UNIVERSITY *of York*

This is a repository copy of *The Social Assistance in Developing Countries Database*.

White Rose Research Online URL for this paper:
https://eprints.whiterose.ac.uk/123843/

Version: Submitted Version

Other:

Barrientos, Armando, Niño-Zarazúa, Miguel and Maitrot, Mathilde orcid.org/0000-0001-9365-6380 (2010) The Social Assistance in Developing Countries Database. Chronic Poverty Research Centre.

Social Assistance in Developing Countries Database

Version 5.0 July 2010

Armando Barrientos, Miguel Niño-Zarazúa and Mathilde Maitrot
Brooks World Poverty Institute
The University of Manchester

The UK Department for International Development (DFID) supports policies, programmes and projects to promote international development. DFID provided funds for this study as part of that objective but the views and opinions expressed are those of the authors alone.

README NOTES on the Database

The database aims to:

- provide a summary of the evidence available on the effectiveness of social assistance interventions in developing countries;

- focus on programmes seeking to combine the reduction and mitigation of poverty, with strengthening and facilitating household investments capable of preventing poverty and securing development in the longer term

- select programmes for inclusion in the database on the basis of the availability of information on design features, evaluation, size, scope, or significance;

- provide summary information on each programme in a way that can be easily referenced by DFID staff and others with only a basic level of technical expertise.

Version 5 updates information on existing programmes and incorporates information on the following programmes:

- Conditional cash transfers pilots in Kenya, Zambia, and Malawi
- Integrated poverty reduction programmes in Panama, and the Dominican Republic
- Conditional cash transfer programmes in Paraguay
- CHARS in Bangladesh combining climate change adaptation, asset protection and accumulation, and transfers
- Basic Income Grant Pilot in Namibia which, although not strictly a social assistance programme, will be of interest to users of the Database

Your comments, corrections, and suggestions are welcomed.

Please contact:

Armando Barrientos,
Brooks World Poverty Institute, The University of Manchester,
Humanities Bridgeford Street Building, Oxford Road, Manchester M13 9PL, UK
Phone: +44 (0)161 306 6436
Fax: +44 (0)161 306 6428
E-mail: a.barrientos@manchester.ac.uk

USER GUIDE

This database aims to be a user-friendly tool to provide summary information on social assistance interventions in developing countries.

There are two ways in which users can search for information on specific programmes:

- the INDEX OF PROGRAMMES lists interventions by type, for example whether the interventions transfers cash or food, and if cash whether the transfer is conditional on some behaviour by beneficiary households or not;

- the INDEX OF COUNTRIES lists interventions by country.

The summary information for each intervention covers a range of programme dimensions (type, start year, cost, targeting, evaluation results, welfare outcomes, etc.), and links to further information sources.

For definitions of key terms check the GLOSSARY.

For best navigation of the database open <Bookmarks> on the top left hand corner of the page.

To search for information, a good starting point is the TABLE OF CONTENTS, from there you can go to the INDEX OF PROGRAMMES and select the programme(s) you are interested in.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

		Page
	SPECIAL FEATURE: Pilot Social Assistance Programmes	5
	TYPOLOGY OF SOCIAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMMES	7
I	Index Of Programs	8
II	Index Of Countries	9
III	PROGRAMMES (A-Z)	11
IV	GLOSSARY	121
V	LINKS TO COMPARATIVE SOURCES	123
VI	LINKS TO OTHER DATABASES	126
VII	BIBLIOGRAPHY	127

SPECIAL FEATURE: Pilot Social Assistance Programmes

In this new version of the database we have included pilot social assistance programmes. A number of pilot cash transfer programmes have been introduced in Latin America, Asia and Africa in the last year or so, and a few more are in the design stage. Their scale and rationale suggest there is a good chance they will be scaled up in the near future. In theory, pilot social protection programmes should imply experimentation in the face of uncertainty regarding the way forward, but several of the pilots covered in the database, and many of those in the pipeline, represent instead a specific route to the extension of social protection, and as such they merit discussion. The main purpose of this brief note is to provide such discussion, and illuminate on this specific mode of development of social protection in developing countries.

In Sub-Saharan Africa, there are pilot cash transfers schemes in place in Kenya, Malawi, Ghana and Zambia; and in the implementation stage in Nigeria, Liberia, Uganda, and Tanzania. In Latin America, pilot programmes have been rolled out in Paraguay, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Argentina, and the Dominican Republic. In South Asia, 's Challenging the Frontiers of Poverty Reduction - Targeting the Ultra Poor programme is in fact a pilot programme, as as is Pakistan's Child Support programme.

Why the high number of pilots?

In the context of technocratic models of policy making, pilot programmes would make a great deal of sense if policy makers are uncertain of the feasibility and likely impact effectiveness of interventions. Before introducing innovative, complex, and costly interventions, sensible policy makers would recommend testing the interventions in a small scale experiment. Knowledge from the delivery and impact of the interventions could then inform the desirability and design of a scaled up programme. There is a sense in which the social protection pilot programmes referred to above, and described in the database, do not fit fully into this description.

We have accumulated a large body of evidence and knowledge about the design, delivery, and impact of cash transfer schemes in Latin America to be reasonably confident that, adequately designed, they can achieve their short term objectives. Why is further testing necessary?

The strongest available evidence on cash transfer programmes comes from middle income countries in Latin America, Mexico's *Progresa/Oportunidades*, and to a lesser extent Brazil's *Bolsa Escola/Familia.* Naturally, questions remain over whether similar programmes can work in other environments. Would cash transfer schemes work in Africa? Would they work in low income countries in Latin America? Low income countries have higher incidence of poverty; lower capacity in terms of designing, delivering, and evaluating transfers schemes; and less developed administrative and financial systems. It makes sense to check whether cash transfers are appropriate and effective in these, more adverse, environments. Even then, fewer pilots would still deliver answers to our questions. We know from the Zambia Kalomo Social Transfer Pilot Scheme that cash transfers are feasible and effective in low income countries, providing that technical support is available and community selection of beneficiaries is feasible.

The spread of pilot social assistance schemes is also explained by domestic policy processes and funding modalities. In countries where policy makers, and perhaps civil society, are reluctant to innovate, pilots provide an opportunity to enable learning from new approaches to poverty and vulnerability. It also provides a well defined time frame in which donors could use existing funding modalities to support the extension of social protection. DFID, for example, is committed to shifting focus from emergency aid to regular forms of support in Africa. In Latin America, IADB support for social protection initiatives normally extends for periods of up to five years. Given the time frame of available international aid , the expectations are that pilot schemes could be instrumental in building learning and support for social protection among domestic policy makers, that they would have strong 'demonstration effects'.

Risks and opportunities

There are significant risks with this strategy, and even more significant opportunities. The risks are to do with pilots failing to generate the expected ‘demonstration effects’, and with changes in international economic conditions that shift attention to other problems. The opportunities could potentially be very significant, successful pilot transfer schemes could mark the beginnings of a process leading to the implementation of effective anti-poverty programmes at a scale capable of making a large dent on global poverty.

Paying attention to the design of pilots and to associated policy processes could help minimise these risks and maximise opportunities. Designing pilot social assistance programmes as if they are a first phase of a fully scaled up programme is essential. This involves avoiding short cuts in the pilot stage, and making the necessary investment in information systems, delivery institutions, and beneficiary selection. These set up costs can be substantial. Process considerations are important in ensuring the pilots are part of national social protection strategies, and involve a wide range of stakeholders. It is vitally important that pilots achieve a good balance of design and process considerations. As much else in development policy, pilot social transfers are as much about politics as they are about the economic and technical issues of poverty reduction.

TYPOLOGY OF SOCIAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMMES

Version 5 of the Database applies a new classification of social assistance programmes.

Previous versions of the database employed a programme classification developed by the World Bank. The classification focused mainly on the functional dimensions of programmes, and reflected to an important extent operational practice at the Bank.

The new typology focuses instead on the scope of social assistance programmes. It distinguishes between social assistance programmes providing **pure income transfers**; programmes that provide **transfers plus** interventions aimed at human, financial, or physical asset accumulation; and **integrated poverty reduction** programmes. Social pensions are typically pure income transfers. Conditional cash transfer programmes normally provide income transfers in combination with measures to improve service utilisation, health care and schooling for example. Integrated poverty reduction programmes, such as *Chile Solidario,* not only combine a wider range of interventions than conditional cash transfer programmes but also have the distinctive feature that the income transfer is not the dominant component of the programme.

This new classification of programmes has, in our view, several advantages. It is a more flexible, and more accurate, template with which to identify key programme features. It provides a good entry point into the conceptual underpinnings of social assistance programmes. The three programme types reflect distinctive understandings of poverty: poverty as lack of income; poverty as deficiencies in assets; poverty as multidimensional. We would also claim that this typology provides a better handle for understanding programme dynamics.

INDEX OF PROGRAMMES

1) Pure income transfers

1.1 Social assistance (transfers to poor households)

Chile2	China	India8	India1	Mexico5	Namibia2
Namibia3	Pakistan4	Sierra Leone	Trinidad and Tobago		Zambia

1.2 Child and family allowances

Argentina4	Botswana2	South Africa	SouthAfrica2

1.3 Social pensions (including Old age and disability pensions)

Argentina1	Bangladesh9	Bolivia	Botswana1	Botswana2	Brazil1
Brazil3	Brunei	Chile1	CostaRica2	India9	India10
India12	Kenya2	Lesotho2	Maldives	Mauritius	Mexico2
Mozambique	Namibia	Nepal	Philippines1	SouthAfrica3	SouthAfrica4
Swaziland	Thailand	Uruguay1			

2) Income transfers plus

2.1 Employment guarantee schemes or long-term Public Works

Argentina2	Bangladesh3	Bangladesh4	Bangladesh5	Bangladesh6	India5
Malawi2	Mexico3	Rwanda	SouthAfrica5		

2.2 Human development

Bangladesh1	Bangladesh8	Bolivia2	Bolivia3	Brazil2	Burkina Faso
Cambodia	Colombia1	Colombia2	CostaRica1	Dominican Republic	
Ecuador	El Salvador	Egypt	Ghana1	Ghana2	Guatemala
Honduras	India2	India3	India4	India6	India7
Indonesia1	Indonesia2	Jamaica	Kenya1	Liberia	Malawi1
Mali	Mexico1	Mexico4	Mongolia	Nicaragua	Paraguay1
Paraguay2	Pakistan1	Pakistan2	Pakistan3	Peru1	Philippines2
Tanzania	Uganda				

2.3 Asset protection and accumulation

Ethiopia2	Nigeria

2.4 Other in-kind transfers

Bangladesh2	Bangladesh6	India8	India11	Lesotho1	Malawi3
Zambia2					

3) Integrated Poverty reduction programmes

Argentina3	Bangladesh7	Chile3	Colombia3	India13	Panama
Uruguay2					

Return to Table Of Contents

INDEX OF COUNTRIES

Argentina:	Argentina1	Argentina2	Argentina3	Argentina4		
Bangladesh:	Bangladesh1	Bangladesh2	Bangladesh3	Bangladesh4	Bangladesh5	
	Bangladesh6	Bangladesh7	Bangladesh8	Bangladesh9		
Bolivia:	Bolivia1	Bolivia 2	Bolivia 3			
Botswana:	Botswana1	Botswana2				
Brazil:	Brazil1	Brazil 2	Brazil 3			
Brunei:	Brunei					
Burkina Faso:	BurkinaFaso					
Cambodia:	Cambodia					
Chile:	Chile1	Chile2	Chile3			
China:	China					
Colombia:	Colombia1	Colombia2	Colombia3			
Costa Rica:	CostaRica1	CostaRica2				
Dominican Republic:	Dominican Republic					
Ecuador:	Ecuador					
Egypt:	Egypt					
El Salvador:	El Salvador					
Ethiopia:	Ethiopia1	Ethiopia2				
Ghana:	Ghana1	Ghana2				
Guatemala:	Guatemala					
Honduras:	Honduras					
India:	India1	India2	India3	India4	India5	India6
	India7	India8	India9	India10	India11	India12
	India13					
Indonesia:	Indonesia1	Indonesia2	Indonesia3			
Jamaica:	Jamaica					
Kenya:	Kenya1	Kenya2				
Lesotho:	Lesotho1	Lesotho2				
Liberia:	Liberia					
Malawi:	Malawi1	Malawi2	Malawi3			

Maldives:	Maldives				
Mali:	Mali				
Mauritius:	Mauritius				
Mexico:	Mexico1	Mexico2	Mexico3	Mexico4	Mexico5
Mongolia:					
Mozambique:	Mozambique				
Namibia:	Namibia	Namibia2	Namibia3		
Nepal:	Nepal				
Nicaragua:	Nicaragua				
Nigeria:	Nigeria				
Pakistan:	Pakistan1	Pakistan2	Pakistan3	Pakistan4	
Panama:	Panama				
Paraguay:	Paraguay1	Paraguay2			
Peru:	Peru				
Phillipines:	Philippines1	Philippines2			
Rwanda:	Rwanda				
Sierra Leone:	SierraLeone				
South Africa:	SouthAfrica	SouthAfrica2	SouthAfrica3	SouthAfrica4	SouthAfrica5
Swaziland:	Swaziland				
Tanzania:	Tanzania				
Thailand:	Thailand				
Trinidad and Tobago :	TrinidadandTobago				
Uganda:	Uganda				
Uruguay:	Uruguay1	Uruguay2			
Zambia:	Zambia	Zambia2			

Return to Table Of Contents

Country	Argentina -1
Programme Type	Pure income transfer - social pension
Programme Title	Pensiones Asistenciales
Agencies involved	The Ministry of Social Development (SEDESOL)
Year started	Current programme established by the 1994 pension reform, which separated non-contributory from contributory pension programmes
Programme Description	Non-contributory pensions support vulnerable individuals, and individuals who have made a significant contribution to society (war veterans, relatives of disappeared persons, scientific achievement, etc).
Programme Objectives	The program helps improve the living conditions of people aged 70 and older by providing economic support and actions to encourage their participation in growth groups, information days, and facilitate access to services.
Transfers	Monthly or bimonthly transfers of A$ 500.00 up to $ 1,000. The pension covers partners after death of direct beneficiaries Other services: Formation of groups, rural clubs, conferences or briefings that promote physical and mental health. Services and supports institutions such as INAPAM and other access-oriented health, production and employment activities are included through the General Directorate for Attention to Priority Groups. SEDESOL operates, manages and run the program.
Target population and coverage	Eligibility Criteria: -person above 70 years -live in towns of up to 30 thousand inhabitants -not being a beneficiary of Desarrollo Humano Oportunidades or accept to be suspended from that program. 75 229 beneficiaries in 2009
Selection of beneficiaries	Geographic : Nationwide program covering towns of up to 30 thousand inhabitants according to the Catalog of Federal Entities Codes, Municipalities and Towns (CENFEMUL) authorized by the SEDESOL.
Monitoring and Evaluation	
Evaluation results	
Cost	
Implementation Issues	
Programme and Evaluation Sources	Information available in Spanish : Fabio M. Bertranou, Carmen Solorio, Wouter van Ginneken (2002) Pensiones no contributivas y asistenciales. Argentina, Brasil, Chile, Costa Rica y Uruguay. Santiago, Oficina Internacional del Trabajo, available at : http://www.oitchile.cl/pdf/publicaciones/pro/pro012.pdf

Country	Argentina -2
Programme Type	Income transfer plus – public works
Programme Title	Plan Jefes y Jefas de Hogar Desocupados
Agencies involved	Government of Argentina
Year started	December 2001
Programme Description	Income transfer to unemployed heads of households with dependents under the age of 18 or with disabled individuals of any age
Programme Objectives	Evolution from a short-term safety net intervention into two social protection and Workfare schemes since 2006: the Plan for Family Social Inclusion, which focuses on children's school attendance and compliance with health checks, and there is no work requirement (described below). Plan Jefes y Jefas de Hogar Desocupados follows a workfare model, with employment and job-seeking criteria. The scheme is managed through a network of job centres at municipality level.
Transfers	Income transfer of U$S45 ($150 Argentinean Pesos, three-quarters of the minimum wage) per month is given to each beneficiary
Targeting	Unemployed household heads with at least one dependent under 18; pregnant women, and disabled children. To be eligible recipients must be engaged in one of the following activities: a training program, community work for up to 20 hours per week , or work for a private company
Coverage	Coverage fell steadily to 1.7 million by 2004 and 1 million in 2006. The national budget for 2007 provided funds for the continuity of the program and the number of recipients continues to be closed to 1,6 million households. In 2005 18.2% of beneficiaries were young people with medium-high educational levels and some work skills; 20.1% were young adults with medium-low educational levels and no work skills; 30.3% were older adults with low educational levels and no work skills; 34.4% were economically inactive or over 60 years of age, mostly women. In 2005 about 93.3% of recipients were poor, 57.3% were indigent. In 2009 70% of beneficiaries belonged to the poorest 25% of the population
Monitoring and Evaluation	
Evaluation results	Evaluations show that Jefes and Jefas is well targeted. Up to the fourth quarter of 2007, the unemployment rate dropped approximately 1.2 pp points to 7.5%, if beneficiary households of "Plan Jefas y Jefes de Hogar" are included as employed; however if these beneficiaries are excluded, the unemployment rate goes up to 8.1%. The programme is reported to provide effective social protection and contribute to an increased short-term propensity to labour force participation, particularly amongst women. Programme workfare scheme discourages participation of active labour market participants but is appealing to other family members who wish to increase their labour supply but have few market opportunities. Some evidence suggest that the programme is having marginal impacts on poverty incidence (Tcherneva and Wray 2005) but more significant effects on the poverty gap. Indigence levels fell 3% during the first two years of implementation.
Cost	1% of GDP, 3.055.7 million USD (2003)
Implementation Issues	Some implementation and supervision problems reported, although relatively rare cases of mismanagement, corruption, and discrimination
Programme and Evaluation Sources	Galasso, E and Ravallion M. [2003] Social Protection in a Crisis: Argentina's Plan Jefes y Jefas, World Bank Policy Research Working Paper 3165, November, posted at: http://www.ilo.org/public/english/protection/secsoc/downloads/publ/esspaper5.pdf Pi Alperin, M. (2009) The impact of Argentina's social assistance program plan Jefes y Jefas de hogar on structural poverty, Estudios Economicos, pp 49-81, posted at: http://estudioseconomicos.colmex.mx/wp-content/uploads/2009/03/49-81.pdf Faur, E. (2008) The "Care Diamond": Social Policy Regime, Care Policies and Programmes in Argentina, UNRISD RESEARCH REPORT 3, posted at: http://www.unrisd.org/unrisd/website/document.nsf/8b18431d756b708580256b6400399775/695f3b781b8ea414c125753700562c23/$FILE/ArgentinaRR3.pdf Juras, R. (2009) Structural Estimation of a Model of Workfare Enrolment: An Analysis of Argentina's Heads of Household Program, Michigan State University, posted at: https://www.msu.edu/~rjuras/index_files/Juras_Workfare_Enrollment.pdf Maletta, H. E. (2009) ILO role in economic and financial crises: Lessons from the 2002 Argentine crisis and its aftermath, ILO, Employment Sector Employment Report No. 4, posted at: http://www2.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_emp/documents/publication/wcms_107639.pdf

Country	**Argentina -3**
Programme Type	Integrated poverty reduction programme
Programme Title	Programa Familias para la Inclusión social PFIS
Agencies involved	Ministerio de Desarrollo Social
Year started	2004
Programme Description	National-wide programme. It focuses on large urban centres. As currently defined, the Households Programme has two components: (1) An income transfer to households that meet the criteria, provided that the household income does not exceed the minimum wage. (2) Promotion of family and community through four areas: (i) education; (ii) health; (iii) occupational training; and (iv) community and citizenship development and establishment of networks.
Programme Objectives	To incorporate vulnerable women into the programme; to protect children; to promote social protection and integration of vulnerable households through healthcare, education, the development of capacities, and the exercise of basic rights
Transfers	Monthly transfer calculated in proportion to the size of the family: AR$ 185 (US$ 58) /month per child between 5-19, and $30 (US$ 9.50) for each additional child, up to a maximum of six children and AR$ 305 (US$ 96). Transfers are on mothers of child carers sending children to school and health checkups. Pregnant women and children are also required to attend regular pre-natal checkups, and when children are born. Quarterly certification of school attendance for children aged 5 - 18 is a sine qua non requirement to receive benefits.
Target population and coverage	Poor women, mothers without a capacity to work. Households with beneficiary members of Jefes y Jefas de Hogar Desocupados, with at least 2 children who have not completed secondary school. Programme covered in 2009 23 provinces, 972 municipalities. 457.000 beneficiary households in 2007. In 2009, 695.177 beneficiary households and 2.433.119 children received the benefit
Selection of beneficiaries	Categorical (heads of households, pregnant women children) and means tested
Monitoring and Evaluation	
Evaluation results	Rise in school enrolment rates of beneficiaries aged 6 to 17 from 76.3% in 2005 to 85% in early 2008; rise in the immunisation rate among beneficiaries aged 0 to 6 from 80.1% in late 2005 to 89.3% in early 2008.
Cost	Projected cost in 2007 was 1,261 million Argentinean pesos (US$420m, 0,14% PBI) it represented 0.09% of GDP in 2005, 0.1% in 2006 and 0.14% in 2007
Implementation Issues	Gradual implementation due to capacity and financing constraints, the programme is managed by local centres. The programme allows for the voluntary transfer of beneficiary households with children from the Jefes y Jefas Programme.
Programme and Evaluation Sources	Mirza, A. Lorenzelli, M. Bango, J. (2010) ¿Es posible un nuevo Estado de bienestar en América Latina?, La reconfiguración de las matrices de bienestar en el MERCOSUR, Serie Avances de Investigación nº 36 Fundación Carolina, available in Spanish at : http://www.fundacioncarolina.es/es-S/publicaciones/avancesinvestigacion/Documents/AI36.pdf Faur, E. (2008) The “Care Diamond”: Social Policy Regime, Care Policies and Programmes in Argentina, UNRISD RESEARCH REPORT 3, posted at: http://www.unrisd.org/unrisd/website/document.nsf/8b18431d756b708580256b6400399775/695f3b781b8ea414c125753700562c23/$FILE/ArgentinaRR3.pdf Fiszbein, A. and Schady, N. (2009) Income Transfers , reducing present and future poverty, the World Bank, posted at : http://www.foodsecurity.gov.kh/otherdocs/Factsheets-12-October-MS-Eng.pdf

Country	**Argentina -4**
Programme Type	Pure income transfer – child and family allowance
Programme Title	Universal Family Allowance per Child for Social Protection
Agencies involved	Ministries of Labour and Social Protection, the World Bank
Year started	2009
Programme Description	New monthly family allowance for parents who are unemployed or work in the informal economy
Programme Objectives	
Transfers	USD$48 (ARS180): Given to one parent or child carer, subject to a maximum of five children. Conditions - up to the age of four children must complete all compulsory health examinations and vaccination schemes; from the age of five and up to the age of 18 children must attend school.
Target population and coverage	Upper age-limit of 18 years, but no limit applies to handicapped children; the child must be of Argentinean nationality, naturalized or resident, who has been legally resident in the country for not less than three years prior applying for benefits; the child must be a member of a family group that is unemployed or active in the informal economy, whose income is less than the minimum wage (ARS 1,400 a month). The programme is expected to benefit 5.4 million children, which is close to the number of poor children in Argentina. According to the Central de Trabajadores Argentinos (CTA) , 47 % of children under 18,a total of 6.3 million youngsters, in the country are poor. The programme aims at covering about 70-80% of children with no benefits from previously existing family allowances.
Selection of beneficiaries	
Monitoring and Evaluation	
Evaluation results	
Cost	The new family allowance programme costs around 2.6 billion dollars a year.
Implementation Issues	
Programme and Evaluation Sources	Bien Basic Income Earth Network, Newsflash number 60, February 2010, posted at: http://www.basicincome.org/bien/pdf/Flash60.pdf Valente, M. (2009) ARGENTINA: Child Benefits Expanded to Unemployed and Informal Workers, IPS news: BUENOS AIRES, Nov 5, posted at : http://ipsnews.net/news.asp?idnews=49155

Country	**Bolivia -1**
Programme Type	Pure income transfer – old-age pension
Programme Title	Bono Dignidad or Renta Dignidad
Agencies involved	Government of Bolivia
Year started	2008 (initially launched as Bonosol in 1997)
Programme Description	Universal
Programme Objectives	To redistribute to citizens reaching 60 years of age, an income transfer from the proceeds of the privatisation of utilities, and to increase the incomes of these groups in old age. Bono Dignidad preserves the non-contributory nature of the Bonosol scheme.
Transfers	From 2007, annual payment increased from US$258 (1,800 Bolivianos) to US$344 (2,400 Bolivianos). Can also be collected monthly, quarterly, biannually or annually depending on beneficiaries' needs.
Target population and coverage	Age of qualification is now lowered from 65 to 60, and the restriction of the Bonosol scheme to citizens born before 1975 was dropped. 676,000 beneficiaries (489,000 under BONOSOL)
Selection of beneficiaries	Categorical
Monitoring and Evaluation	There are not impact studies available since its introduction in early 2008.
Evaluation results	
Cost	$267.2 million (1.7% of GDP) in 2008
Implementation Issues	The decision to increase the amount received by beneficiaries and the removal of restriction for assistance increased the annual cost of funding to approximately US $205 million. The scheme is financed by privatization funds and 30% is funded by the hydrocarbon production tax.
Programme and Evaluation Sources	Hamill, E. (2009) De la Solidaridad a la Dignidad: Grassroots Participation and Bolivia's Universal Social Pension Scheme, Institute for the Study of the Americas, School of Advanced Study, University of London, available at: http://sas-space.sas.ac.uk/dspace/bitstream/10065/2294/1/Hamill+-+Bolivia+-+2009.pdf Martinez, S. [2005] Pensions, poverty and household investment in Bolivia, mimeo. Posted at http://emlab.berkeley.edu/users/webfac/bardhan/e271_f04/martinez.pdf Muller, Katharina [2008] Contested Universalism: from Bonosol to Rental Dignidad in Bolivia, in International Journal of Social Welfare (17) 1-10

