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

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

As governments and development partners seek solutions to strengthen resilience and recovery, economic inclusion programs are on the rise. Over 60 countries are now leveraging WBG financing for social protection in their scale up efforts for economic inclusion – recognizing the growing prominence of “cash plus” interventions in social protection support. The global learning and experimentation under way in a variety of contexts and across many partner organizations are a fertile landscape for learning and adaptation.

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

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

The COVID-19 pandemic has also brought into sharper focus the need for stronger knowledge creation, learning, and innovation around economic inclusion approaches—a central focus of PEI’s mission in supporting the scale-up of economic inclusion programs globally. PEI has had a breakout year promoting innovation, learning, and knowledge, anchored by PEI’s "The State of Economic Inclusion"
Focus on the excitement of the idea that people who have been poor for generations, and who have really been treated by society as incapable of dealing with their own life problems... are actually completely able to do so. I think, to me, the human excitement of that is primary.

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

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

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

Looking forward, PEI now enters a second phase of work programming spanning the years 2021 to 2025. During this time, efforts to strengthen government-led operations will be intensified through continued investment in country programs. Several thematic priorities will drive this engagement, including the promotion of resilience and climate adaptation, women’s economic empowerment, and the ongoing recovery from COVID-19. PEI will build on the momentum to date by investing in an Innovation and Learning Hub to track real-time operational learning and longer-term evidence assessment. PEI thanks its many stakeholders for their support during PEI’s first phase of programming, and looks forward to continued learning in the common mission to support the scale-up of cost-effective and sustainable economic inclusion programs for the poorest in the years to come.

Photo: Arne Hoel/The World Bank
### Abbreviations

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Full Form</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BMZ</td>
<td>German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development</td>
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<td>CfP</td>
<td>Call for Proposals</td>
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<td>CoP</td>
<td>community of practice</td>
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<td>EI</td>
<td>economic inclusion</td>
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<td>FAO</td>
<td>Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations</td>
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<td>GIZ</td>
<td>Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit</td>
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<td>GLE</td>
<td>Global Learning Event 2021</td>
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<td>GRID</td>
<td>Green, Resilient, Inclusive Development</td>
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<td>I&amp;L</td>
<td>Innovation and Learning</td>
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<td>IDA</td>
<td>International Development Association</td>
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<td>ILO</td>
<td>International Labour Organization</td>
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<td>MEL</td>
<td>monitoring, evaluation, and learning</td>
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<td>MIS</td>
<td>management information system</td>
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<td>NGO</td>
<td>nongovernmental organization</td>
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<td>PEI</td>
<td>Partnership for Economic Inclusion</td>
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<td>PKSF</td>
<td>Palli Karma Sahayak Foundation</td>
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<td>RAISE</td>
<td>Recovery and Advancement of Informal Sector Employment</td>
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<td>SEI</td>
<td>State of Economic Inclusion</td>
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<td>SPJ</td>
<td>Social Protection and Jobs (World Bank Global Practice)</td>
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<td>SSN</td>
<td>social safety network</td>
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<td>SWL</td>
<td>Supporting Women’s Livelihood</td>
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<td>UN</td>
<td>United Nations</td>
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<td>UNHCR</td>
<td>United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees</td>
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<td>USAID</td>
<td>United States Agency for International Development</td>
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<td>WBG</td>
<td>World Bank Group</td>
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<td>WEE</td>
<td>women’s economic empowerment</td>
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<td>ZATP</td>
<td>Zambia Agribusiness and Trade Project</td>
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A PEI review concluded that of $18 billion in total approved World Bank Investment Project Finance lending, 57% or approximately $10 billion accounts for direct economic inclusion program financing.

Photo: Dominic Chavez/World Bank

The Partnership for Economic Inclusion | Annual Report 2021

Snapshot of Achievements in Fiscal Year 2021

$4.2 million in grants to 20 countries and counting

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

40,000+ readers of The State of Economic Inclusion Report 2021, policy influence in practice

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

1 winning coalition

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

$10 billion in World Bank IDA funding leveraged

PEI’s country engagement efforts leverage the World Bank’s broader operational funding in-country, totaling $10 billion.¹

50+ country-level engagements

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

25,000+ members in our growing online community

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

3,750 unique users of PEI’s Data Portal

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

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

Photo: Dominic Chavez/World Bank

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

21 associated content sessions, an aggregate of 2,015 views, almost 500 active participants representing 45 organizations and 40 government delegations.
A diversified and COVID-19--responsive portfolio of grants

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

Significant advances in knowledge generation and exchange

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

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

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

Critical guidance to more than 40 countries globally

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

Open access to critical data on program design and costing

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

Forged a stronger partnership representing deeper and broader expertise

PEI welcomed Irish Aid as a new funding partner and expanded its Technical Partner base, bringing on representatives from UN and multilateral organizations, research partners, and large-scale NGOs working at the forefront of economic inclusion interventions. PEI also expanded its interaction with a broader ecosystem of stakeholders and organizations, thereby furthering the reach of PEI’s knowledge and learning efforts and bringing additional diverse technical expertise and perspectives to its work.
Result 1

Governments build their capacity to deliver economic inclusion programs at scale

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

PEI’s 20 grants now leverage approximately $4.03 billion\(^1\) in International Development Association (IDA) financing, of which $1.7 billion contributes directly to economic inclusion components.

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\(^1\)Figure refers to total IDA financing for associated operations in the 19 countries receiving PEI grant support.
During fiscal 2021, PEI provided critical guidance and expertise to more than 40 countries. In doing so, it became a leading platform supporting national governments in their efforts to scale economic inclusion programs.

