Day 1: Building back from COVID-19 and building forward in 2030

Day 2: Evidence and feasibility

Day 3: Operationalizing the agenda for scale

Moving to Scale

- Common understanding of moving economic inclusion to scale in different contexts & COVID-19
- Increased knowledge exchange between governments, practitioners and technical partners
- A stronger focus on evidence as it applies to government led programs.

Sharing first-hand government experiences

Connecting global expertise with country practice

Participant Engagement: Polling, Hangouts & Q&A

Knowledge Capture for post event follow ups

Inputs          Activities        Key Results
Building Blocks of Global Learning Event
ECONOMIC INCLUSION
FOR THE POOREST – MOVING TO SCALE
GLOBAL LEARNING EVENT 2021

Tipping Points for Moving to Scale: Key Concepts and Themes
Economic Inclusion at Scale: a Definition

• Multidimensional bundle of coordinated interventions for the extreme poor and vulnerable which aim to increase the incomes and assets of poor and vulnerable people.

• Embedded within a national policy and strategy framework for poverty reduction, to alleviate ‘poverty traps’

• Taken to scale through programmatic and institutional adaptation building on investments in safety nets, jobs & livelihoods and financial inclusion
A Framework to Transform the Economic Lives of the Extreme Poor and Vulnerable

**Goal:** Develop economic inclusion programs that strengthen resilience and opportunity for the extreme poor and vulnerable

**MESSAGE 1: SURGE**
- **Context:** Economic lives of the extreme poor and vulnerable
- **Response:** Bundle of coordinated, multidimensional interventions to address multiple constraints
- **Entry Points:**
  - Social Safety Nets
  - Livelihoods & Jobs
  - Financial Inclusion
- **Adaptations:** Programmatic Institutional
- **Outcomes:** Individual, households, & community levels

**MESSAGE 2: SCALE**
- **Response:** Government strategy and policy
- **Entry Points:**
  - Social Safety Nets
  - Livelihoods & Jobs
  - Financial Inclusion
- **Adaptations:** Programmatic Institutional
- **Outcomes:** Government systems

**MESSAGE 3: EVIDENCE**
Adapting to Poverty Dynamics

Megatrends

1) Building human capital, with potential to break inter-generational poverty
2) Demographic trends, with an impact on urban areas
3) Technology adoption, providing an opportunity to overcome capacity constrains
4) Shock sensitivity, fragility, and conflict, highlighting the need for adaptability

COVID-19 Globally

Figure 3: Nowcast of extreme poverty, 2015-2021

Note: Extreme poverty is measured as the number of people living on less than $1.90 per day. 2017 is the last year with official global poverty estimates. Regions are categorized using PovcalNet definition.
The Changing Global Landscape

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**By region**

- EAP
- ECA
- LAC
- MENA
- SA
- SSA

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**By lead institution**

- Government-led
- Nongovernment-led

**Statistics**

- 75 Countries
- 219 Programs
- 90 Million Beneficiaries
Moving to Scale – Three Tipping Points

I. Political Economy

II. Program Design and Implementation Features

III. Evidence and Costs
I. Political Economy

- **Success or failure** of depends on three programmatic decisions:
  1. Program objectives
  2. Financing
  3. Institutional arrangements for delivery

- Scale up hinges on **political acceptability**. Driven by:
  - A demonstrated evidence base
  - Political decisions not a technical response e.g. typically driven by a major shock... COVID-19?

**Agenda Signposts**

- **Day 1 – 9:45 to 10:45**
  Government Journeys to Scale: Nascent & Emerging Experiences

- **Day 3: – 7:40 to 8:50**
  Building back from COVID-19 realities

- **Day 3 – 9:00 to 9:55**
  Making the case to finance and treasury: Ensuring program sustainability
II. Program Design & Implementation

✓ Program delivery
✓ Customization: to target group
✓ Context: Rural, Urban, Peri-urban, FCV
✓ Coordination & Partnerships
✓ Local economy linkages
✓ Community structures

Agenda Signposts

Day 1 – 9:45 to 10:45
Parallel Sessions - Government Journeys to Scale: Nascent & Emerging Experiences

• Day 3: – 7:40 to 8:50
Parallel Sessions – Economic Inclusion and COVID19 recovery

• Day 3 – 9:00 to 9:55
Parallel Sessions – Meet the practitioners
II. Program Design & Implementation: A spotlight on women’s economic empowerment

Three areas of focus:

1. Understanding social norms and aspirations
2. Linking programs to policy: The enabling environment to scale
3. Critical knowledge gaps on economic inclusion and gender outcomes

Agenda Signposts

- Cross-cutting focus
- Day 2: 8:55 to 9:55
  2.4. Designing and implementing economic inclusion programs for women’s economic empowerment
- Day 2 – 10:00 to 11:00
  Plenary Session – Promoting Women’s Empowerment through Economic Inclusion: Current Thinking and Key Directions
III. Evidence & Costs

Areas of focus:

1. Evidence at scale – what are we learning?
2. Critical knowledge gaps
3. How to unpack cost effectiveness, and what are the opportunities to optimize costs.
4. Sustainability of impacts in the long term

Agenda Signposts

- **Day 2 – 7:40 to 8:50**
  Plenary – Great Expectations and Strong Debates: The emerging evidence base for Economic Inclusion at Scale

- **Day 3: – 9:00 to 9:55**
  4.1. Using data for decision making and program design
  4.2 Analytical innovations to improve real-time program design and learning
  4.3. Making the case to finance and treasury: Ensuring program sustainability
**Future Directions**

1. **Delivery:** Refining program delivery systems across diverse contexts is a high priority.

2. **Customization:** Needs of women, youth, people with disabilities and others will drive customization.

3. **Shock Sensitivity:** External shocks, vulnerability, and fragility must inform economic inclusion programming.

4. **Community & Market Linkages:** Programs need to link more with wider community and local economy processes.

5. **Evidence:** Future evaluations need to focus on government programs at scale.

6. **Costs:** Determining cost effectiveness of programs and their sustainability is essential.

7. **Political Economy:** Improved understanding of local and national influences on decision to adopt programs or not.

8. **Partnerships:** Partnership via community structures, government coordination and NGO engagement will matter to advance knowledge, best practice and learning.
Enjoy the Event!