Country	**Bolivia- 2**
Programme Type	Income transfer plus – transfer for human development
Programme Title	Bono Madre Niño and Bono Juana Azurduy de Padilla
Agencies involved	Ministry of Health of Bolivia
Year started	May 2009
Programme Description	Poor women get benefits during pregnancy, childbirth, and until the child is aged 2.
Programme Objectives	Aims to reduce the rate of infant and maternal mortality and the rate of chronic malnutrition amongst children aged 0-2 years. It also aims to give incentives for regular health checks.
Transfers	50 Bolivianos: received at each of the four prenatal exams provided 120 Bolivianos: when receiving childbirth assistance from municipal health centres 125 Bolivianos : at each bimonthly postnatal control of their babies until these are two years old. 1,820 Bolivianos in total : during 33 months. Eligibility conditions- To present the identity card, the certificate of medical examinations, and, for children up to the seven or nine days old, the certificate that they have been born alive. For all other children the birth certificate is required and also the certificate of medical examination. Households that have a medical insurance or have access to the grant of breastfeeding (26% of the population) may not reach the Bonus Juana Azurduy de Padilla.
Target population and coverage	Women and their families without medical insurance or access to the breastfeeding grant. Targeting: 550,000 beneficiaries per year. In less than a year, the Juana Azurduy Bono benefited 222,279 children under the age of two years and 1,177,042 mothers. The programme will be launched nationwide in 327 municipalities and aims to cover about 74% of the population (i.e. all women and their families that do not have medical insurance or have access to the grant of breastfeeding, about 550,000 beneficiaries per year. By the end of 2009, the Government of Bolivia intended to reach 250,000 mothers and spend up to USD 25 millions.
Selection of beneficiaries	
Monitoring and Evaluation	
Evaluation results	
Cost	$US 69 million per year (about 0.22% of GDP).
Implementation Issues	
Programme and Evaluation Sources	Herrmann, H. (2009) Income Transfers: An Introduction and Review of Income Transfer Experiences, their Feasibility as a Food Security Tool for WFP in Bolivia, Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) and United Nations World Food Program (WFP), Consultancy Report, posted at: http://www.hannes.ch/text%20library/cct%20feasibility%20assessment%20wfp%20bolivia.pdf

Country	**Bolivia- 3**
Programme Type	Income transfer plus – transfer for human development
Programme Title	Bono Juancito Pinto
Agencies involved	Bolivian Government
Year started	2006
Programme Description	
Programme Objectives	To promote the accumulation of human capital as a way of breaking the intergenerational cycle of poverty. Also to encourage the retention and completion of primary school children in public schools, to support households to cover costs of study materials, transportation and food, and t incurred by sending children to school and to lower school dropout rates
Transfers	All households receive 200 Bolivianos per child and per year such as vouchers
Target population and coverage	Public school children up to grade 8. They must be registered and being attending school regularly (at least 80% attendance). In 2009, 1.8 million children in public schools received a voucher to purchase school supplies and other materials . In 2008: it was reported that about 660,165 children in rural areas and more than one million in urban areas received the grant. Coverage in 2007:1.3million children and in 2006, one million children
Selection of beneficiaries	
Monitoring and Evaluation	
Evaluation results	Since Bono Juancito Pinto was launched, school dropouts fell from 5.3% to 2.5% in basic education (grades 1 to 8)
Cost	Estimate cost of US$ 30 million per year (370 million Bolivianos, about 0.2% of GDP in 2008
Implementation Issues	Distributed by national Armed Forces
Programme and Evaluation Sources	

Country	Brazil -1
Programme Type	Pure income transfer – old-age pension
Programme Title	Beneficio de Prestaçao Continuada
Agencies involved	Federal Government of Brazil
Year started	Created in 1988, but implemented in 1996. It replaced and upgraded the 'Renda Mensual Vitalícia' (RMV) programme - a social assistance pension.
Programme Description	Large non- means-tested transfer to the elderly and people with disabilities. The transfer is made on a regular basis income
Programme Objective	To reduce poverty and vulnerability among the elderly poor excluded from social insurance schemes
Transfers	Value of the transfer: equivalent of one month of minimum wage: about US$ 4 a day
Target population and coverage	Poor people aged 65 and older. The age eligibility was reduced from 70 to 67 in 1998 and to 65 in 2004. People having disabilities with a family per capita income of less than one quarter of the minimum wage (approx. US $1 per day in 2006). At the end of 2005, about 2.1 million people were receiving BPC payments; from 1.9 million beneficiaries in 2004. This figure includes the old-age and disability grant.
Selection of beneficiaries	Means-tested and categorical
Monitoring and Evaluation	Medical test for re-evaluating disability every two years
Evaluation results	Studies have shown the programme is reasonably well targeted on poorer households. Studies have shown the programme has important effects in reducing poverty and vulnerability among older people excluded from social insurance and their dependants.
Cost	0.3% of GDP annually.
Implementation Issues	Selection of beneficiaries is by application and means test (beneficiaries selected have per capita household income below one quarter of the minimum wage).
Programme and Evaluation Sources	Da Silva, L. I., Barroso, J. Gabas, C.E. Moysés Simão, V. D'Avila Assumpção, R. O. and Schwarzer, H. (2008) Anuario estatistico da previdencia social, available at: http://www.previdenciasocial.gov.br/arquivos/office/3_091028-191015-957.pdf UNDP study (2006) : http://www.undp-povertycentre.org/pub/IPCWorkingPaper21.pdf http://www.ipea.gov.br/pub/td/sumex06/se1184.htm Miranda et al, The impact of income transfers on interhousehold transfer behaviour among the elderly in Brazil (2009) : http://iussp2009.princeton.edu/download.aspx?submissionId=90603 Schwarzer, H. and Querino, A.C. [2002] Non-contributory pensions in Brazil. The impact on poverty reduction http://www.ilo.org/public/english/protection/secsoc/downloads/publ/esspaper11.pdf

Country	**Brazil -2**
Programme Type	Income transfer plus – transfer for human development
Programme Title	Bolsa Familia (absorbed Child Labour Eradication Programme, PETI in 2006 and Bolsa Escola in 2003, as well as gas and food subsidies)
Agencies involved	Government of Brazil – central state and municipal agencies
Year started	2003
Programme Description	Large scale poverty reduction programme aimed at poorest households
Programme Objectives	Two main objectives: (1) to reduce hunger, poverty and inequality through an income transfers linked with educational, health and nutrition services; (2) to reduce social exclusion by facilitating the empowerment of poor and vulnerable households.
Transfers	Income transfers to households in extreme poverty with children. Households with per capita incomes below US $30 (R$60) or a quarter of the minimum wage, receive R$50 a month plus US$7.5 (R$15) per child below 16 years of age up to three children. Households in moderate poverty (with per capita household income between R$50 and R$100) receive R$15 per child below 16 years of age up to three children. Income transfers are upon children aged 6-15 being enrolled in school and attending at least 85% of classes. Children aged 0-7 and pregnant and lactating women must undertake regular health visits, have vaccination cards up-to-date and follow-up children's nutritional development.
Target population and coverage	In 2009, 12.5million beneficiary households. In 2008, there were 11 million households, (about 52.3 million individuals or 25% of population.
Selection of beneficiaries	Targeting through means test, using a database of vulnerable households applying for support 'Cadastro Único used to collect information on income and household characteristics. Municipalities are allocated with beneficiary quotas, based on poverty estimates using Brazil's annual national household income survey. These quotas are used as a rough point of reference in the implementation of Bolsa Familia at the municipal level but are not strictly enforced (i.e. actual beneficiary numbers can be higher than the allocated quota).
Monitoring and Evaluation	Households get re-certified every 2 years (poverty status) until beneficiaries children reach age 17 (dependent on school attendance)
Evaluation results	Effective targeting: The 40% poorest Brazilians receive 80% of grants. The programme is attributed to have contributed to reduce inequality in 21% In 2006, benefits reached 73.7% of the poorest quintile, and 94% to poorest 40%
Cost	US$ 3.1 billion (R$6.5 billion) in 2005, and represented 0.33% of GDP. In 2007 the cost was about 0.4% of GDP. In 2008, the programme's budget was US$ 5.5 billion, which represents 0.3 % of Brazil's GDP.
Implementation Issues	As long as eligibility criteria are met, beneficiaries are entitled to the Bolsa Família. Legislation mandates that beneficiary recertification must be carried out every two years to determine eligibility
Programme and Evaluation Sources	Soares, S Guerreiro Osório, R. Veras Soares, F. Medeiros, M. Zepeda, E. (2007), income transfers in Brazil, Chile and Mexico: Impact upon inequlity , The International Poverty Centre, Working paper number 35, posted at : http://www.undp-povertycentre.org/pub/IPCWorkingPaper35.pdf Veras Soares, F. Perez Ribas, R. Guerreiro Osório, R. (2007) Evaluating the Impact of Brazil's Bolsa Família: Cash Transfer Programmes in Comparative Perspective, International Poverty Centre, available at http://www.ipc-undp.org/pub/IPCEvaluationNote1.pdf Soares, F.V., Soares, S. Medeiros, M. and Guerreiro Osório R. (2006) Income Transfer Programmes in Brazil: Impacts on Inequality and Poverty, IPC Working Paper No. 21, International Poverty Centre, UNDP available at http://www.undp-povertycentre.org/pub/IPCWorkingPaper21.pdf

Country	**Brazil- 3**
Programme Type	Social pension
Programme Title	Prêvidencia Rural
Agencies involved	Federal Government of Brazil – INSS
Year started	1991
Programme Description	Non-contributory pension programme focused on informal workers in rural areas.
Programme Objectives	To combine income support for older people with strengthening households' economic activity.
Transfers	The transfer is equivalent to the minimum wage in Brazil, regardless of their previous salary, , and is tax financed. The value of transfers cannot be less than the minimum wage (R$415,00 in 2008), or higher than the maximum contribution salary limit (R$3,038.99 in 2008). A critical feature of the program is the combination of social insurance and social assistance for the elderly under a single regime. Overall, benefits are: a) For retirement due to contribution time or old-age. For retirement, benefits consist of the arithmetical average of the highest contribution salary, corresponding to 80% of the contributing period since 1994, and multiplied by the welfare factor. For old-age retirement, the factor is only applied if it is advantageous. b) For disability, accidents and illness in case of retirement, benefits are determined by the arithmetical average of the highest contribution salaries, corresponding to 80% of the contribution period since 1994. In cases where the insured has less than 144 monthly contributions, the benefit salary corresponds to the sum of the contribution salary divided by the number of contributions. Prêvidencia Rural does not employ inactivity or means tests for eligibility. The insured, if unable to contribute, keeps her/his rights with social welfare for 12 months, if he has contributed up to 10 years. This period can be extended for one more year, if the beneficiary has already contributed for more than 10 years without interruption.
Target population and coverage	Informal workers in agriculture, mining, and fishing are entitled to a transfer from age 55 for women and 60 for men without a documented work/contribution history. 7.5 million beneficiaries (2008)
Selection of beneficiaries	Categorical: age and informality
Monitoring and Evaluation	No monitoring and evaluation system are in place, but subject to parliamentary and national audit court scrutiny.
Evaluation results	Studies find that many beneficiaries use some of the transfers to purchase seeds and tools to support their economic activity, and the incidence continued employment is higher among beneficiaries of Prêvidencia Rural compared to other pension programs in Brazil
Cost	1.5 % GDP (2008)
Implementation Issues	Rural workers are allowed to receive an old age pension five years earlier than workers in urban areas.
Programme and Evaluation Sources	Government archives (2009) Overview of Brazilian social Welfare, 2nd January 2009, posted at: http://www.previdenciasocial.gov.br/arquivos/office/3_091113-150152-707.pdf Schwarzer, H. and Querino, A.C. [2002] Non-contributory pensions in Brazil. The impact on poverty reduction. http://www.ilo.org/public/english/protection/secsoc/downloads/publ/esspaper11.pdf

Country	Chile -1
Programme Type	Pure income transfer – old age pension
Programme Title	Pensiones Solidarias
Agencies involved	Government of Chile
Year started	July 2008
Programme Description	Provides a pension to those who were unable to generate sufficient retirement savings for a decent pension.. The programme provides old-age and disability benefits that are integrated with other benefits included in an individual account system. Any individual belonging to the poorest 60% of the population and meeting the age and residence criteria is eligible for to receive benefits: The basic solidarity pension (Pensión Básica Solidaria (PBS)) for those with no pension rights; and the Solidarity Pension Benefit (Aporte Previsional Solidario).
Programme Objectives	The scheme aims at increasing pension coverage for vulnerable groups, including women self-employed workers and disable people and to establish rights and a guaranteed coverage in order to minimize the risk of poverty in old-age or in the event of disability.
Transfers	Around US$100 per month per beneficiary, from a previous monthly transfer of $76. Recently, there have been some additional changes: 1) bonus to mothers for every child born or adopted, for a period of 18-months, with transfers equivalent to the minimum salary; 2) a greater contribution to women, while keeping wage-tax the same for men and women, 3) widowers' pensions (before: only disabled widowers). Those with no self-financed pension, receive the whole value of the pension, equivalent to around US$140. Those who have partially saved in the self-financed pension scheme, receive a supplementary contribution, which is inversely proportional to the amount they were able to save. The supplement is zero when the self-financed pension is equal or greater than US$460 per month
Target population and coverage	Categorical transfer targeted at people aged 65 and over, or disabled aged 18 and over, with household income below US$60 a month. Over 700,000 people are beneficiaries of the scheme and it is projected that the scheme will cover an estimated 1.2 million beneficiaries by December 2012. The government contribution to the old age and disability pensions reached in 2009 an estimated 40% of the most vulnerable groups, and that percentage will increase to 60% by 2012.
Selection of beneficiaries	Proxy means test
Monitoring and Evaluation	
Evaluation results	Pension Basica Solidaria (PBS) has replaced the pension scheme Pensiones Asistenciales, or PASIS) for those aged 18 and older. The PBS will provide higher pensions for former PASIS beneficiaries with increases up to 56%
Cost	Estimated at 0.9% of GDP
Implementation Issues	Chilean women have been applying in higher-than-expected numbers to the new scheme . Nearly 80% of applicants are women.
Programme and Evaluation Sources	Benavides, P. (2009) What lessons can we learn from systematic reform, in particular in countries that have funded systems? Good Practices in Social Security: The Pension reform in Chile, ISSA, posted at: http://www.issa.int/aiss/content/download/90432/1813844/file/2Benavides.pdf Titelman, D. Vera, C. and Pérez Caldentey, E. (2009) Pension System Reform in Latin America and Potential Implications for the Chinese Case, THE IDEAs WORKING PAPER SERIES Paper no. 06/2009, available at: http://www.ideaswebsite.org/working/jul2009/06_2009.pdf Bertranou, F.; Solorio, C. and van Ginneken,W. [2002] Pensiones no contributivas y asistenciales. Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica y Uruguay, book available in Spanish at: http://www.oitchile.cl/pdf/publicaciones/pro/pro012.pdf

Country	**Chile -2**
Programme Type	Social assistance (for general subsidies to poor households)
Programme Title	Subsidio Unitario Familiar
Agencies involved	Government of Chile
Year started	1981
Programme Description	Income supplements for households in extreme poverty
Programme Objectives	To reduce extreme poverty among households with children
Transfers	Ch$ 5.393 a month equivalent to US$10 in2007
Target population and coverage	Poor households at the bottom 40% of the income distribution with pregnant women, school-age children or disabled members. 954,000 school children (1998) 2007: 1.2 million of individuals
Selection of beneficiaries	Means-tested and categorical
Monitoring and Evaluation	
Evaluation results	
Cost	Budget : US$ 70 million (1998) or about 0.09% of GDP
Implementation Issues	
Programme and Evaluation Sources	

Country	Chile -3
Programme Type	Integrated Poverty Reduction Programme
Programme Title	Chile Solidario
Agencies involved	Ministry of Planning (MIDEPLAN) Solidarity and Social Investment Fund (Fondo Solidario de Inversion Social, or FOSIS
Year started	2002
Programme Description	Provides transfers, services and psycho-social assistance to vulnerable households. The programme is implemented by municipalities: Programa Puente (Bridge Program) which provides psychosocial support for 24 months. The programme includes access to social services in areas of healthcare, education, employment, housing and justice. The second component consists of income transfers that are given as part of the following schemes: Subsidio Único Familiar (family subsidy), the Pensión Asistencial de Vejez (pension for the elderly), the Pensión Asistencial de Invalidez (disability insurance) and the Subsidio de Agua Potable (subsidy to cover water costs).
Programme Objectives	The program is explicitly designed as a bridge to facilitate access to other social programs. The underlying principle emphasizes both individual and public responsibility.
Transfers	An intensive phase of psychosocial intervention lasts for 24 months and the exit phase for another 3 years. The initial "Bono de Proteccion" is provided for two years. The value decreases every six months, independent of family size or composition. After 24 months, "Bono de Egreso" is given for 3 years, with amounts equal to the last "Bono de Proteccion" payment period. Subsidies are: US$20 during the first 6 months; US$15 between months 7 and 12; US$10 between months 3 and 18 , and US$5 during the last 6 months. Conditions: beneficiary households are required to participate in 4 components of the programme: psychosocial support; training and supervision; reaching the minimum conditions, and monitoring and evaluation. 53 minimum conditions of quality-of-life in 7 dimensions are addressed: registration, health, education, family dynamic, housing, work, and income. Transfers are independent of family size and one condition is that at least one household member has a regular job and a stable source of income.
Target population and coverage	Households in extreme poverty, for which the program provides preferential access to the national, regional and local network of social transfers and services, depending on the specific characteristics and needs (Gobierno de Chile, 2006 and 2009). 2009: 333 thousand beneficiaries households 2008: 221 thousand beneficiary households (or about 1.1 million individuals). 47% of beneficiaries were poor. 2006: 290 thousand beneficiary households
Selection of beneficiaries	Proxy means test
Monitoring and Evaluation	CEPAL did an evaluation study during 2002 using secondary information and a random sample of households in the programme. The University of Chile did a 'perception of the programme' survey evaluation – further evaluation will be undertaken with household data.
Evaluation results	There are about 230 thousand households in extreme poverty and they have all been reached by the programme. The programme is well targeted: the 40% poorest Chileans received 80% of programme benefits in 2003. The programme is associated with a 15% reduction in inequality in the country.
Cost	0.1% of GDP (2005) 2003 : US$22 million (0.02% GDP)
Implementation Issues	Slow deployment of the programme, given its labour intensive character.
Programme and Evaluation Sources	Galasso, E. (2007 "With their effort and one opportunity": Alleviating extreme poverty in Chile, available at: http://www.crin.org/docs/Galasso.2006.pdf See MIDEPLAN Chile Solidario website with some material in English: www.mideplan.cl Also see www.chilesolidario.gov.cl

Country	**Colombia -1**
Programme Type	Income transfers plus –transfers for human development
Programme Title	Programa de Ampliación de Cobertura de la Educación Secundaria (PACES)
Agencies involved	Government of Colombia and World Bank
Year started	1992-1997
Programme Description	Secondary education vouchers subsidising school fees for children from low-income households.
Programme Objectives	Ensure preventative maternal/child health and nutrition, and decrease dropouts; promote registration and identification processes.
Transfers	Vouchers that covered the cost of private secondary school. The vouchers were renewable annually conditional on satisfactory academic progress as indicated by scheduled grade promotion, the program provided incentives for students to work harder as well as widening their schooling options conditional on adequate academic progress.
Target population and coverage	Poor urban students in grades 6-11. use of lotteries 125,000 poor children
Selection of beneficiaries	
Monitoring and Evaluation	Ex-post evaluation through interviews of a sample of participants.
Evaluation results	PACES program increases secondary school completion rates by 15 to 20 %. Secondary school enrolment increased from 55 % to 65 % between 1992 and 1997, over and beyond national trends. Angrist et al. (2006) report a positive effect on secondary school completion rates of 15 to 20 %. School choice was improved, but not ideally, as only about 50 % of private schools in the treatment areas, predominantly of average quality, participated in the programme. On balance, results suggest a substantial gain in both high-school graduation rates and achievement as a result of the voucher program.
Cost	The total social cost of the program was estimated in the order of $43 annually per lottery winner, or $195 over a three-year period (after adjusting for different rates of voucher take-up in each year of the program).
Implementation Issues	Typically, municipalities better served by private schools were more likely to participate in the programme, thus excluding the poorest pupils.
Programme and Evaluation Sources	(2009) Vouchers for better education: A solution?, 3ie Enduring Questions Brief Number 6, available at: http://www.3ieimpact.org/admin/pdfs/18.pdf Angrist, J. Bettinger, E. and Kremer, M. (2006) Long-Term Educational Consequences of Secondary School Vouchers: Evidence from Administrative Records in Colombia, The American Economic Review pp. 847-862, posted at: http://www.aeaweb.org/aer/archive/9603/96030847.pdf Mayer, P. (2004) The use of education vouchers in Colombia, Occasional Paper 92, national centre for the Study of Privatization in Education. Posted at: http://www.ncspe.org/publications_files/OP92.pdf Angrist, J. et al [2001] Vouchers for Private Schooling in Colombia: Evidence from a Randomized Experiment. Posted at: http://econ-www.mit.edu/files/24

Country	**Colombia -2**
Programme Type	Income transfer plus –transfer for human development
Programme Title	Familias en Acción
Agencies involved	Government of Colombia and Inter-American Development Bank
Year started	2001 (in expansion to urban areas since 2007)
Programme Description	It complements the income of poor households with small children; promotes human capital formation of poor children by increasing regular check-ups for growth monitoring and other health services, and by increasing school enrolment and school attendance. The government has expanded the program to cover the entire country as part of the National Development Plan (2006- 2010). The programme has been adapted to urban settings based on pilot experiences including: (i) modified amounts and differentiated structure of payments; (ii) payment via banks and debit cards instead of cash, and (iii) use of adjusted geographic targeting to identify poorest neighbourhoods
Programme Objectives	To complement the income of extremely poor households with young children; to reduce non-attendance and drop-out rates among primary and high-school students; to increase health care provision to children aged 7 and younger ; to improve health care practices and nutritional status.
Transfers	Bimonthly: Education subsidy: in elementary school, Col$15,000 per month (approximately $8) for each minor attending grades 2–5in high school, Col$25,000–60,000 per month approximately $14–33) per minor attending grades 6–11. Monthly Health and Education subsidies: US$8 monthly transfer for each minor attending grade 2-5 of elementary school. Health subsidy: Col$50,000 per month (approximately $3) per family with members less than 7 years. Conditions— To attend development checkups scheduled every 2 months for children aged 0–1, 3-times-a-year check-ups for children up to 2 years, and 2-times-a-year thereafter up to the age 7. Regarding education, at least 80% school attendance in a 2-month cycle (maximum of 8 unjustified absences in a 2-month period).
Target population and coverage	Within each selected municipality, the poorest 20% of households and with children aged 0-17 are eligible. Also, extremely poor households with minors ages 0-6 that are not participating in other programs (e.g. health subsidy) and/or households with minors ages 7-17 enrolled in school, and receiving an education subsidy. In 2009 there were 1.5 million beneficiary households that represented 15% of population.
Selection of beneficiaries	Geographic targeting used only in about 10 large urban areas (e.g. in Bogota). Means tests are used for household targeting in localities and urban areas. Municipalities use program targeting and program registration.
Monitoring and Evaluation	Initial four year contract with beneficiaries (w/o re-certification) until the maximum age for program participation is reached.
Evaluation results	The programme is reported to have increased school attendance by 13% in urban areas and 5% in rural areas. It also increased raised household consumption by 19.5% in rural areas and 9.3% in urban areas, while reducing the incidence of undernourishment amongst children. The programme improved immunisation; increased household consumption on protein-rich food, children's clothes and footwear. It also increased school attendance amongst children aged 12- 17. Participation in school activities increased by 5 to 7 % for youths aged 14 -17, but the impact on school enrolment and attendance was lower among the younger population: about 1.5 to 2.5 %. The effect on child labour was greater among the younger population, whose participation in domestic work fell by 10 to 12 %, although there was no impact on participation in income-generating activities.
Cost	2007: 0. 2% GDP in 2007 2009: US$ 419.1 million
Implementation Issues	The programme has been funded almost entirely from concessional credits from the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank. Despite the benefits of the programme, there is large number of poor households excluded from the grants. Beneficiary households are automatically graduated out of Familias en Accion.
Programme and Evaluation Sources	Fiszbein, A. and Schady, N. (2009) Income Transfers , reducing present and future poverty, the World Bank, posted at: http://www.foodsecurity.gov.kh/otherdocs/Factsheets-12-October-MS-Eng.pdf Attanasio, O Battistin, E. Fitzsimons, E. Mesnard, A. Vera-Hernández, M. (2005) How effective are income transfers? Evidence from Colombia, The institute for fiscal studies, Briefing Note No. 54, posted at: http://www.ifs.org.uk/bns/bn54.pdf See also the list of evaluation papers on the World Bank page: http://go.worldbank.org/J48604XEU0