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

PEI’s inaugural round of country grants are firmly on track, providing sound operational and technical insights into scaling up government-led efforts. Each of the 10 grantees (Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Egypt, Iraq, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Panama, Uzbekistan, and Zambia) were competitively awarded $180,000 to support government economic inclusion programs with design and implementation (see appendix A.1 for a summary of the progress made under these country grants). The grantees span a diverse set of realities and work themes. Gender empowerment outcomes and links to market feature heavily across the winning grantees. In Zambia, for example, PEI resources are supporting women seeking to develop links to markets, thereby scaling up their microenterprise capacities. Public and private sector stakeholders are providing training and coaching support. Across the inaugural round of grantees, three areas of on-ground activity supported by the PEI grant awards are emerging (see table 1):

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

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

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

Benish Fathima Sahi
CEO, Punjab Social Protection Authority (PSPA), Pakistan
Testing new methods

- Bangladesh: Informed design of IDA-financed Recovery and Advance-ment of Informal Sector Employment (RAISE) program to support low-income informal sector microentrepreneurs as part of the COVID-19 response.
- Egypt: Rollout of behavioral change training for FORSA beneficiaries.
- Panama: Culturally tailoring productive inclusion interventions for indigenous populations through collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the use of farmer field schools.
- Zambia: Linking beneficiaries to markets to scale up their microenterprise capacity and ability to sell to producer alliances.

Supporting diagnostics

- Afghanistan: Village leader survey to collect information on COVID-19 response and violence at the village level.
- Egypt: Rapid market assessment to inform selection of districts and villages for program design of dual wage and self-employment components.
- Madagascar: Panel survey monitoring of COVID-19 and drought impacts on livelihoods to support design of an appropriate emergency response.
- Zambia: Stocktaking of best practices for linking micro and smallholder farmers to markets.

Establishing evidence

- Afghanistan: Using phone surveys to assess the long-term impacts of graduation programs.
- Egypt: Baseline evaluation of FORSA economic inclusion pilot program.
- Madagascar: Geographic information system (GIS) mapping of basic infrastructure, livelihoods analysis, and reviews of graduation models and existing livelihoods programming.
- Panama: Impact evaluation design of productive inclusion activities in indigenous territories.
- Uzbekistan: Design and implementation of a phone-based household survey targeted to potential and existing entrepreneurs.

| Table 1 | Emerging areas of on-ground activity supported by PEI grant awards |
|---|---|---|
| **Testing new methods** | **Supporting diagnostics** | **Establishing evidence** |
| • Bangladesh: Informed design of IDA-financed Recovery and Advance-ment of Informal Sector Employment (RAISE) program to support low-income informal sector microentrepreneurs as part of the COVID-19 response. | • Afghanistan: Village leader survey to collect information on COVID-19 response and violence at the village level. | • Afghanistan: Using phone surveys to assess the long-term impacts of graduation programs. |
| • Egypt: Rollout of behavioral change training for FORSA beneficiaries. | • Egypt: Rapid market assessment to inform selection of districts and villages for program design of dual wage and self-employment components. | • Egypt: Baseline evaluation of FORSA economic inclusion pilot program. |
| • Panama: Culturally tailoring productive inclusion interventions for indigenous populations through collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the use of farmer field schools. | • Madagascar: Panel survey monitoring of COVID-19 and drought impacts on livelihoods to support design of an appropriate emergency response. | • Madagascar: Geographic information system (GIS) mapping of basic infrastructure, livelihoods analysis, and reviews of graduation models and existing livelihoods programming. |
| • Zambia: Linking beneficiaries to markets to scale up their microenterprise capacity and ability to sell to producer alliances. | • Zambia: Stocktaking of best practices for linking micro and smallholder farmers to markets. | • Panama: Impact evaluation design of productive inclusion activities in indigenous territories. |

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

Overall, despite COVID-19 disruptions, country teams have maintained technically sound contributions to government programs, even adapting some of the grant-funded activities to support country responses to the crisis. For example, in Malawi the World Bank team was able to leverage PEI’s grant funding and technical assistance to inform the urgent design of an economic inclusion component within the government’s COVID-19 emergency response (see the boxes PEI in Practice 1 and 2 for insights from Bangladesh and Panama).
At the end of fiscal 2021, PEI launched a second round of country grants aimed at mainstreaming economic inclusion schemes to support COVID-19 recovery. In the wake of pandemic, interest in launching economic inclusion programming gained momentum, with an increasing number of government clients and operational teams actively seeking support in this area. PEI’s second call for proposals (CfP) generated strong interest across World Bank units and regions, with a competitive application cycle of 46 proposals across 36 countries. Ten grantees were selected, each receiving up to $250,000 for two years. Selected country programs for the second cohort are Angola, Benin, Cameroon, Djibouti, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Fiji, Ghana, Indonesia, Madagascar, and Uganda.

**PEI In Action 1 | Bangladesh**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- In collaboration with the Gender unit of the World Bank, PEI’s grant selection process emphasized innovations to promote women’s economic empowerment. All 10 grantees chosen incorporate gender innovations in various ways. In Uganda, for example, a grant component will finance systematic diagnostics of economic inclusion models to determine their impact on women’s access to financial services, family resources, and participation in income-generating activities or wealth creation.
- More than half of the grantees are responding to urban challenges. Economic inclusion programs are playing an increasingly important role in meeting the urban jobs challenge, facilitating a COVID-19 recovery, and building inclusive cities. In Angola, for example, grant activities will support a large-scale government cash transfer program in introducing economic inclusion interventions that empower poor young women in urban and periurban areas.
The transition to a green economy is an emerging priority across several grantees and PEI more broadly. Through safety nets plus and livelihood and job interventions, economic inclusion programs can capitalize on a green recovery to boost economic activity, generate income, create jobs, and reduce inequalities. In Fiji, for example, grant activities will explore linkages between economic inclusion interventions and green jobs.

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

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

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

**Theresa Kampamba**
Kayambi Village, Mungwi District, Zambia

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

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

Contact with PEI

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

Grant Funding Opportunity Leveraging World Bank Programs

The World Bank Group Task Team develops a proposal to incorporate economic inclusion in a bigger government operation, including a stocktaking analysis, a baseline evaluation for a pilot, a management information system module, and training support. The proposal is approved by PEI.
The PEI team works with the task team, who receives help desk support, technical assistance, and funding to support the menu of activities.

