening local institutions 10. Local resources development
Enabling Sustainable Graduation out of Poverty for the Extreme Poor in Southern Malawi	Malawi	NGO (Concern)	A graduation approach designed to not only move people above a certain wealth threshold but also to facilitate a sustainable exit from extreme poverty	1. Cash/in-kind transfer 2. Lump sum cash grants 3. Savings group formation 4. Forward links to end markets 5. Extension services 6. Producer group formation 7. Coaching/mentoring 8. Life/business skills training 9. Local resources development

*(Table continues next page)*



**TABLE C.1 Projects in Costing Survey: Objectives and Components (continued)**

Project	Country	Government/NGO	Objective/project development objective	Components
Pathways for Disability-Inclusive Graduation out of Poverty (Graduation)	Bangladesh	NGO (Humanity and Inclusion)	To advance the long-term rights and social inclusion of people with disabilities in Bangladesh	1. Cash/in-kind transfer 2. Savings group formation 3. Producer group formation 4. Coaching/mentoring 5. Life/business skills training 6. Vocational skills training 7. On-the-job training 8. Empowerment group formation
Building Disaster Resilience in Pakistan (BDRP) Program	Pakistan	NGO (Concern)	To build resilience of poor and vulnerable households and communities to climate-related natural disasters	1. Extension services 2. Life/business skills training 3. Vocational skills training
Graduating to Resilience (Graduation)	Uganda	NGO (AVSI)	To build resilience and contribute to sustainable development	1. Cash/in-kind transfer 2. Lump sum cash grants 3. Savings group formation 4. Credit/loan programs 5. Backward links to inputs markets 6. Coaching/mentoring 7. Life/business skills training
Targeting the Ultra Poor (TUP)	Bangladesh	NGO (BRAC)	To end extreme poverty	1. Asset/input transfer 2. Credit/loan programs 3. Match savings 4. Backward links to inputs markets 5. Extension services 6. Coaching/mentoring 7. Life/business skills training 8. Health care and contingency support
National Rural Livelihoods Project (NRLP)	India	Government	To establish efficient and effective institutional platforms of the rural poor that enable them to increase household income through sustainable livelihood enhancements and improved access to financial and selected public services	1. Savings group formation 2. Forward links to end markets 3. Backward links to inputs markets 4. Extension services 5. Producer group formation 6. Coaching/mentoring 7. Life/business skills training 8. Vocational skills training 9. On-the-job training 10. Employment intermediation services
Bihar Rural Livelihoods Project (JEEViKA)	India	Government	To enhance social and economic empowerment of the rural poor in Bihar	1. Savings group formation 2. Forward links to end markets 3. Backward links to inputs markets 4. Extension services 5. Producer group formation 6. Vocational skills training 7. Empowerment group formation
Graduation Model Approach (Graduation)	Ecuador	NGO (HIAS)	To protect the most vulnerable refugees, helping them to build new lives and reuniting them with their families in safety and freedom	1. Cash/in-kind transfer 2. Asset/ input transfer 3. Savings group formation 4. Credit/loan programs 5. Forward links to end markets 6. Backward links to inputs markets 7. Coaching/mentoring 8. Life/business skills training 9. Vocational skills training 10. Employment intermediation services 11. Empowerment group formation
<i>Social safety nets</i>				
Productive Social Safety Net (PSSN)	Côte d' Ivoire	Government	To provide cash transfers to poor households in selected regions and develop the foundations of a social safety net system	1. Cash/in-kind transfer 2. Lump sum cash grant 3. Savings group formation 4. Coaching/mentoring 5. Life/business skills training 6. Forward links to end markets 7. Backward links to inputs markets 8. Extension services 9. Producer group formation

(Table continues next page)

**TABLE C.1 Projects in Costing Survey: Objectives and Components (continued)**

Project	Country	Government/NGO	Objective/project development objective	Components
Third Northern Uganda Social Action Fund (NUSAF3)	Uganda	Government	To provide effective income support to and build the resilience of poor and vulnerable households in northern Uganda	1. Public works 2. Savings group formation 3. Strengthening local institutions 4. Empowerment group formation 5. Local resources development
Development Response to Displacement Impact Project (DRDIP)	Uganda	Government	To improve access to basic social services, expand economic opportunities, and enhance environmental management for communities hosting refugees in the targeted areas of Djibouti, Ethiopia, and Uganda	1. Savings group formation 2. Strengthening local institutions 3. Empowerment group formation 4. Local resources development
Productive Safety Net Program (PSSN) phase 4—complementary livelihoods interventions	Ethiopia	Government	To provide cash transfers to poor households in selected regions and develop the foundations of a social safety net system	1. Cash/in-kind transfer 2. Public works 3. Lump sum cash grant 4. Savings group formation 5. Credit/loan programs 6. Forward links to end markets 7. Extension services 8. Coaching/mentoring 9. Life/business skills training 10. Employment intermediation services 11. Strengthening local institutions 12. Local resources development
Social Safety Nets (SSN) Project	Cameroon	Government	To support the establishment of a basic national safety net system, including piloting targeted cash transfers and public works programs for the poorest and most vulnerable people in participating areas within the recipient's territory	1. Cash/in-kind transfer 2. Public works 3. Emergency cash transfer
National Social Safety Nets (SSN) Project	Nigeria	Government	To provide access to targeted transfers to poor and vulnerable households under an expanded national social safety net system	1. Cash/in-kind transfer 2. Lump sum cash grant 3. Savings group formation 4. Coaching/ mentoring 5. Life/business skills training
Social Safety Nets (SSN) Project	Comoros	Government	To establish the building blocks of a safety net to reach selected extreme poor and disaster-affected households through the provision of additional sources of income and nutrition services	1. Public works 2. Life/business skills training
Minimum Package for Graduation (MPG)	Rwanda	Government	To improve the effectiveness of Rwanda's social protection system, notably the flagship Vision 2020 Umurenge Programme (VUP), for targeted vulnerable groups	1. Cash/in-kind transfer 2. Public works 3. Asset/input transfer
Eastern Recovery Project (STEP)	Congo, Dem. Rep.	Government	To improve access to livelihoods and socioeconomic infrastructures in vulnerable communities in the eastern provinces	1. Public works 2. Asset/input transfer 3. Matching grants 4. Savings group formation 5. Matching savings 6. Forward links to end markets 7. Backward links to inputs markets 8. Extension services 9. Producer group formation 10. Coaching/mentoring 11. Life/business skills training 12. Vocational skills training 13. Local market development 14. Strengthening local institutions

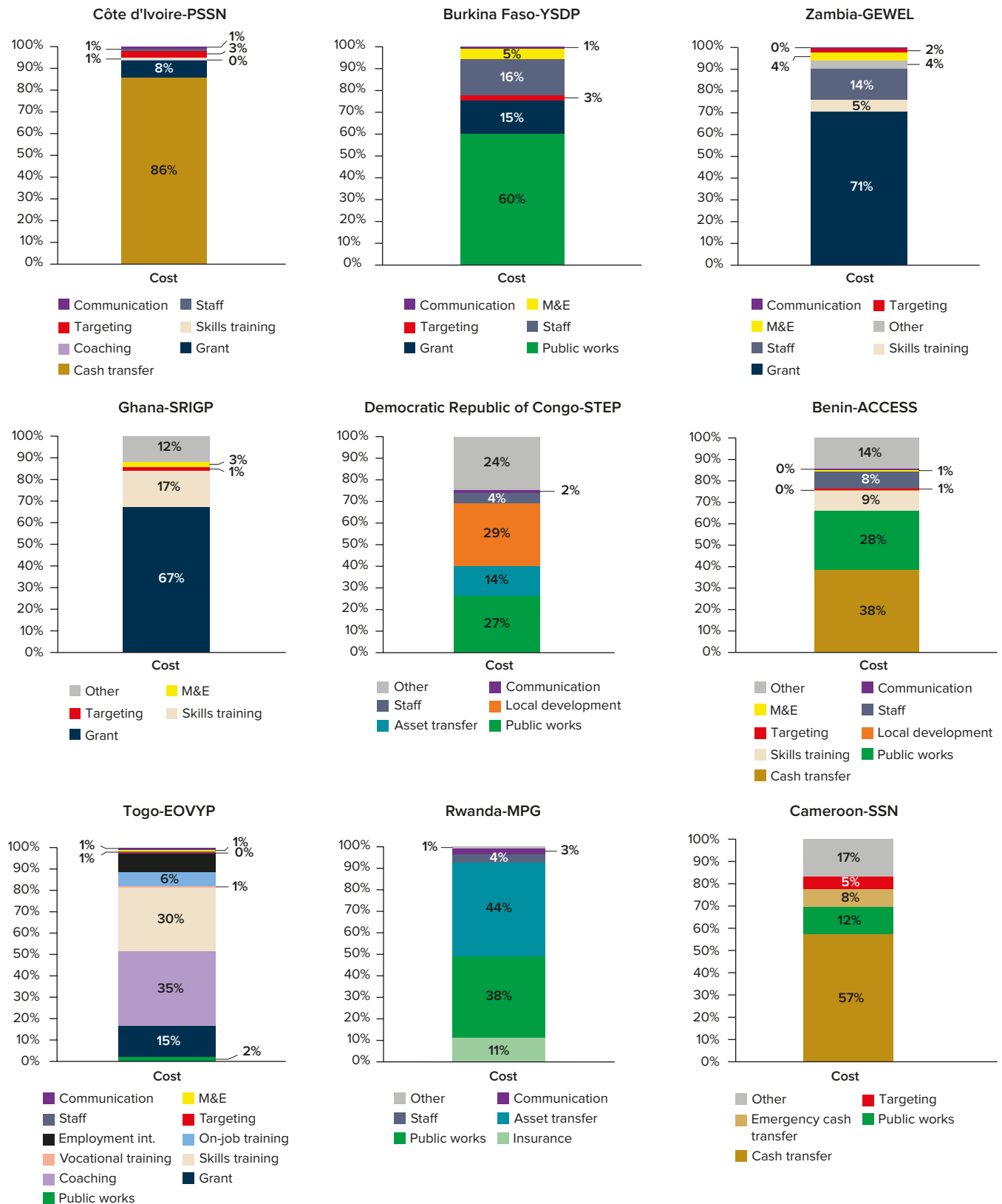
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**TABLE C.1** Projects in Costing Survey: Objectives and Components (*continued*)

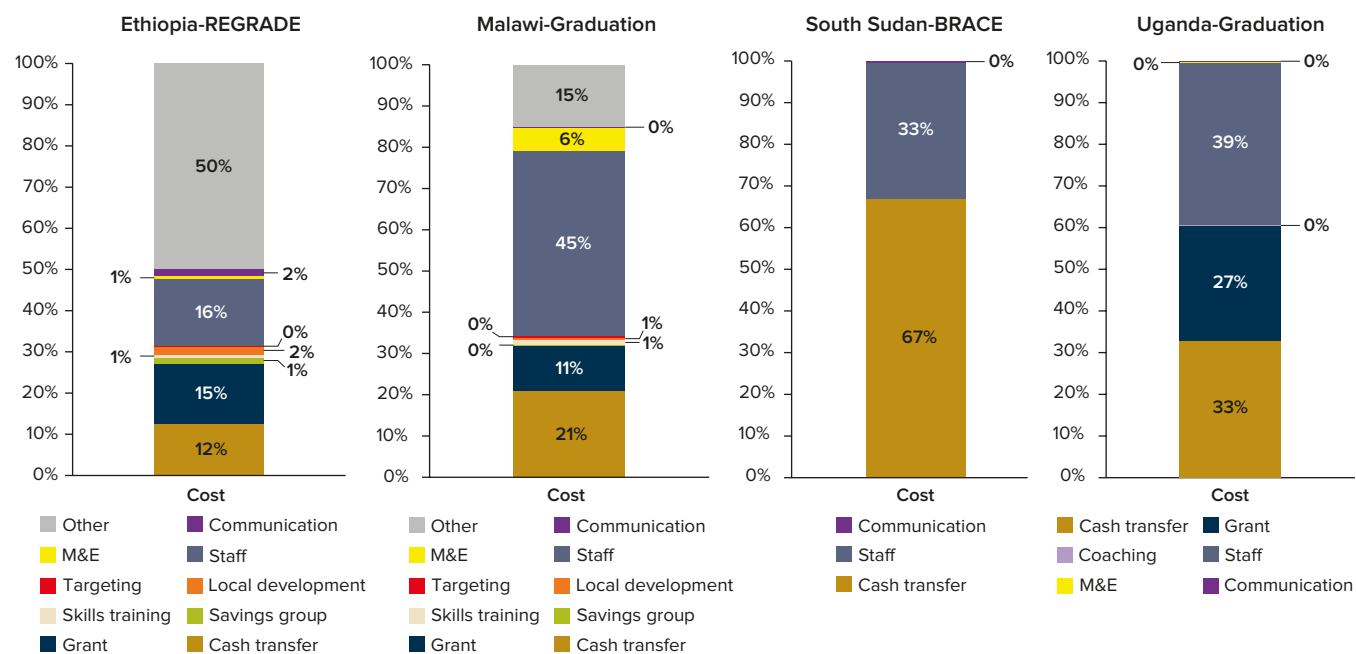
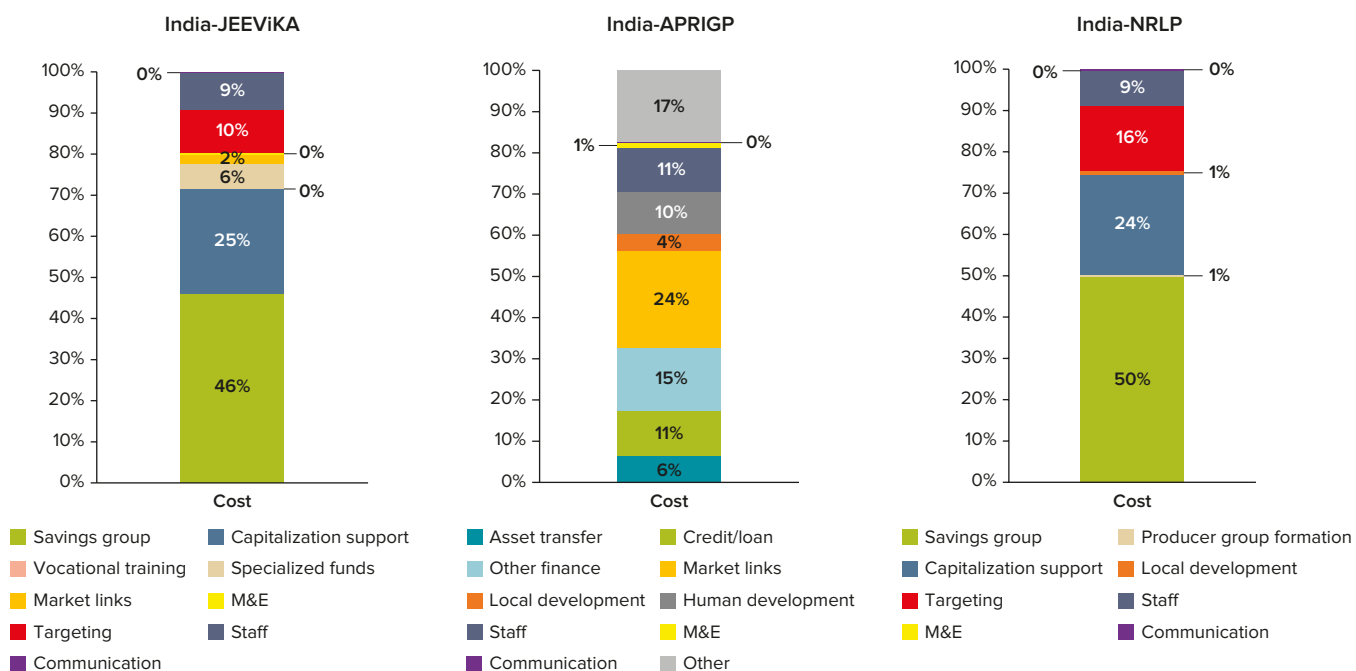
Project	Country	Government/NGO	Objective/project development objective	Components
Community Savings and Investment Promotion (COMSIP)	Malawi	Government	To strengthen Malawi's social safety net delivery systems and coordination across programs	1. Lump sum cash grant 2. Asset/input transfer 3. Matching grants 4. Savings group formation 5. Forward links to end markets 6. Backward links to inputs markets 7. Extension services 8. Producer group formation 9. Coaching/mentoring 10. Life/business skills training
Support to Communes and Communities for the Expansion of Social Services (ACCESS)	Benin	Government	To improve access to decentralized basic social services and social safety nets and to strengthen the social protection system	1. Cash/in-kind transfer 2. Public works 3. Life/business skills training 4. Strengthening local institutions
Yemen Emergency Crisis Response Project (YECRP)	Yemen, Rep.	Government	To provide the most vulnerable with short-term employment and access to selected basic services and preserve the implementation capacity of two service delivery programs	1. Cash/in-kind transfer 2. Public works 3. Lump sum cash grant 4. Credit/loan programs

Source: Partnership for Economic Inclusion, World Bank.