Country	**Colombia -3**
Programme Type	Integrated poverty reduction programme
Programme Title	Social Protection Network to Overcome Extreme Poverty: Juntos
Agencies involved	Government of Colombia
Year started	Pilot stage implemented in 37 municipalities during 2007
Programme Description	The operational strategy is to incorporate poor households into relevant social services; provide counselling and establish a framework of co-responsibility to meet a set of minimum standards.
Programme Objectives	To improve the quality o f life of households living in extreme poverty, to improve the delivery of social services, and to strengthen the institutional capacity of local governments.
Transfers	
Target population and coverage	Households beneficiaries of "Familias en Acción" as well as displaced people that are registered in the Information System for Displaced Population "RUPD". There is a set of minimum standards (or goals) that guide inter-institutional efforts. These goals are grouped into 9 dimensions: health, education, and identification, and legal support, access to the financial system, family dynamics, housing, nutrition, income and employment. The programme aims at covering about 1.5 million extremely poor households are 300,000 of which are victims of forced displacement.
Selection of beneficiaries	Programme currently covers 37 municipalities, and about 142,000 households. Plans during 2009 aimed to gradually expand Juntos to cover all municipalities and beneficiaries of Familias in Accion.
Monitoring and Evaluation	
Evaluation results	
Cost	$26.5 million from the Colombian government, with 16% of the budget being directed to local governments
Implementation Issues	
Programme and Evaluation Sources	Project appraisal (2008) The World Bank , available at : **http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2008/12/02/000334955_20081202044402/Rendered/PDF/453770PAD0P1011E0ONLY10R20081025411.pdf**

Country	**Costa Rica -1**
Programme Type	Income transfer plus – transfer for human development
Programme Title	Avancemos
Agencies involved	Ministry of Education
Year started	2006
Programme Description	Avancemos includes two programs. First, the system of scholarships operated by Fondo Nacional de Becas (FONABE) and second, an income transfer aimed to reduce poverty and operated by Instituto Mixto de Ayuda Social (IMAS). Avancemos thus supports poor households with young members, on the condition that youngsters attend school.
Programme Objectives	Aims to reduce poverty in the short run while fostering long-term poverty alleviation through increased educational attainment.
Transfers	There is an income transfer for health and education equivalent to US$ 5 per child aged 0–14, up to 4 children per household, in addition to an additional transfer of US$ 10 per household. Conditions: For children aged 25–60 months, to attend centres for early stimulation. For children aged 5–14 years, to attend basic education. For children aged 0–24 months, to visit health centres for growth/development monitoring. For children aged 25–60 months, to visit centres for growth monitoring. For children aged 5–14 years, to attend health and preventive dental care checkups. For pregnant and lactating women, to visit health centres for pregnancy check-ups and post-natal controls
Targeting	Children aged 0–14, including street children, and pregnant women in extreme poverty. Identification is through Sistema de Información de la Población Objetivo (SIPO)
Coverage	In October 2008, Avancemos reached 130,586 children, based on information provided by Secretaría Técnica del Programa AVANCEMOS, 2008.
Monitoring and Evaluation	
Evaluation results	
Cost	Data from Superémonos, the pilot program that preceded Avancemos, shows that the program presented 0.02% of GDP in 2005.
Implementation Issues	
Programme and Evaluation Sources	Martínez Franzoni, J. and Voorend, K. (2009) Blacks, whites or greys? Conditional transfers and gender equality in Latin America, Paper submitted for the RC19 Conference, August 2009: Montreal, posted at: http://www.cccg.umontreal.ca/RC19/PDF/Martinez%20Franzoni-J_Rc192009.pdf COSTA RICA Government Report available in Spanish: Rectoria del sector social y lucha contra la pobreza Vicemisterio de Desarrollo Social, Secretaría Técnica del Programa Avancemos , available at : http://www2.ohchr.org/english/issues/poverty/expert/docs/responses/Costa_Rica.pdf

Country	Costa Rica -2
Programme Type	Pure income transfer – old age pension
Programme Title	Programa Régimen No Contributivo
Agencies involved	Caja Costarricense del Seguro Social (CCSS),
Year started	1974
Programme Description	
Programme Objectives	To reduce poverty in old age or as a consequence of disability
Transfers	In 2010, there was a 6.5% increase in the monthly transfer from ¢ 66,125 to ¢ 70,125 monthly. Requirements to be met: Be resident of Costa Rica . The income transfer per capita cannot be greater than the upper threshold established by the programme Beneficiaries must be classified as being in extreme poverty and have no support from family members. . Disable people are required to hold a certification of disability by the government.
Target population and coverage	Adults aged 65 old older; people with disabilities, aged 18-64 and unable to work and Orphans under age 18 fathers; widows between 55 and 65 in poverty, or with children under the age 18, or between 18 and 21 if students or unemployed; youngsters between age 18 and 21 who are enrolled in school or unemployed; homeless people who meet the requirements of Regulation Program. In 2009, there were over 86 thousand beneficiaries, from 78.775 beneficiaries in 2008. 62% of beneficiaries were elderly people; 30% people with disabilities, 2%, single mothers and widows, and 6% other groups.
Selection of beneficiaries	Means-test
Monitoring and Evaluation	
Evaluation results	
Cost	100 billion Colones (Costa Rican currency) representing about 0.18% of GDP annually.
Implementation Issues	Poor targeting due to limited administrative and operational capacity
Programme and Evaluation Sources	F. Durán-Valverde; ILO (2002) Anti-poverty programmes in Costa Rica. The non-contributory pension scheme, available at: http://bravo.ilo.org/gimi/RessShowRessource.do;jsessionid=0a038009cecab31e7561c9047c4a5b6a02152a66560.hkzFngTDp6WImQuUaNaKc3D3IN4K-xaIah8S-xyIn3uKmAiN-AnwbQbxaNvzaAmI-huKa30xgx95fjWTa3eIpkzFngTDp6WImQuxah0Kb3mQc3iNbgb48QXxb6DtnQzHoI1MpQexn6jAmIjGr5XDqQLvpAe_?ressourceId=7910&longTitle=Anti-poverty+programmes+in+Costa+Rica.+The+non-contributory+pension+scheme&author=F.+Dur%3Fn-Valverde%3B+ILO&ressYear=2002

Country	**Dominican Republic**
Programme Type	Income transfers plus – transfers for human development
Programme Title	Programa Solidaridad
Agencies involved	Inter-American Development Bank ($70 million loan) and the UNDP's Bureau for Development Policy
Year started	2005 and re-designed in 2009
Programme Description	Programa *Solidaridad* focuses on investment in health, nutrition and education among poor households
Programme Objectives	To increase school enrolment among students ages 6-16; To improve nutrition and reduce preventable diseases among children ages 0-5 years. To increase the awareness about basic health, food preparation, citizenship entitlements and rights , and promote birth registration
Transfers	US$20 a monthly per household US$4.5 per child (maximum 4 children) aged 6-16 to support school attendance. $6.5 monthly subsidy for energy consumption (usually gas), and an $8.6 monthly transfer for households with people in old age without social security. The transfer is equivalent to 20% of household expenditure and 40% of food expenditure for a family with four children. Conditionalities: For Household heads and spouses: to attend training sessions 3 times per year. For children aged 0-55, to visit health centres, following the requirements established by the government . For household members aged 6-16, it is required to be enrolled in school and attend 85% classes . All household members are requested to registered to obtain an IDcard.
Target population and coverage	Households in poverty with: • Children aged 0- 5 for health services. • Children and adolescents aged 6-16 to ensure school attendance. • Children aged 0 -15 who have no Birth Certificate In December 2009, there were 461 thousand beneficiary households, an increase from 230 thousand in 2006Targeted population: about 2 million people,
Selection of beneficiaries	Targeting is in two stages: first, geographic targeting (a poverty map) and second, a means tested procedure to identify poor households within 'priority' areas Beneficiaries include households that are identified as extremely to moderately poor under the eligibility criterion established in the Beneficiary Single System (SIUBEN)..
Monitoring and Evaluation	In March 2009 the government established an inter-sectoral technical committee to oversee the programme. The program includes systematic monitoring and evaluation systems (Sistema de Monitoreo y Evaluación de Solidaridad, SMES). Control of 'conditionalities' are monitor every 4 months, consisting on verification of requirements such as certificates of school attendance issued by the Ministry of Education,; health cards stamped by the corresponding authorities, as well as ; birth certificates or ID cards.
Evaluation results	
Cost	USD $57 million in 2006; 0.34% of the GDP; 1.15% of the government's budget.
Implementation Issues	The programme consolidates two programmes: *Comer es primero* involving in kind and cash transfers to poor households, and *Incentivo a la asistencia escolar* a school attendance subsidy. By June 2007 216,106 households received the household transfer, but only 50,000 received the school attendance transfer. Registration to obtain a magnetic card which guarantees payment has proved problematic.
Programme and Evaluation Sources	Zimmerman, J. M. and Moury, Y. (2009) Savings-Linked Income Transfers A New Policy Approach to Global Poverty Reduction, A Global Assets Project Policy Brief, New America Foundation, posted at : http://www.newamerica.net/files/NAF_CCT_Savings_April09_Final.pdf Annual report Solidaridad 2008, available at: http://www.solidaridad.nl/files/solidaridad-annual-report-2008.pdf

Country	**Ecuador**
Programme Type	Income transfer plus –transfer for human development
Programme Title	Bono de Desarrollo Humano (Bono Solidario)
Agencies involved	Government of Ecuador
Year started	2003
Programme Description	The programme pays monthly means tested benefits to poor households with children, elderly and the disabled
Programme Objectives	Reduce the poverty gap; reduce the levels of chronic malnutrition and preventable diseases in children up to 5 years of age; maintain enrolment and 80% attendance rates for beneficiary children ages 6-16.
Transfers	Monthly income transfer conditioned on meeting education and health requirements US$ 15 a month per household; senior and disabled heads of household receive US$11.50 per month. Conditions- For children aged 6–16 year old: attending school regularly (more than 80%). For children under 5: regular health post visits for growth and development checkups and immunizations
Target population and coverage	Households with children age 0-16 in the poorest 2 quintiles, and poor households with elderly and/or disabled members, represent 5.2 million people, or 1.2 million households (about 40%population). In 2009, there were 246 thousand beneficiary households Poverty incidence: 43.0%; beneficiaries poor: 17% (2008)
Selection of beneficiaries	Through the Sistema de Identificación y Selección de Beneficiarios de Programas Sociales
Monitoring and Evaluation	Monitoring and evaluation has been set in place for the 2004 re-launched programme, but some independent evaluation studies are available
Evaluation results	A high positive impact on school enrolment and attendance, and a high negative impact on child labour: school enrolment increased by around 10 %age points, whereas child labour fell by 17 %age points. The probability of a boy or girl from any household receiving BDH working was 6.2 %age points less than for those not receiving the bond. Boys and girls in households receiving the BDH worked 2.5 hours less than girls and boys who did not receive the bono.
Cost	0.7%GDP in 2008; US$ 200 million in 2006, equivalent to 0.5% of GDP
Implementation Issues	Poor targeting, introduction of conditioning in 2003: the oldest school age child must show they have attended school for most of term, and mothers must show they have attended primary health care facilities and nutrition training.
Programme and Evaluation Sources	Hessel Oosterbeek Juan Ponce Norbert Schady (2008) The Impact of Income Transfers on School Enrolment: Evidence from Ecuador, The World Bank Development Research Group, Policy Research Working Paper 4645 Impact Evaluation Series No. 22, posted at: http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2008/06/12/000158349_20080612133817/Rendered/PDF/wps4645.pdf Schady, N. and Araujo, M. C. (2008), 'Cash Transfers, Conditions, and School Enrolment in Equador', Economia, Spring, pp. 43-77. http://idbdocs.iadb.org/wsdocs/getdocument.aspx?docnum=2103970 (2008) Child labour and conditional cash transfer programmes in Latin America, International Labour Organization, available at: http://white.oit.org.pe/ipec/documentos/child_labour_and_conditional_cahs_transfers.pdf

Country	**El Salvador**
Programme Type	Income transfer plus –transfer for human development
Programme Title	Red Solidaria
Agencies involved	Government of El Salvador, the Social Investment Fund for Local Development
Year started	March 2005
Programme Description	Component 1: Solidarity Family Network, Income transfers targeted at households with pregnant women and children under age 15, who have not finished 6th grade. Transfer is made on condition of school attendance and basic health care activities. It also includes lifelong learning sessions for beneficiary households. Component 2: Network of Basic Services, educational programmes, through; health and nutrition, and improvements and rehabilitation of basic and strategic infrastructure, such as drinking water, sanitation, electricity and rural roads. Component 3: Family Sustainability Network: Promotion of productive projects and micro-credit schemes in the targeted municipalities.
Programme Objectives	To assist extremely poor households through short-term improvements in child and maternal health and nutrition; basic education, and drinking water, sanitation , electricity and roads improvements to the poorest rural communities of the country.
Transfers	Income transfers comprise a health stipend for households with pregnant women and children under age 5, and an education stipend for households with children from 5 to 15 years old who have not completed 6th grade. Each stipend is worth US$15 per month per family. A family cap applies for a maximum US$20 per family. Conditions: School enrolment and attendance to 6th grade amongst children aged 5-14. Register the family in health programmes, attend child and maternal health check-ups and ensure compliance with the basic child and maternal health protocols and immunizations. Attend family training sessions offered by Red Solidaria. Use the transfers provided by Red Solidaria on food consumption.
Target population and coverage	Poorest population of El Salvador. The transfer is made to mothers or another female family member in charge of children's care. In 2008, there were 80 thousand beneficiary households , about 380.000 individuals.
Selection of beneficiaries	Programme follows two criteria for targeting: 1) Geographic targeting, is based on poverty mapping, technique developed by the Latin-American Faculty of social sciences (FLACO), that uses a Multiple Purpose Household Survey (Encuesta de Hogares de Propositos Multiplos) to construct categories at municipality level: very high extreme poverty; high extreme poverty, moderate extreme poverty and low extreme poverty. The programme has targeted 100 municipalities classified as suffering from very high extreme and high extreme poverty. 2) Household targeting which selects population in poverty
Monitoring and Evaluation	
Evaluation results	Conditionalities go beyond the health care checks and education assistance to include women's training in food preparation, hygiene, and child care. The transfer is made to women, but co-responsibility is encouraged by requesting both mothers and fathers to sign the agreement. Fathers are also encouraged to participate in capacity building.
Cost	There is not available information about the budget and costs of Red Solidaria. The estimated project costs are around US$50 million per year. Grants from EU (37 million Euros), Luxembourg (20 million Euro) and Spain (10 million Euro
Implementation Issues	Program started without predefined exit strategy and has not reached the point of dealing with program exits. The first transfer took place in 2005 in 15 municipalities totalling 13,278 beneficiary households. In 2006, 17 additional municipalities and 10.828 households were included. This completed coverage of the first group of 32 municipalities characterized by very high extreme poverty determined by the poverty map. In 2009 the programme aimed at reaching 100.000 households in 100 targeted municipalities. There is a lack of participation of community leaders. There are plans to extend the programme to urban areas.
Programme and Evaluation Sources	Johannsen, J. Tejerina, L. Glassman, A. (2009) Conditional Cash Transfers in Latin America: Problems and Opportunities, Inter-American Development Bank, posted at: http://idbdocs.iadb.org/wsdocs/getdocument.aspx?docnum=2103970 Britto, T.F., 2007, 'Challenges of El Salvador Conditional Cash Transfer: Red Solidaria', Country Study, No. 9, International Poverty Centre, Brazil, available at: http://www.ipc-undp.org/pub/IPCCountryStudy9.pdf

Country	**Guatemala**
Programme Type	Income transfer plus –transfer for human development
Programme Title	Mi Familia Progresa initiated in 2008, to be expanded
Agencies involved	Government of Guatemala
Year started	2008
Programme Description	Income transfer program, which provides income payments to poor mothers, upon them sending their children to school and for health check-ups.
Programme Objectives	To improve 3 MDGs (maternal health, universal basic education, and reduction in child mortality) through increased school attendance and enrolment, and increasing children's and pregnant mothers' access to health services. Programme aims at securing that poor children attend school and visit health centres regularly.
Transfers	US$37.50 / month/ family Conditions- school attendance and regular health checkups for their children.
Target population and coverage	477.746 beneficiary households 2009 – 177 municipalities, 485.214 children between 0 and5 years old, 951.165 children between 7 and 15 years old 281.000 beneficiary households in 2008 In 2009, the program will be expanded to reach 500,000 households Covers 13.6% population(2008) 46.7 % of extremely poor
Selection of beneficiaries	
Monitoring and Evaluation	
Evaluation results	
Cost	0.06 % of GDP (2008) or 0.8% of social spending (2008) budget US$150 million (2009)
Implementation Issues	Weak institutional settings. Guatemala has no Ministry of Social Development and its transfer programme, Mi Familia Progresa (MFP), was launched in 2008 without sufficient coordination with the education and health sectors. Mi Familia Progresa has been hugely controversial due to the fact that it has been funded with much-needed resources diverted from the Ministries of Health and Education. Weak statistical capacity and fragile banking systems. Guatemala lacks an information management system to register beneficiaries.
Programme and Evaluation Sources	Burke, M. (2010) Despite Crisis, Poor Countries Try to Maintain Social Spending , IMF Survey online (January 8), available at: http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/survey/so/2010/POL011110B.htm

Country	Honduras
Programme Type	Income transfer plus- transfer for human development
Programme Title	Programa de Asignacion Familiar (PRAF)
Agencies involved	Government of Honduras, Inter-American Development Bank
Year started	1990 Phase I 1998 Phase II
Programme Description	The programme provides an income transfer to poor households on condition that the household investment in health and education.
Programme Objectives	To promote human capital accumulation by targeting children from the poorest households and break the poverty trap.
Transfers	Demand-side benefits: An education contribution to poor households with children aged 6-12 and enrolled in primary education: US$3-5 per child a month (average US$58 per child per year). Transfer for up to three children per household. A health contribution to poor households with pregnant women and/or children under 3 years of age. The transfer consists of US$3-4 per household a month (average US$46.3 per family per year) for up to two children per household. Supply side benefits: School incentives for an average of US$4,000 per school a year. The transfer is made to parent-teacher associations. The amount varies depending on school size. Health centres incentives for an average of US$6,000 per centre a year. The amount of transfer depends on the size of the population served. Conditions: Education: school enrolment and a maximum of 7 days of school absence in a 3-month period (i.e. 85% attendance). Health: children and women to comply with the required frequency of health centre visits: Children 0-2 once a month; 2-5 every 3 months; pregnant women: 5 pre-natal check-ups
Target population and coverage	In 2008 there were 170.000 beneficiary households, about 809.200 individuals.
Selection of beneficiaries	PRAF is targeted geographically. Based on the average height-for-age for children in first grade, 70 out of 297 municipalities were identified as the most disadvantaged areas in 7 departments. These municipalities were then categorized into five strata and, within each stratum; municipalities were randomly allocated to four program evaluation groups. Households with children below 13 years or with a pregnant woman were considered eligible for the program and selected using means tests.
Monitoring and Evaluation	
Evaluation results	Impacts on food consumption: total calorie intake per person was improved by 7% among the poorest third of eligible households. There was an 18.7% increase in pre-natal care visits (5 or more). The implementation of supply-side components of PRAF has been limited. In terms of health, only 17 % of the planned transfers to health centres materialized, and only 11 to 22 % of the provision of a comprehensive health care package for children was implemented. In terms of education, 74 % of the teacher training component was implemented, but only 7 % of the income transfers to schools were actually made and parents associations were not put in place in the participating schools. A study found a 7 to 10 %age point increase in children who receive DTP vaccinations on time.
Cost	Budget: $20 million, 2008. Spending on both PRAF-I and PRAF-II totalled to 0.2% GDP in 2001. The total amount of the PRAF-II loan equalled almost US$ 50 million. In 2005 cost was US$25 million equal to 0.3% GDP
Implementation Issues	Financing availability determines duration. The programme is planned to expand to urban areas. Unsatisfactory results of impact evaluation highlight the importance of having adequate levels of transfers to improve food consumption and nutrition (average transfer was only $18 per capita per year, or 3.6 % of the total annual per capita expenditures of the targeted household).
Programme and Evaluation Sources	(2010) Lasting benefits: The role of cash transfers in tackling child mortality, Save the Children, Policy brief, available at: http://www.savethechildren.org.uk/en/docs/Lasting_Benefits.pdf Johannsen, J. Tejerina, L. Glassman, A. (2009) Conditional Cash Transfers in Latin America: Problems and Opportunities, Inter-American Development Bank, posted at: http://idbdocs.iadb.org/wsdocs/getdocument.aspx?docnum=2103970 Moore, C. (2008) Assessing Honduras' CCT Programe PRAF: expected and unexpected realities, IPC research, Country Study IPC, nº 15. Available at: http://www.undp-povertycentre.org/pub/IPCCountryStudy15.pdf

Country	**Jamaica**
Programme Type	Income transfer plus –transfer for human development
Programme Title	Programme of Advancement through Health and Education (PATH)
Agencies involved	Government of Jamaica, World Bank
Year started	2002
Programme Description	PATH is a nation-wide programme providing two types of grants: a health grant, contingent on specific health requirements and an education grant, which is contingent on children's school attendance.
Programme Objectives	Four main objectives, as follows: 1) to alleviate poverty by increasing the value of transfers to the poor; 2) to increase educational attainment and improve health outcomes of the poor by breaking the intergenerational cycle of poverty; 3)to reduce child labour, by requiring children to have minimum attendance in school; and 4) to prevent households from falling further into poverty in the event of an adverse shock.
Transfers	\$6.50 a month per child. PATH households received waivers of certain education and health fees. Conditions – Children aged 0-6: visiting a health clinic every two months in the first year and twice a year thereafter. Children ages 6 to 17 had to attend school at least 85% of school days. Eligible adults are poor pregnant and lactating mothers, poor adults over 65 years of age, and poor disabled or destitute adults under 65 years of age. Benefits for adults are not conditioned. Because of food price inflation in 2008, there was an increase of individual income subsidies from J\$530 to J\$650, and an expansion of PATH beneficiaries from 245,000 to 360,000 beginning in June 2008.
Target population and coverage	245,000 individual beneficiaries in 2007. Programme covers approximately 12 % of the country's population, about 300,000 recipients, as of September 2008. In 2005, there were 220,000 beneficiaries (8% of the population). Programme scope expanded in April 2008, by 47%, from 245,000 to 360,000 beneficiaries. Programme now targets the poorest 14.3% of the population within the selected vulnerable groups (not just those below the poverty line) As of April 2009, now 318,000 registered beneficiaries an increase of 30% in 1 year
Selection of beneficiaries	Eligibility for the program is determined through the use of a means test. Targeting is based on a score of demographic and physical characteristics of the household, calculated from beneficiary applications to the program.
Monitoring and Evaluation	
Evaluation results	Outcomes of PATH were evaluated by an external consultant. The targeting analysis of PATH in Jamaica shows that 59 % of the beneficiaries selected had incomes under the official poverty line, and 79 % belonged to the lowest two consumption quintiles. Given that the poverty rate in Jamaica is 20 %, the program is considered to be well-targeted by the evaluators. There was a 28% increase in public clinic visits by children aged 0-6 . The first qualitative assessment took place in 2004 and indicated that: (i) overall, basic operations of PATH seem to have been implemented along the intended objectives, even if unanticipated gaps exist; (ii) client satisfaction is high; and (iii) providers also appear to feel positively about the programme, despite various bottlenecks.
Cost	Total budget of the program for the years between 2001 and 2005 was US\$ 78 million (50% was financed by the Government of Jamaica, and 50% by the World Bank) The programme costs approximately 0.32% of GDP in 2009-2010
Implementation Issues	
Programme and Evaluation Sources	Slavin, R.E. and Hopkins, J. (2009) Can Financial Incentives Enhance Educational Outcomes? Evidence from International Experiments, Institute for Effective Education, available at : http://suttontrust.com/reports/financial_incentives_educational_outcomes.pdf (2006) The Programme for Advancement through Health and Education (PATH), Inter-Regional Inequality Facility, Policy Brief 4, available at: http://www.odi.org.uk/resources/download/1070.pdf Programme information available on the Government website at: http://www.mlss.gov.jm/pub/index.php?artid=23