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

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

Egyptian policy makers share their own learning with the global community through PEI’s Global Learning Event as well as through other thematic clinics organized by PEI.
In addition, it customized and disseminated learning from flagship knowledge tasks to ensure relevance to government counterparts and operational task teams. Findings from the SEI Report 2021 were customized to 20 country contents, and three country innovation clinics were supported to ensure deep information sharing, often across government and technical partners. Through these avenues, PEI was able to engage in policy dialogues with government ministries on the importance of economic inclusion as a tool for policy and programmatic responses to the COVID-19 pandemic. For example, consultations took place with government teams in Peru on the introduction of a productive inclusion scheme for Peru’s national social protection policy; in Brazil on the scale-up of a nascent economic inclusion intervention in urban areas; and in Costa Rica on program options to boost the pandemic-impacted fishery sector.

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

Luz Stella Rodriguez
Social Protection specialist, World Bank, Costa Rica
Governments and partners develop relevant good practices on design and implementation and incorporate them into their economic inclusion programs

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

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

The ongoing fallout from the The year was marked by three major initiatives: (1) publishing and disseminating a report documenting the current state of practice in economic inclusion, with innovations, an emphasis on moving to scale; and (3) launching and then expanding the PEI Data Portal, thereby signaling the value of data for effective program design and implementation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The State of Economic Inclusion Report 2021

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

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

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

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

Highlights

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

Four case studies animate challenges and successes

Four case studies in the report demonstrate how economic inclusion programs can be scaled by building on existing programs, responding to the local context, and adapting to the local political economy. The case studies shed light on emerging lessons in the design and implementation of economic inclusion programs in a variety of contexts and geographies, from large-scale implementer BRAC in Bangladesh to Haku Wiñay’s gradual scale-up in Peru. A regional case study of several countries in the Sahel explores scaling up economic inclusion through diverse agencies in the region, and in India JEEViKA offers an innovative way to extend economic inclusion programming linked to financial inclusion and livelihoods programming. The case studies have been downloaded more than 4,000 times.
PEI worked to ensure better access to critical data on program design, costing, and other parameters through developing and enhancing its open-access PEI Data Portal. Users can access data fact sheets on programs, search by country or region, and run analytics on economic inclusion programs worldwide. Visitors to the portal are encouraged to submit data for consideration. Since its launch in September 2020, the portal has been accessed 3,750 times. PEI has invited over 250 programs to submit data using a refined survey tool, and it plans to update the Data Portal in fiscal 2022.

In addition to addressing critical knowledge gaps, PEI shaped the way knowledge is accessed and shared, thereby advancing adaptive learning among global stakeholders. PEI focused heavily on offering global stakeholders dynamic ways to learn and share knowledge. For example, through initiatives such as its Urban Clinic, PEI brought seasoned policy makers, researchers, and experts together in a closed setting to promote candid exchanges and peer learning (see the box PEI in Practice 4 for more details). PEI’s Global Learning Event convened some 500 participants from 45 organizations and 40 governments in an online event to establish a global community and highlight the latest advances in scaling economic inclusion programming for the poorest and most vulnerable people. This virtual event was simultaneously translated into French, Arabic, Spanish, and Russian. Policy makers discussed their experiences and engaged with academics, NGO implementers, and research organizations about their work in moderated panel sessions. Attendees were provided additional opportunities to meet and discuss topics in daily “virtual hangout” sessions.

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

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

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

Dianne Calvi
President and CEO, Village Enterprise
**PEI In Action 4**

*Candid peer-to-peer learning—urban economic inclusion*

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

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

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

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

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

Desmond Duametu
Productive Inclusion specialist, Productive Safety Net Project, Ghana
Box 1 | A new phase in PEI’s monitoring, learning, and evaluation efforts

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

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

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

Key Lessons

- COVID-19 is a game changer, requiring programs to make significant adaptations as operational challenges emerge.

- As programs move to scale, economic inclusion should be considered within a wider government context at both the policy and the program level.

- Economic inclusion programs could scale up through existing government programs, especially building on the Social Safety Net Plus agenda.

- Programs should reflect the dynamic realities of poverty and politics.

- Investing in women’s economic empowerment is an imperative next step in economic inclusion commitments.

- Evidence is an enabler of political commitment and will.

- Partnership matters in making this agenda a success.

Global Learning Event 2021

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

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

Government counterparts who attended the GLE were widely dispersed. Building on the evidence and learning in *The State of Economic Inclusion Report 2021*, the event explored critical design decisions from program start-up to scale. Diverse economic inclusion contexts, from urban programs to those in fragile contexts, were described, and participants learned the latest evidence on costs and innovating programs, on shifting mindset and behavior, and on leveraging technology.
Each session featured activities and interactive tools to maximize engagement and interaction, including various session formats, audience polling, chat forums, and hangout sessions. Simultaneous interpretation for the full event was provided in French, Spanish, and Arabic.

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

Benish Fatimah Sahi
CEO, Punjab Social Protection Authority, Pakistan

Reactions to the GLE were very positive, with 94 percent of respondents rating the quality of the overall event as 5 or higher (on a scale of 7). When asked what worked best in the GLE, the respondents appreciated the incorporation of real projects from various countries, the diversity of organizations represented, and the presentations from a wide array of speakers. Ninety-three percent of respondents rated the relevance of the materials presented for the event as 5 or higher.
Twelve technical partners are formally engaged within a broader network of the more than 50 organizations and practitioners involved in PEI’s work and efforts; deep collaborative exchanges were catalyzed across the partnership; an Advisory Council has been formalized; and new donor partners have joined PEI and are considering investments in its work.
Achievements in Partnership and Alliance Building

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

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

To maximize expertise, resources, and influence for economic inclusion, PEI formalized strategic collaboration with PEI Technical Partners on efforts aligned with these organizations’ goals, as well as a common mission of mainstreaming economic inclusion. Over the past year, PEI pursued new partnerships with targeted organizations to expand and deepen the technical expertise informing its work. The partnership now consists of 12 organizations, which are a complementary mix of expertise and organizational perspectives across constituencies, including governments; other public sector entities such as UN agencies, NGO implementers, service providers, and research and advocacy organizations.

PEI also engaged the expertise of a broader ecosystem of stakeholders in economic inclusion through a focus on common public goods (such as open-access data and costing tools); joint engagement on data and evidence generation; and thematic areas of mutual interest (such as women’s economic empowerment and fragile and conflict-affected contexts). As PEI authored the SEI Report 2021, Technical Partners and broader stakeholder organizations provided valuable inputs, helping to develop the key frameworks and concepts presented in the report and providing data from various on-ground programs to inform the analyses in the report. Partners collaborated on developing and delivering nearly every session of the Global Learning Event, in some sessions as moderators or panelists and in all sessions helping to shape the content covered.