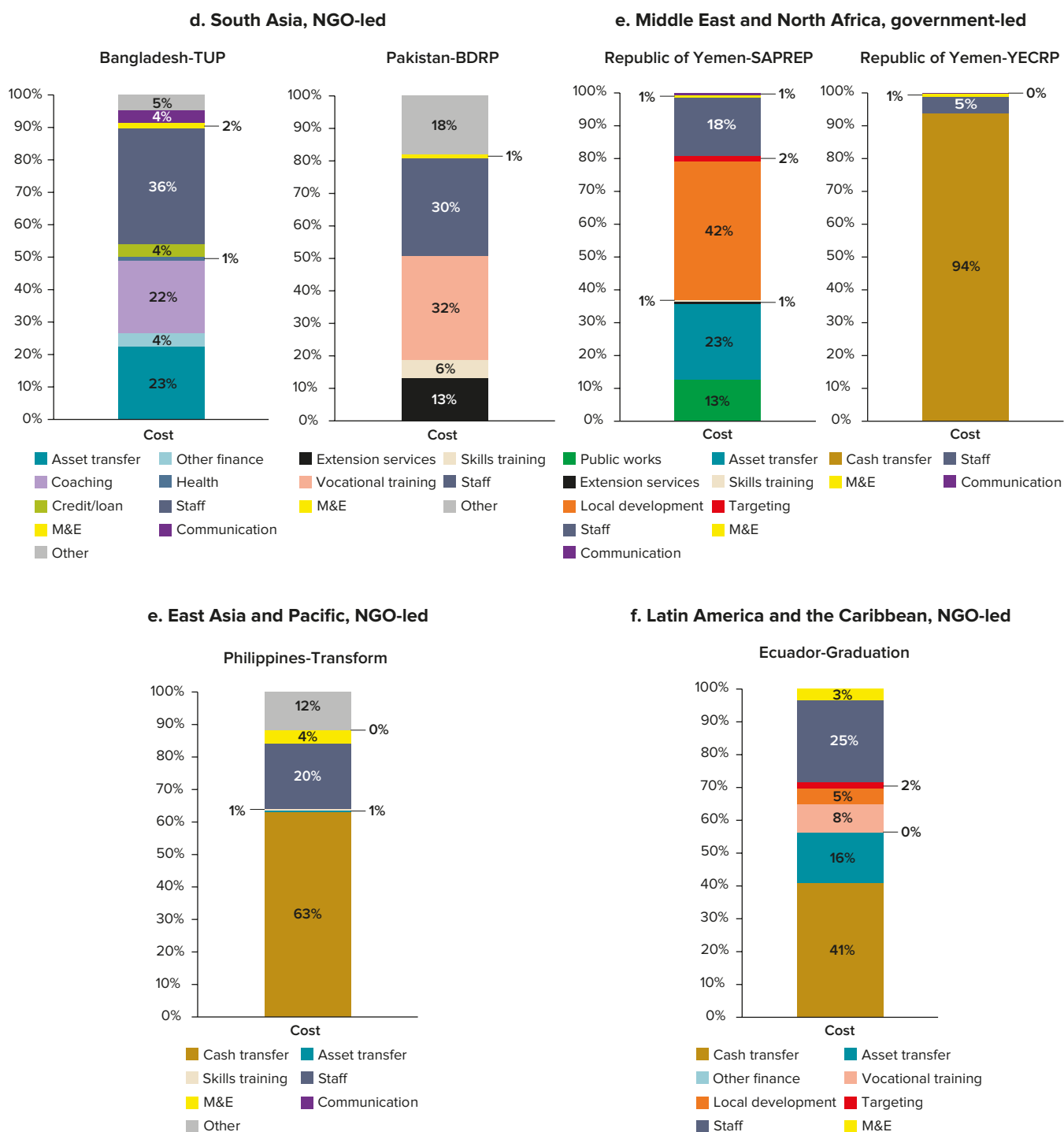
Note: NGO = nongovernmental organization.

**FIGURE C.2 Cost Breakdown of Economic Inclusion Programs, by Region****a. Sub-Saharan Africa, government-led**

(Figure continues next page)

**FIGURE C.2 Cost Breakdown of Economic Inclusion Programs by Region (continued)****b. Sub-Saharan Africa, NGO-led****c. South Asia, government-led**

(Figure continues next page)

**FIGURE C.2 Cost Breakdown of Economic Inclusion Programs by Region (continued)**

Source: PEI Quick Costing Tool 2020.

Note: See table C.1 for explanation of project abbreviations following country names. Employment int. = employment intermediation services; M&E = monitoring and evaluation; NGO = nongovernmental organization.

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## APPENDIX D

# Economic Inclusion Programs Mapped Globally

**TABLE D.1 Economic Inclusion Programs Mapped Globally**

Program	Economy	Surveyed	Lead implementing agency or agencies	Primary entry point	Secondary entry point	No. of beneficiaries (direct and indirect)
Targeting the Ultra Poor (TUP)	Afghanistan	Yes	Microfinance Investment Support Facility for Afghanistan (MISFA)	Livelihoods and jobs	Financial inclusion	32,039
Women Economic Empowerment Project	Afghanistan	Yes	Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (MRRD)	Livelihoods and jobs	Financial inclusion	957,283
Women for Women International's Empowerment Program	Afghanistan	Yes	Women for Women International	Livelihoods and jobs	Financial inclusion	79,950
The Angola (AO)—local development project	Angola	No	—	—	—	—
Enfoque de Graduación (EdG)	Argentina	Yes	Agencia Adventista de Desarrollo y Recursos Asistenciales (ADRA)	Social safety nets	Livelihoods and jobs	52
Jóvenes con Más y Mejor Trabajo (JMyMT), youth employment support project	Argentina	Yes	Ministry of Production and Labor	Livelihoods and jobs	None	288,000
Socio-Economic Inclusion in Rural Areas Project (PISEAR)	Argentina	Yes	Dirección General de Programas y Proyectos Sectoriales y Especiales (DIPROSE)	Livelihoods and jobs	Financial inclusion	25,710
Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) Living Standards and Livelihoods Project	Azerbaijan	No	—	—	—	3,000
Taking Successful Innovation to Scale—Pathways for Disability-Inclusive Graduation Out of Poverty	Bangladesh	Yes	Humanity and Inclusion	Livelihoods and jobs	Financial inclusion	10,496

*(Table continues next page)*

**TABLE D.1 Economic Inclusion Programs Mapped Globally (continued)**

Program	Economy	Surveyed	Lead implementing agency or agencies	Primary entry point	Secondary entry point	No. of beneficiaries (direct and indirect)
Empowering Women and Youth through Graduation and Financial Inclusion in Bangladesh	Bangladesh	Yes	Concern Worldwide	Livelihoods and jobs	Financial inclusion	58,110
Improving Peaceful Co-existence and Self-reliance Opportunities for Refugees and Host Community	Bangladesh	Yes	Mukti Cox's Bazar	Social safety nets	Livelihoods and jobs	11,175
Livelihood Technical Program	Bangladesh	Yes	World Vision Bangladesh	Livelihoods and jobs	Financial inclusion	199,344
Nobo Jatra—New Beginning, a five-year U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) Food for Peace Title II Development Food Security Activity; World Vision Bangladesh	Bangladesh	Yes	World Vision Bangladesh	Livelihoods and jobs	None	31,290
Nuton Jibon Livelihood Improvement Project (NJLIP)	Bangladesh	Yes	Social Development Foundation (SDF), an organization under Ministry of Finance	Livelihoods and jobs	Financial inclusion	4,470,000
Pathways to Prosperity for Extremely Poor People (PPEPP) Project	Bangladesh	Yes	Community Development Centre (CODEC), Eco-Social Development Organisation (ESDO), Gram Bikash Kendra (GBK), Grameen Jana Unnayan Sangstha (GJUS), Nowabenki Gonomukhi Foundation (NGF), People's Oriented Program Implementation (POPI), Rangpur Dinajpur Rural Service (RDRS) Bangladesh, Self-Help and Rehabilitation Program (SHARP), Thengamara Mohila Sabuj Sangha (TMSS), UNNAYAN	Livelihoods and jobs	Social safety nets	1,000,000

*(Table continues next page)*

**TABLE D.1 Economic Inclusion Programs Mapped Globally (continued)**

Program	Economy	Surveyed	Lead implementing agency or agencies	Primary entry point	Secondary entry point	No. of beneficiaries (direct and indirect)
Self-reliance and peaceful coexistence for refugees and host communities	Bangladesh	Yes	Centre for Natural Resources Studies	Social safety nets	Livelihoods and jobs	13,410
Sustainable Coastal and Marine Fisheries	Bangladesh	Yes	Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock	Livelihoods and jobs	None	321,840
Ultra-Poor Graduation Programme, implemented by BRAC	Bangladesh	Yes	BRAC	Livelihoods and jobs	Financial inclusion	468,957
Ultra-Poor Graduation Programme for host communities and refugee populations in Cox's Bazar	Bangladesh	Yes	BRAC	Livelihoods and jobs	Financial inclusion	9,065
Community and Local Government Basic Social Services Project (ACCESS)	Benin	Yes	Secretariat for Decentralized Community Driven Services, under oversight of Ministry of Decentralization and Local Government	Social safety nets	Livelihoods and jobs	93,420
Gazetted Forests Management Project	Benin	Yes	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development	Livelihoods and jobs	None	20,760
Food Security and Agriculture Productivity Project (FSAPP)	Bhutan	Yes	Department of Agriculture, Ministry of Agriculture and Forests	Livelihoods and jobs	None	33,509
Rural Economy Advancement Programme (REAP)	Bhutan	Yes	Research and Evaluation Division, Gross National Happiness Commission Secretariat	Livelihoods and jobs	Social safety nets	3,826
Economic Inclusion for Rural Families and Communities Programme (ACCESOS)	Bolivia	No	Ministry of Rural Development and Land (MDRyT)	—	—	—

*(Table continues next page)*

**TABLE D.1 Economic Inclusion Programs Mapped Globally (continued)**

Program	Economy	Surveyed	Lead implementing agency or agencies	Primary entry point	Secondary entry point	No. of beneficiaries (direct and indirect)
Improving Employability and Labor Income (Programa Mejora Empleabilidad e Ingreso Laboral, PMEIL)	Bolivia	Yes	Ministry of Planning	Livelihoods and jobs	None	11,861
Rural Alliances Project II	Bolivia	Yes	Emprendimientos Organizados para el Desarrollo Rural Autogestionario (EMPODERAR)	Livelihoods and jobs	Financial inclusion	—
Graduation program	Botswana	No	Government of Botswana	—	—	—
Acre Social and Economic Inclusion and Sustainable Development Project (PROACRE)	Brazil	Yes	Secretaria de Estado do Planejamento e Gestão (SEPLAG)	Social safety nets	Livelihoods and jobs	5,859
Bahia Sustainable Rural Development Project (Bahia Produtiva)	Brazil	Yes	Companhia de Desenvolvimento e Ação Regional (CAR)	Livelihoods and jobs	Financial inclusion	147,851
Internal Relocation Based on Job Opportunity	Brazil	Yes	Brazilian Army	Social safety nets	Livelihoods and jobs	6,620
Programme for Employment and Training of Refugees	Bulgaria	Yes	Employment Agency	Livelihoods and jobs	None	267
Delivery of Graduation in Burkina Faso	Burkina Faso	Yes	Social safety net project Burkin-Naong Sa ya (PFS-BNS) and Trickle Up	Social safety nets	Livelihoods and jobs	91,334
Inclusive Livelihoods Project for Vulnerable Women and Persons with Disabilities in Ouargaye	Burkina Faso	Yes	Ocades Caritas Tenkodogo (Diocese of Tenkodogo)	Livelihoods and jobs	Financial inclusion	1,184
Projet Filets Sociaux Burkin Naong Sa Ya (PFS/BNS)	Burkina Faso	Yes	Supervising Ministry and Ministry of Finance	Social safety nets	Financial inclusion	366,661

*(Table continues next page)*

**TABLE D.1 Economic Inclusion Programs Mapped Globally (continued)**

Program	Economy	Surveyed	Lead implementing agency or agencies	Primary entry point	Secondary entry point	No. of beneficiaries (direct and indirect)
Renforcement durable de la résilience des communautés et des ménages vulnérables à l'insécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle de la province du Yagha dans la région du Sahel au Burkina Faso (RESA)	Burkina Faso	Yes	Humanity and Inclusion	Social safety nets	Livelihoods and jobs	21,904
Youth Employment and Skills Development Project	Burkina Faso	Yes	Ministry of Youth, Employment and Youth Entrepreneurship	Livelihoods and jobs	Social safety nets	318,703
Agro-Pastoral Productivity and Markets Development Project	Burundi	No	—	—	—	—
Burundi Landscape Restoration and Resilience Project	Burundi	Yes	Ministry of Environment, Agriculture, and Livestock—Project Coordinating Unit	Livelihoods and jobs	None	386,400
Integrated Community Development Program—FXB Village (François-Xavier Bagnoud)	Burundi	Yes	FXB International	Livelihoods and jobs	Financial inclusion	7,245
Terintambwe “Take a Step Forward”	Burundi	Yes	Concern Worldwide Burundi	Livelihoods and jobs	Financial inclusion	15,456
Livelihood Enhancement and Association of the Poor (LEAP) Project	Cambodia	Yes	Ministry of Interior	Livelihoods and jobs	Financial inclusion	75,277
Productive Assets and Livelihood Support (PALS)	Cambodia	No	World Food Programme, Ministry of Rural Development, NGOs (Mlup Baitong, Action contre la faim, World Vision International, Life with Dignity, Good Neighbours Cambodia), and Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)	—	—	—