Country	**Mexico -1**
Programme Type	Income transfer plus –transfer for human development
Programme Title	Programa de Atención a Jornaleros Agrícolas (PAJA)
Agencies involved	SEDESOL
Year started	
Programme Description	
Programme Objectives	To support the productive capacity of agricultural labourers and their families through improvements in food, education and health. To promote equal opportunities for agricultural labourers and their families
Transfers	An income transfer for food consumption, based on a diet recommended by the competent authority. The transfer is for a maximum of $ 480 dollars per month for any child up to 5 years. Economic incentives to attend basic education are delivered in destination regions of migrant workers, according to the duration of the school farm period. The size of transfer is on a monthly basis, depending on educational level: $120 to $280 pesos for elementary school (primary and secondary school), and $ 410 to $ 455 pesos for men enrolled in high school and $430 to $525 for girls enrolled in high school. There is a $210 pesos monthly transfer per household conditioned on regular school attendance. Support for migrant workers A one-off transfer of $ 800 dollars per household for migrant agricultural day labourers. Eligibility Criteria and Requirements: To support productive capacity building, it is required to be a household member with at least one agricultural labourer. Provide socio-economic information.
Target population and coverage	The program is expected to have national coverage in areas with presence of day labourers, known as Regiones de Atención Jornalera. The programme targets locations depending on destination and origin of labour migration.
Selection of beneficiaries	
Monitoring and Evaluation	External impact evaluations are coordinated by the Directorate General of Assessment and Monitoring of Social Programs
Evaluation results	
Cost	4.2 million pesos during the implementation stage
Implementation Issues	
Programme and Evaluation Sources	Programme currently being evaluated by Colmex

Country	**Mexico -2**
Programme Type	Pure income transfer, old-age pension
Programme Title	70 y más
Agencies involved	SEDESOL
Year started	2009
Programme Description	
Programme Objectives	To improve the living conditions of adults aged 70 and older, by providing economic support and actions to encourage their participation in development activities, and accessibility to services
Transfers	A monthly income transfer of $500.00 (about 45 USD) to each beneficiary and up to $ 1,000 to widows of late beneficiaries. Non-monetary benefits: development groups, rural clubs, conferences and briefings to promote physical and mental health amongst beneficiaries. Access to health services and support for productive and employment related activities.
Target population and coverage	Eligibility Criteria: 70 years of age or older. Living in towns of up to 30 thousand inhabitants. Not be recipient of the Elderly Support programme of the *Oportunidades* Programme More than 2 million elderly people benefited from the programme in 2009across the country
Selection of beneficiaries	universal, to live in localities <30,000 inhabitants
Monitoring and Evaluation	
Evaluation results	
Cost	US$1 billion in 2009
Implementation Issues	
Programme and Evaluation Sources	

Country	**Mexico -3**
Programme Type	Income transfers plus –public works
Programme Title	Programa de Empleo Temporal (PET)
Agencies involved	Secretaría de Desarrollo Social (SEDESOL), Secretaría de Comunicaciones y Transporte (SCT) y la Secretaría de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales (SEMARNAT)
Year started	1995
Programme Description	Provide men and women aged 16 and older, temporary income support to address the effects of unemployment. Implement temporal public work projects that contribute to improving family and community infrastructure.
Programme Objectives	To contribute to the protection of men and women aged 16 years and older who face a temporary decline in labour income or are affected by emergencies
Transfers	Wages equivalent to 99% of the daily minimum wage in the region where the project is undertaken. The programme pays a maximum annual contribution of 132 days-work per beneficiary. The programme also includes purchase or lease tools, materials and equipment. According to the programme guidelines, 70% of resources go to pay labour and 30% to buy materials
Target population and coverage	Eligibility Criteria: a) Beneficiaries must be 16 years or older, be affected by seasonal unemployment or emergencies, and live in areas where the programme has coverage. b) Projects must benefit the community In 2009 the PET programme extended its scope from previously covering rural areas to cover urban setting. This was in response to the increasing unemployment in urban areas, resulting from the impact of the global financial crisis. In 2008, the programme provided 236 thousand jobs to unemployed workers to cover 14.3 million days/work. The projected target for 2009 was to cover 250 thousand workers..
Selection of beneficiaries	Targeting is made at geographic areas and population groups with limited income-generating opportunities.
Monitoring and Evaluation	The PET programme is subject to a regular monitoring and evaluation process aimed at generating information about the operation management of the programme. External evaluations are also conducted by SEDESOL's Directorate General of Assessment and Monitoring of Social Programs.
Evaluation results	
Cost	In 2009, the Ministry of Social Development (SEDESOL) allocated 842.2 million pesos for 18.9 thousand projects. The programme has had a significant increase in funding, from 1,5 billion pesos in 2008 to 2,2 billion pesos in 2009.
Implementation Issues	
Programme and Evaluation Sources	Regina Galhardi (2009) México: Programa de Empleo Temporal Ampliado (PETA), Oficina Subregional de la OIT para el Cono Sur de América Latina: Santiago, posted at: http://www.ilo.org/pls/apex/f?p=109:51:2343971117070260::::P51_CONTENT_ID:23647:#c

Country	**Mexico -4**
Programme Type	Income transfer plus –transfer for human development
Programme Title	Progresa renamed in 2000 as Oportunidades
Agencies involved	Government of Mexico
Year started	1997
Programme Description	The programme provides income transfers to poor households on the condition that they send their children to school and attend regular health checkups. The programme began operations in rural areas but it was extended to urban areas in 2003. An extension to additional urban areas in 2009 has been made with some additional training and microenterprise support components.
Programme Objectives	Improve schooling, health and nutrition of poor households, particularly children and their mothers. Ensure that households have sufficient resources so that their children can complete their basic education.
Transfers	Monthly benefits: US$17.80 for food consumption; ; US$15 as a social pension to senior citizens; US$3.31 for energy consumption , andUS$10.90 for educational expenses. Registration in the program is for three years, renewable if the family still qualifies as extremely poor with children of school age. In 2008, *Oportunidades* increased the transfer size by M$120 (about $10) per household to compensate the losses in purchasing power due to the global financial crisis. Conditions: Education: school enrolment and a minimum attendance rate of 85% per month for children aged 8-18. Health: Regular visits to the health centre for children under 5 years and pregnant and lactating mothers. Mothers are also required to attend health and nutrition training. For elderly people, they are required to visit health centres twice a year.
Target population and Coverage	The programme currently reaches 5 million households (3.5 million of which live in rural areas), representing 25% of Mexico's population or about 25 million beneficiaries. 72% of beneficiaries are regarded as extremely poor
Selection of beneficiaries	A three-stage selection procedure: (1) localities are identified through a poverty map; (2) extensive household surveys are conducted in the selected localities to gather data on a number of welfare indicators; and (3) data is then used to identify the beneficiaries according to a wealth index that determines who is in a state of extreme poverty.
Monitoring and Evaluation	Beneficiary recertification takes place for households after three years of benefit receipt. If eligibility criteria persist, they continue on the programme until completing 4 years in urban areas and 6 years in rural or semi-urban areas. After this they are transferred to the Differentiated Support Scheme for 3 years (if they continue to comply with the conditional ties).
Evaluation results	Regarding education: 10% reduction in primary-school desertion and 24% increase in secondary-school registration; Dropout rates decreased by 24 % with a corresponding rise in completion rates for secondary school in rural areas of 23%; a 42% increase in the probability of entering secondary school for boys and 33% for girls. Regarding health: a 35% increase in attendance to preventive healthcare checkups in rural areas (20% in urban areas); 11% reduction in maternal mortality, and 2% decrease in child mortality; 20% reduction in the incidence of sick days for beneficiaries aged 0-5, and 11% for those aged 16 to 49. Nutrition: a 50% decrease in the incidence of low-size-for-age in children over a 10 year period; a reduction in anaemia amongst children, up to 12.4 %, depending on the age group. A 22% increase in total family consumption for rural areas and 16% in urban areas.
Cost	US$3.6 billion, equivalent to 0.32 % of Mexico's GDP in 2009
Implementation Issues	Experimental evaluations launched since 1997. The program generated very impressive targeting outcomes, with the poorest quintile receiving almost "three times more benefits than they would have received under a universal intervention. The programme is well targeted as the 40% poorest households receive 80% of the benefits.
Programme and Evaluation Sources	Skoufias, E. and McClafferty, B. [2001] Is PROGRESA Working? Summary of the Results of An Evaluation by IFPRI, Discussion Paper 118, IFPRI. http://www.ifpri.org/divs/fcnd/dp/papers/fcndp118.pdf For a review of impact outcomes see the ILO Compendium matrix on the following link: http://www.socialsecurityextension.org/gimi/gess/ShowWiki.do?wid=59

Country	**Mexico -5**
Programme Type	Pure income transfer; income and in-kind transfer for food security
Programme Title	Programa de Apoyo Alimentario (PAL)
Agencies involved	Secretariat of Social Development
Year started	January 2009.
Programme Description	The PAL programme was born from the merger of two programs: the Food Support programme for Priority Attention Zones (PAAZAP) created in 2008 and operated by SEDESOL, and the Food Support Program established in 2004 and administrated by Diconsa, a mayor state-owned company that belongs to the Social Development Sector.
Programme Objectives	To improve the nutritional status of deprived households, which are no recipients of the Oportunidades. To reduce food insecurity in Mexico
Transfers	Four types of support: financial support (in cash or in-kind) which consists of 490 pesos on a bimonthly basis plus an additional contribution of 240 pesos to support households against rises in food prices. Nutritional supplements to children aged 6 months to 2 years, and to pregnant or lactating women. Provision of milk by Liconsa (state company responsible for the production and distribution of milk to low-income households) to children aged 2 to 5 years.
Target population and coverage	Children under age 5 and pregnant or lactating women, households in poverty who do not receive support from the Oportunidades programme. Eligibility: Households living in targeted localities of up to 2,500 inhabitants across the country. Localities should be regarded as suffering from high and very high deprivation according to Conapo. Rural areas with medium level of marginality can be included. Households in poverty according to the criteria established by Sedesol, and not being recipients of the *Oportunidades.* Households are requested to attend nutritional and health talks. The programme operates across the 32 states of Mexico. In 2009, almost 26 million households benefited from the programme.
Selection of beneficiaries	
Monitoring and Evaluation	No structure or procedure manuals formally approved for operate the PAL-2009, limiting possibilities of control, supervision and monitoring, and as a clear assignment of responsibilities.
Evaluation results	
Cost	MX$ 1,560,675,258 in 2009 (about US$ 122 million)
Implementation Issues	Program coverage will depend on budget availability Diconsa for the current fiscal year. The results of the evaluation design of the PAL-2009 suggest design flaws of the program, which questions whether the objectives are achieved. The definition of potential and target population is too broad, and includes population in towns of all sizes, all degrees of marginalization. The program includes poor households as beneficiaries but also non-poor households, which is considered one of the main weaknesses of the design. To select beneficiaries, the program uses a poverty line, a scoring system and identification mechanisms that coupled with the universal registration of households (poor and non poor) in locations of high and very high degree of exclusion and without exclusion, represents a potential conflict when the locations of the LAP-2009 is incorporated into Oportunidades
Programme and Evaluation Sources	Rodríguez Ortega, E. E. and Pasillas Torres, E. M. (2009) EVALUACIÓN DEL DISEÑO DEL PROGRAMA DE APOYO ALIMENTARIO A CARGO DE DICONSA, S.A. DE C.V. (PAL-2009) (in Spanish) Rodriguez, H. (2006) Quality Evaluation of Food Support Program: Executive Summary, CIESAS (Spanish), available at: http://www.diconsa.go.mx/images/swfs/paayar/mpal/evaluaciones/cualitativa_2006/sintesis_ejecutiva.pdf Jef L. LeRoy et al (2010) Cash and In-Kind Transfers in Poor Rural Communities in Mexico Increase Household Fruit, Vegetable, and Micronutrient Consumption but Also Lead to Excess Energy Consumption, Journal of Nutrition, Vol. 140, No. 3, 612-617, International Food Policy Research Institute, Washington, DC

Country	Nicaragua
Programme Type	Income transfer plus – transfer for human development
Programme Title	Red de Protección Social (RPS)
Agencies involved	Inter-American Development Bank and Fondo de Inversion Social de Emergencia (FISE)
Year started	In 2000 a two-year pilot stage was implemented and in 2003 the programme was rolled out. The programme lasted for 3 years. The programme no longer operates
Programme Description	The programme was transformed from a social fund established to deal with emergencies into a medium term income transfer programme. Transfers to poor households were made conditional on household investment in education and health.
Programme Objectives	To promote human capital accumulation among the very poor. Its objectives were to supplement household income for up to three years to increase expenditure on food; and increase school enrolment and attendance among children aged 7-13;to increase health care provision and nutritional status amongst children under 9, and improve pre-natal and post-natal care for women.
Transfers	Yearly income transfers of US$224 for food consumption; US$112 for school expenditure; additional supplement of US$21 per child conditional on school attendance. Beneficiaries remained in the programme for three years and then were subjected to a poverty reassessment to determine membership. Conditions- children aged 7-13 were required to be enrolled in school with a maximum school absence of 6 days in a 2-month period In relation health, children aged 5 and younger and pregnant women were requested to attend regular check-ups for child's growth monitoring; up-to-date vaccinations; and nutrition training.
Target population and coverage	Households with children aged 7–13 who had completed fourth grade at primary school, irrespective of the number of school-age children in the family. The programme targeted the poorest households. In 2004, the programme covered almost 22 thousand households that represented 2.2% of the population.
Selection of beneficiaries	Combination of geographical- and household-level targeting: in villages with 55 rate (or more) of extreme poverty. Household targeting was carried out through means testing.
Monitoring and Evaluation	
Evaluation results	Red de Protección Social was reported to have risen household spending, especially food consumption, among the poorest 40 % during the first two years of operation, . The programme also contributed to a drop in stunting among children aged 1 to5, from 42 % to 37 % over the same period. The programme reduced the incidence of child labour by 5.6 %age points and increased school enrolment in 13 %. Impacts studies also suggest that the total calorie intake improved by 13% among the poorest 30% of eligible households.
Cost	The total financing available to the programme since its creation was US$38 million. In 2004 budget was US$ 6.37 million
Implementation Issues	The pilot phase of RPS was implemented in two stages. In the first stage, the programme benefited approximately 6,000 households in 21 "comarcas". The comarcas were selected from six municipalities in the northern part of the Central Region. In the second stage, about 4,000 additional beneficiary households from different comarcas, but belonging to the same municipalities were selected using household-level targeting mechanisms. Due to low institutional capacity and financial market development, the transfers were distributed through private security guard companies.
Programme and Evaluation Sources	Molyneux, M. (2008) Conditional Cash Transfers: A 'Pathway to Women's Empowerment'?, Pathway Publication, available at: http://www.pathwaysofempowerment.org/PathwaysWP5-website.pdf Maluccio, J. A. and Flores, R. (2005), 'Impact Evaluation of a Conditional Cash Transfer Program: the Nicaraguan Red de Proteccion Social', FCND Discussion Paper No. 184, Washington D. C.: International Food Policy Research Institute, posted at: http://www.ifpri.org/sites/default/files/publications/pubs_pubs_abstract_141_rr141.pdf Barham, S. R. and Gitter, B. L. (2008), "Women Power, Conditional Cash Transfer and Scholing in Nicaragua", The Word Bank Economic Review, 22(2):271-290, available at: http://wber.oxfordjournals.org/cgi/reprint/22/2/271 Barhama, T. and Maluccio b, J. A. (2009) Eradicating diseases: The effect of conditional cash transfers on vaccination coverage in rural Nicaragua, Journal of Health Economics Volume 28, Issue 3, May 2009, Pages 611-621.

Country	**Panama**
Programme Type	Integrated poverty reduction programme
Programme Title	Red de Oportunidades
Agencies involved	Ministerio de Desarrollo Social, World Bank, Inter-American Development Bank
Year started	2006
Programme Description	Integrated poverty reduction programme for households in extreme poverty involving four components: a conditional household transfer; guaranteed household access to basic services; household support, and infrastructure development
Programme Objectives	Increased access to health services (immunisations for children aged 0-5 and visits to basic health care providers); education services (regular school attendance for children and participation in teacher-parent conferences); and capacity building.
Transfers	The transfers was increased from US$ 35 to US$50 per household
Target population and coverage	Households living in extreme poverty line, in mid-2008, the government extended the program to include the elderly living in extreme poverty. In 2009, 71 thousand households benefited from the programme, about 261,800 people.
Selection of beneficiaries	Households in extreme poverty, through geographic selection of communities and means tests for household selection.
Monitoring and Evaluation	Supported by technical assistance from the World Bank, to support capacity building and the implementation of monitoring and evaluation processes.
Evaluation result	
Cost	Budget: US$160.1 million for a 5-years transfers
Implementation Issues	
Programme and Evaluation Sources	Programme website (Spanish) is at: http://www.mides.gob.pa/index.php?option=com_content&task=blogcategory&id=48&Itemid=75

Country	Paraguay -1
Programme Type	Income transfer plus –transfers for human development
Programme Title	Red de Protección y Promoción Social
Agencies involved	Secretariat of Social Development under the Presidential Office; Inter-American Development Bank
Year started	2005
Programme Description	programme aims at preventing, mitigating and overcoming the adverse effects of poverty on the most vulnerable
Programme Objectives	To reduce extreme poverty and to improve both human and social capital
Transfers	US$ 10 to 30 per family per month. A transfer of US$10 in addition to a US$5 transfer per child aged 0 to 14 for up to 4 children for health and educational expenses per child aged 0 to 14, for up to 4 children. Transfers are conditional on visits to health centres by children and mothers, and school attendance.
Target population and coverage	9,000 beneficiary households reported in 2006.
Selection of beneficiaries	Geographic selection of communities and means tests for the selection of households in extreme poverty and with children aged 0-14.
Monitoring and Evaluation	Internal monitoring of performance
Evaluation results	
Cost	Budget allocated for 2006 was US$1.7 m
Implementation Issues	
Programme and Evaluation Sources	Zimmerman, J. M. and Moury, Y. (2009), Savings-Linked Conditional Cash Transfers A New Policy Approach to Global Poverty Reduction, New America Foundation: http://www.newamerica.net/files/NAF_CCT_Savings_April09_Final.pdf Programme information can be accessed at: http://go.worldbank.org/Y4E6BL2330 (2008) Child labour and conditional cash transfer programmes in Latin America, International Labour Organization, available at: http://white.oit.org.pe/ipec/documentos/child_labour_and_conditional_cahs_transfers.pdf

Country	**Paraguay -2**
Programme Type	Income transfers plus –transfers for human development
Programme Title	Tekopora/PROPAIS II -
Agencies involved	
Year started	2006
Programme Description	Transfer programme that provides payments to low-income households conditional on school attendance and health checkups.
Programme Objectives	Encourage investment in human and social capital through school matriculation and attendance, and by increasing access to health services for children.
Transfers	Benefit: 30,000 Guaranies (about US$6) per child or pregnant women, up to a limit of four beneficiaries per household. There is a base-level monthly grant of 60.000 Guaranies (US$12) per household. Eligible households can receive a monthly transfer worth between 90.000 and 180.000 Guaranies (18-36US$), depending on household size.
Target population and coverage	Extremely poor families with children under age 15, and pregnant women. There is geographical targeting, so only households living in priority localities, namely the poorest districts in the country are eligible to participate. There is also a household-level targeting, which is carried out through the Index of Quality of Life (ICV). ICV is a non-monetary index that measures several well being dimensions, such as access to public services, health and education outcomes, occupation of the household head, housing conditions and household assets. The government aims to increase the number of beneficiary households in the TEKOPORA Program from 18,000 to 120,000 households (about half million people).
Selection of beneficiaries	Geographic targeting plus household-level targeting. Households classified as extremely poor (having an ICV below 25) or moderately poor (an ICV between 25 and 40) are eligible to participate.
Monitoring and Evaluation	
Evaluation results	Children aged 0-5 were 7% more likely to attend clinic visits 6 times or more. The incidence of child labour for the sample increased by almost five %age points—namely, from 8.5 % to 13 %. The increase was larger for the control group (from 5.4 to 11.6 %) vis-à-vis the treatment group (from 10.4 to 14.1 %). This suggests that without the programme, the incidence of child labour would have been much higher.
Cost	2007 : US$9.6 million (0.08%GDP)
Implementation Issues	Budget constraints
Programme and Evaluation Sources	Fabio Veras Soares, Rafael Perez Ribas and Guilherme Issamu Hirata (2008) “Achievements and Shortfalls of Conditional Cash Transfers: Impact Evaluation of Paraguay’s Tekoporã Programme”. IPC Evaluation Note #3, Available at: http://www.ipc-undp.org/pub/IPCEvaluationNote3.pdf Rafael Perez Ribas, Guilherme Issamu Hirata and Fábio Veras Soares (2008) Debating Targeting Methods for Cash Transfers: A Multidimensional Index vs. an Income Proxy for Paraguay’s Tekoporã Programme IPC evaluation note, International Poverty Centre, Number 2 January, 2008 IPC Evaluation . Available at: http://www.ipc-undp.org/pub/IPCEvaluationNote2.pdf

Country	**Peru -1**
Programme Type	Income transfers plus – transfers for human development
Programme Title	Programa Juntos
Agencies involved	Government of Peru
Year started	2005
Programme Description	Income transfer for poor rural households
Programme Objectives	Provide beneficiary households with nutritional support, health care, education, and identification documents in order to improve maternal and child health status; decrease school dropouts; and promote registration and identification.
Transfers	US$ 30 monthly grants to poor households on the condition to attend health checkups school and register personal identification.
Target population and coverage	Poor households with children under age 14. The programme employs SISFOH- Sistema de Focalización de Hogares for targeting beneficiaries.
Selection of beneficiaries	In 2009, about 421 thousand households (about 2 million people) receive the grant
Monitoring and Evaluation	
Evaluation results	There was a 30% increase in immunisations amongst children under age one within the first year of operation of Juntos.
Cost	2006: US$100 million, about 0.1% GDP
Implementation Issues	The programme is currently designing an exit strategy for beneficiary households
Programme and Evaluation Sources	Johannsen, J. Tejerina, L. Glassman, A. (2009) Conditional Cash Transfers in Latin America: Problems and Opportunities, Inter-American Development Bank, posted at: http://idbdocs.iadb.org/wsdocs/getdocument.aspx?docnum=2103970 Programme website (Spanish) is at: http://www.juntos.gob.pe/intro.php

Country	**Trinidad and Tobago**
Programme Type	Pure income transfer - Social assistance (for general subsidies to poor households)
Programme Title	Target Conditional Cash Transfer Programme (TCCTP) or TT Card - previously called Social Help and Rehabilitative Efforts (SHARE)
Agencies involved	Ministry of Social Development
Year started	2006
Programme Description	The TCCTP enables households in poverty to purchase food, thereby enhancing the health of beneficiary households. The programme also addresses food insecurity via a regular monthly income transfer through an electronic debit card, the TT Card. The program promotes developmental activities to ensure that recipients receive skills training and assistance to find employment as a condition for receiving the transfer. The programme provides training in specific areas such as financial planning; life skills; family planning; technical and vocational skills and career guidance.
Programme Objectives	To provide social protection by supporting the nutritional and food security of vulnerable households.
Transfers	Households of up to 3 members receive $410 per month. Households with 4-5 members receive $550 per month and households of 6 members and more receive $700 per month.
Target population and coverage	In 2009, there were 32 thousand beneficiaries
Selection of beneficiaries	Target the poor and indigent, by using information from the Population and Housing Census and other poverty data collection exercises. Government and non-government entities such as schools, civil society organizations, hospitals and health centres participate to identify the poor. The development of a National Poverty Assessment Form is expected to facilitate this process with forms being referred to the Ministry of Social Development for full enquiry and action.
Monitoring and Evaluation	A complete review of the programme was undertaken between 2006 and 2008 and new systems of monitoring and evaluation were introduced.
Evaluation results	
Cost	Since its inception in 2006, over $TT 120 million have been spent on the programme.
Implementation Issues	
Programme and Evaluation Sources	Not available

Country	**Uruguay -1**
Programme Type	Pure income transfer - old age pension
Programme Title	Programa de Pensiones No-Contributivas
Agencies involved	Ministry of Labour and Social Security and Social Welfare Fund
Year started	1995
Programme Description	Cash transfer to support older or disabled poor, excluded from formal social insurance schemes.
Programme Objectives	Reducing poverty and vulnerability among targeted groups.
Transfers	US$135 per month per beneficiary
Target population and coverage	Person 70 and above Around 64,000 beneficiaries.
Selection of beneficiaries	Means tested
Monitoring and Evaluation	There is no monitoring and evaluation system in place.
Evaluation results	
Cost	0.62% of GDP.
Implementation Issues	Low horizontal efficiency, as only 10% of poor households in Montevideo received the benefit, but significant reduction in poverty among beneficiaries.
Programme and Evaluation Sources	Bertranou, F.; Solorio, C. and van Ginneken, W. [2002] Pensiones no contributivas y asistenciales. Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica y Uruguay, book available in Spanish at: http://www.oitchile.cl/pdf/publicaciones/pro/pro012.pdf