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

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

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

These activities were implemented in close coordination with several key partners in Egypt: the International Labour Organization (ILO) and USAID, government advisers and ministers, and nongovernmental service providers on the ground. Through PEI, the Bank team promoted knowledge exchanges with other government peers to identify and incorporate good practices around institutional coordination. Finally, the government and World Bank team will leverage PEI’s support to carry out a baseline evaluation for the economic inclusion component, which should be concluded by January 2022.
In support of these efforts, PEI will advance country engagement efforts and fast-track innovation and learning activities with real-time results and impacts.

As the fallout from COVID-19 continues to unfold, the need for economic inclusion programs is stronger than ever. For the first time in two decades, extreme poverty is on the rise, with the latest predictions that up to 160 million people will be pushed into poverty in 2021. As governments and development partners urgently seek to reverse the trend and help the very poor, growing evidence suggests that coordinated economic inclusion interventions can provide a valuable pathway out of extreme poverty.

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

- Women’s economic empowerment. PEI’s second round of country grant awards and Phase 2 efforts focus on women’s economic empowerment. The COVID-19 pandemic has both highlighted and exacerbated gender-based inequalities, with women overrepresented in the sectors and occupations most affected, including education, retail, travel, leisure, hospitality, and domestic services. PEI will seek expertise across the partnership and within the WBG—including the Gender group and Gender Innovation Labs—to ensure that operational resources are aimed at optimizing women’s empowerment through economic inclusion programming.

- Green, Resilient, Inclusive Development (GRID). PEI aims to launch a third call for proposals round on what will be a core area of PEI’s Phase 2 efforts: supporting the climate change and resilience agenda. Economic inclusion programs are well positioned to support greener, more resilient, and more inclusive economies. These programs could...
not only address pressing environmental concerns, but also help strengthen the resilience of and opportunities for poor and vulnerable households, including women and marginalized groups, by boosting economic activity, stimulating income generation, and creating jobs.

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

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

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Target audience or stakeholders</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Task team Learning Series</td>
<td>The series aims to foster an intimate learning environment among World Bank task teams across Global Practices to troubleshoot, share experiences, and raise questions on economic inclusion program design and implementation.</td>
<td>Target audience: • WBG task teams</td>
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<tr>
<td>Country Innovation Clinics</td>
<td>PEI will host workshops and webinars with governments, its Technical Partners, and academia to support the capacity building of national governments pursuing economic inclusion approaches on key issue areas and themes related to economic inclusion.</td>
<td>Target audience: • Government clients • WBG task teams</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Title | Description | Target audience or stakeholders
---|---|---
**Open House Webinars** | To promote regular knowledge sharing and exchange, PEI will organize a monthly public webinar series to share multiple perspectives around economic inclusion programming and innovations at the country level and present diverse organizational perspectives. This series is intended to address a public audience and stakeholders interested in economic inclusion. | Target stakeholders:  
- Government clients  
- WBG task teams  
- Research organizations  
- Donors

**Innovation and Learning Hub** | Through the hub, PEI is strengthening its innovation and learning functions to support the creation, curation, and application of evidence to help national governments, World Bank teams, and the broader community of practice to operationalize economic inclusion programming at scale. | Target stakeholders:  
- Government clients  
- WBG task teams  
- Research organizations  
- Donors

**Global Knowledge Repository** | The repository will be a one-stop knowledge and learning platform of global resources on economic inclusion program policy, design, delivery, and evidence. The platform will be curated to help policy makers and practitioners identify and utilize critical research and operational resources in economic inclusion programs. | Target audience:  
- Government clients  
- WBG task teams  
- Technical Partners  
- NGOs

**Key partnerships** | To support many of the above efforts, PEI is developing key partnerships with a range of actors to ensure global expertise is adequately leveraged. | Target stakeholders:  
- Technical Partners and stakeholders  
- Advisory Council  
- Donors

Finally, in Phase 2 PEI will work to add a greater depth of perspectives and expertise in all areas of PEI, including its Technical Partner base, affiliates and broader stakeholders, Advisory Council members, and donor partners. The Partnership for Economic Inclusion is situated as an increasingly important global platform and now seeks an investment of more than $30 million to support scale-up efforts. Thus it is seeking to bring in new long-term donor partners, both sovereign and philanthropic, to support these efforts, and discussions are ongoing with several donors. PEI notes with gratitude the committed funding and technical guidance of the diverse funding partners who supported PEI in fiscal 2021, including BRAC; Co-Impact; GIZ, commissioned by and on behalf and for the account of BMZ; and Irish Aid.

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6 Co-Impact is a fiscally sponsored project of New Venture Fund.
Appendixes
A.1 Progress summary of country grants: Inaugural round (CfP1)

**Country** | **Team** | **World Bank Unit** | **Innovations** | **Government Partners** | **Partnership Collaborations** | **Activities** | **Detailed Activities** | **Status**
--- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | ---
Afghanistan | FCI, DEC | Long-term impacts of PCV, WEE | Microfinance Investment Support Facility for Afghanistan (MIS-FA) | Bank partner projects: DFID Forced Migration Trust Fund, Knowledge for Change Program, and DMI Trust fund | Stocktaking, capacity building, strengthening M&E systems, learning | Recent events in Afghanistan have resulted in significant uncertainty about operational work going forward. However, key activities associated with grant financing took place in the months prior to the Taliban takeover. The team adapted to the COVID-19 and security situation in Afghanistan by developing operational guidelines for online data collection from in-person to phone surveys to assess the long-term impacts of the grant. The team successfully completed four rounds of phone surveys between January and June 2021. In addition, the team completed the village leader survey to collect information on the COVID-19 response and violence at the village level. The market survey has also been conducted in all rounds to capture seasonal fluctuations in food prices. Since July 2021, the team has begun organizing the data and conducting the analyses. Given the current crisis, outputs, particularly those in the WEE and FCI contexts, will be refreshed and reprioritized for important knowledge capture for global use, with discussions and agreements on key linkages and findings.