*(Table continues next page)*



**TABLE D.1 Economic Inclusion Programs Mapped Globally (continued)**

Program	Economy	Surveyed	Lead implementing agency or agencies	Primary entry point	Secondary entry point	No. of beneficiaries (direct and indirect)
Cameroon Social Safety Nets Project	Cameroon	Yes	Cameroon Social Safety Nets Project Implementation Unit	Social safety nets	Financial inclusion	317,378
Livestock Development Project (LDP)	Cameroon	Yes	Ministère de l'Élevage des Pêches et Industries Animales (MINEPIA)	Livelihoods and jobs	None	598,800
Refugees and Host Communities Support Project	Chad	No	—	—	—	—
Emergency Food and Livestock Crisis Response	Chad	Yes	Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), UNICEF, and International Organization for Migration (IOM)	Social safety nets	Livelihoods and jobs	448,552
Fórmate para el Trabajo: Línea para Personas en Situación de Discapacidad (EX Más Capaz)	Chile	Yes	Servicio Nacional de Capacitación y Empleo (SENCE)	Livelihoods and jobs	None	4,650
Programa Familias	Chile	Yes	Ministry of Social Development and Family, Undersecretary of Social Services	Social safety nets	Livelihoods and jobs	382,500
Programa Mujeres Jefas de Hogar	Chile	Yes	Municipalidades de Chile	Livelihoods and jobs	Social safety nets	82,733
Integrated Community Development Program—FXB Village (Association François-Xavier Bagnoud)	China	Yes	FXB China (local CBO Bu Tuo Eyas Association)	Livelihoods and jobs	Financial inclusion	1,284
Graduation initiative for youth employability	Colombia	Yes	Government of Colombia	Livelihoods and jobs	Financial inclusion	4,410
Orinoquia Integrated Sustainable Landscapes	Colombia	Yes	World Wildlife Fund—WWF Colombia	Livelihoods and jobs	None	—

*(Table continues next page)*

**TABLE D.1 Economic Inclusion Programs Mapped Globally (continued)**

Program	Economy	Surveyed	Lead implementing agency or agencies	Primary entry point	Secondary entry point	No. of beneficiaries (direct and indirect)
Transforming My Future	Colombia	Yes	Unidad para la Atención y Reparación Integral a las Víctimas	Social safety nets	Livelihoods and jobs	441
Productive Safety Net Program	Comoros	Yes	National Agency for Design and Implementation of Projects (ANACEP)	Social safety nets	Livelihoods and jobs	22,554
Eastern Recovery Project	Congo, Dem. Rep.	Yes	Fonds Social de la RDC	Livelihoods and jobs	Social safety nets	265,000
Graduation	Congo, Dem. Rep.	Yes	Concern Worldwide	Livelihoods and jobs	Financial inclusion	5,300
Sustainable Livelihoods in the Lomako Reserve: A Conservation and Micro Enterprise Development Partnership	Congo, Dem. Rep.	Yes	African Wildlife Foundation	Livelihoods and jobs	Financial inclusion	1,272
Women for Women International's Empowerment Program	Congo, Dem. Rep.	Yes	Women for Women International	Livelihoods and jobs	Financial inclusion	35,870
Commercial Agriculture Project	Congo, Rep.	No	—	—	—	—
Empléate	Costa Rica	Yes	Ministry of Labour and Social Security, from the National Directorate of Employment	Livelihoods and jobs	Social safety nets	58,820
Livelihoods and Economic Inclusion Programme	Costa Rica	Yes	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	Social safety nets	Livelihoods and jobs	20,068
Productive Safety Nets	Côte d'Ivoire	Yes	Safety nets project implementation unit under the Ministry of Solidarity and Social Cohesion	Social safety nets	Livelihoods and jobs	319,969

*(Table continues next page)*

**TABLE D.1 Economic Inclusion Programs Mapped Globally (continued)**

Program	Economy	Surveyed	Lead implementing agency or agencies	Primary entry point	Secondary entry point	No. of beneficiaries (direct and indirect)
Protection et assistance en faveur des refugies et demandeurs d'asile en Côte d'Ivoire; programme de reintegration des rapatriés ivoiriens	Côte d'Ivoire	Yes	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	Social safety nets	Livelihoods and jobs	11,748
Help Refugees Work	Cyprus	Yes	Cyprus Refugee Council (NGO) in partnership with UNHCR Cyprus	Livelihoods and jobs	None	1,020
Development Response to Displacement Impacts Project in the Horn of Africa	Djibouti	Yes	Agence Djiboutienne de Développement Social	Social safety nets	Livelihoods and jobs	6,300
Support for Women and Youth Entrepreneurship	Djibouti	Yes	Center for Leadership and Entrepreneurship, Ministry of Finance	Financial inclusion	Livelihoods and jobs	630
Progressing with Solidarity (PROSOLI), productive inclusion component of World Bank's Integrated Social Protection and Promotion Project	Dominican Republic	Yes	Social Cabinet	Social safety nets	Livelihoods and jobs	48,957
Modelo de Graduación: Estrategia de Inclusión Socio-Económica	Ecuador	Yes	HIAS Ecuador	Social safety nets	Livelihoods and jobs	56,004
Social Safety Net Project (SSN)	Ecuador	Yes	Ministry of Economic and Social Inclusion	Social safety nets	Financial inclusion	—
Bab Amal Graduation Programme	Egypt, Arab Rep.	Yes	Egyptian Human Development Association (EHDA) and Giving without Limits Association (GWLA)	Livelihoods and jobs	Financial inclusion	4,956
Self-reliance, economic empowerment, and inclusion of refugees and asylum seekers	Egypt, Arab Rep.	Yes	Catholic Relief Services, Caritas, and Refugee Egypt	Livelihoods and jobs	None	3,304

(Table continues next page)

**TABLE D.1 Economic Inclusion Programs Mapped Globally (continued)**

Program	Economy	Surveyed	Lead implementing agency or agencies	Primary entry point	Secondary entry point	No. of beneficiaries (direct and indirect)
Support to Economic Inclusion/ Empowerment Services (pilot under the Strengthening Social Safety Nets Project)	Egypt, Arab Rep.	Yes	Ministry of Social Solidarity	Social safety nets	Livelihoods and jobs	123,900
Gastromotiva	El Salvador	Yes	World Food Programme (WFP)	Livelihoods and jobs	None	485
Redes comunitarias de protección y soluciones duraderas para personas desplazadas internas, deportadas con necesidades de protección y en riesgo de desplazamiento forzado (Community protection networks and durable solutions for internally displaced persons, deportees with protection needs and persons at risk of forced displacement)	El Salvador	Yes	Plan International	Social safety nets	Livelihoods and jobs	187
JóvenES con Todo	El Salvador	No	Presidency of the Republic	—	—	—
Addressing Root Causes of Irregular Migration (ARC program)	Ethiopia	Yes	Norwegian Refugee Council	Livelihoods and jobs	None	327
Building Self-Reliance and Improving the Nutritional Status of Refugees and Host Communities in Pugnido, Gambella	Ethiopia	Yes	Concern Worldwide	Social safety nets	Livelihoods and jobs	27,831
Development response to displacement impacts project in the Horn of Africa	Ethiopia	Yes	Federal Ministry of Agriculture	Social safety nets	Livelihoods and jobs	462,360

(Table continues next page)

**TABLE D.1 Economic Inclusion Programs Mapped Globally (continued)**

Program	Economy	Surveyed	Lead implementing agency or agencies	Primary entry point	Secondary entry point	No. of beneficiaries (direct and indirect)
Emergency Nutrition Response for South Sudanese Refugees in Ethiopia (2018–20)	Ethiopia	Yes	Concern Worldwide	Social safety nets	Livelihoods and jobs	89,784
Livelihood component of Rural Productive Safety Net Program (including all phases of the program)	Ethiopia	Yes	Ministry of Agriculture	Social safety nets	Livelihoods and jobs	3,918,306
Livelihood for Resilience	Ethiopia	Yes	Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere (CARE) and Catholic Relief Services (CRS)	Social safety nets	Livelihoods and jobs	433,340
Livelihood program	Ethiopia	Yes	The Lutheran World Federation (LWF)	Livelihoods and jobs	None	692
Lowlands Livelihood Resilience Project (LLRP)	Ethiopia	Yes	Ministry of Peace	Livelihoods and jobs	Financial inclusion	—
Promoting Young Women's Livelihoods and Nutrition Project	Ethiopia	Yes	Concern Worldwide	Livelihoods and jobs	None	93,583
REGRADE (Resilience, Graduation and Evidence) Programme	Ethiopia	Yes	Concern Worldwide	Livelihoods and jobs	Social safety nets	25,821
Resilient Landscapes and Livelihoods Project	Ethiopia	Yes	Ministry of Agriculture	Livelihoods and jobs	None	1,590,450

*(Table continues next page)*

**TABLE D.1 Economic Inclusion Programs Mapped Globally (continued)**

Program	Economy	Surveyed	Lead implementing agency or agencies	Primary entry point	Secondary entry point	No. of beneficiaries (direct and indirect)
Urban Livelihood Programme; current project name: Job Creation for Potential Migrants	Ethiopia	Yes	Bureau of Technical and Vocational Education and Training, Bureau of Industry Development, Bureau of Labour and Social Affairs, Bureau of Job Creation and Enterprise Development, Bureau of Youth and Sport, Bureau of Women and Children Affairs, Bureau of Finance and Economy Development, sectoral associations and institutions	Livelihoods and jobs	Social safety nets	2,102
Urban Productive Safety Net Program	Ethiopia	Yes	Urban Job Creation and Food Security Agency, Ministry for Urban Development and Construction, in collaboration with Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs	Social safety nets	Financial inclusion	604,000
Comparing Livelihood Approaches for the Ultra-Poor in Ghana	Ghana	Yes	Heifer International	Livelihoods and jobs	Financial inclusion	25,582
Ghana Productive Safety Net Project	Ghana	Yes	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development	Social safety nets	Livelihoods and jobs	24,681
Desde El Poder Local	Guatemala	Yes	Trickle Up and municipalities of Chahal, Ixcán, Nebaj, and Senahú	Livelihoods and jobs	Financial inclusion	7,816
Safety Nets and Basic Services Project	Guinea-Bissau	Yes	Project Coordination Unit, Ministry of Economy and Finance	Social safety nets	None	62,500
Building Hope and Opportunities in Haiti: An Integrated Urban Community Resilience and Conflict Mitigation Programme in Port-au-Prince, Haiti	Haiti	Yes	Concern Worldwide	Livelihoods and jobs	Financial inclusion	30,974

(Table continues next page)

**TABLE D.1 Economic Inclusion Programs Mapped Globally (continued)**

Program	Economy	Surveyed	Lead implementing agency or agencies	Primary entry point	Secondary entry point	No. of beneficiaries (direct and indirect)
Chemen Lavi Miyò (CLM)	Haiti	Yes	Fondasyon Kole Zepòl (Fonkoze)	Livelihoods and jobs	Financial inclusion	3,346
Support for food security, agricultural strengthening, and nutritional improvement in Grand'Anse Department (ASARANGA)	Haiti	Yes	Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere (CARE)	Social safety nets	Livelihoods and jobs	12,870
Emprendiendo una Vida Mejor (EVM, Starting Up a Better Life)	Honduras	Yes	Secretariat of Social Development and Inclusion	Social safety nets	Livelihoods and jobs	4,700
Honduras Dry Corridor Food Security Project (PROSASUR)	Honduras	Yes	Strategic Investments of Honduras, under central government	Livelihoods and jobs	None	53,640
Project on Life Improvement and Livelihood Enhancement of Conditional Cash Transfer Beneficiaries through Financial Inclusion	Honduras	Yes	Vice Ministry of Social Integration (SSIS)	Social safety nets	Financial inclusion	31,290
Andhra Pradesh Rural Inclusive Growth Project (APRIGP)	India	Yes	Society for the Elimination of Rural Poverty in Andhra Pradesh (SERP-AP)	Livelihoods and jobs	Social safety nets	1,315,858
Bihar Rural Livelihoods Project (JEEViKA-I) and Bihar Transformative Development Project (JEEViKA-II)	India	Yes	Bihar Rural Livelihoods Promotion Society (BRLPS), Rural Development Department, Government of Bihar	Livelihoods and jobs	Financial inclusion	46,614,000
Meghalaya Community-Led Landscapes Management Project (MCLLMP)	India	Yes	Meghalaya Basin Management Agency (MBMA) under Department of Planning, Government of Meghalaya	Livelihoods and jobs	None	45,700

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**TABLE D.1 Economic Inclusion Programs Mapped Globally (continued)**

Program	Economy	Surveyed	Lead implementing agency or agencies	Primary entry point	Secondary entry point	No. of beneficiaries (direct and indirect)
Intervention for Ultrapoor Households in Partnership with Odisha Livelihood Mission (OLM)	India	Yes	Lokadrusti, Self Employed Worker's Association Kendra (SEWAK), and Trickle Up	Livelihoods and jobs	Financial inclusion	4,570
Jharkhand Opportunities for Harnessing Rural Growth Project	India	Yes	Department of Rural Development, government of Jharkhand	Livelihoods and jobs	Financial inclusion	—
National Rural Livelihoods Project	India	No	—	—	—	—
North East Rural Livelihoods Project (NERLP)	India	Yes	North East Livelihood Promotion Society of the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region, government of India	Livelihoods and jobs	Financial inclusion	1,574,589
Partnering to Scale Up Graduation with Jharkhand State Livelihood Promotion Society (JSLPS)	India	Yes	Pravah, Vedic Society, and Trickle Up	Livelihoods and jobs	Financial inclusion	19,194
State of Maharashtra's Agribusiness and Rural Transformation Project (SMART)	India	Yes	Department of Agriculture, government of Maharashtra; Maharashtra State Rural Livelihoods Mission	Livelihoods and jobs	Financial inclusion	22,850
Tamil Nadu Rural Transformation Project (TNRTP)	India	Yes	Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department, government of Tamil Nadu	Livelihoods and jobs	Financial inclusion	1,698,303
Targeting the Hard-Core Poor Program	India	Yes	Bandhan Konnagar	Livelihoods and jobs	Financial inclusion	205,650
Tejaswini: Socioeconomic empowerment of adolescent girls and young women in Jharkhand	India	Yes	Jharkhand Women Development Society (JWDS), under Department of Women, Child Development, and Social Services (DWCDSS)	Livelihoods and jobs	None	489,973
Kelompok Usaha Bersama (KUBe)	Indonesia	Yes	Ministry of Social Affairs	Social safety nets	Livelihoods and jobs	458,603