Country	**Uruguay -2**
Programme Type	Integrated poverty reduction programme
Programme Title	PANES changed into Asignación Familiar
Agencies involved	Ministerio de Desarrollo Social, Government of Uruguay
Year started	2008
Programme Description	Transfers are distributed bimonthly, aimed to complement the incomes of poor families with small children. Programme includes a household transfer (*Ingreso ciudadano*, citizen income), food transfers, public works, and micro-enterprise development.
Programme Objectives	To assist families with children aged 18 and younger with a monthly income transfer.
Transfers	In 2005, the benefits were in the order of US$9.4 on a bimonthly basis
Target population and coverage	Around 140 thousand beneficiary households received Ingreso Ciudadano until 2007 when they were transferred to the reformed Asignación Familiar in 2008. Before the reform, the programme covered mostly children in households with formal sector workers. With the reform, the government intended to cover all children in the country. The programme covers children from households with monthly incomes no greater than six times the amount defined by “Bases de Prestaciones y Contribuciones” (BPC). Main beneficiaries are women living alone or who are household heads. Pregnant women receive a transfer from the beginning of their pregnancy and during twelve months after their children are born. Programme beneficiaries must fulfil the following requirements: a) to provide documentation of school attendance and medical checkups. People with disabilities or physical impairments must receive a certification from doctors of Banco de Previsión Social (BPS), the public entity responsible for distributing payment benefits doctors. Every three years, medical controls are made to evaluate the level of disability, which justifies the benefit. In 2005 there were 522 thousand beneficiaries.
Selection of beneficiaries	
Monitoring and Evaluation	
Evaluation results	
Cost	USD 56.7 million
Implementation Issues	The system is very complex, as the result of several laws that regulate the programme.
Programme and Evaluation Sources	González Pampillón, N. (2007), Income Transfer Policy impact on education: The Uruguayan Case “Asignaciones Familiares”, Universidad de Montevideo , available at : http://www.bcu.gub.uy/autoriza/peiees/jor/2007/iees03j3250807.pdf Borraz, F. and González, N. (2009)Impact of the Uruguayan Income Transfer Program, CUADERNOS DE ECONOMÍA, VOL. 46, PP. 243-271, available at : http://www.cuadernosdeeconomia.cl/Pdf/134BorrA.pdf

Country	**Bangladesh -1**
Programme Type	Income transfers plus – transfers for human development
Programme Title	Female Secondary School Stipend Programme
Agencies involved	Ministry of Education, NORAD, ADB, WB, DFID
Year started	1994 at national scale
Programme Description	Payment of school and examination fees and a stipend to all girls in secondary school.
Programme Objectives	To increase girl's enrolment and retention in secondary school, to assist them in passing secondary school examinations; and to delay girls' marriage.
Transfers	Monthly transfers of Taka 25 ($3) for grade 6 rising to Taka 60($6) for grades 9 and 10; plus school fees rising from Taka 10/15 to 15/20 according to grade, plus a book allowance and the examination fee. Transfers are conditional on 75% school attendance and minimum grade of 45% in evaluations and examinations; and on the beneficiary remaining unmarried.
Target population and coverage	Girls reaching secondary school age. Conditions: 75% school attendants; 45% marks in annual exam; unmarried till SSC exam. About 2.3 million girls benefited from the programme in 2005
Selection of beneficiaries	Categorical: gender – The guardian / parent of the student are the owner of less than 50 decimals of land. – Yearly income below 30,000 taka. – Very pauper, helpless (i.e. Orphan, Parentless) – Children of insolvent freedom fighters, – Unable to earn (i.e. disabled, Blind, Dumb and so on and their issues) – Shelter less and insolvents family's issues. – Very poor earner i.e. Rickshaw, Pullers or Day labourers. – Disable learners (i.e. Handicap, Hearing and Speech Disabilities, Intellectual Disabilities whose IQ is below the average range 80, Physical Disabilities, Visual Impairments).
Monitoring and Evaluation	Insufficient programme evaluation means decision-making is not properly informed
Evaluation results	The secondary school certificate pass rate for girls receiving the stipend also increased from 39% in 2001 to nearly 63% in 2008, as well as among girls not getting the stipend, from 37% to nearly 55%, reports a 2008 World Bank assessment
Cost	2002-2009: US$ 145 million
Implementation Issues	
Programme and Evaluation Sources	Anna T. Schurmann (2009) Review of the Bangladesh Female Secondary School Stipend Project Using a Social Exclusion Framework : http://centre.icddrb.org/images/JHPN274-Review_of_the_Bangladesh_Female_Secondary_School_Stipend_Project_Using_a_Social_Exclusion.pdf (2008) Poverty Assessment for Bangladesh: Creating Opportunities and Bridging the East-West Divide, The World Bank, Bangladesh Development Series Paper No. 26: http://siteresources.worldbank.org/BANGLADESHEXTN/Resources/295759-1240185591585/BanglaPD.pdf Tembon, M. and Fort, L. (2008) Girls' Education in the 21st Century Gender Equality, Empowerment, and Economic Growth, The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, The World Bank, available at : http://siteresources.worldbank.org/EDUCATION/Resources/278200-1099079877269/547664-1099080014368/DID_Girls_edu.pdf Raynor, J. and Wesson, K. (2006) The Girls' Stipend Program in Bangladesh. Journal of Education for International Development 2.2 July 2006. http://www.equip123.net/JEID/articles/3/Bangladesh.pdf Simeen Mahmud [2003] Female secondary school stipend programme in Bangladesh: A critical assessment, posted at: http://portal.unesco.org/education/en/file_download.php/6c1807a68c58613a407957a6adbd8cc7Female+secondary+school+stipend+programme+in+Bangladesh.doc

Country	Bangladesh -2
Programme Type	Food based transfers – with a complementary package of development services
Programme Title	Vulnerable Group Development
Agencies involved	Ministry of Women and Children Affairs, World Food Program and other bilaterals
Year started	1975
Programme Description	VGD includes sustained, longer-term activities such as risk management for natural disasters, HIV/AIDS prevention, maternal and child health and livelihood skills.
Programme Objectives	To enable the poorest rural women and their family members to overcome food insecurity and their low social and economic status. To develop life skills for women through training, motivating savings and providing scope for availing credit
Transfers	It provides wheat or rice transfers to enable destitute rural women to improve their economic and social condition. A complementary package of development services was introduced in 1988, including health and nutrition education, literacy training, savings, and support in launching income-earning activities. The programme distributes distribution of 30 kg rice or wheat per head, and a monthly allowance of Tk. 40 per head
Target population and coverage	Households with not more than 15 acres of land. Households with income less than Tk. 300 depending upon seasonal wage employment. Adult women under age 50; day labour /temporary workers; households with little or no productive assets In the 2007-2008 period, about six hundred thousand people benefited from the transfer. In 2009, the programme served an additional 40,000 underprivileged women of eight northern districts. The government has allocated 1.08 lakh tonnes of rice among 1.76 crore people under a special Vulnerable Group Feeding (VGF) scheme. The programme has set a target to distribute 3.75 lakh tonnes of food grains across the country
Selection of beneficiaries	Geographic targeting, then beneficiary selection done by local committees based on a wide range of categorical indicators (including personal characteristics, assets, family composition)
Monitoring and Evaluation	Ministry of Women and Children Affairs, and International Food Policy Research Institute
Evaluation results	Data indicate that 27 % of VGD beneficiaries are not poor. The VGD programme is effective in achieving improved food consumption, dietary diversity and increasing the productive assets of the beneficiaries, but challenges remain to significantly increase incomes and sustain livelihoods – most participants remain with incomes of less than US$0.5/day.
Cost	Before 2008, at its peak, the annual subsidy was US$54 million 2009-2010: 85,451,541.56 USD$ 2010-2011: 91,648,239.20 USD$
Implementation Issues	VGF rice has not been distributed in Satkhira, Nilphamari and Mymensingh allegedly due to conflicts between elected upazila representatives and members of parliament.
Programme and Evaluation Sources	Gardener, J. Wüstefeld, M. Taher, M. Mokbel Genequand, M, (2009) Country Programme Bangladesh CP 10410.0 (2007 - 2010) Final Report, Office of Evaluation of the World Food Programme, available at : http://home.wfp.org/stellent/groups/public/documents/newsroom/wfp210462.pdf Hossain, N. (2007). 'The politics of what works: the case of the Vulnerable Group Development Programme in Bangladesh'. Working Paper 92. Manchester: Chronic Poverty Research Centre (CPRC), University of Manchester, available at: http://www.chronicpoverty.org/uploads/publication_files/WP92_Hossain.pdf (2006), Social Safety Nets in Bangladesh: An Assessment, The World Bank, Bangladesh Development Series – Paper No. 9, available at: http://siteresources.worldbank.org/BANGLADESHEXTN/Resources/FINAL-printversion_PAPER_9.pdf del Ninno, C. and Dorosh, P. [2002] In-Kind Transfers and Household Food Consumption: Implications for targeted food programs in Bangladesh. FCND Discussion Paper 134, IFPRI. Posted at: http://ageconsearch.umn.edu/bitstream/15991/1/dp02134b.pdf Social Safety Net Programmes: Budget Allocation for the Year 2009-10 (Revised) & Budget Estimate for 2010-11. Available at: **http://www.mof.gov.bd/en/budget/10_11/safety_net/en.pdf?phpMyAdmin=GqNisTr562C5oxdV%2CEruqlWwoM5**

Country	**Bangladesh -3**
Programme Type	Income transfer plus – public works
Programme Title	Rural Employment and Road Maintenance Program (RERMP)
Agencies involved	Government of Bangladesh, Local Government Engineering Department
Year started	2008-09 to 2012-13
Programme Description	The programme is designed in such a way that everyone will have five years' guaranteed employment in areas such as rural road maintenance, tree plantation ,equipments of maintenance labour, manpower, vehicle/equipment , training , office contingency, physical contingency, price escalation
Programme Objectives	To reduce the proportion of the country's rural population below the poverty line through improved access to markets and social services. To develop a network of market roads and provide permanent employment to destitute rural women
Transfers	Tk 54 is being paid in cash and the rest Tk 36 is being kept in a joint savings account of executive engineer of LGED and the beneficiary woman. After ending the project by June 30, 2013, each of the beneficiaries would get Tk.70,000 (USD1,020) which would be utilized for income generating activities like homestead gardening, poultry farming, fisheries, cow fattening, goat rearing and tailoring.
Target population and coverage	For the ultra poor and destitute women of some of the crisis prone districts, namely Panchagarh and Rangpur districts. Under this project, about 52 thousand women will work over the year. At each Union's 20 km roads should be maintenance by a group of LCS labourers. As a result, considering 5 members per family, about a quarter million people will be benefited.
Selection of beneficiaries	
Monitoring and Evaluation	Problems of leakage and misallocation often arise due to inadequate monitoring procedures.
Evaluation results	During the project period, 51,740 destitute women will be employed to work in the maintenance of 90,000 kms of road network in the northern part of the country. LGED provided different income generating training to 6,650 distressed women especially widows for making them self-reliant.
Cost	8.5 million USD (2008)
Implementation Issues	
Programme and Evaluation Sources	Mustafizur Rahman, M. Moazzem, K. G. Hossain, S. S. (2009) National Policy Responses to the Financial and Economic Crisis: The Case of Bangladesh, Centre for Policy Dialogue (CPD), posted at: https://webdev.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---asia/---ro-bangkok/documents/meetingdocument/wcms_101570.pdf Program information available on government website : http://www.lged.gov.bd/projects/projects.php?projectid=P0035

Country	**Bangladesh -4**
Programme Type	Income transfer plus – employment guarantee scheme
Programme Title	'100 Days Employment Generation Scheme' (EGP)
Agencies involved	National Government of Bangladesh
Year started	2008
Programme Description	This programme's intended focus and design finds a strong rationale in the unemployment, food insecurity and poverty context of Bangladesh.
Programme Objectives	To create employment for extreme rural poor unemployed people. To increase purchasing power of the extreme poor people affected by price hike. To create wealth for the people and the nation. To develop and maintain small scale rural infrastructure and communication system which will have impact on national economy
Transfers	Tk.100 (about 1.46 USD) daily wage. The new component of this "100-Day EGP" is the introduction of unemployment allowance. If authority fails to give any job within 15 days after the registration, the labour will get Tk. 40/per day for first 30 days and Tk.50/per day payable for the days remaining.
Target population and coverage	Targeted the geographical pockets with high poverty rate, the ultra-poor, the poorest and jobless poor (flood affected, monga prone, haor baor and char areas). The program covered the poorest with 37% of the beneficiaries from bottom quintile. A recent joint evaluation by the FAO and BRAC Research Group concluded that the program is reaching the extreme poor and permanent capable resident and marginal farmers in rural areas. Target population are people aged 18-50, Eager to work but unemployed and unskilled poor people. Only one household member can participate, irrespective of their gender. Persons receiving benefits from other ongoing social safety net are not be eligible for EGP. Generate employment for 20 crore man-days (about 3 million beneficiary workers) in Rangpur and Dinajpur districts.
Selection of beneficiaries	The program calculates the number of cards to be allocated by upazila using poverty map established by a 2004 study by the Government of Bangladesh in collaboration with the World Food Programme. Villages are involved in the identification process -albeit the influential members of the community.
Monitoring and Evaluation	The monitoring process involves several actors at different levels and the linkages between them are complex. The programme reported in 2008 a total of 2 million registered labourers, with an average employed labour per day of 1.8 million workers. Some statistics: Total man days: 91,3 million total working days: 51 out of 60 days. Projects completed: 51,207. Male workers: 80.53%; Female workers: 19.47%.
Evaluation results	The programme has a positive effect on households' welfare: 77% of participating households reported an improvement in their food consumption, either in terms of quality, or quantity, or both. Investment in household assets – both productive and non productive.
Cost	Budget: wages: Tk.915,68,90,016; admin costs: Tk.4,71,71,426 Cost Tk.2,000 crore, about USD291.5 million
Implementation Issues	The allocation method led to an outcome where total cards per district/upazila amounted to 5% of the extreme poor. EGP has not been able to fulfil its objectives of tackling seasonal unemployment. About 37% of the beneficiaries were from the poorest 20% of the population. 67% of the benefits were allocated to the poorest 40% of the population. Mistargeting occurred for 2.2% of the beneficiaries, which belonged to the richest 20% of the population.
Programme and Evaluation Sources	Brac (2009) Study on the first phase of the 100-Day Employment Generation Programme, Research Paper, available at: http://www.bracresearch.org/others/100_day_Study_phase%201_%20FINAL_execsumm.pdf

Country	**Bangladesh -5**
Programme Type	Income transfer plus – Public works
Programme Title	Employment Generation for the Hard-Core Poor
Agencies involved	Government of Bangladesh. The Work Bank will provide finance for US$150 million over a three years period
Year started	2010
Programme Description	The Employment Generation Program will support the Employment Generation Program for the Poorest (EGPP) of the Government of Bangladesh. The EGPP aims to reduce poverty, vulnerability of the poor, and gender and urban-rural disparities in employment.
Programme Objectives	For the year 2009-201, the Bangladeshi government decided to continue the Employment Generation Programme under a different name, "Employment Generation for the Hard-Core Poor". The program will be implemented in rural areas with special priority to 81 high poverty-prone (40% and above) upazillas. In this regard, Tk.1176 crore budget allocation has been made for the Financial Year 2009-2010. The MOFDM has identified that such program will generate employment for the extreme poor, increase their purchasing power and assist in achieving PRSP and MDG goals.
Transfers	
Target population and coverage	Ultra-poor population
Selection of beneficiaries	
Monitoring and Evaluation	
Evaluation results	
Cost	The total cost of the project is estimated at US$ 150 million.
Implementation Issues	This program will be implemented in rural areas of the country.
Programme and Evaluation Sources	Program information available at: http://www.mofdm.gov.bd/100%20day%20egp.pdf

Country	**Bangladesh -6**
Programme Type	Food-based transfer – Public works
Programme Title	Food-for-Work Program
Agencies involved	Government of Bangladesh, World Food Program and bilaterals, Ministry of Women's and Children's Affairs
Year started	1975 (as crisis response, now an integrated rural development programme)
Programme Description	Programme provides in-kind wheat transfer to enable destitute rural women to improve their economic and social condition. A complementary package of development services was introduced in 1988, including health and nutrition education, literacy training, savings, and support in launching income-earning activities.
Programme Objectives	To create food-wage employment during the slack season, mostly in construction and maintenance of rural roads, river embankments, and irrigation channels. To provide income to the rural poor during the slack period when the unemployment rate in rural areas increases.
Transfers	
Target population and coverage	Provided about 75 million hours/work in 2003-04. Covered 3.13 million people per month in the financial year 2009-2010
Selection of beneficiaries	Self-targeted programme
Monitoring and Evaluation	Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies and International Food Policy Research Institute; Government of Bangladesh
Evaluation results	Leakages in the FFW program have been estimated to be 26 % (World Bank, 2003)
Cost	Large increase in food consumption and calorie intake at the household level, and improvements in nutrition of the population in the areas covered by the programme, but no noticeable improvement in nutritional status of preschool children. The program had positive effects on agricultural production (via irrigation, change in cropping pattern to high-yielding varieties, and on increases in labour and fertilizer use per unit of land), but these were lower for the small farmers.
Implementation Issues	At its peak, annual subsidy of US$134 million, with food grain distribution of 496,000 MT (over 20% of total national wheat consumption). Budget for the financial year 2009-2010 was estimated in the order of Tk 0.37 million
Programme and Evaluation Sources	Dorosh, P. and S. Haggblade [1995] Filling the Gaps: Consolidating Evidence on the design of Alternative Targeted Food Programmes in Bangladesh, Bangladesh Development Studies (3 and 4): 47-80 Ahmed, A. U. Quisumbing, A. R. Nasreen, M. Hoddinott, J. F. and Bryan, E. (2009) Comparing Food and Cash Transfers to the Ultra Poor in Bangladesh, International Food Policy Research Institute, Research monograph 163 available at : http://www.ifpri.org/sites/default/files/publications/rr163.pdf Von Braun J (ed) (1995), Employment for Poverty Reduction and Food Security (Washington DC: International Food Policy Research Institute). See chapter 3, 'Bangladesh's Food-for-Work Program and Alternatives to Improve Food Security' by Ahmed A, Zohir S, Kumar S and Chowdhury O: http://www.ifpri.org/pubs/books/vonBraun95/vonBraun95ch03.pdf Heltberg, R. and Norton, A. (2010) Incorporating social dimension in the infrastructure recovery and assets, The World Bank, INFRA Platform In- 4, posted at: http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTSDNET/Resources/5944695-1247775731647/INFRA_social_guidance_note_final.pdf

Country	**Bangladesh -7**
Programme Type	Integrated poverty reduction programme
Programme Title	Challenging the Frontiers of Poverty Reduction/Targeting the Ultra Poor (TUP)
Agencies involved	Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee (BRAC). Funded by BRAC Donor Consortium (EC, DFID, CIDA, NOVIB, and WFP)
Year started	January 2002
Programme Description	The programme extends the 'laddered strategic linkage' approach of IGVGD. Participants receive grants, one-on-one follow-up and supervision, group formation and training, confidence building therapy, financial training, social development skills training, and health services. After 24 months, participants are eligible to graduate to Village Organizations (VO) to access microcredit.
Programme Objectives	To provide a comprehensive assistance package to increase income opportunities while reducing vulnerability and risk
Transfers	Integrated targeting approach: a) income-generating asset transfer [Range: Tk 3,000-9,000 (US$ 50-150)]; b) income-generation skill training in poultry/livestock-rearing, vegetable cultivation, shoe-making, etc; c) Technical follow-up of enterprise operations; d) provision of support inputs for the enterprise; e) monthly stipends for subsistence of Tk 10 (about US$ 0.17 per day) for 12-15 months; f) social development, e.g. social awareness and confidence-building, legal awareness, social action on early marriage/dowry, etc; g) mobilization of local elites for support (pro-poor advocacy through seminar, workshop, and popular theatres; h) health support.
Target population and coverage	Exclusively targets the ultra-poor. The household receiving benefits from government programs Households with no more than 10 decimals of land, extreme poor women; households whose male income-earner is disabled or unable to work; households with no productive assets.
Selection of beneficiaries	Geographical targeting based on poverty maps to select poorest areas, then selection of villages using BRAC's local knowledge, then participatory wealth ranking exercises to identify locations in villages where the poorest live; then households ranked on targeting indicators, later visually confirmed by BRAC staff. Targeting ensures identification of the poorest but it is also instrumental in developing partnerships with local communities.
Monitoring and Evaluation	Undertaken by BRAC, involving a baseline survey to be followed by evaluation surveys. Three external assessments completed.
Evaluation results	TUP participants asset accumulation: 98% of program participants had savings in 2005, compared to only 8 % before joining the program in 2002. In 2005, 58% of beneficiaries and 42% of non participants had an outstanding loan taken in cash, up from 21% and 34% respectively. In 2009, the impact on average per capita annual real income after 3 years was about Taka 1,000 (32%) and after 6 years, the estimated impact was over 1,600 taka. 88 % of program participants owned at least one cow in 2005, compared with 2.5 % in 2002; out of the 54 % of program participants that owned land in 2005, 35% of them were landless in 2002. A recent study (Emran et al, 2009) reports significant impacts on net income, food security, and ownership of livestock and household durables such as tube wells and blankets/quilts of the ultra-poor households. The evidence also indicates that the TUP program may not have any significant effect on health related outcomes and women's empowerment.
Cost	Per household cost is $300
Implementation Issues	
Programme and Evaluation Sources	Sulaiman, M. (2009), BRAC's Challenging the Frontier of Poverty Reduction/Targeting Ultra Poor (CFPR/TUP) Programme in Bangladesh, BRAC and LSE, available at: http://www.sdc-employment-income.ch/en/Home/Financial_Sector/Savings_Credit_Forum/media/munshi-case%20study%20BRAC-CFPR(02.12.2009).pdf Emran, M. S. Robano, V. Smith, S.C. (2009) Assessing the Frontiers of Ultra-Poverty Reduction: Evidence from CFPR/TUP, An Innovative Program in Bangladesh posted at : http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=1354158 Ahmed, S. M. (2009) Capability Development among the Ultra-poor in Bangladesh: A Case Study, Research and Evaluation Division, BRAC, BRAC Centre: http://www.banglajol.info/index.php/JHPN/article/view/3399/2846 Bandiera, O. Burgess, R. Gulesci, S. Rasul, I. (2009) Community Networks and Poverty Reduction Programmes: Evidence from Bangladesh, Economic Organisation and Public Policy Programme (EOPP), available at: http://sticerd.lse.ac.uk/dps/eopp/eopp15.pdf BRAC (2009), Pathways Out of Extreme Poverty: Findings from round I survey of CFPR phase II, Research and Evaluation Division , available at: http://wwww.bracresearch.org/news_details.php?nid=141

Country	**Bangladesh -8**
Programme Type	Income transfers plus - transfers for human development
Programme Title	Primary Education Stipend Project (PESP)
Agencies involved	Government of Bangladesh
Year started	2002 (to replace the earlier Food for Education Program)
Programme Description	The programme provides an income transfer to households to keep children in primary education.
Programme Objectives	To increase schools access, participation and completion To keep 40% children enrolled in primary schools from poor rural households
Transfers	Households with qualifying pupils who attend school at least 85 % of the time and obtains at least 40 % marks in the annual examinations. Tk 100 / month for one child (US$1.5) Tk 125/ month if more children in primary school. (US$ 1.65)
Target population and coverage	The program targets 40% of rural students attending eligible primary schools and belonging to a landless or near landless household (less than half an acre of land); Children whose parents who work as day labourers; children belonging to a female-headed household (widow, separated, divorced); children belonging to a household that derives its living from fishing, pottery, weaving, blacksmithing; children belonging to a household which derives from sharecropping. Conditionalities: Attending 85% classes and obtaining at least 40% on annual examination. Programme served 5.5 million children 2002-2007, then renewed for another five years in June 2008. Reached one third of children from the poorest socio economic category 4.8m children in 2008. Over 5.3 million students participate every year, about 4% of population.
Selection of beneficiaries	Geographic and Community assessment. Operates in all rural areas, and the selection process is delegated to school managing committees (SMCs) with oversight from education officials. Beneficiaries are selected from the poorest among students with at least one predefined poverty attribute, defined in the project pro-forma as female-headed households, households of day labourers, households of insolvent professionals and households with less than 0.5 acres of land.
Monitoring and Evaluation	2006: less than half of the children in the programme came from the poorest, two-fifths of the households, 27 % of beneficiary HH were not entitled to it. More than 30% of eligible households in the study did not receive the income transfer
Evaluation results	11% of participants of the PESP meet none of the eligibility criteria for program participation while almost none of the beneficiaries meet at least three criteria. Close to 47% of beneficiaries of the PESP are non-poor and incorrectly included in the program. Elite groups capture resources intended for powerless poor children. Overall small impact at households level
Cost	Budget allocation for 2008-2013: Tk 2.44 billion (US$37 million)
Implementation Issues	The programme is reported to have reached only 40 % of the poorest rural Bangladeshi households. There are also reported of corruption in the management and administration of the programme. Urban and non-registered schools such as NGO schools and some madrassahs are not eligible, so many poor children are excluded.
Programme and Evaluation Sources	Ahmed, A.U. Rabbani, M. Sulaiman, M. and Das, N. and (2009). 'The impact of asset transfers on the livelihoods of the ultra poor in Bangladesh'. BRAC, monograph Series, 39 available at http://www.bracresearch.org/monographs/Monograph_39.pdf Ahmed, S. [2005] Delivery Mechanisms of Income Transfer Programs to the Poor in Bangladesh. World Bank Social Protection Discussion Paper Series. Posted at: http://siteresources.worldbank.org/SOCIALPROTECTION/Resources/0520web.pdf Baulch, B (2009) The medium-term impact of the primary education stipend in rural Bangladesh, Education Watch Report [2003/4] Quality with Equity: The Primary Education Agenda. Posted at: www.campebd.org/download/EWReport20034FullEnglish.pdf