Bengladesh | SPJ, SD | Youth, WEE | Cabinet Division, Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Co-operatives, Department of Expatriate Welfare and Overseas Employment, DSIC, Wage Earners and Welfare Board, PSF | ILO, JOM, KOICA, FCOSD, BRAC, BRAC Institute of Governance and Development | Stocktaking, program design, learning | The COVID-19 pandemic had a mixed impact on programming. On the one hand, it provided an opportunity to review Bank pipeline projects within the government of Bangladesh, including targeted design, execution, and monitoring. On the other hand, it allowed the country team to begin preparing for the RAPD project, designed to support youth in the informal sector through microfinance implemented by PKSF and associated training activities, including with returning migrants. The team supported PKSF in asking questions of their microfinance core program offering, drawing on examples from Topo and Kenya where different mechanisms that could be tested on each other yielded positive outcomes. Capacity building for the Wage Earners and Welfare Board (counterpart for the operation) was also undertaken on basic project management and technical assistance in the form of capacity mapping. The project was approved by the government in May 2021. On the other hand, the D2S-related cash transfer programs continue to maintain a policy dialogue but have been delayed in moving forward to prepare the analysis. The analytical work and policy dialogue linked to the Jaoens CCL are yet to be used in a follow-on program in FY22. The D2S project is expected to be restructured in FY23, and the pilot D2S is expected to be included in the restructuring process.

Egypt, Arab Rep. | SPJ | Youth, WEE | Ministry of Social Solidarity (MOSS) | ILO, USAID, PAO, WFP, British Communities Foundation, and private sector partners | Stocktaking, program design, learning | Rapid market assessment informed the partnership strategy and selection of districts and villages with targeted government and the program design of dual-wage and self-employment tracks. The Business Process Review was final- ed. Following some delays due to COVID-19 restrictions, field activities were launched in May 2021 through the rollout of behavioral change training to potential benefitting ORSA beneficiaries, to be followed by the registration of interested beneficiaries and the rollout of service packages. The baseline evaluation for the EI component is also under way and expected to be concluded by January 2022.

Madagascar | SD, GDPR | Community-driven approaches | Ministry of Interior and Decentralization | Collaboration with UN agencies, GIZ, EU | Stocktaking, program design, learning | Two knowledge-sharing events, technical workshops with the director, and the initial design for the EG-government-led pilot, including target design, execution, and monitoring, of the interventions, were all completed. Knowledge-sharing activities were converted to a virtual format, adapting to COVID-19 challenges with undertaking local market assessments in preparation for the pilot that funding allowed. Additional funds were made available for the addition of a follow-up line survey once the pilot launches.

Malawi | FCI, SDJ | Youth, WEE | National Local Government Finance Committee (NLGFC), Community Savings and Investment Program (COSIP) | BRAC, GIZ, PAD | Program design, capacity building, strengthening M&E systems, learning | Efforts are aimed at validating and rolling out the operational guidelines to support the implementation of an enhanced livelihoods and pilot graduation package under the Global Support for Resilient Livelihoods Project (GSRP). Draft livelihood and graduation operational guidelines have been developed and are awaiting testing as part of validation by government counterparts through workshops that are on hold due to COVID-19 in third wave in Malawi. Terms of reference for a consultancy to assess the livelihood management information system are underway for review due to lack of a clear market. There is keen interest in an economic inclusion and demographic dividend assessment of a proposed pilot program.

Mozambique | APJ, AG | Market value chain analyses | National Fund for Sustainable Development (FNDN), National Institute for Social Action (INAS) | EU, IFAD, FAO, GIZ | Stocktaking, program design, capacity building, strengthening M&E systems, learning | For component 1, a consultant has been hired to prepare the EI operational manual. On component 2, the Bank team has worked with FNDN to identify key emergency stakeholders and design an action plan for the provision of an emergency service to the general population in preparation for the EI operating procedures. The team is concluding the preparation of the new plan of action with a revised implementation date.

Panama | SURR, AG, FCI | Indigenous, vulnerable groups | Ministry of Social Development (MDSES) | FAO (Partner Field School methodology) | Stocktaking, program design, strengthening M&E systems, learning | Outputs related to the program design and implementation are on track. An updated version of the impact evaluation design was delivered in May 2021. Contingency plans for implementing the two MDSES EI programs during the pandemic were prioritized and delivered, replacing the mapping of EI programs in indigenous areas. The team has supported MDSES in developing an EI package for EI programs. It is expected to be fully implemented in October 2021. The remaining outputs of the South-South exchange and sustainability assessments are expected to be completed.

Uzbekistan | SD, AG, FCI | Leveraging financial inclusion, urban contexts | Ministry of Employment and Labor Relations | Several Bank Global Practice topics: SD, Poverty, Education, AG, FCI, consultations and dissemination work with other development partners such as ILO, ADCD, and UNDP | Stocktaking, program design, learning | Analytical work continues to be under way with a consultant delivering a stock-taking and inventory report. The household survey report experienced some delays because of its face-to-face collection, with data collection expected to commence in Q2 FY22. The team has been active in facilitating knowledge sharing with peer countries (Azerbaijan and PE).

Zambia | WEE, youth | Ministry of Community Development and Social Services (MDCSS) | UN Joint Programme on Social Protection; Foundation Capital, and BRAC, implementing partners include organizations in Zambia supporting women-owned or -led micro, small, and medium enterprises | UN Joint Programme on Social Protection; Foundation Capital, and BRAC, implementing partners include organizations in Zambia supporting women-owned or -led micro, small, and medium enterprises | Stocktaking, program design, learning | The review of best practices for linking micro and smallholder farmers to markets has been completed. The second activity, developing operational guidelines for establishing value chain linkages, is awaiting outputs from planned co-creation activities. An approach aimed at empowering program partners and soliciting their direct input in program design to foster synergies in the economic inclusion agenda, reinforcing the importance of the grant. Terms of reference for a consultancy to assess the livelihood management information system are underway for review due to lack of a clear market. There is keen interest in an economic inclusion and demographic dividend assessment of a proposed pilot program.