(Table continues next page)

**TABLE D.1 Economic Inclusion Programs Mapped Globally (continued)**

Program	Economy	Surveyed	Lead implementing agency or agencies	Primary entry point	Secondary entry point	No. of beneficiaries (direct and indirect)
Strengthening Rights and Economies of Adat and Local Communities project	Indonesia	Yes	Samdhana Institute	Livelihoods and jobs	None	4,011
Women for Women International's Empowerment Program	Iraq	Yes	Women for Women International	Livelihoods and jobs	Financial inclusion	13,437
Rural Economic Growth and Employment Project (REGEF)	Jordan	Yes	Jordan Enterprise Development Corporation	Financial inclusion	Livelihoods and jobs	40,120
Small-Ruminant Investments and Graduating Households in Transition (SIGHT)	Jordan	Yes	Ministry of Agriculture	Social safety nets	Livelihoods and jobs	6,608
Can asset transfer or asset protection policies alter poverty dynamics in northern Kenya? A randomized controlled trial (RCT)	Kenya	Yes	BOMA Project	Livelihoods and jobs	Financial inclusion	7,644
Development Impact Bond (DIB)—Kenya	Kenya	Yes	Village Enterprise	Livelihoods and jobs	Financial inclusion	25,444
Economic Justice Program: Scaling up Graduation in West Pokot	Kenya	Yes	Village Enterprise	Livelihoods and jobs	Financial inclusion	3,276
Feed the Future (FTF) Kenya Livestock Market Systems Activity (KLMS)—Rural Entrepreneurship Access Project (REAP)	Kenya	Yes	BOMA Project	Livelihoods and jobs	Social safety nets	19,874

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**TABLE D.1 Economic Inclusion Programs Mapped Globally (continued)**

Program	Economy	Surveyed	Lead implementing agency or agencies	Primary entry point	Secondary entry point	No. of beneficiaries (direct and indirect)
Healthy food snacks for improved health and nutrition status among children and pregnant women in poor urban informal settlements in Nairobi County: An innovative public-private partnership approach	Kenya	Yes	Concern Worldwide Kenya	Livelihoods and jobs	None	582
Kenya Core Programming	Kenya	Yes	Village Enterprise	Livelihoods and jobs	Financial inclusion	213,886
Kenya Development Response to Displacement Impacts Project (KDRDIP)	Kenya	Yes	Presidency, Cabinet Affairs	Social safety nets	Livelihoods and jobs	291,200
Kenya Marine Fisheries and Socio-Economic Development (KEMFSED) Project	Kenya	Yes	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries, and Cooperatives (MoALFC) with State Department for Fisheries, Aquaculture, and the Blue Economy (SDF&BE)	Livelihoods and jobs	None	—
Kenya Village Enterprise Graduation Program with Lwala Community Alliance (+ health intervention)	Kenya	Yes	Village Enterprise	Livelihoods and jobs	Financial inclusion	14,513
Kenya Youth Employment and Opportunities Project	Kenya	Yes	Ministry of Public Service Youth and Gender Affairs	Livelihoods and jobs	None	97,500
Omo Delta Program I	Kenya	Yes	Mercy Corps	Livelihoods and jobs	Financial inclusion	7,262
Rural Entrepreneur Access Project (REAP) Ongoing cohorts in northern Kenya	Kenya	Yes	BOMA Project	Livelihoods and jobs	Financial inclusion	26,645

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**TABLE D.1 Economic Inclusion Programs Mapped Globally (continued)**

Program	Economy	Surveyed	Lead implementing agency or agencies	Primary entry point	Secondary entry point	No. of beneficiaries (direct and indirect)
Tana River County in Kenya: Lifesaving Education and Assistance to Farmers (LEAF) Project (November 2019–January 2021)	Kenya	Yes	Concern Worldwide	Livelihoods and jobs	None	—
Omo Delta Program	Kenya	Yes	Vétérinaires sans Frontières Germany (VSFG)	Livelihoods and jobs	Financial inclusion	8,609
U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID)–funded feed the future Kenyan livestock market systems (LMS); Expanding Economic Opportunities (EOO): Rural Entrepreneur Access Project	Kenya	Yes	Mercy Corps	Livelihoods and jobs	Financial inclusion	3,931
USAID-funded feed the future Kenyan livestock market systems (LMS); Strengthening Community Capacities for Resilience and Growth (SCCRG); Girls Improving Resilience through Livelihoods (GIRL) component	Kenya	Yes	Mercy Corps	Livelihoods and jobs	Financial inclusion	37,492
USAID-funded Nutrition in Arid and Semi-arid lands (ASALs) within an Integrated/Inclusive Resilience Initiative (NAWIRI)	Kenya	Yes	Village Enterprise	Livelihoods and jobs	Financial inclusion	2,184
Women for Women International's Empowerment Program	Kosovo	Yes	Women for Women International	Livelihoods and jobs	Financial inclusion	2,236
Emergency National Poverty Targeting Program Project	Lebanon	No	—	—	—	—

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**TABLE D.1 Economic Inclusion Programs Mapped Globally (continued)**

Program	Economy	Surveyed	Lead implementing agency or agencies	Primary entry point	Secondary entry point	No. of beneficiaries (direct and indirect)
Livelihood Addressing Root Causes (ARC) program	Lebanon	Yes	Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED)	Social safety nets	Livelihoods and jobs	3,596
Livelihoods program	Lebanon	Yes	Concern Worldwide	Livelihoods and jobs	None	7,022
BRAC Liberia Ultra-Poor Graduation (UPG) Pilot Program	Liberia	Yes	BRAC Liberia	Livelihoods and jobs	Financial inclusion	3,713
Liberia Forest Sector Project	Liberia	Yes	Forest Development Authority of Liberia	Livelihoods and jobs	None	34,650
Youth Opportunities Project (YOP)	Liberia	Yes	Ministry of Youth and Sports (MYS); Liberia Agency for Community Empowerment	Livelihoods and jobs	Financial inclusion	64,028
Drought Response Program in the South of Madagascar	Madagascar	Yes	Ministry of Population, Social Protection and Promotion of Women	Social safety nets	Financial inclusion	341,550
Productive Safety Net Program	Madagascar	Yes	Ministry of Population, Social Protection and Promotion of Women	Social safety nets	Financial inclusion	160,875
Childhoods and Livelihoods Program	Malawi	Yes	Yamba Malawi	Livelihoods and jobs	Financial inclusion	2,729
Community Savings and Investment Promotion (COMSIP)	Malawi	Yes	Government of Malawi	Social safety nets	Financial inclusion	171,380
Enabling Sustainable Graduation Out of Poverty for the Extreme Poor in Southern Malawi	Malawi	Yes	Concern Worldwide	Livelihoods and jobs	Social safety nets	81,888
FUTURE (Food and Nutrition for Resilience)	Malawi	Yes	Concern Worldwide, in consortium led by United Purpose and with Save the Children	Social safety nets	Livelihoods and jobs	42,610
Drought Recovery and Resilience Project	Malawi	Yes	Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning, and Development; Department of Disaster Management Affairs	Social safety nets	Livelihoods and jobs	395,753

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**TABLE D.1 Economic Inclusion Programs Mapped Globally (continued)**

Program	Economy	Surveyed	Lead implementing agency or agencies	Primary entry point	Secondary entry point	No. of beneficiaries (direct and indirect)
Malawi Livelihoods Graduation Approach	Malawi	Yes	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and Churches Action in Relief and Development (CARD)	Social safety nets	Livelihoods and jobs	2,030
Alliance pour la Résilience Communautaire (ARC)	Mali	Yes	Humanity and Inclusion, ACTED, Action contre la Faim (ACF), Danish Refugee Council (DRC), International Rescue Committee (IRC), Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), and Solidarités International	Social safety nets	Livelihoods and jobs	116,200
Emergency Safety Nets Project “Jigisemejiri”	Mali	Yes	Project implementing unit anchored within Ministry of Finance and Economy	Social safety nets	Financial inclusion	458,990
Mali Drylands Development Project	Mali	No	—	—	—	—
Mali Reinsertion of Ex-combatants Project	Mali	Yes	Ministry of Defense and ex-combatants	Social safety nets	Livelihoods and jobs	163,842
Sustainable Landscape Management Project under the Sahel and West Africa Program in Support of the Great Green Wall Initiative (SAWAP)	Mauritania	Yes	Directorate of Nature Protection	Livelihoods and jobs	None	118,000
Co-meta. Volando Alto Program for women’s empowerment	Mexico	Yes	Prosociedad	Livelihoods and jobs	Social safety nets	785
Empowering Women and Youth through Graduation and Financial Inclusion in Mexico	Mexico	Yes	Trickle Up, AMTEL Chiapas S.C., Creative Learning, Enlace Comunicación y Capacitación (CC), and Fundación Ko’ox Taani	Livelihoods and jobs	Financial inclusion	11,220
Mexico Dedicated Grant Mechanism for Indigenous People and Local Communities (IPLC) project	Mexico	Yes	Rainforest Alliance	Livelihoods and jobs	None	9,350

(Table continues next page)

**TABLE D.1 Economic Inclusion Programs Mapped Globally (continued)**

Program	Economy	Surveyed	Lead implementing agency or agencies	Primary entry point	Secondary entry point	No. of beneficiaries (direct and indirect)
Programa de Fomento a la Economía Social	Mexico	Yes	Instituto Nacional de la Economía Social	Livelihoods and jobs	Financial inclusion	9,956
Strengthening entrepreneurship in productive forest landscapes	Mexico	Yes	CONAFOR	Livelihoods and jobs	None	187,000
36-month Ultra Poor Graduation Model in Mongolia	Mongolia	Yes	State Labor and Social Welfare Services Agency	Livelihoods and jobs	Financial inclusion	11,520
Integrated Community Development Program	Mongolia	Yes	FXB Mongolia	Livelihoods and jobs	Financial inclusion	1,793
Programme d'Insertion Economique des Réfugiés Urbains au Maroc (PISERUMA)	Morocco	Yes	Association Marocaine d'Appui à la Promotion de la Petite Entreprise (AMAPPE)	Social safety nets	Livelihoods and jobs	1,289
Agriculture and Natural Resources Landscape Management Project	Mozambique	No	—	—	—	—
Apoio ao desenvolvimento de iniciativas de geração de rendimentos (ADIGR)	Mozambique	Yes	Instituto Nacional de Acção Social (INAS)	Social safety nets	Livelihoods and jobs	4,370
Livelihoods for Durable Solutions: Enhancing Self-Reliance in a Protracted Refugee Situation (Maratane Refugee Camp, Mozambique)   United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) Graduation Approach	Mozambique	Yes	Kulima	Social safety nets	Livelihoods and jobs	1,241
Mozambique Conservation Areas for Biodiversity and Development (Mozbio)	Mozambique	Yes	Mozambique National Sustainable Development Fund (FNDS) under Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development	Livelihoods and jobs	None	41,515
Mozambique Forest Investment Project	Mozambique	Yes	Mozambique FNDS under Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development	Livelihoods and jobs	None	89,751

(Table continues next page)

**TABLE D.1 Economic Inclusion Programs Mapped Globally (continued)**

Program	Economy	Surveyed	Lead implementing agency or agencies	Primary entry point	Secondary entry point	No. of beneficiaries (direct and indirect)
Integrated Community Development Program—FXB Village (Association François-Xavier Bagnoud)	Myanmar	Yes	FXB Myanmar	Livelihoods and jobs	Financial inclusion	4,490
Integrated Community Development Program—FXB Village (Association François-Xavier Bagnoud)	Namibia	Yes	Hope Initiatives Southern Africa (HISA) Namibia	Livelihoods and jobs	Financial inclusion	2,192
Niger Adaptive Safety Net project	Niger	Yes	Prime Minister's Office	Social safety nets	Financial inclusion	97,680
Niger Community Action Program Phase 3	Niger	No	—	—	—	—
Niger Refugee and Host Communities Support Project	Niger	Yes	Strategy for the Development and Security of Sahelian-Saharan Areas of Niger (SDS)	Social safety nets	Livelihoods and jobs	—
Youth Employment and Productive Inclusion (PEJIP)	Niger	Yes	National Employment Agency (ANPE)	Livelihoods and jobs	None	—
Agro-Processing, Productivity Enhancement, and Livelihood Improvement Support Project (APPEALS)	Nigeria	Yes	National Coordination Office, Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development	Livelihoods and jobs	Financial inclusion	294,000
Multi-Sectoral Crisis Recovery Project for North Eastern Nigeria	Nigeria	No	—	—	—	—
Nigeria for Women Project (NFWP)	Nigeria	Yes	Ministry of Women Affairs of Nigeria	Livelihoods and jobs	None	—
Nigeria National Social Safety Net Program (NASSP)	Nigeria	Yes	National Social Safety Net Coordination Office (NASSCO) and National Cash Transfer Office (NCTO) under Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs Disaster Management and Social Development (MoHADMSD)	Social safety nets	Financial inclusion	49,000

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**TABLE D.1 Economic Inclusion Programs Mapped Globally (continued)**

Program	Economy	Surveyed	Lead implementing agency or agencies	Primary entry point	Secondary entry point	No. of beneficiaries (direct and indirect)
Nigeria: Youth Employment and Social Support Operation (YESSO)	Nigeria	Yes	State operations coordinating unit for YESSO in each participating state	Social safety nets	Livelihoods and jobs	2,427,779
Women for Women International's Empowerment Program	Nigeria	Yes	Women for Women International	Livelihoods and jobs	Financial inclusion	36,877
Benazir Income Support Programme	Pakistan	Yes	Benazir Income Support Programme	Social safety nets	Financial inclusion	488,963
Building Resilience in Pakistan Program	Pakistan	Yes	Concern Worldwide	Livelihoods and jobs	Social safety nets	33,540
National Poverty Graduation Programme (NPGP)	Pakistan	Yes	Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund (PPAF)	Livelihoods and jobs	Financial inclusion	64,500
Poverty Graduation for Refugees in Mansehra and Peshawar in Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa and Chaghi in Balochistan	Pakistan	Yes	Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund (PPAF)	Social safety nets	Livelihoods and jobs	—
Poverty Reduction through Rural Development Activities in Balochistan, Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa, and Federally Administered Tribal Areas and Neighboring Areas/Programme for Poverty Reduction (PPR)	Pakistan	Yes	Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund (PPAF)	Livelihoods and jobs	Financial inclusion	499,204
Panama Productive Inclusion Program in Indigenous Territories	Panama	Yes	Ministry of Social Development (MIDES)	Social safety nets	Livelihoods and jobs	4,771
Panamá Pro Joven	Panama	No	Ministry of Labor and Work Development (MITRADEL)	—	—	—