Country	**Bangladesh -9**
Programme Type	Pure income transfers – old-age pensions
Programme Title	Old Age Allowance Scheme (OAAS) and Assistance Programme for Widowed and Destitute Women (APWDW)
Agencies involved	Ministry of Social Welfare, Government of Bangladesh
Year started	1997-8
Programme Description	The programme provides an income transfer to poorest older people and to destitute widows.
Programme Objectives	To reduce extreme poverty and destitution among older people and widows.
Transfers	Transfer increased from 220 TK /month in 2008 to Tk 250 in 2009
Target population and coverage	At least 65 years of age. Beneficiaries must have worked in the formal sector. In the period 2007-2008: 1.7 million beneficiaries for the old age pension and 0.75 million for the women's allowance. Programme targets to reach 20 million beneficiaries in 2010.
Selection of beneficiaries	OAAS targets the ten oldest and poorest members in each ward with unions (the lowest administrative unit). APWDW targets the five poorest women in each ward. The selection is done by Ward Committees.
Monitoring and Evaluation	No monitoring and evaluation is planned
Evaluation results	Analysis of household data from the 2000 Bangladesh Demographic and Health Survey indicates the percentages of beneficiary households in quintiles of wealth index are (from the poorest to the richest): 6.4; 6.0; 2.5; 0.8; 0.2 respectively. There is a concentration of beneficiary households in the lowest wealth index quintiles.
Cost	2007-2008 Budget allocation for the old age pension: 3.840 million TK, 55 million USD and for the women's allowance: 1.980 million TK, 28 milllion USD.
Implementation Issues	
Programme and Evaluation Sources	Government of Bangladesh (2009) Convention on the Rights of the Child CRC/C/BGD/Q/4/Add.1, Committee on the rights of the child, UNDP, available at: http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/crc/docs/AdvanceVersions/CRC-C-BGD-Q4-Add1.pdf (2006), Social Safety Nets in Bangladesh: An Assessment, The World Bank, Bangladesh Development Series – Paper No. 9, available at: http://siteresources.worldbank.org/BANGLADESHEXTN/Resources/FINAL-printversion_PAPER_9.pdf Rahman, M. H. (2009) A Situation Analysis Report on Education (MDG 2) Bangladesh, A Baseline for Needs Assessment and Costing http://www.undp.org.bd/projects/prodocs/PRS_MDG/Situation%20analysis_education.pdf Köhler, G. Cali, M. and Stirbu, M. (2009) Social Protection in South Asia: A Review, United Nations Children's Fund, UNICEF, available at: http://www.unicef.org/socialpolicy/files/social_protection_in_south_asia_-_a_review_-_unicef_rosa_2009.pdf Barrientos, A. [2004] Income transfers for older people reduce poverty and inequality, Background paper for WDR06, IDPM, University of Manchester. Posted at: http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTRANETSOCIALDEVELOPMENT/Resources/Pensions_Brazil_Bangladesh_SouthAfrica_Barrientos.pdf

Country	**Brunei**
Programme Type	Pure income transfer – Old and disability pensions
Programme Title	Old Age and Disability Pension
Agencies involved	Government of Brunei
Year started	1984
Programme Description	basic pension to the elderly with no test other than citizenship, residence, and age
Programme Objectives	
Transfers	Monthly pension:US$120 (local currency :B$200)
Target population and coverage	Qualifying age: 60 years old 4.5% population Residency requirement : 10 years from age 50 (native born) 30 years (other residents) 14000 beneficiaries (87% targeted population are covered)
Selection of beneficiaries	Universal (non-means tested) scheme
Monitoring and Evaluation	
Evaluation results	Not available
Cost	0.4%GDP
Implementation Issues	
Programme and Evaluation Sources	Laws of Brunei, Chapter 18, Old age and disability pensions, revisited edition 1984,Cap. 18, available at: http://daerah-temburong.gov.bn/Old%20Age%20and%20Disability%20Pensions%20Cap.18.pdf

Country	**Cambodia**
Programme Type	Income transfer plus –transfers for human development
Programme Title	Targeted Assistance for Education of Poor Girls and Indigenous Children- Secondary school girls stipend program
Agencies involved	Ministry of education
Year started	2005
Programme Description	Education Sector Support Project – Scholarships for the Poor Programme. Households receive income transfers provided their daughter is enrolled in school, maintains a passing grade, and is absent without "good reason" fewer than 10 days in a year. The girl receives a scholarship for the three years of the lower secondary cycle.
Programme Objectives	Improve equity and increase access and retention of poor girls and children of ethnic minorities in lower secondary education through the provision of scholarships.
Transfers	Poorest children receive 60USD a year and less poor, USD45 in three instalments, which is about 2–3% of the median household income.
Target population and coverage	Children who have completed grade 6 likely to drop out due to poverty, gender, ethnic minority status, etc. 100 secondary schools located in the poorest communes across the country are targeted, with each small school (less than 200 students) receiving 30 new scholarships a year and each large school (more than 200 students) receiving 50 new scholarships a year: 3850 new scholarship each year.
Selection of beneficiaries	Geographic targeting at schools, then means tests
Monitoring and Evaluation	Simple calculations suggest that approximately 70 % of benefits reached households in the poorest quintile of per capita consumption (minus transfers), and less than 5 % reached households in the richest quintile. (Filmer and Schady, 2006).
Evaluation results	Increase enrolment by 21.4% and school attendance by 25%. Scholarship recipients were more than 20 % age points more likely to be enrolled in school and 10 % age points less likely to work for pay.
Cost	US$ 5 million over five years to fund pilot
Implementation Issues	
Programme and Evaluation Sources	UNESCO (2010), Education for All Global Monitoring Report 2010 Educational effect of selected social protection programmes, available at: http://www.unesco.org/fileadmin/MULTIMEDIA/HQ/ED/GMR/pdf/gmr2010/gmr2010-annex-03-social-protection.pdf Ferreira, F. H. G. Filmer, D. and Schady, N. (2009) Own and Sibling Effects of Income Transfer Programs Theory and Evidence from Cambodia, The World Bank, working paper No. 5001, available at: http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=1437953 Filmer, D. and Schady, N. (2006), 'Getting Girls Into School: Evidence from a Scholarship Program in Cambodia', World Bank Policy Research Working Paper No. 3910. Available from: http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=917481 Asian Development Bank Cambodia case study "Japan Fund For Poverty Reduction (JFPR) 9028-CAM: Targeted Assistance for Education of Poor Girls and Indigenous Children, 2002" Posted at: http://www.adb.org/gender/practices/education/cam002.asp Design and Implementation Features of the program, available at: http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTCCT/Resources/5757608-1234228266004/067-102_PRR-CCT_ch03.pdf

Country	**China**
Programme Type	Pure income transfer – Social assistance (for general subsidies to poor households)
Programme Title	Minimum Living Subsidy Scheme DiBao
Agencies involved	Ministry of Civil Affairs and City authorities
Year started	1997 at national scale
Programme Description	The scheme pays the difference between the monthly income of poor households and a minimum level set at the city level.
Programme Objectives	To assist poor households in urban China, especially in the context of market-based structural reforms.
Transfers	An average monthly transfer of 102 Yuan for poor urban households and of 37 Yuan for poor rural households. Transfers intended to provide five guarantees for the elderly in the areas of housing, food, clothing, medical care, and burial expenses. Transfers to childless and elderly people can reach US$10 a month in Guandong, but only US$6 in western regions.
Target population and coverage	– The "3 NOs", i.e. those with no ability to work, no source of income, and no supporting from family members. In 2007 the scheme covered 22.7 million poor urban households and the programme was expanded in rural areas: rural beneficiaries increased from 8 million in 2006 to 34.5 million in 2007. The Chinese government targets at covering 1.3 billion citizens by 2020.
Selection of beneficiaries	
Monitoring and Evaluation	The benefit line has been monitored quite closely by the Ministry of Civil Affairs, but there are no rigorous evaluations of the impact on poverty.
Evaluation results	Assuming the benefit line closely tracks a poverty line, and that there are insignificant leakages to the non-poor, the impact of the MLSS is to eradicate the poverty gap up to the benefit line. The impact on poverty headcount is, under these assumptions, equivalent to the coverage rate above. However, the ratio of benefit recipients to the numbers estimated to be poor ranges from a low of 4.9% in Shandong to a high of 92.1% in Tibet. For the country as a whole the rate is 17.9 percent. The MLSS is an income supplement public assistance programme, but the introduction of user charges in education and health and the fact that these are not included in the calculation of the benefit lines suggests that other important deficits are not addressed.
Cost	Urban dibao: total allocation of 15.31 billion CHY (about USD 2 bio) for 22.46 million beneficiaries (2009)
Implementation Issues	There is absence of precise data of the poverty gap and poverty headcount for rural migrant workers. over 60% nation-wide Gini ratios come from the urban/rural income gap
Programme and Evaluation Sources	Wang, Meyan (2007) Emerging Urban Poverty and Effects of the Dibao Programme on Alleviating Poverty in China, China and the World Economy 15,2, pp. 74-88 Chen, J. and Barrientos, A. (2008) The new Targets of Chinese minimum Living standard Scheme, Salomon, C., Yuan, R., Fei, X., and K. Maher [2004] Urban Poverty, Childhood Poverty and Social Protection in China: Critical issues, CHIP Report 3. Posted at: http://www.childhoodpoverty.org/index.php/action=documentfeed/doctype=pdf/id=83/ Social Security White Paper [2004] China.org.cn Posted at: http://unpan1.un.org/intradoc/groups/public/documents/APCITY/UNPAN019944.pdf Hussain, A. [2003] "Urban Poverty in China: Measurement, Patterns and Policies" ILO. Posted at http://www.ilo.org/public/english/protection/ses/download/docs/china.pdf

Country	India -1
Programme Type	Pure income transfer- Social assistance (for general subsidies to poor households)
Programme Title	Apni Beti Apna Dhan (ABAD), (Our daughter, Our Wealth)
Agencies involved	State government of Haryana
Year started	1994
Programme Description	Income transfer scheme in India aimed to improve status of girls. Transfer payable to unmarried 18-year-old girls. Program implemented by the Government of Haryana in the state of Haryana
Programme Objectives	To improve parents' perceived value of daughters by offering them economic incentives. To reduced child mortality among girls and the abortion of female foetuses; increased school attendance among girls; marriage delay.
Transfers	Monetary award of Rs. 500 (approximately US$11) at daughter's birth (to cover post-delivery needs) ABAD endows each girl with a longer-term monetary investment of Rs. 2,500 (approximately US$55) in government fixed-deposit securities, redeemable for a guaranteed sum of Rs 25,000 (approximately US$550) on her 18th birthday provided she remains unmarried. This yields an implicit annual return of approximately 13%. A bonus of Rs. 5000 is awarded is if the girl has received at least a Standard 5 education, and a further Rs 1000 is awarded if she studied up to Standard 8. In 1995, the scheme was expanded, offering a higher maturity amount for girls willing to defer redeeming their securities: Rs. 30,000 for two years, or Rs. 35,000 for 4 years. In addition, they would also receive a credit subsidy for entrepreneurship loans.
Target population and coverage	Girls born on or after October 2nd 1994: the first, second or third child in the family. The family would have to be below the poverty line, based on the official below-poverty-line estimates. Non-poor households with a disadvantaged caste background - formally identified in India as belonging to a "Scheduled Caste" (SC) or "Other Backward Caste" (OBC) - would also be eligible. Households with more than 3children not eligible. 6,548 beneficiaries between 1998-2001
Selection of beneficiaries	Categorical: Geographic, Gender , means tested
Monitoring and Evaluation	Mid-term evaluation by TNS MODE 1998–99 focusing on impact of the scheme on status of girl and mother, including improved potential for health care, girls' schooling, delayed marriage
Evaluation results	Positively affected girls' birth and survival as measured by changes in the sex ratio of mother's total living children over time. The program had inconclusive effects on mothers' preferences for female children and for total desired fertility. Parents increased their investment in daughters' human capital as a result of the program. Households made greater post-natal health investments in girls after the program, with some mixed evidence of improving health status in the short and medium term. Beneficiaries not yet at the age of 18, so benefits cannot be disbursed and impact on age at marriage is still unknown. The programme is reported to have increased knowledge about legal age of marriage among community. Communities are sceptical of getting income benefit.
Cost	Not available
Implementation Issues	The state's Department of Women and Child Welfare manages the program. The programme is implemented through the institutional apparatus of the early childhood development program called Child development Scheme.
Programme and Evaluation Sources	Yoong, J. and Sinha, N. (2009) Long-Term Financial Incentives and Investment in Daughters: Evidence from Income Transfers in North India, World Bank Policy Research Working Paper 4860, available at: http://www-wds.worldbank.org/servlet/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2009/03/09/000158349_20090309091453/Rendered/PDF/WPS4860.pdf Gupta, S.D. et al.(2008) Knot Ready Lessons from India on Delaying Marriage for Girls, ICRW, International Centre for Research on Women, report available at: http://www.icrw.org/docs/2008/knot2.pdf

Country	**India -2**
Programme Type	Income transfer plus –transfer for human development
Programme Title	Balika Samridhi Yojana scheme (BSY)
Agencies involved	Government of India
Year started	August 1997–2004
Programme Description	A post-birth grant of Rs. 500 is invested in a savings account to be redeemed at the age of 18, with additional income deposit bonuses for completing different education standards. Income transfers are made for delayed marriage, payable to unmarried 18-year-old girls. Programme implemented by the Government of India.
Programme Objectives	To address discrimination against girls by providing an income benefit to households under the condition that girls remained unmarried until age 18. To stagger financial incentives to poor households with girls based on four major milestones: 1) birth registration, 2) childhood immunizations, 3) school enrolment and 4) delaying marriage until age 18.
Transfers	Transfer of Rs.500 at birth (US$10). An scholarship of Rs.300 per annum (US$6) for education in Grades I-III; Rs.400 (US$8.5) and Rs.600 (US$12) per annum for education in Grades IV and V, respectively, Rs.700 (US$15) per annum for Grade VIII, and Rs.1,000 US$20) per annum for Grades IX and X. These transfers are made as long as girls remain unmarried and attending school regularly. The education awards start from Rs 300 for Standards 1-3 to Rs 1000 for Standard 10.
Target population and coverage	All female children belonging to households below the poverty line on or after August 15th, 1997 were eligible, subject to a maximum of two girls per household. Like ABAD, this scheme was also to be implemented via local health workers.
Selection of beneficiaries	
Monitoring and Evaluation	Financial utilization certificates were the monitoring tool—to monitor disbursements of funds in the states for the beneficiaries
Evaluation results	Beneficiaries registered and opened a bank account. Beneficiaries are not yet 18 and therefore not eligible to get income benefit; so impact on age at marriage is still unknown. Uneven use of funds by states for the programme. Communities appear to be unaware and sceptical of getting benefits
Cost	
Implementation Issues	
Programme and Evaluation Sources	Gupta, S.D. et al.(2008) Knot Ready Lessons from India on Delaying Marriage for Girls, ICRW, International Centre for Research on Women, report available at: http://www.icrw.org/docs/2008/knot2.pdf

Country	India -3
Programme Type	Income transfer plus –transfers for human development
Programme Title	Dhanlakshmi or the Income Transfer Scheme for Girls with Insurance Cover
Agencies involved	Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India
Year started	Pilot started in March 2008
Programme Description	Income transfer provided to the family of the girl child (preferably to the mother) on fulfilling the following conditions; birth registration of the girl child, progress of immunization, enrolment and retention in school. In addition, the girl child born on or after the cut-off date to be notified is entitled to an insurance cover and maturity benefit.
Programme Objectives	The direct and tangible objective is to provide a set of staggered financial incentives for households to encourage them to retain the girl child and educate her. The more subtle and intangible objective is to change the attitudinal mindset of the family towards the girl. This will force the households to look upon the girl as an asset rather than a liability since her very existence has led to income inflow to the family.
Transfers	The Scheme provides income transfers to the family of the girl child (preferable the mother) on fulfilling certain specificities: 1) Birth registration, 2) a six month transfer on completion of full child immunization; 3) school enrolment and school attendance (MWCD will provide an income transfer until Class 8 and MHRD will provide monetary incentives from Classes 9 to 12; 4) the girl must remain unmarried at the age of 18; 5) an insurance coverage to the tune of Rs. 1 lakh would be taken for the girl child born on and after the cut-off date suggested in the Scheme. The insurance cover Rs.100,000 (US$ 2,140) through the Life Insurance Corporation of India, provided she does not get married before attaining the age of 18 years.
Target population and coverage	The scheme would be implemented in eleven blocks across seven States: Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Orissa, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh. An amount of Rs 5.95 crore (1,3 million USD) was released during 2008-09, which is expected to benefit 79,555 girl children in identified blocks of Andhra Pradesh, Chattisgarh, Orissa, Jharkhand and Punjab. At present, 56 ministries/departments have set up Gender Budget Cells and 28 ministries/departments have reflected allocations for women in the Gender Budget Statement of the Union Budget in 2009-10.
Selection of beneficiaries	
Monitoring and Evaluation	
Evaluation results	
Cost	The annual outlay of Rs. 10.00 crore has been made for 2008-09 (USD 2,14 million)
Implementation Issues	A pilot project in selected Blocks which are educationally backward, The Scheme will be piloted in 11 Districts across seven States
Programme and Evaluation Sources	Prabhu, S. (2009) Income Transfer Schemes for Alleviating Human Poverty: Relevance for India, UNDP India Discussion Paper available at : http://www.undp.org.in/content/cct/CCT_DP.pdf

Country	**India -4**
Programme Type	Income transfer plus - transfer for human development
Programme Title	National Programme for Education of Girls at Elementary-Level under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)
Agencies involved	Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India
Year started	2003 but merged with Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalay Scheme in April 2007
Programme Description	The scheme seeks to enhance enrolment through the provision of services, some of which are free distribution of text books for primary and upper primary classes, curriculum and textbook development, recruitment of additional teachers, particularly women. With the introduction of the Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalay Scheme, the programme aims at reducing the dropout rate of girls in secondary education and ensuring their retention up to age of 18.
Programme Objectives	To universalise elementary education
Transfers	The scheme provides direct incentives like free books, uniforms, stationery. There is also an income transfer of Rs.150 per child per annum. Since April 2007, the Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalay Scheme provides an income transfers for elementary education. There is also a one-off provision of a transfer of Rs.3,000 deposited in the name of the girl child once the girl child is enrolled in class nine and is not married.
Target population and coverage	National-scale programme targeting to address the needs of 192 million children.
Selection of beneficiaries	
Monitoring and Evaluation	
Evaluation results	
Cost	
Implementation Issues	Implemented in partnership between the Central and State Governments and Union Territories.
Programme and Evaluation Sources	Prabhu, S. (2009) Income Transfer Schemes for Alleviating Human Poverty: Relevance for India, UNDP India Discussion Paper available at : http://www.undp.org.in/content/cct/CCT_DP.pdf

Country	India -5
Programme Type	Income transfer plus - Employment guarantee
Programme Title	Maharashtra National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme
Agencies involved	Government of India
Year started	1979, extended nationally in 2005
Programme Description	The programme guarantees each rural household an access to 100 days of unskilled wage employment per year: The scheme focus on small-scale road construction, water supply infrastructure, flood protection, reforestation and irrigation projects. Work is provided to every job seeker within 15 days of a formal request.
Programme Objectives	To offer temporary earning opportunities in periods of low labour demand. To boost the rural economy and enhance overall economic growth.
Transfers	100 days of unskilled wage per year
Target population and coverage	48 million unskilled workers received the transfer in 2008. Between April 2007 and March 2008, 33.7 million households (every fourth household in rural India), equivalent to 1.4 billion working days, received support. It is expected to have generated employment opportunities for 40 million households in the period 2008-9
Selection of beneficiaries	Self targeting, no choice of job is offered.
Monitoring and Evaluation	Central and State Government; Food Corporation of India (FCI)
Evaluation results	Average forgone income due to having to provide work was estimated as 21% to 32% of wages received. The programme has been found to be effective in reducing risks among participants. NREGS has improved food security and reduced anxiety levels amongst participating households. General positive impact on households' expenditures. Provides a sense of security from which the participating households benefit irrespective of whether they temporarily or repeatedly enrol in the scheme. Spending in non-food consumable and clothing increased by 40-50% among less well-off participants.
Cost	Almost US$4 billion or 2.3% of total central government spending (2008)
Implementation Issues	Require high planning and organizational skills (demand driven project)
Programme and Evaluation Sources	Ravi, S. and Engler, M. (2009) Workfare in Low income Countries: An effective Way to Fight Poverty ? the Case of NREGS in India, available at: http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=1336837 Datt, G. and M. Ravallion [1994] Transfer Benefits from Public-Works Employment: Evidence for Rural India, Economic Journal 104:1346-1369 Imai, K and R. Gaiha (2002)'Rural Public Works and Poverty Alleviation - The Case of the Employment Guarantee Scheme in Maharashtra', The International Review of Applied Economics, Vol. 16, No. 2, April 2002, pp.131-151. Imai, K (2002) 'Employment Guarantee Scheme as a Social Safety Net-Poverty Dynamics and Poverty Alleviation' 2002, Department of Economics Working Paper, Ref. 149, March 2003, Department of Economics, University of Oxford. Posted at: http://www.econ.ox.ac.uk/Research/WP/PaperDetails.asp?PaperID=481

Country	**India -6**
Programme Type	Income transfer plus – transfers for human development
Programme Title	Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY),
Agencies involved	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India
Year started	April 2005, replaced the National Maternity Benefit Scheme (NMBS)
Programme Description	Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) under the overall umbrella of National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) is being proposed by way of modifying the existing National Maternity Benefit Scheme (NMBS). While NMBS is linked to provision of better diet for pregnant women from households below the poverty line, JSY integrates the income assistance with health care during pregnancy, during delivery and immediate post-partum period in a health centre. The JSY will be a 100% centrally sponsored scheme.
Programme Objectives	To reduce maternal mortality ratio and infant mortality rate and to increase institutional deliveries in Below the Poverty Line households.
Transfers	An income transfer of Rs.500 is provided for every child born to a woman from poor households. An additional amount of Rs.100 in rural areas and Rs.200 in urban areas is provided to poor women if she delivers in an institution. In addition, some amount is provided as transport assistance in case the woman uses her own transport to reach the institution.
Target population and coverage	All pregnant women belonging to the below poverty line (BPL) households, aged 19 and older. The transfer is made for up to two children.
Selection of beneficiaries	Wherever BPL Cards have been issued under the targeted Public Distribution System and Antyodaya Anna Yojana, it should be the instrument of identification of the beneficiaries. If BPL cards have not yet been issued, the State or Municipality government will lay down a simple criterion for certification of BPL Status, through Panchayats or other mechanisms.
Monitoring and Evaluation	The Indian government is responsible for putting in place adequate and appropriate arrangements for monitoring and evaluation of the Scheme. For this purpose, it can utilize the services of Population Research Centres, NGO Groups and other independent Groups. Besides this, the Central Government can also establish independent monitoring and evaluation mechanisms.
Evaluation results	Since underemployment is estimated to be about 3,000 million person days, about one-third of the total underemployment may have been reduced by JRY. Yet, the impact of the programme at the household level appears to have been modest. Food grains distributed (as part of wages) were negligible (Rs 0.21 worth of food grains per day per JRY worker).
Cost	Not available
Implementation Issues	The state level implementation of the scheme is organised with the help of an accredited social health activist, ASHA – as an effective link between the Government and the poor pregnant women. States Governments will be expected to maintain the level of their own current expenditure on social protection programmes and ensure that Central assistance under the JSY is in addition to the State budgetary outlays for the current year, on the scheme.
Programme and Evaluation Sources	Gaiha, R.; K. Imai and P. Kausik (2001) On the Targeting and Cost-Effectiveness of Anti-poverty Programmes in Rural India, Development and Change (32) 309-42 Goverment of Maharashtra (2002) Chapter 20 "Rural Employment- Employment Guarantee Scheme and Jawhar Rojgar Yohana in the Government Report on Tenth Five Year Plan 2002-2007. Posted at: www.maharashtra.gov.in/pdf/tenthPlan/Chapter20.pdf Prabhu, S. (2009) Income Transfer Schemes for Alleviating Human Poverty: Relevance for India, UNDP India Discussion Paper available at : http://www.undp.org.in/content/cct/CCT_DP.pdf Remesh, B. P. Rethinking Social Protection for India's Working Poor in the Unorganised Sector, National Labour Institute: India, available at: http://www.welfareacademy.org/pubs/international/policy_exchanges/asp_papers/1931.pdf Janani Suraksha Yojana, Guidelines for Implementation Ministry of Health & Family Welfare Government of India, available at: http://www.mohfw.nic.in/layout_09-06.pdf