Remaining Outputs Re-Channeled for Co-creation:

- Specific grant-based field activities were large-completed prior to the change in government. Only the workshop component required reprogramming. Framing and use of output will be discussed internally and likely reviewed in light of current crisis.
## Overview of country grants: COVID-19 recovery round (CPF 2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country Team</th>
<th>World Bank Unit</th>
<th>Innovations</th>
<th>Government Partners</th>
<th>Partnership Collaborators</th>
<th>Activities</th>
<th>Detailed Activities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A.2 Angola</td>
<td>SPJ, EDU</td>
<td>Urban, youth, WEE, COVID-19</td>
<td>Social Action Fund (Fonds de Apoio Social, FAS)</td>
<td>The project is complementing the efforts of the Ministry of Social Affairs and the Ministry of Territorial Administration.</td>
<td>Stocktaking analysis, program design</td>
<td>• Assessing constraints faced by women and girls receiving cash transfers in urban and peri-urban areas. • Assessing the enabling environment for job creation among poor young women. • Reviewing the ongoing design for EI interventions in the Kwenda project. • Making recommendations to improve EI component design.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benin</td>
<td>SPJ, Gender Innovation Lab, WEE</td>
<td>Private client: National Employment Agency (ANPE); service provider: Ministry of Vocational Training; implementing agency for start-up facilitation: Micro Finance Funds (FMF)</td>
<td>Benin has a strong network for youth employment, ILO has developed tools for use in the entrepreneurship curricula of the pilot. Other partnerships in the context of the PROJUDU project include TechnoServe and Vitamin T. The experience of both organizations in identifying local economic opportunities and in coaching youth as well as youth-related initiatives could be used to develop the innovations introduced in Azli. Also, the partnership is being built with an existing organization—between ANPE and FMF—and involves payment system delivery agents and microfinance experts from this partnership in the design of Azli payment mechanisms.</td>
<td>Program design, capacity building, learning</td>
<td>• Supporting ANPE in designing and implementing gender-responsive interventions that target the specific needs of women and girls; • Developing a targeted approach, testing the advice on the rollout of target-supporting methodology. • Digital savings account mapping digital savings and loans and identifying potential providers. • Adaptive livelihoods and value chain integration. Designing a digital savings component, including incentive and commitment devices.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Cameroon</td>
<td>SPJ, FCI</td>
<td>COVID-19, WEE</td>
<td>Ministry of Economic and Planning (MINEPAT)</td>
<td>EI operation will complement and seek synergies with existing programs in AFD, GIZ, ILO, and UNDP Consultations are taking place at cash working group meetings as well as at exchanges during project preparation and roll-out.</td>
<td>Program design, stocktaking</td>
<td>• Innovative targeting mechanism identifying potential data sources, undertaking data analysis and selecting of vulnerability processes, developing a targeting map, giving technical advice on the roll-out of targeting methodology. • Capacity building and learning. Designing a digital savings component, including incentive and commitment devices.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Djibouti</td>
<td>SPJ, FCO, EDU</td>
<td>COVID-19, WEE</td>
<td>Ministry of Social Affairs and Solidarity (MASS)</td>
<td>Now specified</td>
<td>Stocktaking, capacity building, learning</td>
<td>Stocktaking 1: Stocktaking analysis of previous pilots and interventions; 2: socioeconomic analysis of the informal sector, and the challenges associated with COVID-19 and its impact on social protection and productive inclusion, especially looking at the challenges faced by widows, orphans, the elderly. Technical assistance. Technical assistance to enable MASS to develop a national poverty strategy and harmonize existing livelihood programs. Capacity building. Building of government staff and conducting two study tours (Sahel and Latin America).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)</td>
<td>SPJ, FCO</td>
<td>WEE, refugees</td>
<td>DRC Social Fund</td>
<td>Technical support from DRC Social Protection Donor Group, co-led by the World Bank and UNICEF in which UNHCR is a key member. A network of cash working groups, co-led by OCHA and Mercy Corps, is a key partner for social safety net programming in the DRC.</td>
<td>Stocktaking, program design, capacity building, learning</td>
<td>Stocktaking of productive inclusion program sensitive to refugees. Conducting technical assessment of productive inclusion programs in areas affected by forced displacement. Program design and piloting. Developing, testing, and developing a productive inclusion program adapted to the needs of refugees with a special focus on women. Capacity building of implementing entities. Providing capacity building on productive inclusion to dedicated personnel of targeted implementing entities, which include the DRC Social Fund, local development committees, and partner NGOs. Knowledge exchange and learning. Producing case studies and organizing knowledge exchange and learning.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fiji</td>
<td>EEA2F, FCI</td>
<td>WEE, GRD</td>
<td>Ministry of Women, Children and Poverty Alleviation (MWPAL), including Department of Social Welfare (DSW), Department of Women (DSOW), and Poverty Management Unit (PMU)</td>
<td>Leverages government agencies and strengthens the linkages between the Welfare Graduation Programme (WGP) and the programmes managed by NCF/MPR, NCMD/INCTCI, and MoE, with special focus on women and children in the private sector and local civil society organizations.</td>
<td>Stocktaking, program design, capacity building, learning</td>
<td>Stocktaking: (1) Stocktaking analysis of previous pilots and interventions; (2) socioeconomic analysis of the informal sector, and the challenges associated with COVID-19 and its impact on social protection and productive inclusion, especially looking at the challenges faced by widows, orphans, the elderly. Technical assistance. Technical assistance to enable MASS to develop a national poverty strategy and harmonize existing livelihood programs. Capacity building. Building of government staff and conducting two study tours (Sahel and Latin America).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghana</td>
<td>CGAP, URL</td>
<td>COVID-19, WEE</td>
<td>Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development, and Land (MLGRLD)</td>
<td>The UN’s Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO) partially funds the project (GSPNP - single donor trust fund). Examples of potential linkages include government programs such as the Moi program led by the National Board for Small-Scale Industries (NBSSI) in partnership with the MasterCard Foundation to support both formal and informal firms affected by the COVID-19 pandemic.</td>
<td>Stocktaking, program design, capacity building, learning</td>
<td>Diagnosing the WSP and linkages to employment services. • Designing a gender-sensitive EAP framework for green, resilient, and inclusive development, and designing a strategy curriculum, workshops with government and civil society organizations to work on the program. • Enhancing the EAP through development and pilot testing of new EAP modules, existing DSW and NCMD in designing and testing financial literacy training for a wide range of social assistance beneficiaries; • Strengthening capacity building of implementing agencies. Strengthening monitoring and evaluation; developing M&amp;E tools; conducting qualitative and quantitative surveys for beneficiaries and implementing agencies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>SPJ, URL</td>
<td>COVID-19, WEE</td>
<td>Bappenas (National Planning Ministry)</td>
<td>Collaboration under way with Australia’s Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, which is funding work on economic inclusion for the poor and vulnerable under the Jobs PASA and on NBE for the social entrepreneurship program of the Ministry of Social Affairs under the Social Assistance PASA.</td>
<td>Stocktaking, capacity building, learning</td>
<td>Stocktaking: (1) Stocktaking analysis of previous pilots and interventions; (2) socioeconomic analysis of the informal sector, and the challenges associated with COVID-19 and its impact on social protection and productive inclusion, especially looking at the challenges faced by widows, orphans, the elderly. Technical assistance. Technical assistance to enable MASS to develop a national poverty strategy and harmonize existing livelihood programs. Capacity building. Building of government staff and conducting two study tours (Sahel and Latin America).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madagascar</td>
<td>SPJ, URL</td>
<td>COVID-19, WEE</td>
<td>Social Investment Fund for Development (Fonds d’Investissement pour le Développement)</td>
<td>Leverage existing partnerships with the UN organizations. The team will also work closely with urban commune mayors and local authorities who have been involved in the COVID-19 emergency response, as well as community-based social protection committees and local NGOs that work in the realm of sustainable livelihoods who can support project implementation, such as CVITV and CEFO in the area of microfinancing.</td>
<td>Program design, capacity building, learning</td>
<td>Stocktaking: (1) Stocktaking analysis of previous pilots and interventions; (2) socioeconomic analysis of the informal sector, and the challenges associated with COVID-19 and its impact on social protection and productive inclusion, especially looking at the challenges faced by widows, orphans, the elderly. Technical assistance. Technical assistance to enable MASS to develop a national poverty strategy and harmonize existing livelihood programs. Capacity building. Building of government staff and conducting two study tours (Sahel and Latin America). • Developing a better pilot design. To inform the proper design and implementation of the pilot, the team will support the government in developing a solid foundation of understanding and analysis of the market mechanisms of each of the cities of the pilot as well as the skills needs and the challenges and aspirations of the targeted poor. • Process evaluation at 6 and 12 months into the pilot implementation period.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uganda</td>
<td>Gender, ENI, SPJ</td>
<td>COVID-19, WEE</td>
<td>Office of the Prime Minister</td>
<td>Closely coordinated with the Social Protection Development Partners Group (SPDGP).</td>
<td>Stocktaking, program design, ME, learning</td>
<td>Diagnostics of EI interventions. Assessment of four models, including a process evaluation, costing analysis with estimates and impacts, and gender diagnostics. • Capacity building and learning. EI activities model toolkit. Training of trainers materials for national and district level staff, and country exchange visits. • Communication and dissemination. Series of national workshops and regional dissemination workshops.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Fiscal 2021: Results summary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Result</th>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Data</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Data Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>High-level outcome</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households achieve higher income and assets.</td>
<td>In at least one country, 75 percent of participants households have improved assets and income 24 months after entering the program</td>
<td>Not reported</td>
<td>Indicator under review as part of monitoring, evaluation, and learning (MEL) update</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Intermediate outcomes**