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**TABLE D.1 Economic Inclusion Programs Mapped Globally (continued)**

Program	Economy	Surveyed	Lead implementing agency or agencies	Primary entry point	Secondary entry point	No. of beneficiaries (direct and indirect)
Programa Padrino Empresario (PPE)	Panama	Yes	Ministerio de Desarrollo Social (Ministry of Social Development)	Livelihoods and jobs	None	2,378
Programa Tenonderã	Paraguay	Yes	Ministerio de Desarrollo Social (Ministry of Social Development)	Social safety nets	Livelihoods and jobs	45,948
Scaling Graduation Programs as Public Policies: Paraguay	Paraguay	Yes	Ministry of Social Development (MDS) and Ministry of Childhood and Adolescence (MINNA)	Social safety nets	Livelihoods and jobs	8,000
Acceso de Hogares Rurales con Economías de Subsistencia a Mercados Locales—Haku Wiñay/ Noa Jayatai	Peru	Yes	Fondo de Cooperación para el Desarrollo Social—Foncodes (Ministry of Social Development and Inclusion)	Livelihoods and jobs	Social safety nets	501,443
Integrated Forest Landscape Management Project in Atalaya, Ucayali	Peru	Yes	Ministry of Environment	Livelihoods and jobs	None	—
Livelihood Interventions for the Poorest Families' Transformation (LIFT)	Philippines	Yes	Local government unit of Nampicuan	Financial inclusion	Livelihoods and jobs	753
Piloting the Graduation Approach to End Extreme Poverty in the Philippines	Philippines	Yes	Department of Labor and Employment	Social safety nets	Livelihoods and jobs	5,241
Prevail	Philippines	Yes	International Care Ministries	Financial inclusion	Livelihoods and jobs	241,000
Sustainable Livelihood Programme (SLP)—various tracks, including Employment Facilitation Track and Microenterprise Development Track	Philippines	No	Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD)	—	—	—
Transform	Philippines	Yes	International Care Ministries	Livelihoods and jobs	Financial inclusion	142,005

*(Table continues next page)*

**TABLE D.1 Economic Inclusion Programs Mapped Globally (continued)**

Program	Economy	Surveyed	Lead implementing agency or agencies	Primary entry point	Secondary entry point	No. of beneficiaries (direct and indirect)
Social Contracts	Russian Federation	No	Ministry of Labor and Social Protection	—	—	—
Enhancing the productive capacity of the extreme poor in Rwanda and Burundi: Terintambwe “Take A Step Forward”	Rwanda	Yes	Government of Rwanda	Livelihoods and jobs	Social safety nets	9,372
Integrated Community Development Program—FXB Village (Association François-Xavier Bagnoud)	Rwanda	Yes	FXB International	Livelihoods and jobs	Financial inclusion	8,520
Socio-economic Inclusion of Refugees and Host Communities in Rwanda Project	Rwanda	No	—	—	—	—
Vision 2020 Umurenge Programme—Minimum Package of Graduation (MPG)	Rwanda	Yes	Local Administrative Entities Development Agency (LODA)	Social safety nets	Financial inclusion	76,620
Women for Women International’s Empowerment Program	Rwanda	Yes	Women for Women International	Livelihoods and jobs	Financial inclusion	8,328
Emergency Income Support and Training Project (EISTP)	Sint Maarten, Netherlands (Dutch part)	Yes	Sint Maarten Training Foundation and National Recovery Program Bureau (NRPB)	Social safety nets	Livelihoods and jobs	5,640
Building Resilient Communities in Somalia (BRCIS) phase 2018–22	Somalia	Yes	Concern Worldwide	Livelihoods and jobs	None	165,200
Enhancing Durable Solutions for and Reintegration of Displacement Affected Communities in Somaliland	Somalia	Yes	World Vision	Livelihoods and jobs	Financial inclusion	1,251

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**TABLE D.1 Economic Inclusion Programs Mapped Globally (continued)**

Program	Economy	Surveyed	Lead implementing agency or agencies	Primary entry point	Secondary entry point	No. of beneficiaries (direct and indirect)
Somalia Inclusive Community Resilience and Gender-Based Violence (GBV) Pilot	Somalia	No	—	—	—	—
Somalia Resilience Program (SomReP)	Somalia	No	World Vision	—	—	—
Strengthening the Poorest Households' Economy and Resilience to Shocks (SPHERES)	Somalia	Yes	Concern Worldwide	Livelihoods and jobs	None	1,133
Building Resilience through Asset Creation and Enhancement (BRACE)	South Sudan	Yes	Concern Worldwide	Social safety nets	Livelihoods and jobs	119,070
Integrated Health, Nutrition, Food Security, and Livelihood Program	South Sudan	Yes	Concern Worldwide	Livelihoods and jobs	None	94,500
South Sudan Safety Net Project (SSSNP)	South Sudan	Yes	United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS)	Social safety nets	Financial inclusion	—
Women for Women International's Empowerment Program	South Sudan	Yes	Women for Women International	Livelihoods and jobs	Financial inclusion	1,575
National Secretariat for Persons with Disabilities Programmes	Sri Lanka	No	National Secretariat for Persons with Disabilities, Ministry of Social Empowerment and Welfare (MoSEW)	—	—	—
Social Safety Nets Project	Sri Lanka	No	—	—	—	—
Sudan Social Safety Net Project	Sudan	Yes	Ministry of Labor and Social Development and Ministry of Finance	Social safety nets	Financial inclusion	2,795,000
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) East Sudan Operation—Graduation Pilot Project	Sudan	Yes	Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRC) and Sudanese Organization for Research and Development (SORD)	Social safety nets	Livelihoods and jobs	1,677

*(Table continues next page)*

**TABLE D.1 Economic Inclusion Programs Mapped Globally (continued)**

Program	Economy	Surveyed	Lead implementing agency or agencies	Primary entry point	Secondary entry point	No. of beneficiaries (direct and indirect)
Multisectoral resilience-building assistance to conflict-affected populations in Syria	Syrian Arab Republic	Yes	Concern Worldwide	Livelihoods and jobs	None	9,231
Tanzania Productive Social Safety Nets 2	Tanzania	Yes	Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF)	Social safety nets	Livelihoods and jobs	5,010,000
Transforming Household Resilience in Vulnerable Environments (THRIVE); Babati-Pamoja Project in Tanzania	Tanzania	Yes	World Vision Tanzania	Livelihoods and jobs	Financial inclusion	43,200
Employment Opportunities for Vulnerable Youth Project	Togo	Yes	National Community Development Support Agency (ANADEB)	Livelihoods and jobs	Financial inclusion	28,210
Skills and Employment for Tongans (SET) project	Tonga	Yes	Ministry of Internal Affairs and Ministry of Education and Training	Social safety nets	Livelihoods and jobs	—
Integrated Landscapes Management in Lagging Regions Project	Tunisia	Yes	Ministry of Agriculture, Water Resources, and Fisheries	Livelihoods and jobs	None	4,520
Youth Economic Inclusion Project	Tunisia	Yes	Ministry of Vocational Training and Employment (MFPE)	Livelihoods and jobs	None	—
Building Resilience through Initiatives Defining Growth Potential of Economic Solutions for Syrians (BRIDGES)	Turkey	Yes	Orange and Danish Refugee Council (DRC)	Livelihoods and jobs	None	—
Employment Support Project for Syrians under Temporary Protection and Turkish Citizens	Turkey	Yes	Ministry of Family, Labor, and Social Services and Turkish Employment Agency	Livelihoods and jobs	None	94,030
Livelihoods Innovation through Food Entrepreneurship (LIFE) Project	Turkey	No	Center for International Private Enterprise (CIPE)	—	—	—

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**TABLE D.1 Economic Inclusion Programs Mapped Globally (continued)**

Program	Economy	Surveyed	Lead implementing agency or agencies	Primary entry point	Secondary entry point	No. of beneficiaries (direct and indirect)
BRIDGE	Uganda	Yes	Mercy Corps	Livelihoods and jobs	Social safety nets	58,890
Development Food Security Activity (DFSAs), Food for Peace (FFP) NUYOK Program (Graduation component)	Uganda	Yes	BOMA Project, Catholic Relief Services, and Caritas Moroto	Livelihoods and jobs	None	7,407
Development Impact Bond— Uganda	Uganda	Yes	Village Enterprise	Livelihoods and jobs	Financial inclusion	30,985
Development Response to Displacement Impacts Project	Uganda	Yes	Office of Prime Minister	Social safety nets	Livelihoods and jobs	47,261
Graduating to Resilience	Uganda	Yes	AVSI	Social safety nets	Livelihoods and jobs	29,649
Poverty Shift: Partnerships for Disability-Inclusive Ultra-Poor Graduation, Uganda	Uganda	Yes	BRAC Uganda	Livelihoods and jobs	Financial inclusion	12,231
Rakai cluster	Uganda	No	World Vision Uganda	—	—	—
Third Northern Uganda Social Action Fund (NUSAF3)	Uganda	Yes	Office of Prime Minister	Social safety nets	Livelihoods and jobs	1,873,220
Uganda Core Programming	Uganda	Yes	Village Enterprise	Livelihoods and jobs	Financial inclusion	189,263
Uganda Village Enterprise alternative livelihood program with International Institute for Environment and Development (Illegal Wildlife Trade) plus conservation intervention	Uganda	Yes	Village Enterprise	Livelihoods and jobs	Financial inclusion	2,446
Entrepreneurship Support through Business Start-up Subsidies	Uzbekistan	Yes	Ministry of Employment and Labor	Livelihoods and jobs	Financial inclusion	20,946

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**TABLE D.1 Economic Inclusion Programs Mapped Globally (continued)**

Program	Economy	Surveyed	Lead implementing agency or agencies	Primary entry point	Secondary entry point	No. of beneficiaries (direct and indirect)
Empowering Women and Youth through Graduation and Financial Inclusion in Vietnam	Vietnam	Yes	Plan International	Livelihoods and jobs	Financial inclusion	26,600
Central Highlands Poverty Reduction Project (CHPov)	Vietnam	No	—	—	—	—
Gaza Emergency Cash for Work and Self-Employment Project	West Bank and Gaza	Yes	NGO Development Center	Social safety nets	Livelihoods and jobs	33,242
Smallholder Agricultural Production Restoration and Enhancement Project	Yemen, Rep.	Yes	Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	Livelihoods and jobs	None	—
Girls' Education and Women's Empowerment and Livelihoods Project	Zambia	Yes	Ministry of Community Development and Social Services	Social safety nets	Livelihoods and jobs	384,750
Graduation Approach	Zambia	Yes	Caritas Czech Republic	Social safety nets	Livelihoods and jobs	2,052
Transforming Landscapes for Resilience and Development (TRALARD)	Zambia	Yes	Luapula, Muchinga, and northern provincial administrative authorities	Livelihoods and jobs	None	51,300
Innovative Solutions to Support Livelihood of Vulnerable Communities Project (ISV-COM)	Zimbabwe	Yes	GOAL Zimbabwe and World Vision	Social safety nets	Livelihoods and jobs	1,632
Self-Reliant, Resilient, and Sustainable Livelihoods	Zimbabwe	Yes	GOAL	Social safety nets	Livelihoods and jobs	2,652

Source: Partnership for Economic Inclusion, World Bank, and documents of programs listed in table.

Note: In the table, individual beneficiaries represent current direct and indirect beneficiaries. -- = not available; NGO = nongovernmental organization.

## APPENDIX E

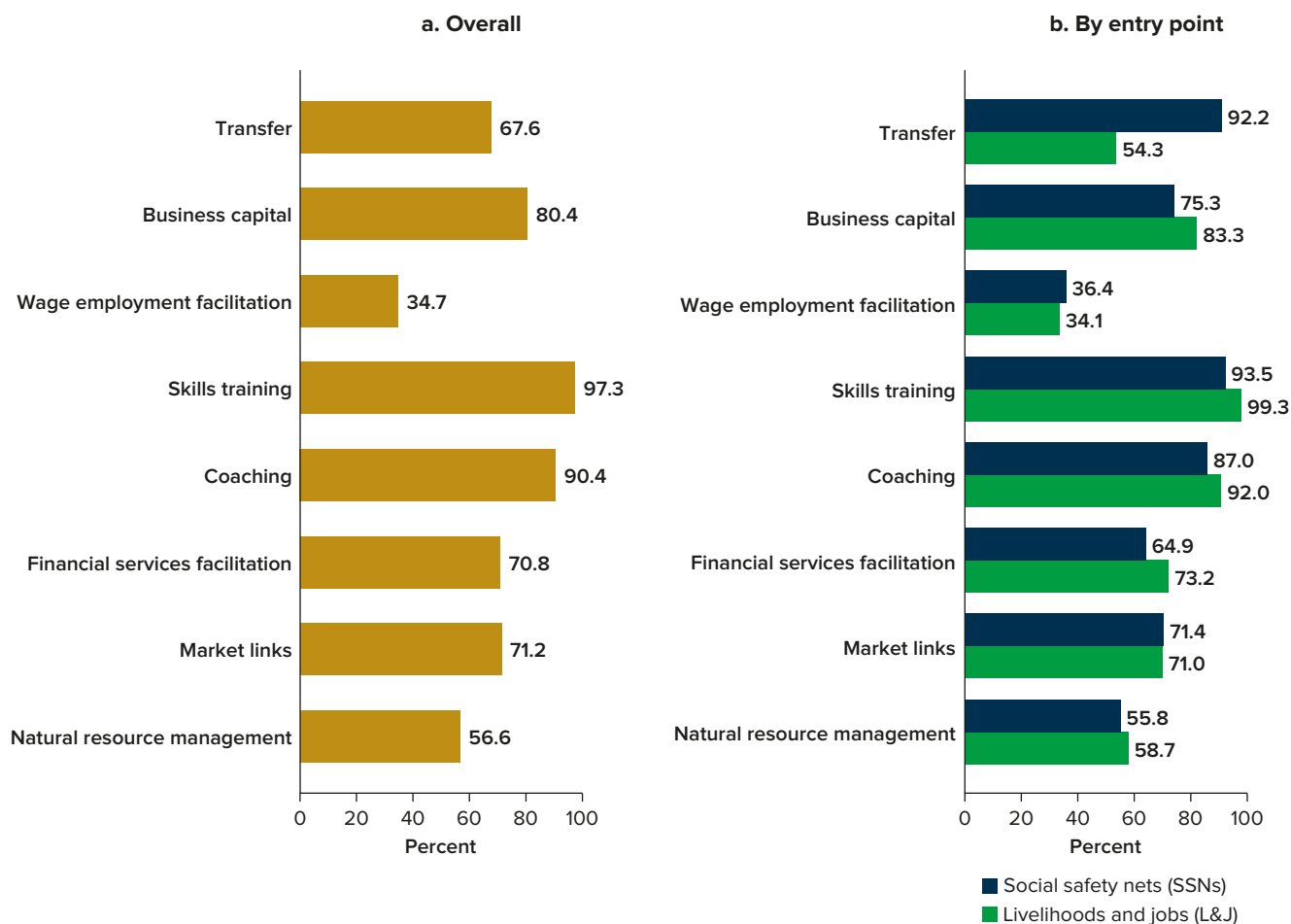
# Components of Economic Inclusion Programs

This appendix describes the main types and modalities of individual components of economic inclusion programs captured in the Partnership for Economic Inclusion (PEI) Landscape Survey 2020 (figure E.1). Assessing the quality and adequacy of the components provided was beyond the scope of the PEI Landscape Survey 2020 and therefore is not discussed here.

