

POSSIBLE SUBSTANTIVE INITIATIVES

TO BE PURSUED UNDER THE

MAINSTREAMING CAMPAIGN

1

COUNTRY PLATFORMS AS A FUTURE LOCUS FOR COUNTRY SCALING

This would examine **the shifts** in leadership, ownership, governance, that are needed for **country-led** initiatives as a key part of the Campaign. What are examples of where such efforts have been **successful at getting traction** around scaling? Pros and cons if they are single vs multi-sectoral? Who has convened? Participated? Funded? How are they governed, staffed, resourced? What are typical challenges that trip them up? What is needed to test, do, learn from supporting country platforms in the future?

2

COUNTRY-BASED EXPERIENCE WITH TRANSFORMATIVE SCALING

Governments in a limited number of countries have pursued scaling in a systematic manner. This includes notably China, Ethiopia, India, and perhaps a handful of others. The SCoP could **organize a major conference** with country papers prepared by country experts and with intensive discussions and a **summary volume on lessons learned**. This could be a follow-up to the big Shanghai scaling conference organized by the World Bank and China in 2004 with a **major publication** resulting from the event.

3

SCALING IN FRAGILE STATES AND HUMANITARIAN SITUATIONS

The Campaign would build on a lot of work on this topic (including by the SCoP), to focus on this as a **special challenge and opportunity** that can make a significant difference in the most difficult of settings. Drawing on the experience of AfDB (African Development Bank) and other multilateral and bilateral funders and with their engagement (including IFAD, World Bank (WB), World Food Program (WFP), UN agencies), the Campaign and the Fragile and Conflict States Working Group of the SCoP could **develop a serious work program** on scaling in fragile states and humanitarian situations (country case studies, specific program reviews, network development, webinars and networking opportunities).



DEVELOPING PEOPLE AND STANDARDS FOR MAINSTREAMING

4

Under the auspices and enhanced by the credibility of the SCoP, current scaling guidelines and training modules would be consolidated into a **set of standards and training programs**. Inputs into this could be a reflective look across the case studies to discern the nature of individual **leaders who are most successful**? What capabilities do they have/need? How are they best incentivized? What are the main areas where capacities and capabilities are typically weak (that could help us design training/capability building initiatives)? This initiative could also develop a **roster of qualified consultants, consulting organizations and training programs** that are linked to but operate independently of the Secretariat.

5

MAINSTREAMING SCALING IN PUBLIC DEVELOPMENT BANKS

A strategic initiative on mainstreaming scaling in **Southern Public Development Banks** (PDBs) starting in Fall 2025 would be a logical follow-up to the mainstreaming focus on Northern funders over the last 2+ years. It is well aligned with the intention to work for **greater inclusion of Global South institutions**. Options include: a webinar series, a series of case studies, and/or either a kickoff event or summary event. One option would be to start with Webinars of 2-3 PDBs at a time, perhaps from the same continent/region, and then depending on their interest, follow it up with case studies and then a final conference/workshop.

HOW INNOVATION FUNDERS ARE MAINSTREAMING SCALING

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As part of the SDC study, Richard Kohl interviewed several **Innovation Funders**, such as Global Innovation Fund (GIF), ELRHA, IDRC (Canada) and Fund for Innovation in Development (FID). Also drawing on the existing case studies of Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR), Global Challenges Canada (GCC) and others, he produced a 20 page document with detailed examples of how they are integrating scaling. This could be expanded into, at a minimum, a **stand-alone study**, and possibly a larger project with more in-depth research on some of these other cases. This would ideally be done in **partnership with either Ben Kumpf/OECD DAC or the International Development Innovation Alliance (IDIA)**.



7

INTEGRATING SCALING INTO INNOVATION ECOSYSTEMS

Innovation funders, as a natural consequence of **localization** discussions, are increasingly believing that funding and other institutional infrastructure for innovation should be based in Global South countries or regions. For example, establishing an **innovation ecosystem** in Kenya or East Africa with funders, accelerators, incubators, etc. Such conversations frequently pay little attention to scaling. This could also be worked on with IDIA and OECD DAC.