| No. of governments that have put in place evidence-based policies supporting economic inclusion programming | 104 government programs in 54 countries, of which 12 are PEI-supported | Proxied by the number of government programs integrated in a government strategy, policy, or other program | SEI survey |
| No. of governments that have adapted existing systems to incorporate evidence-based economic inclusion programming | 35 government programs in 23 countries, of which two are PEI-supported | Proxied by the number of government programs institutionalized within national governments in the last two years | SEI survey, internal records |
| No. of governments piloting evidence-based economic inclusion programming | Not reported | Indicator under review as part of monitoring, evaluation, and learning (MEL) update | |
| No. of governments implementing evidence-based economic inclusion programming at scale | Not reported | Indicator under review as part of MEL update | |

**Knowledge is established and communicated on how governments can adopt, adapt, and scale economic inclusion programming.**

| No. of innovation workshops conducted with relevant government stakeholders | 3 (not including country workshops undertaken within PEI Grant Awards) | - Two Urban Clinics on EI programming in urban areas, with government representatives from Bangladesh, Egypt, Ethiopia, and Indonesia and from WBG staff - One clinic with Brazil | Internal tracking |
| No. of peer-to-peer knowledge sharing activities (other than innovation workshops) conducted with the inclusion of members from relevant parties such as government, the World Bank, and other development partners and CoP members | 58 | This number includes: - 20 individual sessions during the GLE - 20 SE dissemination events - 10 external events with PEI presenting content (and organized by GDEIPAR, ILOI, GIZ, and other organizations) - Four internal events with PEI presenting content (organized by the several Global Practices, including Urban and SFU CEKX event) - Four regional team meetings with SFU (Africa, MENA, EAP, and LAC) | GLE Records |

**Increased expertise is available and is supporting economic inclusion programs.**

| No. of active PEI members (track number per constituency) | 15 | Includes Technical Partners—eight nongovernmental/nonprofit organizations, two multilateral organizations (UN), one bilateral government agency, and one research and policy nonprofit. They are the following: BOPA, BRAC, Concern Worldwide, UNFAC, Fundación Capital, Oxf, IPA, Results, Trikle Up, UNHCR, Village Enterprise, and World Vision. Additionally, active PEI members include funding partners Co-impact and InthAid. | Internal tracking |
| No. of CoP participants | >450 | Proxied by GLE participation (478 participants, of which 224 are government representatives, 139 are WBG staff, and 113 are staff from other organizations), mostly from the Global South. These participants represent 43 organizations in 40 countries. | GLE Report |

**Increased funding is available for economic inclusion programming.**

| Increase in level of government funding provided for economic inclusion programming | Not reported | Indicator under review as part of MEL update | N/A |
| Increase in number of funders and level of funding for economic inclusion programming | Not reported | Indicator under review as part of MEL update | N/A |
### Outputs