## Transfers designed to smooth consumption

Economic inclusion programs often provide financial support for consumption smoothing (68 percent of all programs), in particular programs that have a social

**FIGURE E.1** Percentage of Economic Inclusion Programs, by Type of Component



Source: Partnership for Economic Inclusion, World Bank.

Note: Panel a shows the percentages of all programs by component (N = 219). Panel b shows the percentages of programs by entry point (N = 77 SSN programs + 138 L&J programs). Financial inclusion programs are excluded due to the small subsample (four programs).



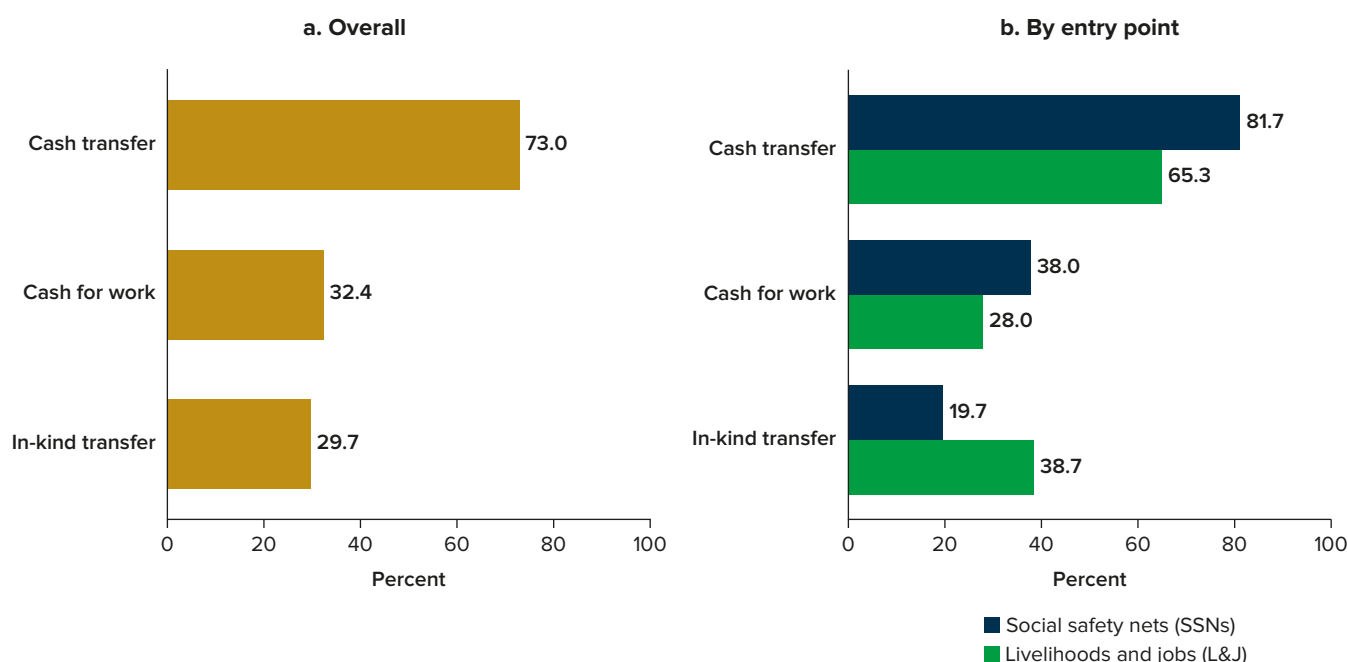
safety net (SSN) as the primary entry point (92 percent versus 54 percent of livelihoods and jobs [L&J] programs). Almost half of the programs that provide capital for consumption smoothing are existing government cash transfer programs (48 percent), and 25 percent of programs with this component are linked to an existing public works program.

Regular and predictable transfers help poor and vulnerable households meet their most pressing needs without resorting to negative coping strategies. Temporary income support can also compensate for the time program participants are not working while taking part in the program. Consumption support is mostly transferred in cash (87 percent of programs that include this component), but 30 percent of programs provide an in-kind transfer. Of the programs that include a cash transfer, 73 percent provide a direct cash transfer, whereas 32 percent provide such a transfer in exchange for work. Regardless of the type of program, most interventions rely on a single modality for the provision of the transfer (70 percent of programs that include a transfer), but differences emerge in the type of modality used by different entry points (figure E.2).

## Business capital

To contribute to developing or expanding the livelihood base, most programs provide business capital for establishing or supporting small businesses (80 percent of all programs), particularly programs seeking to support income diversification (89 percent of programs with income diversification as a main objective) in order to address the financial capital constraints faced by poor and vulnerable households.

**FIGURE E.2 Percentage of Economic Inclusion Programs, by Modality of Transfer**



Source: Partnership for Economic Inclusion, World Bank.

Note: Panel a shows the percentages of all programs providing a transfer for consumption smoothing (N = 148). Panel b shows the percentages of programs providing a transfer for consumption smoothing by entry point (N = 71 SSN programs + 75 L&J programs). Financial inclusion programs are excluded due to the small subsample (two programs). Programs may use more than one transfer modality.

Business capital can take the form of cash grants (71 percent), in-kind grants and asset transfers (44 percent), matching grants (17 percent), and soft loans—credit with favorable conditions (17 percent)—or other forms of support such as coupons or market rate credit (5 percent). Some programs combine multiple forms of business capital (figure E.3). More nongovernment-led programs provide business capital than government-led programs (85 percent versus 76 percent). The costing exercise outlined in chapter 6 reveals that the average grant size of programs is \$381 (2011 US\$ at purchasing power parity, PPP) and is similar for government-led and nongovernment-led projects (\$387 and \$369, respectively). The average cost of business capital in nongovernment-led programs (\$232) is higher than in government-led programs (\$182).

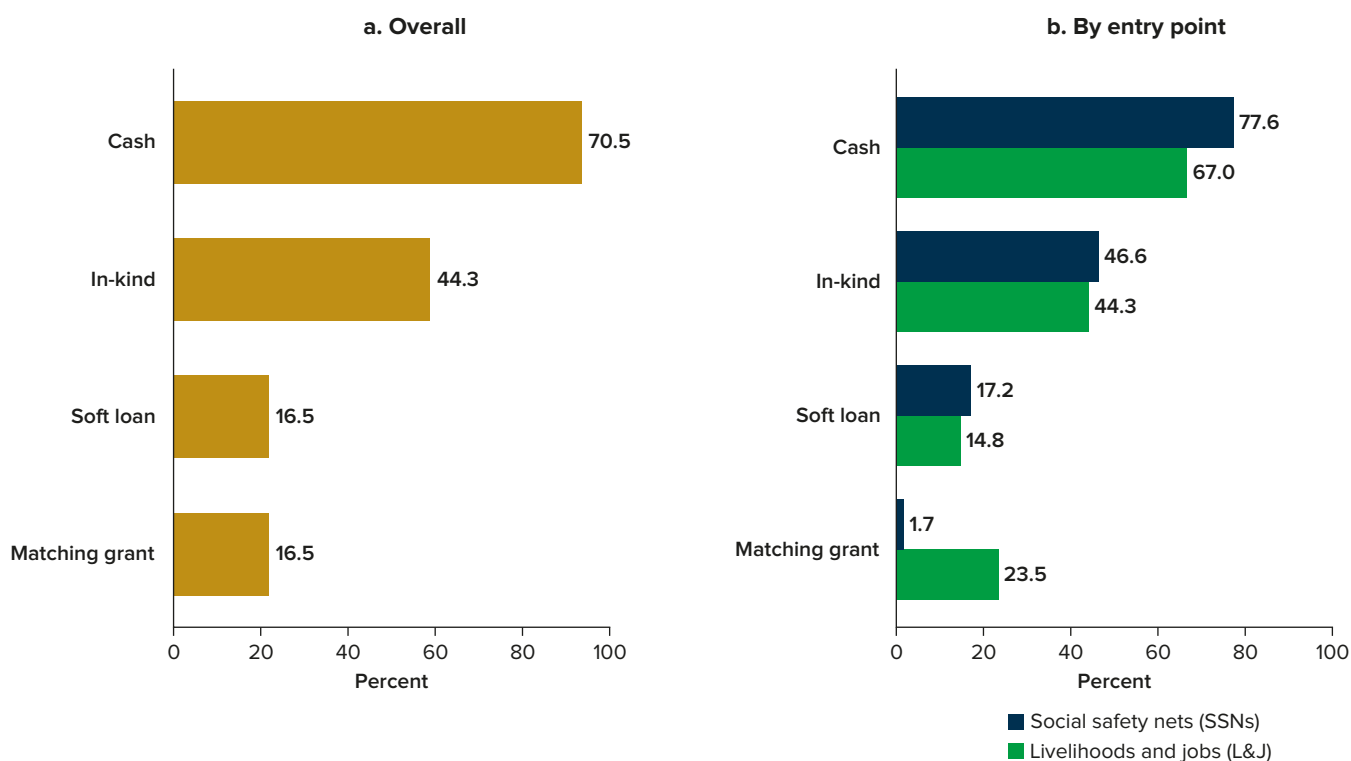
The overall costs in programs led by nongovernment institutions are relatively evenly spread across multiple components. But in a majority of government-led programs, the cost is primarily driven by either a consumption support component or a business capital component.

Cash-based capital (offered by 85 percent of programs providing business capital) is more commonly provided, mostly as grants, than in-kind (asset) transfers (figure E.3).

## Wage employment facilitation

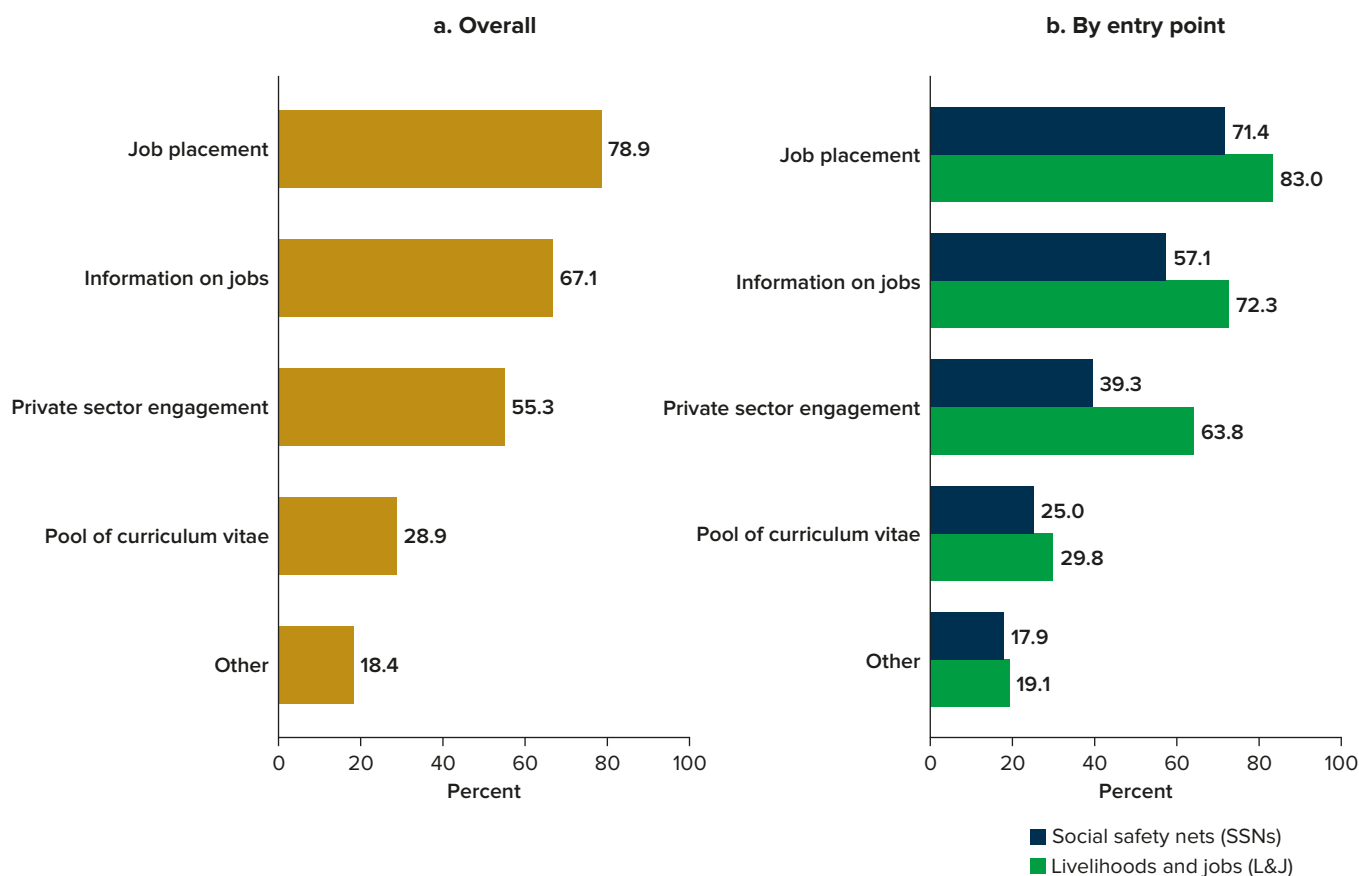
About a third of programs facilitate access to wage employment opportunities (35 percent of all programs). Forty-five government-led programs in 30 countries facilitate access to wage employment, 40 percent of which build on an existing

**FIGURE E.3 Percentage of Economic Inclusion Programs, by Modality of Business Capital**



Source: Partnership for Economic Inclusion, World Bank.

Note: Panel a shows the percentages of all programs providing business capital (N = 173). Panel b shows the percentages of programs providing seed capital by entry point (N = 58 SSN programs + 115 L&J programs). Financial inclusion programs are excluded due to the small subsample (three programs). Programs may use more than one modality to transfer business capital.

**FIGURE E.4** Percentage of Economic Inclusion Programs, by Type of Wage Facilitation

Source: Partnership for Economic Inclusion, World Bank.