HOW SMALL BILATERALS ARE MAINSTREAMING SCALING

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This would be a follow up to the 2024 **DAC Scaling Guidance**. It would start with a **short survey of smaller bilaterals**. Then a meeting to explore the kinds of assistance, tools and more specific guidance such funders would need, jointly sponsored by the SCoP. The SCoP would then **develop the tools and guidance** and help organizations integrate it.

9

CGIAR

Richard Kohl has been working as a consultant with Tim Krupnick (acting director) on their flagship **Scaling for Impact (S4I) initiative**, which has been slowly getting off the ground these past 5 months. The CG is now starting to move towards implementation. They have built into S4I designing and testing new tools and approaches to scaling and have some internal capacity on this, but could benefit from an **internal learning partner**.



AN OVERVIEW PAPER ON HEALTH FUNDERS

10

Under the Mainstreaming Initiative, two crosscutting sectoral papers (education, agriculture) have been produced. Considering that scaling probably has been mainstreamed by health sector funders more than in other sectors, it would be advisable to **extend the current case studies in the health sector** beyond the Global Financing Facility (GFF) and GCC, to include other funders, esp. the large vertical funds (Global Fund and Gavi), carry out a **review of the academic and grey literature**, and initiate a number of interviews with health sector experts to collect evidence on the scaling practices of health sector funders and lessons for the sector and for other development areas.

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DEVELOPING A CONSORTIUM OF EVALUATION OFFICES OF OFFICIAL FUNDERS TO REVIEW THE LONG-TERM EXPERIENCE WITH SCALING

Project and program evaluations of official funders usually cover limited time periods and happen shortly after project completion, before the longer-term efforts of scaling can be reliably determined. Considering that long-term scaling efforts by funders do and should involve **partnerships among funders** (with co-financing, parallel financing, handoff, etc.), and need to develop efficient and collaborative approach to evaluation, it would be best to develop a **consortium of official evaluation offices** to carry out joint long-term scaling evaluations. The Campaign would initiate and support the development and eventual work of such a consortium.

DRILLING DOWN ON KEY ELEMENTS OF PRIVATE PHILANTHROPY'S ROLE IN SCALING

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The paper on philanthropic approaches to mainstreaming scaling, to be published in late 2025, will almost certainly include findings and recommendations about the policies, procedures and roles of committed private philanthropies. With sufficient interest, the SCoP could elaborate and deepen elements of the analysis, including the **special role of county-based philanthropies**, lessons about the use of “**global challenges**” and other competitions, best practices in collaborative philanthropy, and/or policies and practices of **philanthropies committed to field building**.



13

CREATING A KNOWLEDGE PRODUCT EXPLORING THE CONTINUUM FROM GOVERNMENT CONCURRENCE TO TRUE GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP

It is increasingly clear that tacit agreements, MOUs and other passive commitments are poor harbingers **of governments' willingness and ability to implement and/or fund interventions** at scale. A knowledge product paper would unpack the elements of "genuine ownership" by government and suggest indicators for tracking progress towards it.

THE ROLE OF SOCIAL ENTERPRISES IN SCALING

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The social enterprise working group (SE WG) wants to focus on the ag and food sector in **partnership with the Agriculture and Rural Development (ARD) working group** over the next year or so. An exercise to be conducted would be: how social enterprises can mainstream scaling alongside other sector players, and on the most relevant **policy discussions** taking place regarding donor/funder support for social enterprises. The idea would be to develop a **knowledge product** based in part on a couple of webinars organized by the SE WG to be used to advocate effectively on some of these issues.

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DEVELOPING A POSITION PAPER ON ENGAGING THE PRIVATE SECTOR IN SCALING

Many sectors emphasize the private sector as the major scaling vector. Public and philanthropic funders facing resource declines are increasingly looking to the private sector to **invest earlier and more** expansively in development and climate. What is the reality behind the hype around this? What do **successful private sector engagements** in scaling for development and climate impact look like? How can lessons from these be applied to work with DFIs, impact investors and other relevant actors?