1. Advice is provided directly to governments on innovations and good practices.  
   - **Level of World Bank funding for economic inclusion programming:** $10 billion  
   - **Data:** Estimates for direct economic inclusion financing based on last WBG portfolio review. This amount leverages $18 billion in World Bank Investment Project Financing lending.  
   - **Data Source:** FY21 portfolio review matrix

2. Advice is provided to governments’ development partners, including on how to raise funds.  
   - **No. of governments provided with intensive support by PEI/CoP:** 20  
   - **Data:** This number represents the total number of PEI grantees  
   - **Data Source:** Internal tracking

   - **No. of governments receiving light-touch support by PEI team/CoP:** 15  
   - **Data:** This number includes:  
     - Five peer reviews for Bhutan, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, India, and Pakistan  
     - 10 SEI presentations to the governments of Bhutan, Brazil, Ethiopia, Japan, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Peru, Sri Lanka, and Turkey  
     - Six governments receiving just-in-time technical and advisory support for Bhutan, Brazil, Cambodia, Pakistan, Rwanda, and Vietnam.  
   - **Data Source:** Internal tracking

   - **No. of governments’ development partners provided with support by PEI team/CoP:** >50  
   - **Data:** This number includes Technical Partners, stakeholders engaged in GLE, and NGO Collaborative (29)  
   - **Data Source:** Internal tracking

   - **Percentage of governments or governments’ development partners provided with or receiving support from PEI team/CoP that state that the support has been useful for their work on economic inclusion:** 90%  
   - **Data:** This number is based on the percentage of GLE participants who completed the evaluation (97 respondents of the 434 GLE participants) and reported that they will be able to apply the content of the GLE to their work.  
   - **Data Source:** GLE evaluation

#### Studies are undertaken on critical issues for economic inclusion programs including:  
- Cost-effectiveness  
- Government implementation  
- Adaptation to different segments  
- Gender-responsive programming

   - **No. of studies conducted:** N/A  
   - **Data:** This number is reported earlier under intermediate outcome “Knowledge is established and communicated on how governments can adopt, adapt, and scale economic inclusion programming.”  
   - **Data Source:** N/A

   - **No. of topical working groups and working group events and engagements dedicated to adaptation and innovation of the approach:** >40  
   - **Data:** Proven by range of events and engagements dedicated to adaptation and innovation of the economic inclusion approach, including sessions at the GLE sessions (20), SEI dissemination sessions (20), NGO Collaborative meetings (7), and others, such as peer reviewing FAO’s food systems report  
   - **Data Source:** Various

#### Landscaping survey and database

   - **Publication of global/landscaping report (annual):** Published in Q3, with 18,660 abstract views and 17,696 file downloads by end of FY21  
   - **Data:** Reported usage from the site openknowledge.worldbank.org as of mid-June 2021. Usage is likely to be much higher. Because the report was disseminated through multiple channels, including PEI’s website and social media.*  
   - **Data Source:** See Kim presentation

   - **Data Portal launched in Q1, with 3,750 page views in FY21:** 
     - **1. Data Porta launched in Q1, with 3,750 page views in FY21**  
     - **2. 219 program fact sheets launched in Q2**  
     - **3. Update of landscape survey under way**  
   - **Data:** The Data Portal is the second most viewed page in PEI’s website (after the home page). Of the 3,750 page views, there were 2,964 unique views over the reporting period. About half of the total page views were by returning visitors.  
   - **Data Source:** Internal tracking and website analytics

1. Knowledge products, good practices documents, workshops, and meetings

   - **No. of outputs (knowledge products, workshops and convenings, training, etc.):** >80  
   - **Data:** This number includes:  
     - 11 studies completed  
     - 20 SEI presentations  
     - 20 GLE sessions  
     - Three clinics  
     - Six newsletters  
     - Two internal events with PEI presenting content  
     - Seven NGO Collaborative meetings  
     - Four regional team meetings with World Bank’s SPJ Global Practice
   - **Data Source:** Internal tracking

2. PEI members enabled and supported training and capacity building

   - **No. of participants or users (number per constituency for PEI members and number of World Bank staff):** >3,000  
   - **Data:** This number is estimated based on data from the various events and knowledge products:  
     - GLE: 476 participants, of which 224 were government representatives, 129 were WBG staff, and 113 were other development partners and CoP members, including 12 Technical Partners  
     - Six clinics: 37 participants–24 government representatives; 11 WBG staff, two other development partners and CoP members.  
     - GLE: 450 participants (government and WBG staff), most including senior Country Management Unit team  
     - Website: 8,598 unique users  
     - NGO Collaborative: average of 25 participants per meeting (seven total)  
   - **Data Source:** Various

   - **No. of participants or users reporting satisfaction level (reporting content useful for their work):** >90%  
   - **Data:** This number is estimated based on self-reported data through GLE final evaluation, based on the overall assessment of the relevance of the GLE to their work and responsibilities. This number represents the percentage of participants completing the evaluation.  
   - **Data Source:** GLE evaluation, ID evaluation

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

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

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

C.1 Status of partner contributions

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

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

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

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

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

After announcing the results of the first country engagement call for proposals launched on July 9, 2019, and the allocation of the first and second tranches of the approved grants between October 2019 and March 2020, the grant implementation period began with some delays stemming from the COVID-19 pandemic. Table C.2 presents the financial summary for the PEI MDTF, including information on the status of donor contributions, investment income, grant commitments and disbursements, and funds available for future allocations.
Table C.2 | Financial status as of June 30, 2021

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

Source: SAP (World Bank internal system)

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

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

C.3 Disbursements as of June 30, 2021

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

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

Pillar 1, country engagement activities, reached total actual disbursements of $1.06 million, representing 34 percent of the indicative budget. The low disbursements under this pillar reflect
the impact of COVID-19, which resulted in grant implementation delays due to in-country movement restrictions and other pandemic mitigation measures. These disbursements were related to the actual country grant disbursements; the PEI team’s ongoing engagement with country teams to address grants’ COVID-19 adaptations in response to the crisis; and the provision of just-in-time technical support on economic inclusion issues.

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

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

Source: SAP (World Bank internal system)

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

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

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