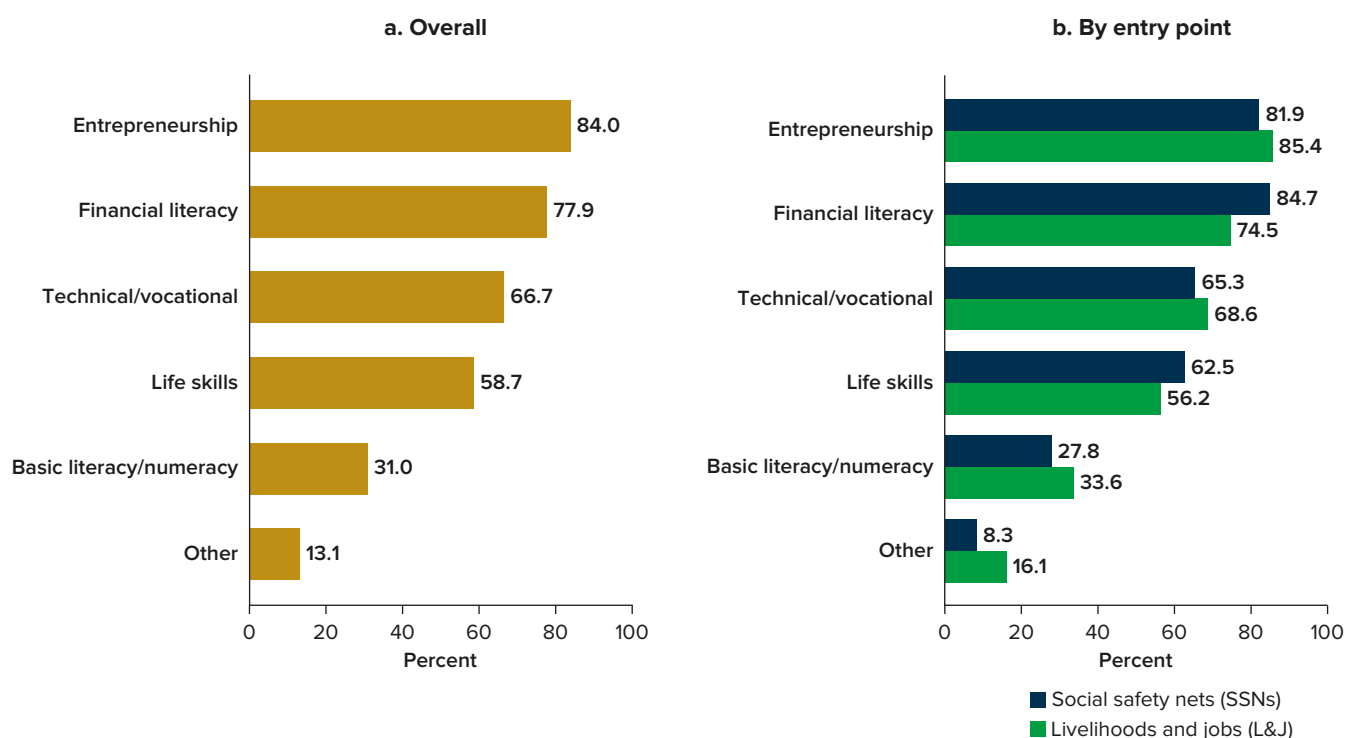
Note: Panel a shows the percentages of all programs facilitating access to wage employment (N = 76). Panel b shows the percentages of programs facilitating access to wage employment by entry point (N = 28 SSN programs + 47 L&J programs). Financial inclusion programs are excluded due to the small subsample (one program). Programs may use more than one type of intervention to facilitate access to wage employment.

government labor intermediation program. Twenty-seven percent of government-led programs that facilitate access to wage employment build on active labor market programs.

Most programs facilitating access to wage employment opportunities (93 percent), both government- and nongovernment-led, link with potential employers to achieve better participant outcomes. Most common, programs help beneficiaries to obtain internships, traineeships, and apprenticeships (figure E.4), after or as part of the skills training course(s) in order to increase the relevance of new skills and reduce beneficiaries' time outside of the labor market. About a third of programs supporting wage employment establish a pool of curriculum vitae (CVs) from which enterprises can identify job candidates. Of those programs creating a CV pool, 82 percent also engage with the private sector to increase the effectiveness of the CV pool.

## Skills training

To address the specific needs of targeted groups, economic inclusion programs provide different types of training, including on entrepreneurship and business management, financial literacy, and technical, vocational, and life skills (figure E.5). Some programs

**FIGURE E.5** Percentage of Economic Inclusion Programs, by Type of Skills Training

Source: Partnership for Economic Inclusion, World Bank.

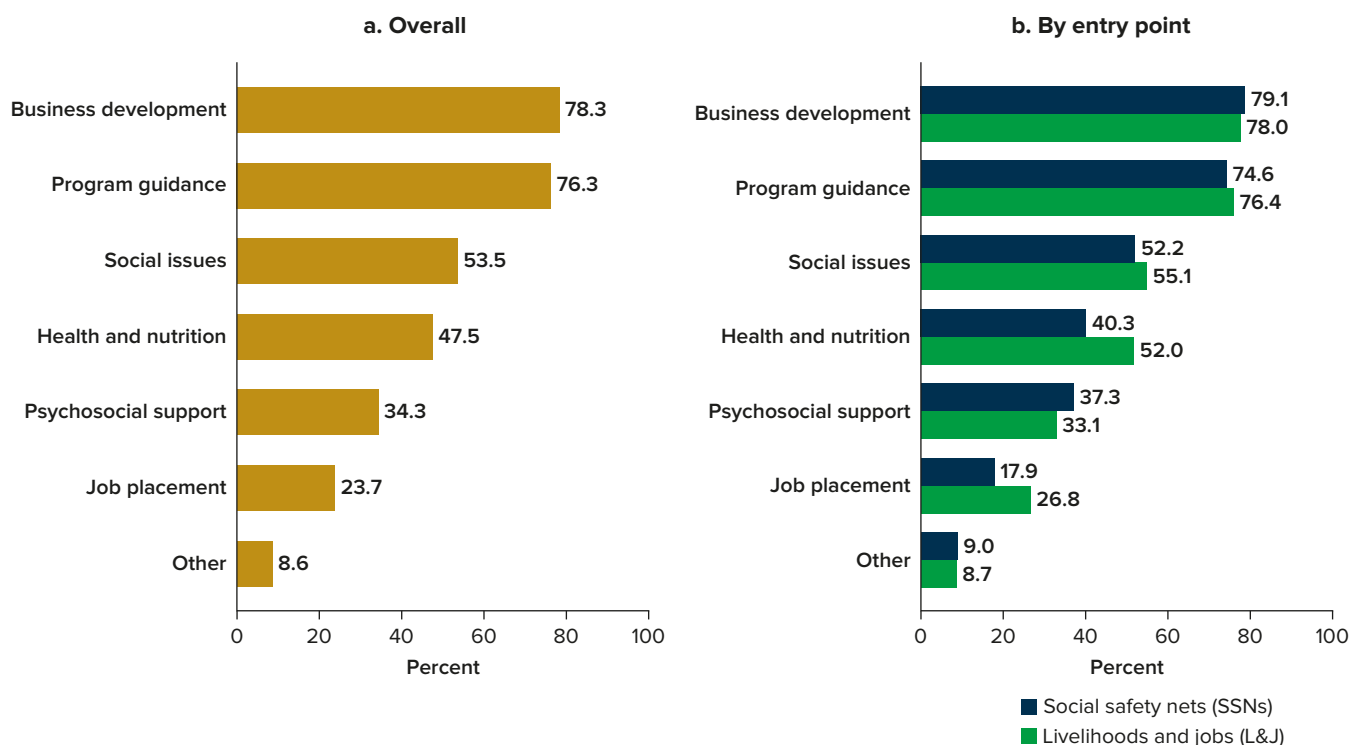
Note: Panel a shows the percentages of all programs providing skills training (N = 213). Panel b shows the percentages of programs providing skills training by entry point (N = 72 SSN programs + 137 L&J programs). Financial inclusion programs are excluded due to the small subsample (4 programs). Programs may deliver more than one type of training.

focus on one type of training (8 percent of programs with training), most often technical or vocational, while others seek to expand participants' skills with a broader suite of training opportunities. For example, entrepreneurship training is usually combined with financial literacy training to increase business management skills more broadly (71 percent of programs providing training), particularly if program participants receive financial support for establishing or developing businesses (79 percent versus 35 percent for programs that do not provide business capital).

## Coaching

Defined as informal guidance provided in an informal way, coaching is used by programs to build soft skills, support self-confidence, provide emotional support, and foster changes in attitudes and social norms. Ninety percent of all programs include coaching, most of which provide coaching related to the livelihood (84 percent), particularly business development. Coaching on business development during the "ideation phase" can enable participants to identify and act on business challenges and opportunities and help match livelihoods to individual circumstances and market contexts.<sup>1</sup> Counseling on job placement is not widely used because far fewer programs facilitate access to wage employment.

Economic inclusion programs also use coaching to address the social and psychosocial barriers to economic inclusion and to improve the overall quality of life for beneficiaries (68 percent of programs with coaching). Coaching may include topics on social issues affecting the family and community (such as child marriage and

**FIGURE E.6 Percentage of Economic Inclusion Programs, by Type of Coaching**

Source: Partnership for Economic Inclusion, World Bank.

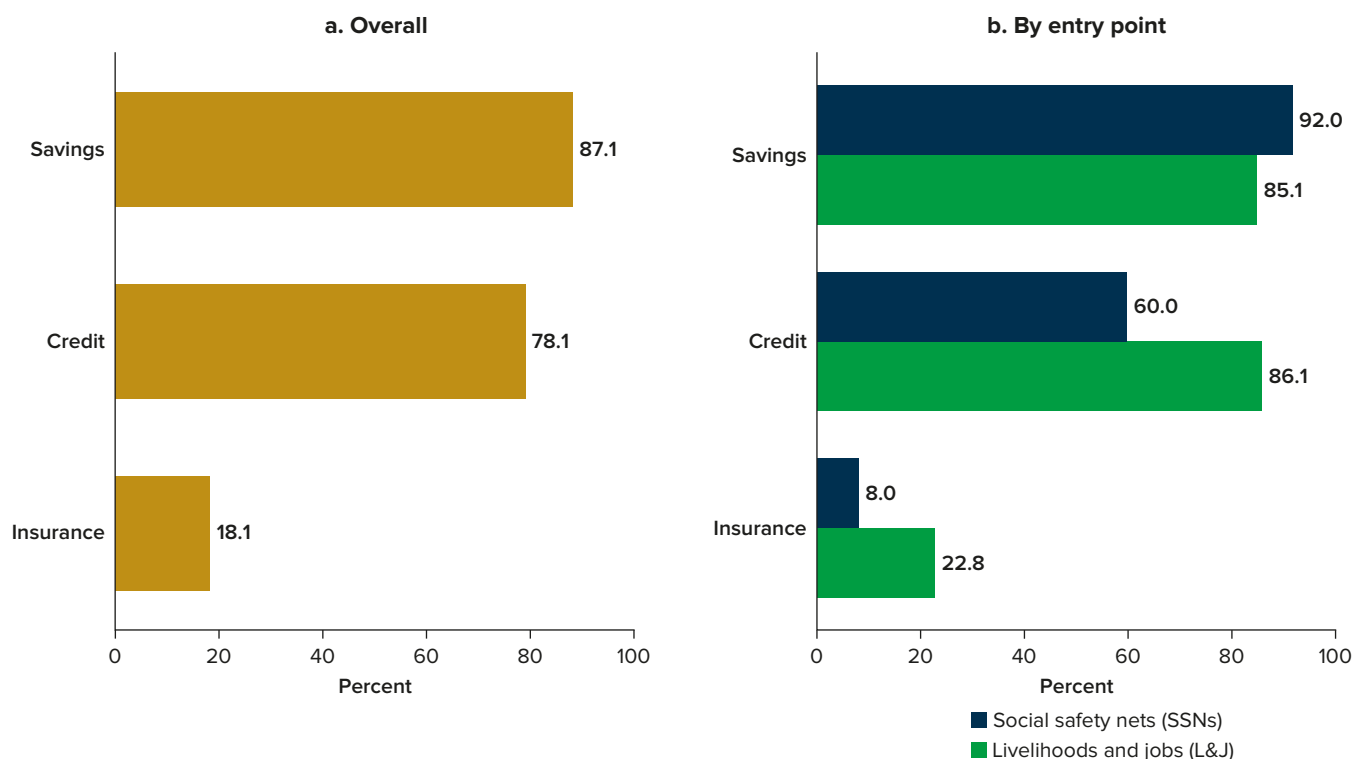
Note: Panel a shows the percentages of all programs providing coaching (N = 198). Panel b shows the percentages of programs providing coaching by entry point (N = 67 SSN programs + 127 L&J programs). Financial inclusion programs are excluded due to the small subsample (four programs). Programs may include more than one type of coaching.

intrahousehold dynamics), psychosocial support, and health and nutrition guidance (figure E.6). This type of coaching is more prevalent among programs working with vulnerable groups, such as the ultrapoor and the extreme poor populations, than programs not specifically targeting these groups.

## Financial services facilitation

Seventy-one percent of all programs facilitate access to financial services. Most programs facilitate access to savings (87 percent of programs facilitating access to financial services), credit (78 percent), or both (66 percent); see figure E.7. Building savings is particularly important in programs serving households that fall in the extreme poor category. They are more vulnerable to shocks and have fewer means of growing their businesses than less poor households.

Insurance, such as index, crop, or livestock, can help households reduce risk exposure and cope with shocks. However, there is limited availability of appropriate insurance products and limited uptake by poor and vulnerable households (El-Zoghbi, Holle, and Soursourian 2019). Moreover, the number of economic inclusion programs facilitating access to insurance products is low (18 percent of programs facilitating access to financial services).