Country	**India -7**
Programme Type	Income transfer plus – transfer for human development
Programme Title	Ladli Scheme- Ladli ("Dearest") programme
Agencies involved	Government of India, Delhi government
Year started	August 2008
Programme Description	Households with a second female child born receive a yearly income transfer for a period of up to five years as long as both girls survive. The money is invested in a government fixed deposit at 8.25% and released only when the younger sister turns 18.
Programme Objectives	To curb female foeticide and enhance the social status of girls by means of promoting their education and protecting them from discrimination and deprivation.
Transfers	A deposit of Rs.10,000 in the name of the girl at the time of birth and subsequently deposits of Rs.5,000 each at the time of her admission to Grade I, Grade VI, Grade IX, Grade X and XII. An accumulated amount of approximately Rs.100,000 would become payable to the girl when turning 18, and on the condition that she completes satisfactorily Grade X. The amount can be utilized for higher education or marriage.
Target population and coverage	This award is made regardless of caste, income or other restrictions. Eligibility criteria: the applicant should be resident of Delhi for at least three years preceding the date of application and the annual income of the parents of the girl child should not exceed Rs.100,000.
Selection of beneficiaries	
Monitoring and Evaluation	Not available
Evaluation results	
Cost	Not available
Implementation Issues	
Programme and Evaluation Sources	Not available

Country	**India -8**
Programme Type	Income and in-kind transfer - Social assistance (for general subsidies to poor households)
Programme Title	Indira Ghandi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS)
Agencies involved	Government of India
Year started	2007
Programme Description	
Programme Objectives	
Transfers	A transfer of Rs 400 (USD 8,5) twice in a year for Deepavali and Pongal festivals; one free Dhoti for each Male and one free Saree for each female are supplied. All the pensioners are supplied daily with free Nutritious meal. Two kilograms of rice per month to those who are taking Nutritious Meal and four kilograms of rice per month to those who are not taking Nutritious meals are supplied at no cost.
Target population and coverage	Women who are helpless and landless, widows, abandoned women, women whose divorce case is pending in Court, women suffering from domestic violence or whose husbands are detained in prison, orphan girls. Beneficiaries should not have a permanent income source, be a beggar or reside in an institute funded by the government of charitable trusts. Widows should present their husband's death certificate. The programme targets poor women, widows aged 40-64, till they remarriage. In 2008, 549.513 women benefited from the programme and it is estimated that for the period 2009-2010, about 1.5 million women will receive support.
Selection of beneficiaries	
Monitoring and Evaluation	Not available
Evaluation results	
Cost	Not available
Implementation Issues	
Programme and Evaluation Sources	Not available

Country	**India -9**
Programme Type	Pure income transfer - disability pension
Programme Title	Indira Ghandi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS)
Agencies involved	Government of India
Year started	2007
Programme Description	
Programme Objectives	
Transfers	Rs 400 a month
Target population and coverage	Destitute, physically handicapped and blind people, age 45 and older. Beneficiaries should have no source of income or be a professional beggar. They should not receive support from a family member. More than 80% disability or multiple disabilities (having more than one disability and at least 40% incapacitation in each type of disability, totalling disabilities 80% or more. The District Committee constituted by the District Collector, District Social Welfare Officer and District Medical Officer may recommend offering the support without any age limit. There is no age limit or requirement for a medical certificate of disability for blind people or persons who lost both legs. Applicants should not hold property of value more than Rs.5,000. An estimated 1.5 million people receive the pension.
Selection of beneficiaries	
Monitoring and Evaluation	Not available
Evaluation results	
Cost	Not available
Implementation Issues	
Programme and Evaluation Sources	Not available

Country	**India -10**
Programme Type	Pure income transfer -old age pension
Programme Title	Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS) replaced NOAPS established in 1995
Agencies involved	Government of India
Year started	November 2007
Programme Description	
Programme Objectives	To support the destitute old people
Transfers	17 States are currently contributing to their own pension scheme that provide a monthly transfer of Rs.200 or more per person; 11 States are contributing to a Rs.200 a month pension, whereas the remaining 7 states have no contribution to the scheme. The monthly pension varies by state: Goa and NCT of Delhi (Rs. 1,000); Chandigarh, Haryana (Rs.700); Puducherry (Rs 600) A&N, Dadra & Nagar Haveli , Maharashtra (Rs. 500); Punjab (Rs. 450); Gujarat, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamilnadu, Uttarakhand, West Bengal (Rs. 400); Himachal Pradesh (Rs.330); J&K (Rs. 325); Chhattisgarh, UP, Lakshadweep, Tripura (Rs.300), MP (Rs.275) Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Kerala (Rs. 250); Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Orissa, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Nagaland, and Daman and Diu are disbursing pension at the rate of Rs.200. Twice a year, for Deepavali and Pongal festivals, one free Dhoti for each Male and one free Saree for each female are supplied. All the pensioners are supplied daily with free Nutritious meal. 2 kilogram of rice per month to those who are taking Nutritious Meal and 4 kilogram of rice per month to those who are not taking Nutritious meal are supplied at no cost.
Target population and coverage	Pension is granted to all persons who are 65 years and older and belonging to a household below the poverty line according to the criteria prescribed by the Government of India: $ 1.25/day. Pension is granted to people aged 60 years and older affected by leprosy, blindness, insanity, paralysis and loss of limb. The number of beneficiaries covered during 2006-07, estimated number of beneficiaries based on the projected population of the State as on 1.3.2006 and 2004-05 poverty ratio of the State and estimated number of beneficiaries based on the permissible numbers of BPL households for inclusion in 'BPL List 2002. the programme's coverage is estimated in the order of 13.7 million beneficiaries
Selection of beneficiaries	Categorical
Monitoring and Evaluation	Central and State Government
Evaluation results	A HelpAge International study of Uttar Pradesh found that cash limits on the funding available for the programme provides a disincentive for government officials to publicise the programme. Criteria for eligibility are poorly understood, and the registration and selection processes are complex and time consuming. Delivery of the benefits is erratic. In spite of its low value, the pension benefit can make a significant difference to the lives of poor people.
Cost	In 1999-2000 the value of the benefits distributed was US$ 9.5m.
Implementation Issues	
Programme and Evaluation Sources	Rajan, S.I. [2001] Social Assistance for Poor Elderly: How effective?, Economic and Political Weekly XXXVI (8): 613-617 HelpAge International [2003] Non-contributory pensions in India: A case study of Uttar Pradesh, London: HAI.

Country	**India -11**
Programme Type	In-kind transfer
Programme Title	Annapurna Scheme
Agencies involved	Government of India
Year started	2000
Programme Description	The scheme provides food to older people who though eligible, have remained uncovered by NOAPS.
Programme Objectives	To ensure food security in old age.
Transfers	10 kilograms of food grains are provided to the beneficiary every month at no cost.
Target population and coverage	Destitute senior citizens. The programme covered 521,658 beneficiaries in the period 2009-2010
Selection of beneficiaries	
Monitoring and Evaluation	
Evaluation results	
Cost	In the year 2005-06, the NOAPS and Annapurna covered approximately 8.84 million elderly people and the Government allocated a budget of $266.5 million for both programmes. The estimated number of beneficiaries for the subsequent year (FY 2006-07) increased to 10.17 million, and the Government's budget also increased to $ 456 million.
Implementation Issues	
Programme and Evaluation Sources	Helpage Report (2009) The social pension in India A participatory study on the poverty reduction impact and role of monitoring groups, available at : http://www.globalaging.org/pension/world/social/india.pdf

Country	**India -12**
Programme Type	Pure income transfer – old age pension
Programme Title	Destitute Agricultural Labourer Pension Scheme
Agencies involved	Government of India
Year started	
Programme Description	
Programme Objectives	
Transfers	Rs.400 per month (US$ 8,5), in addition to the provision of sarees and food
Target population and coverage	People aged 60 and older, with no source of Income and not being professional beggars. Applicants should not receive support from family members and hold assets with a value greater than Rs.5,000 (US$ 107).
Selection of beneficiaries	
Monitoring and Evaluation	
Evaluation results	
Cost	Not available
Implementation Issues	
Programme and Evaluation Sources	

Country	**India -13**
Programme Type	Integrated poverty reduction programme
Programme Title	Trickle Up and Bandhan (TUP) pilot scheme
Agencies involved	BRAC, C-GAP-Ford Foundation
Year started	May 2007
Programme Description	Trickle Up implemented the Ultra Poor Programme as part of a nine site graduation pilot' scheme initiated by CGAP/Ford Foundation. This is a multi-pronged livelihoods promotion and social protection scheme designed to uplift extremely poor women in rural West Bengal. It consists of three main components: 1) Economic Component: this includes the transfer of an entrepreneurial asset, animal sheds, veterinary support, a food support allowance, a savings and credit component within the SHG framework, and asset management training to transfer basic entrepreneurship skills to members; 2) Social Development Component: intends to build social safety nets through awareness training and confidence building in weekly SHG meetings and individual home visits, includes fruit tree distribution for food security, and a Village Assistance Committee for access to vertical social networks; 3) Health Component: encourages members to seek free treatment through government health services, provides health/nutritional consultations through staff health worker, distributes sanitary latrines for preventative health
Programme Objectives	The purpose of Trickle Up's Ultra Poor Programme is to create sustainable livelihoods for the extreme poor so that members can take loans within their SHG, expand/diversify their productive activities, and become credit-worthy members, through their savings groups, can access credit from mainstream banks.
Transfers	TUP provides seed capital grants and basic business training to help in the launch or expansion of a business. Bandhan offers two financial products: microloans and microenterprise products. Trickle Up was constrained by the grant size of $100 per member. This restricted the number of assets that were distributed**.**
Target population and coverage	TUP works in both rural and urban areas in 14 countries. Bandhan works in 14 districts of West Bengal, India, in both rural and urban areas. The package of inputs has now been extended to 300 women over a 36 month period. Targeting started in November 2006 and trainings and asset transfers started from last week of May 2007. TUP: Clients pursue a range of activities, including: 51% retail; 21% agriculture; 10% services; 6% food processing; 6% crafts; 6% miscellaneous. 78% of TUP businesses are led by women. Bandhan's clients are landless and asset less women, with a family income lower than Rs. 2000 (US$46) per month, and who do not have more than 50 decimals of land or capital of an equivalent value. 20% clients live below the poverty level and they pursue a range of occupations, including: 24% petty trading; 24% small cottage industries; 18% small business; 17% animal husbandry; 7% agriculture; 7% transportation; 3% services.
Selection of beneficiaries	9 Gram Panchayats (Village Councils). Trickle Up selected the five that were on the Government Backward Villages list. The PRA team followed up with conversations with Block Council administrators, Village Council representatives, and local residents to verify the villages.
Monitoring and Evaluation	
Evaluation results	The process evaluation of the Trickle Up Targeting the Ultra Poor Programme (TUP) took place at the midpoint of the pilot (August 2008 to March 2009). Trickle Up/HDC experienced two major problems in their design. Firstly, they ran out of funds for stipend support. Secondly, the realised that members were treating the stipends as disposable income, and had not been distributed at the time of the year when households are most food insecure. The evaluation focused on understanding the processes of project implementation from the perspectives of TUP members and Trickle Up and HDC staff.
Cost	
Implementation Issues	Pilot launched in South 24 Parganas, West Bengal, India. (identified as one of the poorest in West Bengal)
Programme and Evaluation Sources	Huda, K. (May 2009), Mid-term (12 month) Trickle Up India TUP Process Evaluation CGAP-Ford Foundation Graduation Pilot, CGAP/BDI Evaluation: http://www.microfinancegateway.org/gm/document-1.9.41179/Final%20eval%20MAY252009%20formatted.pdf

Country	**Indonesia -1**
Programme Type	Income transfer plus – transfer for human development
Programme Title	Keluarga Harapan, Hopeful Family Programme (PKH)
Agencies involved	Ministry of Social Affairs
Year started	2007
Programme Description	Households are provided with an allowance to ensure their children's education and health. PKH is planned to be the basis of the development of a future social security system for the poor.
Programme Objectives	To improve households' socioeconomic conditions; educational levels; health and nutritional status of pregnant women, postnatal women, and children under five in recipient households; and access to and quality of education and health services.
Transfers	A fixed transfer per household per year of Rp 200,000. Transfer for households with small children aged 6 and younger: Rp 800,000 (about US$80); transfer for pregnant/lactating mother: Rp 800,000; for primary school children: Rp 400,000 (US$ 40); for junior high school children: Rp 800,000. The average transfer per family is Rp 1.4 million, which represents 27% of the national poverty line, being the maximum transfer at 2.2 million. Conditions: Health: four prenatal care visits for pregnant women at health institutions, delivery assisted by a trained health professional, two postnatal care visits, complete immunisations, monthly weighing of children under three and biannually for under-fives, enrolment of all children aged 6 to 12 years in primary school, Minimum attendance rate of 85 % for all primary school-aged children, enrolment of all children aged 13 to 15 years in junior high school, minimum attendance rate of 85 % for all junior secondary school aged children.
Target population and coverage	Eligible households must be classified as chronically poor and meet one of the following conditions: have a child aged 6–15 years; have a child under 18 years who has not completed primary school; have a child aged 0–6 years; or have a pregnant/lactating mother. The programme targets 6.5 million households with pregnant women and children between 0-14. In 2009, 720,000 poor households in 14 provinces received the transfer and in 2010 it is estimated that 1 million households will receive the benefit. The programme aims at reaching 6.5 million chronically poor households by 2015.
Selection of beneficiaries	Beneficiary households are selected through a combination of geographic and household level targeting. Locations are first selected based on several criteria: high incidence of poverty, high incidence of malnutrition, low transition rate from primary to secondary school education, inadequate supply of health and education facilities, and approval from the local government for residents to participate in the programme. Households' eligibility consists in two stages: an initial list of beneficiaries is created using the Un Income Transfer (UCT) and then applying means tests. To minimise exclusion errors, households not on the UCT list but deemed severely poor were also considered. Finally, the eligibility of households identified during the first stage was determined, based on whether the households had one of the following: a child aged 6-15 years; a child under 18 years who had not completed primary school; a child aged 0-6 years; or a pregnant/ lactating mother.
Monitoring and Evaluation	Monitoring & evaluation as well as management information systems are not available yet
Evaluation results	
Cost	Rp 1 trillion
Implementation Issues	The transfer is allocated through post offices. Concerns have been raised about targeting errors.
Programme and Evaluation Sources	Royat, S. (2009) The PNPM Generasi : Income Transfer for Poor people Driven by Community For Better Health and Education In Indonesia, Coordinating Ministry for People's Welfare, Republic of Indonesia, report available at : http://www.adb.org/documents/events/2009/high-level-social-assistance/S-Royat-PNPM-Generasi.pdf Hutagalung, S. A. Arif, S. and Suharyo, W. I. (2009) Problems and Challenges for the Indonesian - Income Transfer Programme – Program Keluarga Harapan (PKH), SPA Working Papers ISSUE 04, SMERU Research Institute : http://www.socialprotectionasia.org/pdf/SMERU-SPA-WP04.pdf Sederlof, H. (2008) Program Keluarga Harapan – PKH, Two Case Studies on Implementing the Indonesian Income Transfer Program, The pro-poor planning and budgeting project, Working Paper No. 5: Jakarta.

Country	**Indonesia -2**
Programme Type	
Programme Title	Social Safety Nets, or JPS program (Jaring Pengaman Sosial)
Agencies involved	
Year started	1998 CLOSED
Programme Description	The SSN was implemented through four broad categories: food security, public health and education, employment and income generation, and the promotion of small and medium scale enterprises. It provides subsidised rice for the poorest, free health care for the poor and education scholarships for poor children. Payments are provided directly to beneficiaries through the post office.
Programme Objectives	aims to protect the community from the effects of the crisis.
Transfers	Scholarships of c. US$10–30 (1998 exchange rate) depending on school level, sufficient to cover full cost of school fees
Target population and coverage	Poorest primary and secondary school students, 50% girls. Poor households only are targeted. Targeting is conducted through local government and village heads.
Selection of beneficiaries	
Monitoring and Evaluation	
Evaluation results	Estimates suggest that only half the funding directly benefited the poor. During a participatory evaluation, community participants highlighted targeting problems, including problems with the transparency and fairness of allocations. Leakages were also identified, as better-off and more well-connected people usually benefited first from project initiatives. The programmes did provide employment opportunities, subsidised rice, free school, and health care. The education parts drew additional and complementary funding, but the more complex design and less specific targets reduced the success of the nutrition component.
Cost	The SPSDP together with the Health and Nutrition Sector Development Program (HNSDP) totalled $600 million. Approximately 55.5% of the development budget (Rp 17.3 trillion) was allocated for SSN scheme although only Rp 9.3 trillion is considered to be pure SSN schemes.
Implementation Issues	Implementation of the policy component was slower than expected, due to the extensive conditionalities and the tight 12- month time frame for the second tranche release. The programmes were implemented under the decentralised structure, and faced administrative problems and capacity constraints at lower levels of government.
Programme and Evaluation Sources	Operations Evaluation Department [2005] Country Assistance Programme Evaluation for Indonesia. Asian Development Bank. Posted at: http://www.adb.org/Documents/CAPES/INO/cap-ino-2005-16.pd f AUSAID [N.D.] The Impact of the Asian Financial Crisis on the Health Sector in Indonesia. Australian Government. AusAID. Posted at: http://www.ausaid.gov.au/publications/pdf/health_indonesia.pd f Operations Evaluation Department (2006) Indonesia: Social Protection Sector Development Program. Asian Development Bank http://www.adb.org/Documents/PPERs/INO/32255-INO-PPER.pd f

Country	**Indonesia -3**
Programme Type	Pure income transfer- Social assistance (for general subsidies to poor households)
Programme Title	Program Bantuan Tunai, Bantuan Tunai Langsung (BLT)
Agencies involved	Government of Indonesia
Year started	2005
Programme Description	Form of compensation for the reduction in the government fuel subsidy. The plan is to convert the programme into a income transfer
Programme Objectives	BLT is designed to compensate the poor for the reduction in the fuel subsidy, to help them maintain their consumption levels.
Transfers	BLT provides poor households with a Rp 100,000 transfer per month, paid once every three months, in a one year timeframe.
Target population and coverage	In the first round, around October–December 2005, the programme covered approximately 15.1 million households and an additional four million households were later on incorporated. BLT reached in 2006 about 19.1 million households that represents 34% population.
Selection of beneficiaries	Eligible households were identified by Statistics Indonesia (BPS) through the use of a means testing methodology.
Monitoring and Evaluation	
Evaluation results	Although, the UCT/BLT is popular amongst recipient households, criticisms have mounted amongst parliament members, NGOs, universities and also political parties. The UCT has become a political issue to criticize the government. An independent evaluation study done by 44 research centres in various universities shown that the UCT can significantly help the poor, in particular in period of crisis, although it is ineffective in providing support in the longer term.
Cost	
Implementation Issues	Several implementation issues such as inaccurate targeting and poor communities in some areas failing to benefit from the programme. The value of the transfer is too small to increase welfare status.
Programme and Evaluation Sources	Royat, S. (2009) The PNPM Generasi : Income Transfer for Poor people Driven by Community For Better Health and Education In Indonesia, Coordinating Ministry for People's Welfare, Republic of Indonesia, report available at : http://www.adb.org/documents/events/2009/high-level-social-assistance/S-Royat-PNPM-Generasi.pdf

Country	**Maldives**
Programme Type	Pure income transfer – old age pension
Programme Title	The New Pension System
Agencies involved	Government of Maldives, Maldives Pension Administration Office (called the Pension Office)
Year started	Ratified by parliament in May 2009
Programme Description	Old-age Basic Pension (will replace the old age allowance)
Programme Objectives	To provide both a minimum income transfer to all Maldivians in old age to alleviate poverty, and to help working people to save money to spend in their retirement years.
Transfers	Monthly pension of up to MRF 2,000 (about US$156). The basic old age pension is paid monthly and is the same for everyone, except that the basic amount will be reduced by an amount equal to 50% of any other retirement pension income that beneficiaries may receive such as the Maldives Retirement Pension.
Target population and coverage	For all citizens aged 65 and older, resident of the Maldives, regardless of working history.
Selection of beneficiaries	Categorical
Monitoring and Evaluation	
Evaluation results	
Cost	
Implementation Issues	tax-financed
Programme and Evaluation Sources	Programme information available on government website at: http://pension.gov.mv/index.php?page=old-age-pension International Update (2010) Recent Developments in Foreign Public and Private Pensions, available at: http://www.socialsecurity.gov/policy/docs/progdesc/intl_update/2010-02/2010-02.pdf

Country	**Mongolia**
Programme Type	Income transfer plus –transfer for human development
Programme Title	Child Money Programme
Agencies involved	Government of Mongolia
Year started	2005, Universal in 2006
Programme Description	A targeted income transfer paid to households with children on the condition that they invest in children's human capital development - children had to be up-to-date on mandatory vaccinations, living with their parents (or officially authorised guardians) and not being engaged in harmful forms of child labour. Children aged 8 and older are required to be enrolled in school.
Programme Objectives	Programme objectives include the reduction of short-term income poverty, the reduction of inequality, and enhance human capital development
Transfers	CMP transfers Tog 3,000 (about $2.49) per child. It also provides Tog 300 ($0.26) per child a day for the cost of providing a 'tea break' for children enrolled in primary school, grades 1 and 2, starting from the beginning of the academic year 2006. In 2007, the programme introduced a quarterly payment of Tog 25,000 (about $21.50) to every child under age 18, additional to the existing monthly payment of Tog 3,000.
Target population and coverage	Eligible beneficiaries: children under 18 years of age. In 2006 new benefits were introduced for newborn children and newly married couples. By the end of 2005, 647,500 children (63% of the country's children) received the benefit. In the period April- June 2006: 78% of children in the country were supported by the programme, with 86.0% of rural children and 69.4% of urban children. In 2006 the programme dropped two previous conditions: up-to-date vaccinations and non- involvement in harmful forms of child labour).
Selection of beneficiaries	A quasi-universal programme (since July 2006) without means-testing
Monitoring and Evaluation	
Evaluation results	The programme was found to make a significant contribution to poverty reduction as measured by household consumption expenditure per capita, particularly among children The programme makes a major contribution to household consumption expenditure in the lowest expenditure deciles. There is evidence that the intra-household distribution of 'child money' does benefit children, although the lack of robust monitoring systems makes it impossible to draw any conclusions about its effects on child poverty and schooling.
Cost	In 2005, the programme costed a total of Tog 18.1 billion, equivalent to 2.4% of total government expenditure or 0.7% of GDP. In 2006, the programme absorbed 2.8% of total government expenditure, representing 0.9% of GDP.
Implementation Issues	
Programme and Evaluation Sources	Caridad Araujo, M. (2006) Assessment of the child money program and properties of its targeting methodology, The World Bank: Working Paper Series on Mongolia, Paper No. 2006-1, posted at: http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2006/05/02/000012009_20060502103758/Rendered/PDF/360180ENGLISH0rev0Child0money0AcrD6.pdf Hodges, A. Dashdorj, K. JONG, K. Y. Dufay, A-C. , Budragchaa, U. Mungun, T. (2007), Child benefit and poverty reduction: evidence from Mongolia's child money programme, Division of policy and planning working papers, posted at: http://www.unicef.org/eapro/Child_benefits_in_Mongolia.pdf

Country	**Nepal**
Programme Type	Pure income transfer –old age and disability pensions
Programme Title	Old Age Allowance Programme (OAP); Helpless Widows Allowance (HPA); Disabled Pension (DP)
Agencies involved	Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare, and distributed by the Ministry of Local Development Ministry of Local Development, Government of Nepal
Year started	January 1995
Programme Description	The OAP provides an income transfer to people over the age 70. The HWA provides a income transfer to destitute widows aged 60 and older whereas the DP provides a income transfer for individuals with physical impairment and unable to work
Programme Objectives	To reduce poverty among the very old, widows and disabled groups.
Transfers	Monthly pension of Rs 150 (US$2) to 500 Rs (US$7) per person per month. At the age 90, the pension benefit is more than tripled, and, at the age 100, it increases further..
Target population and coverage	OAP: citizens aged 70 and older; HPA: women aged 60– 74. In 2008, 211.343 beneficiaries receive the pension. In 2007 about 76% of eligible population received the pension.
Selection of beneficiaries	Categorical for the very elderly and disabled, but means tests are applied to widows, and a disability test to the disabled.
Monitoring and Evaluation	No monitoring and evaluation is planned
Evaluation results	
Cost	The scheme represented 1% of Nepal's GDP
Implementation Issues	
Programme and Evaluation Sources	Palacios, R. J. and Rajan, S. I. (2004) Safety nets for the elderly in poor countries: the case of Nepal. Pension Reform Primer, World Bank. http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTPENSIONS/Resources/395443-1122992697993/SN_NEPAL_draft.pdf HelpAge (2009) The universal social pension in Nepal An assessment of its impact on older people in Tanahun district, HelpAge International - Asia/Pacific, available at : http://www.helpage.org/Resources/Researchreports