**FIGURE E.7** Percentage of Economic Inclusion Programs, by Type of Financial Service

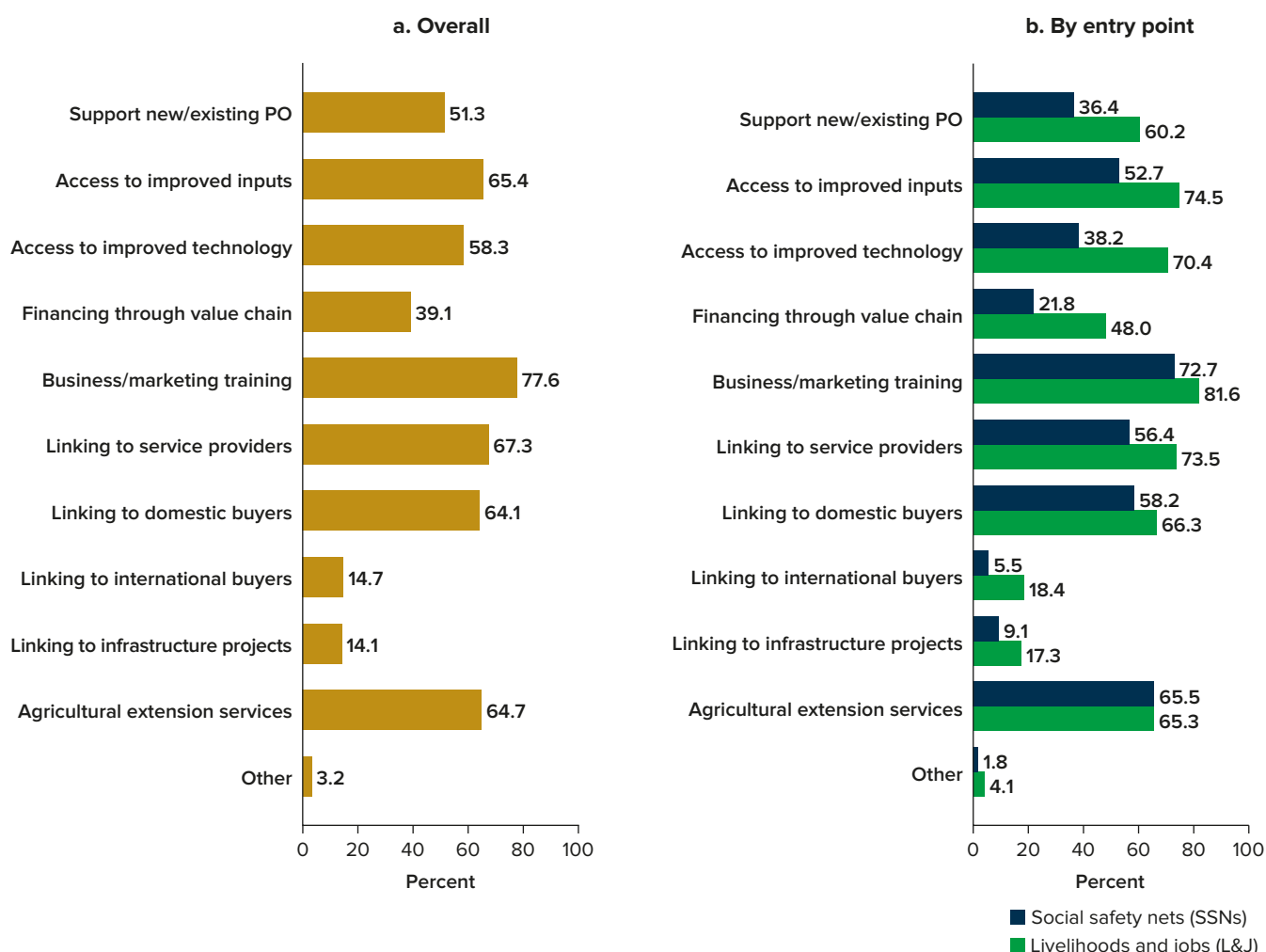
Source: Partnership for Economic Inclusion, World Bank.

Note: Panel a shows the percentages of all programs facilitating access to finance (N = 155). Panel b shows the percentages of programs facilitating access to finance by entry point (N = 50 SSN programs + 101 L&J programs). Financial inclusion programs are excluded due to the small subsample (four programs). Programs may facilitate access to more than one type of financial service.

## Market access facilitation

Seventy-one percent of all programs facilitate integration into markets for program participants. Programs that facilitate market access follow a mix of market integration strategies (figure E.8). Facilitating access to inputs, technology, and capital can further address households' constraints. Establishing new or developing existing producer organizations (POs) can help strengthen the position of and increase market access for small producers.

POs can further support market integration by, for example, facilitating access to improved inputs, technology, and key market players. Compared with other programs, programs that develop POs tend to facilitate more access to improved inputs (84 percent versus 46 percent); access to technology (85 percent versus 30 percent); links to service providers (76 percent versus 58 percent); links to national, regional, and local markets (76 percent versus 51 percent); and links to international markets (24 percent versus 5 percent).<sup>2</sup>

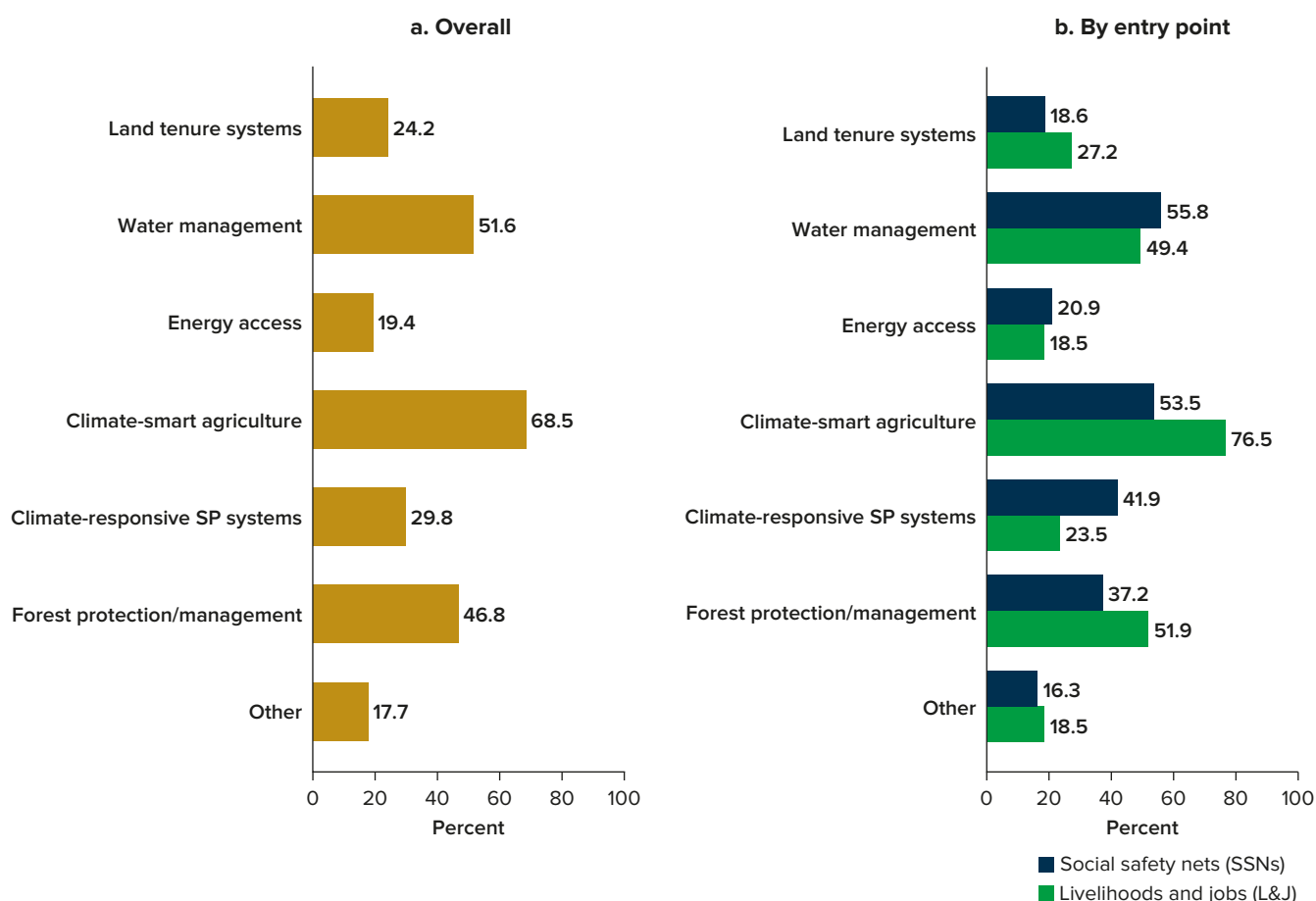
**FIGURE E.8** Percentage of Economic Inclusion Programs, by Type of Market Facilitation

Source: Partnership for Economic Inclusion, World Bank.

Note: Panel a shows the percentages of all programs facilitating access to markets (N = 156). Panel b shows the percentages of programs facilitating access to markets by entry point (N = 55 SSN programs + 98 L&J programs). Financial inclusion programs are excluded due to the small subsample (three programs). Programs may include more than one type of intervention to facilitate access to markets. PO = producer organization.

## Natural resource management and climate change adaptation

Fifty-seven percent of economic inclusion programs include interventions that support the sustainable management of natural resources or climate change adaptation, or both, as a way of protecting and enhancing the livelihood base of program beneficiaries. Interventions include water management and land tenure systems (figure E.9), with a higher percentage of L&J than SSN programs focusing on improved forest management practices and smart agriculture.

**FIGURE E.9** Percentage of Economic Inclusion Programs, by Type of Natural Resource Management or Climate Change Adaptation Intervention

Source: Partnership for Economic Inclusion, World Bank.

Note: Panel a shows the percentages of all programs supporting natural resource management or climate change adaptation or both (N = 124). Panel b shows the percentages of these programs by entry point (N = 43 SSN programs + 81 L&J programs). Financial inclusion programs are excluded from this analysis because they are few in number. Programs may include more than one type of intervention. SP = social protection.

## Notes

1. Evaluations of programs in Paraguay and Colombia reveal that participants find the business plan process empowering because it increases their knowledge and self-confidence about their enterprise choice (CADEP 2017; Moreno-Sánchez et al. 2018; Escobal and Ponce 2016).
2. All differences are statistically significant at 1 percent, with the exception of the difference in the links with service providers, which is significant at 5 percent.



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# Glossary

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**adequacy.** In this report, the calculation of whether a grant amount, cash transfer amount, cost of asset transfer, and public works wage received by a beneficiary is sufficient to meet average consumption needs of the poorest households in the respective countries. Adequacy is calculated by dividing the per beneficiary cost of a component by the average annual per capita consumption rate for the bottom 20 percent of households in the relevant country.

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

**antipoverty program.** Program designed or directed to reduce or abolish poverty. Term is used in this report to describe large-scale government programs.

**community structure.** 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 (sports, religious, interests).

**complementary/single program.** An economic inclusion program package that features a bundle of coordinated interventions. In a complementary program, several programs are linked together to provide all program components, whereas in a single program, one program provides all program components.

**Consultative Group to Assist the Poor (CGAP)—Ford Foundation Graduation Program.** A program that, between 2006 and 2014, partnered with local organizations and governments to launch 10 pilot projects in eight countries. A robust learning and evaluation agenda, including qualitative research and randomized controlled evaluations, or both, was embedded in all the pilot sites.

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

**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, extreme poverty line, and Multidimensional Poverty Index.

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

**dosage.** The amount of capital required for adequate transfers. In this report, *dosage* may refer to a threshold below which programs are deemed to lack the type of impact necessary to meet the objectives set forth by the program.

**economic inclusion.** The gradual integration of individuals and households into broader economic and community development processes. This integration is achieved by addressing the multiple constraints or structural barriers faced by the poor at different levels. Examples of levels are the household (such as human and physical capacity), the community (such as social norms), the local economy (such as access to markets and services), and across formal institutions (such as access to political and administrative structures). Throughout the report, these constraints are viewed as simultaneous and often nonseparable. They are viewed as most intensively affecting extreme poor and vulnerable groups.

**economic inclusion program.** A bundle of coordinated, multidimensional interventions that support individuals, households, and communities in their efforts to increase their incomes and assets. Economic inclusion programs therefore aim to facilitate the dual goals of strengthening both the resilience of and opportunities for individuals and households who are poor. These goals are met through strengthening community and local economy links. The term *economic inclusion* is sometimes used interchangeably with the term *productive inclusion*.

**extreme poor.** See *poverty level*.

**fast climber.** See also *slow climber*. Participants who are experiencing positive changes during the program and who are on an upward trajectory during the program and after program exit and manage to sustain those changes afterward.

**financial inclusion.** One of the three program entry points defined in the report. Support is provided through the use of savings groups, formal banking services, micro-credit, government-to-person (G2P) payments, digital payments, and other means that have the potential to improve resilience and opportunities for the extreme poor and vulnerable, particularly women.

**fragility, conflict, and violence (FCV).** World Bank 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.

**International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD).** One of the two organizations comprising the World Bank (see also **International Development Association**). IBRD provides loans and advice to middle-income and credit-worthy poor countries. IBRD and IDA share the same staff and headquarters and evaluate projects with the same rigorous standards.

**International Development Association (IDA).** One of the two organizations comprising the World Bank (also see *International Bank for Reconstruction and Development*). IDA helps the world's poorest countries. Overseen by 173 shareholder nations, it aims to reduce poverty by providing loans (called "credits") and grants for programs that boost economic growth, reduce inequalities, and improve people's living conditions.

**livelihoods and jobs.** One of the three program entry points defined in the report. For the poorest and most vulnerable, access to employment tends to be informal, risky,

and often limited by constraints to the labor supply—human capital (such as education, skills, and networks)—and labor demand—the business environment (such as access to finance, infrastructure, technology, and markets). An increasing number of livelihood and job programs are focusing on removing barriers that prevent the extreme poor and vulnerable (such as poor households in rural or urban areas, youth, refugees, and women) from participating in the local economy and in higher-productivity jobs.

**Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI).** A measure of the prevalence of poverty based on indicators that go beyond monetary metrics and span three dimensions: health, education, and standard of living. The MPI is overseen by the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative at the University of Oxford.

**nongovernmental organization (NGO).** An organization that is neither part of a government nor a conventional profit-maximizing business. Although some NGOs may accept funding from governments or work in collaboration with government agencies, an NGO is by definition not itself a governmental entity.

**nongovernment-led.** Programs led by institutions other than governments.

**opportunity.** The capacity of households in economic inclusion programs to capture and capitalize on investments that improve human capital outcomes and 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 \$1.90 per day (2011 US\$ at 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.

**ultrapoor.** Persons whose consumption is below \$0.95 per day (2011 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 just above the poverty line or groups marginalized irrespective of their poverty level.

**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 U.S. dollar would buy in the United States.

**randomized controlled trial (RCT).** A program evaluation in which participants and nonparticipants are deemed to be statistically comparable and in which participants are randomly allocated to receive a given intervention. By monitoring outcomes in both groups, an RCT reveals the differences that can be attributed to a specific program intervention.

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

**rotating savings and credit association (ROSCA).** A group of individuals who meet regularly in order to save and borrow together.

**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. Scale-up often builds on the success of programs shown to be effective on a small scale or under controlled conditions. Scale-up may also be driven without prior piloting and testing, and often in response to a political decision or directive.

Scale-up 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. Economic inclusion at scale therefore 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 and 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.

**single/complementary program.** Economic inclusion program packages feature a bundle of different interventions that can be delivered either by one primary organization or by more than one, working in concert. In single programs, one program provides all program components, whereas complementary programs link several programs together.

**slow climber.** See also *fast climber*. A participant who may only gradually begin to experience positive changes during the program.

**social protection.** Social protection and labor systems, policies, and programs that help individuals and societies manage risk and volatility and protect them from poverty and destitution by means of instruments that improve equity, resilience, and opportunity.

**social safety net or safety net.** One of the three program entry points defined in the report. Noncontributory transfer programs target in some manner the poor 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 U.S. term *welfare* and the European term *social assistance*.

**social safety net-plus (SSN-plus).** A term together with *cash-plus* gaining prominence as countries expand the coverage and financing of safety net programs, in particular cash transfers. The “plus” indicates the potential to complement cash with additional inputs, service components, or links to *external services*.

**ultrapoor.** See *poverty level*.

**vulnerable group.** See *poverty level*.