Country	**Pakistan -1**
Programme Type	Income transfer plus – transfer for human development
Programme Title	Pakistan Bait-ul-Maal (PBM)
Agencies involved	Government of Pakistan
Year started	1992 (under Bait-ul-Maal Act of 1991)
Programme Description	Programme combines a food subsidy with an income transfer.
Programme Objectives	To assist in improving the welfare of widows, orphans, disabled, needy and poor persons
Transfers	Funds for the Bait-ul-Maal essentially come in the form of grants from the federal government: an income transfer of Rs 300 per month (US$3,5) if the family has one child and Rs. 600 per month (US$7) if the family has more than one child enrolled and attending (at least 80% attendance) school.
Target population and coverage	Poor households with young children (5 to 12 years of age)
Selection of beneficiaries	
Monitoring and Evaluation	Ministry of Social Welfare and Special Education
Evaluation results	
Cost	In 2007 the annual budget for PBM was Rs 7.5 billion (US$ 87.4 million)
Implementation Issues	During the fiscal year 2008-09, the programme was expanded to eight additional districts, including Rawalpindi, Multan, Nawabshah, Abbottabad, Kharan, Quetta, Ghanchey, and Muzaffarabad.
Programme and Evaluation Sources	Azam, F. (2008) 'Baitul Maal demands raise in budget' Intranet KBRI Islamabad, the internet edition posted at : http://server.kbri-islamabad.go.id/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=3771&Itemid=45

Country	Pakistan -2
Programme Type	Income transfer – – income for human development
Programme Title	Child Support Programme
Agencies involved	Ministry of Social Welfare and Special Education, World Bank, DFID
Year started	Pilot started in 2006
Programme Description	Programme was designed as an add-on to the Food Support Programme delivered by Bait-ul-Maal, with the purpose of testing whether linking income transfers to school attendance could achieve improvement in primary education coverage. This Programme will provide additional funds to Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal beneficiaries who are currently enrolled in FSP.
Programme Objectives	Increase the number of children in primary education towards the achievement of universal primary education; promote the investment in human capital for poverty reduction; provide additional resources to larger and poor households having children
Transfers	Beneficiary families are entitled to receive Rs. 200 per month (about US$ 3.5) for one child and Rs. 350 (US$6) if they have two or more children enrolled and attending school. Households can receive benefits for maximum of 5 years. Payments are made quarterly.
Target population and coverage	Eligibility Criteria: Poor households with children aged 5-12 enrolled in primary school. Children must pass the final examinations and attend 80% classes. Households with children enrolled in community schools can also qualify for the benefits. A national awareness campaign was launched through printed and electronic media. In the 2005-2006 period, 125 thousand households received the benefit. Upon successful evaluation, the programme is projected to scale up by 10% in fiscal year 2008-09; by 30% in the F.Y. 2009-10; by 60% in F.Y. 2010-11, and by 100% in the F.Y 2011-12 onwards
Selection of beneficiaries	Means-testing
Monitoring and Evaluation	Programme design at Pakistan Bait-ul-Maal head office, coordination at provincial office and implementation through Pakistan-ul-Maal district office. The World Bank and the government agreed that this CSP pilot will be carefully evaluated to assess its impacts. The results of the evaluation will have implications for the operation of the programme, its eventual rollout, and the social protection policy in Pakistan.
Evaluation results	
Cost	Rs. 45.66 million (2009)
Implementation Issues	Child Support Programme (CSP) has been approved for implementation through the existing Food Support Programme (FSP). World Bank is preparing an investment loan to support the expansion of the programme.
Programme and Evaluation Sources	Ayala, F. V. (2006) Child Support Programme (CSP) Pakistan, BRAC Research paper, available at: http://www.bracresearch.org/publications/csp_pakistan_summary.pdf

Country	**Pakistan -3**
Programme Type	Income transfer plus – transfer for human development
Programme Title	Punjab Female School Stipend
Agencies involved	Government of Punjab, the World Bank
Year started	2003
Programme Description	
Programme Objectives	
Transfers	Transfer of about US$3 per student per month (PRs 200) made on a quarterly basis that represents about 3% of per capita expenditure.
Target population and coverage	Girls aged 10–14. females are eligible for the stipend only if they attend public secondary schools In 2007, 455,259 girls received the grant.
Selection of beneficiaries	Categorical: gender focused , geographical targeting, based on literacy rates
Monitoring and Evaluation	The Independent Evaluation Group (IEG) of the World Bank (WB) has launched an exercise for assessing the impact of the "Public School Girls' Stipend" in selected 15 districts of the Punjab for ascertaining its sustainability in the longer term
Evaluation results	The programme increased school enrolment by 11.1%. The average programme impact between 2003 and 2005 was an increase of six girl students per school in terms of absolute change and an increase of 9% in terms of relative change. These are modest but statistically significant programme effects. An average treatment effect on proportion of school attendance for 10–14 year old girls ranging from 10 to 13 %age points. Female middle school enrolment rate increased from 43% (baseline 2003) to 53% in 2005. The share of female enrolment in government primary and middle school increased from 45% in 2003 to 50% in 2005, and female dropout rates between grade 5 and 6 decreased by 25%, and that in middle school decreased by 20%.
Cost	Since 2006 Rs 1 billion per annum
Implementation Issues	
Programme and Evaluation Sources	Chaudhury, N. (2008) income transfers and female schooling : The impact of the female school stipend programme on public school enrolments in Punjab, Washington : World bank State Bank of Pakistan (2006), Special Section: Impact Analysis of Punjab Education Sector Reforms in First Quarterly Report for FY06, The State of Pakistan's Economy. (http://pdfserve.informaworld.com/240568_915545158_906937888.pdf)

Country	Pakistan -4
Programme Type	Pure income transfer - Social assistance (for general subsidies to poor households)
Programme Title	Benazir Income Support Programme
Agencies involved	Government of Pakistan (USA contribution of $85 million)
Year started	Initiated in 2008
Programme Description	The programme provides direct assistance to women, which empowers them economically and encourages them to seek national identity cards crucial for them to access their rights as citizens
Programme Objectives	To help low-income households meet their everyday needs
Transfers	Benefit of Rs. 2,000 (about 22 US$) every alternate month; for households earning Rs. 5,000 per month. The transfer increases in 20% households' purchasing power and is sufficient to finance 20-25 days of flour needs for a 5-6 member family. Payment is made only to female head of families
Target population and coverage	Widows and divorced women, without adult male members in the family. Any physically or mentally impaired person in the family; any family member suffering from a chronic disease. Women should have a CNIC and the family, a monthly income less than Rs.6000. The programme targets to cover 5 million households (15% of population). BISP seeks to assist approximately 15 % of the Pakistani population, including 40 % of those living below the poverty line.
Selection of beneficiaries	Geographical targeting, plus Poverty Scorecard adopted plus means tests Districts selected on the basis of poverty level, presence of survey organization, accessibility and law & order situation. Identification of recipients is made through elected Parliamentarians. Equal number of forms distributed to each Parliamentarian.
Monitoring and Evaluation	Programme (BISP) has formed monitoring teams to pay visits to post offices across the country to ensure transparent delivery of money orders to the beneficiary households.
Evaluation results	
Cost	Rs. 34 billion for the year 2008/09, about 0.3 % of GDP (the third largest allocation in public budget)
Implementation Issues	
Programme and Evaluation Sources	Bauer, A. and Weber, A. (2009) Social Assistance in Asia and the Pacific , Asian Development Bank (ADB), powerpoint presentation available at: http://www.adb.org/documents/events/2009/high-level-social-assistance/Bauer-Social-Assistance.pdf

Country	**Philippines -1**
Programme Type	Pure income transfer – old age pension
Programme Title	Expanded Senior Citizens Act of 2010
Agencies involved	Department of Social Welfare and Development
Year started	Project for 2010
Programme Description	The Act includes the introduction of a new non-contributory pension which will be targeted at the “poorest of the poor” over the age of 60. It will also bring into place a range of tax breaks for senior citizens that are expected to affect 4.2 million older people, as well as health insurance provision and a death benefit.
Programme Objectives	
Transfers	The pension will be 500 pesos per month (approximately $11US)
Target population and coverage	Indigent senior citizens. Any senior citizen who is frail, sickly or with disability and without permanent source of income, compensation, pension or financial assistance from relatives to support his basic needs. An estimated 2 million elderly people would benefit from the pension.
Selection of beneficiaries	
Monitoring and Evaluation	
Evaluation results	
Cost	7.9 billion pesos (about US$164.2 million)
Implementation Issues	
Programme and Evaluation Sources	“People’s victory” brings social pension to the Philippines, Helpage news article, available at: http://www.helpage.org/blogs/blog/peoples-victory-brings-social-pension-to-the-philippines/

Country	**Philippines -2**
Programme Type	Income transfer plus – transfer for human development
Programme Title	Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Programme (4Ps)
Agencies involved	World Bank, (ADB) Department of social Welfare and Development , Departments of Health and education
Year started	2008
Programme Description	Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Programme (4Ps) is a poverty reduction strategy that provides grants to extremely poor households to improve their health, nutrition and education particularly of children aged 0-14
Programme Objectives	4Ps has dual objectives: Social Assistance - to provide income assistance to the poor (short term poverty alleviation), and Social development – to break the intergenerational poverty cycle through investments in human capital.
Transfers	A household with three children receive PhP 1,400 per month (US$30,2); up to PhP 6,000 (US$ 130) per year per household for health and nutrition expenses; PhP 3,000 (US$ 65) per school year (10 months) per child for covering educational expenses. A maximum of three children can be covered.
Target population and coverage	Health grant: poor households with children aged 5 and younger and pregnant women. Education grant: poor households with children aged 6-14. Households have to comply with a certain number of conditions: pre- and postnatal care, attend, parenthood sessions, health check-ups, vaccinations and 85% school attendance. By December 2009, 700,000 poor households living in 140 of the poorest municipalities and 10 cities received the grant. The programme targets to cover 1 million of poor households.
Selection of beneficiaries	National and regional targeting, and household targeting through means tests. The targeting system started with the selection of the poorest provinces based on the 2006 Family Income and Expenditure Survey (FIES); the poorest municipalities were selected based on Small Area Estimates (SAE). The inclusion of barangays in the poorest municipalities and the subsequent selection of the poorest households were based on a ranking system using means tests.
Monitoring and Evaluation	
Evaluation results	Not measured yet
Cost	Budget of PhP 10 Billion per year for 700,000 households in 2009 (USD 216 million for 2009), an estimated US$471 million over a five-years period.
Implementation Issues	
Programme and Evaluation Sources	Programme website is at: http://pantawid.dswd.gov.ph/

Country	**Thailand**
Programme Type	Pure income transfer –old age pension
Programme Title	Social pension (THA)
Agencies involved	Government of Thailand
Year started	April 1993
Programme Description	
Programme Objectives	
Transfers	In 2007, the social pension was in the order of monthly 500 bhat (about $14)
Target population and coverage	Citizens aged 60 and older, economically inactive and who have insufficient income and are without family care.
Selection of beneficiaries	
Monitoring and Evaluation	
Evaluation results	THA in combination of other pension systems in the country cover 71% of the elderly population in Thailand
Cost	
Implementation Issues	
Programme and Evaluation Sources	Bauer, A. and Weber, A. (2009) Social Assistance in Asia and the Pacific , Asian Development Bank (ADB), powerpoint presentation available at: http://www.adb.org/documents/events/2009/high-level-social-assistance/Bauer-Social-Assistance.pdf Jitapunkul, S. and Wivatvanit, S. (2009) National Policies and Programs for the Aging Population in Thailand, Ageing international, volume 33 , pp. 62-74 available at : http://www.springerlink.com/content/qm0422873202363g/fulltext.pdf

Country	**Botswana -1**
Programme Type	Pure income transfer – old age pension
Programme Title	Old Age Pension (OAP), World War II veterans (WWVA) and destitute person allowance (DPA)
Agencies involved	
Year started	OAP 1996 ; WWVA 1998 ; DPA 2003
Programme Description	OAP is a categorical, non-contributory old age pension scheme.
Programme Objectives	Support for vulnerable groups
Transfers	Old Age Pension - P220 per month (US$ 27) (P=Pula 7.32 equals US$1) World War II Veterans - P359 per month (US$ 49 per month) Destitute Persons Allowance - P81 per month (US$11) + monthly food basket for both the beneficiary and his/her children who are 18 years and below or are still in school + Shelter
Target population and coverage	OAP: Criteria for eligibility: Citizen of Botswana aged 65 and over, have registered with the Department of Social Services WORLD WAR II (WWII) Veterans allowance: criteria for eligibility: Citizen of Botswana, have participated in the first or World War II, be a spouse of a deceased veteran who participated in the war or veteran's child < 21 years of age whose mother is also deceased Destitute Cash Allowance DPA: To qualify for this allowance, a one has to be a registered destitute person, the registration of which is carried out by the Social and Community Development Department of a Local Authority. Possessing four livestock units or less and earnings of less than P120 per month without dependents or less than P150 per month (US$20,5) with dependents (aged under18) Coverage: OAP has 80,000 direct beneficiaries (2005), reaches between 65 and 74 per cent of the target group, and benefits an estimated 42 per cent of the total population. DPA reaches 37,000 direct beneficiaries.
Selection of beneficiaries	OAP is not means tested Eligibility for destitute people's benefits is means tested and only those who have been assessed and approved by Council receive the benefits.
Monitoring and Evaluation	
Evaluation results	
Cost	OAP: budget is P110m per month (US$ 15 million) Destitute allowance: annual budget of P40m (US$ 5.4 million)
Implementation Issues	Old Age Pension allowance is paid through Post Offices, Commercial Banks or directly by the staff members of the Department of Social Services.
Programme and Evaluation Sources	Program information available on government website : http://www.mlg.gov.bw/PGContent.php?UID=497 or at http://www.gov.bw/Global/MLG/ELDERLY%202009.pdf?epslanguage=en Devereux, S. and Pelham, L. (2005) Making Cash Count, Lessons from cash transfer schemes in east and southern Africa for supporting the most vulnerable children and households, Save the Children UK, HelpAge International and Institute of Development Studies, report available at : http://www.ids.ac.uk/go/idsproject/making-cash-count

Country	**Botswana -2**
Programme Type	Pure income transfer – child and disability pension
Programme Title	Orphan Care Programme
Agencies involved	Government of Botswana
Year started	1999
Programme Description	The program was started to provide food baskets, psychological counselling, and to facilitate the exemption from school fees for orphans.
Programme Objectives	Poverty relief for destitute persons and orphans
Transfers	Monthly cash benefits (P61) (US$ 8.3) and monthly food rations (equal to P172 = US$ 23,5) to all destitute residents, including those unable to support themselves because of old age, disability, or a chronic health condition; needy children younger than age 18 with a terminally ill parent; or orphans or abandoned children younger than age 18 not covered by the orphan care program.
Target population and coverage	December 2005: 52 537 orphans March 2007 : 53 395 orphans
Selection of beneficiaries	
Monitoring and Evaluation	The Orphan Care Program was evaluated in 2006, and a national situation analysis is currently on-going to provide data for an evidence based national policy on orphans and vulnerable children
Evaluation results	
Cost	
Implementation Issues	
Programme and Evaluation Sources	Devereux, S. and Pelham, L. (2005) Making Cash Count, Lessons from cash transfer schemes in east and southern Africa for supporting the most vulnerable children and households, Save the Children UK, HelpAge International and Institute of Development Studies, report available at : http://www.ids.ac.uk/go/idsproject/making-cash-count

Country	Burkina Faso
Programme Type	Income transfer plus – transfer for human development
Programme Title	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
Agencies involved	Le conseil national de lutte contre le SIDA
Year started	October 2008
Programme Description	Poverty relief for households affected by HIV/AIDS in selected regions
Programme Objectives	
Transfers	Children aged 0-6: CFAD 1,000 / quarter (4000/year) Children aged 7-10: CFAD 2,000/ quarter (8,000/year) Children aged 11-15: CFAD 4,000 / quarter (16,000/year)
Target population and coverage	Poor households with HIV/AIDS in villages of the Nahouri region; the program in Sanmatenga has not been launched yet. Children 0-6 : must attend health centres At least 90% school attendance in a 3-month cycle is also required 2009: programme reached 3 250 households
Selection of beneficiaries	Geographic targeting and proxy means testing
Monitoring and Evaluation	Information and condition compliance confirmed by service providers
Evaluation results	
Cost	Budget: US$ 1.4 million a year
Implementation Issues	
Programme and Evaluation Sources	

Country	**Egypt**
Programme Type	Income transfer plus –transfer for human development
Programme Title	Pilot conditional cash transfer programme
Agencies involved	American University Cairo
Year started	March 2009
Programme Description	Egypt's programme differs in that the cash transfers are given to female heads-of-households in exchange for their attendance at gender and life-skills workshops as well as adequate health care and schooling for children. The gender, health, and education components are linked to the primary female caregiver because she is often the family member that promotes comprehensive development of the family and community.
Programme Objectives	The objectives of the two-year pilot are to test if the project is relevant, feasible, cost-effective and empowering
Transfers	200 L.E. monthly stipend (L.E. is Egyptian Pound LE5.66 = US$1) 40 L.E. grant for pre-school and school age children Access to training, illiteracy eradication courses, skills development, after school program (civil society and private sector) Conditions: 85% per months school attendance/months Health screening, ante-natal care, full immunizations, follow-up with medical professional in case of chronic illness and rehabilitation for handicapped. Accepting a regular monthly visit from social worker attending a monthly governance session Attending a monthly health and nutrition session
Target population and coverage	The project is being piloted in a slum area of Ain-el-Sira and reaches 200 families. The project in planned to be scaled up in 40 additional villages in Upper Egypt in 2010.
Selection of beneficiaries	As beneficiary families will be self-selected, the call for applications for families to receive transfers has been open since 5 April 2009.
Monitoring and Evaluation	
Evaluation results	
Cost	
Implementation Issues	Pilot was launched with support from the Pathways of Women's Empowerment RPC, in the Cairene slum of Ain-el-Sira with support from an international council of poverty specialists and economists. The CCT pilot will be handed over to the government after two years and replicated in two Upper-Egyptian rural villages starting in Autumn 2009.
Programme and Evaluation Sources	Sholkamy, H. (2009) Introducing Conditional Cash transfers for poor families in Egypt, The Social Research centre, AUC, Conference on Integrated Social Policies (4 July, 2009) available at : http://www.mss.gov.eg/NR/rdonlyres/A4DF2127-5422-481C-9D19-E797A14BD178/603/IntroducingConditionalCashtransfersforpoorfamilies.pdf ESCWA report (2009) Social Policy and Social Protection: Challenges in the ESCWA Region, Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia, Technical paper 10. vol 2 number 8., posted at: http://www.escwa.un.org/divisions/div_editor/Download.asp?table_name=other&field_name=ID&FileID=1232

Country	**Ethiopia -1**
Programme Type	Income transfer plus
Programme Title	Meket Livelihoods Development Project
Agencies involved	Save the Children UK; Funding by Government of The Netherlands
Year started	2003 - 2004 (pilot project). Phase 2 started beginning of 2005 - aimed to run until 2008
Programme Description	The programme uses a mixture of cash-for-work and cash transfers to households with members who cannot, or should not, work
Programme Objectives	The programme has short-term relief and long term goals. Cash is provided to vulnerable households to help them meet essential food expenditure in bad years, and to invest in assets in better years. The longer-term goals are to contribute to the diversification of livelihood options, to enhance community-level assets, and to stimulate the rural economy, in the project area
Transfers	The transfer is seasonal. 30 Birr (US $3.50) per person is transferred monthly depending on whether they work in meher season or belg season (therefore not all beneficiaries receive cash at the same time of year as it depends on which harvest they rely on). The amount of cash transferred increases with household size.
Target population and coverage	Food insecure rural households are targeted and identified through the local Peasant Associations and officials using a number of criteria, including livestock ownership, access to land and performance in the previous harvest. Those who could not or should not work are designated as recipients of the unconditional cash transfer, including pregnant and lactating mothers, older people, children, those with disabilities. Coverage 46,600 (40,000 who operate in the meher season harvest, and 6,600 in belg season), approximately 5000 receive cash relief. Half of Meket woreda (district) is covered.
Selection of beneficiaries	
Monitoring and Evaluation	
Evaluation results	Meket Livelihoods Programme demonstrates that shifting from food to cash-based transfer programmes had negative implications for the availability and price of food in local markets, especially in remote, food deficit areas, undermining prospects for both graduation and growth (Kebede, 2006)
Cost	
Implementation Issues	
Programme and Evaluation Sources	Devereux, S. and Pelham, L. (2005) Making Cash Count, Lessons from cash transfer schemes in east and southern Africa for supporting the most vulnerable children and households, Save the Children UK, HelpAge International and Institute of Development Studies, report available at : http://www.ids.ac.uk/go/idsproject/making-cash-count Adams, L. and Kebede, E. [2005] Breaking the poverty cycle: A case study of cash interventions in Ethiopia. Humanitarian Policy Group, ODI London. Posted at: http://www.odi.org.uk/hpg/papers/HPG_Ethiopia.pdf

Country	Ethiopia -2
Programme Type	Income transfer plus – transfer for asset protection and asset accumulation
Programme Title	Productive Safety Net Program
Agencies involved	Collaboration between the Government of Ethiopia and a joint donor group CIDA, DFID, the EC, USAID and the World Bank.
Year started	2005
Programme Description	First component is a labour intensive public works scheme employing chronically food insecure on rural infrastructures projects such as road construction and maintenance, irrigation, reforestation. The second component is Direct Support, an unconditional transfer of cash or food to vulnerable households with no able-bodied members.
Programme Objectives	To provide transfers to the food insecure population in a way that prevents asset depletion at the household level and creates community assets. The PSPN provides cash or food aid to vulnerable households in exchange for public work or direct support to people unable to do public work. The aim is to improve conditions in the community and enlarge the capacity of the individual as a sustainable measure to prevent food insecurity in the household.
Transfers	The value of the cash transfer amounts to about 30 Birr per person per month. Timing of payment disbursement according to seasons
Target population and coverage	2005: approximately 5 million chronically food-insecure people (14.6% of the economically active population) 2006: 7.2 million people (20.4% economically active population) 2009: 8.2 million beneficiaries 6 months out of the year (covers 11% population)
Selection of beneficiaries	
Monitoring and Evaluation	Evaluation of the different aspects of the programme has been completed, impact evaluation using a baseline and one additional wave was done by IFPRI
Evaluation results	PSNP is still expanding. In 2005, it targeted 4.8 million chronically food insecure people and it has been further expanded to target 7.19 million people (Pankhurst 2009:3). It has also improved the quantity and quality of food for the beneficiaries. 75% of the beneficiaries reported eating more and better and 25% reported building up some assets (Devereux et al. 2006:36). PSNP is unable to provide food security if food prices increase dramatically or food availability in the market decreases significantly. PSNP still needed time to mature and to overcome its structural weaknesses, although the economic, social and political context in Ethiopia markedly limits its impact. In spite of all these constraints, PSNP has achieved limited positive results which demonstrate the potential of this program.
Cost	2005/2006: US$ 225 million (2%GDP)
Implementation Issues	The programme is implemented through community level organisations.
Programme and Evaluation Sources	Gilligan, D. O. Hoddinott, J. Taffesse, A. S. (2009) The Impact of Ethiopia's Productive Safety Net Programme and its Linkages, Journal of Development Studies, Volume 45, Issue 10, pp.1684 -1706; Available at: http://www.informaworld.com/smpp/ftinterface~content=a917047151~fulltext=713240930 Andersson, C. Mekonnen, A. and Stage, J. (2009) Impacts of the Productive Safety Net Program in Ethiopia on Livestock and Tree Holdings of Rural Households, Environment for Development Discussion Paper Series, EfD DP 09-05 available at: http://www.rff.org/RFF/Documents/EfD-DP-09-05.pdf program information available at : http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/RWFiles2009.nsf/FilesByRWDocUnidFilename/MYAI-7QL9AN-full_report.pdf/$File/full_report.pdf

Country	Ghana -1
Programme Type	Income transfer plus –transfer for human development
Programme Title	Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty programme (LEAP)
Agencies involved	Department of Social Welfare
Year started	Early 2008, starts nation-scale implementation in 2010
Programme Description	LEAP is a conditional cash transfer programme. In practice, these are 'soft' conditions, which are not fully enforced but provide a mechanism for raising the awareness of beneficiaries, and are complemented by other outreach activities of the Community LEAP Implementation Committees, including the beneficiary forums held on LEAP transfer payment days.
Programme Objectives	To supplement the incomes of 'dangerously poor households' through the provision of cash transfers and to link them up with complementary services so that they can, over time, 'leap out of poverty'. To link beneficiaries to complementary services and also promote community awareness. To secure birth registration for children
Transfers	Monthly transfers from GHS 8 (US$ 6.90) for one dependent up to a maximum of GHS 15 (US$ 12.90) for four dependents. The programme is also meant to be time-bound in the sense that beneficiaries are expected to 'graduate' from the programme within three years, although the criteria and procedures have not yet been worked out. The transfers for OVCs are supposed to be conditional, whereas those to the elderly and disabled are unconditional. Conditions: no engagement in harmful forms of child labour or human trafficking; ii) ensuring children are in school; iii) ensuring that children's births are registered; and iv) taking newborns to postnatal check-ups and ensuring children are fully immunised. I
Target population and coverage	Aims to reach one-sixth of the extreme poor within five years, provides cash transfer to households with OVC and highly vulnerable elderly and disabled Reached 26.200 households in May 2009; expanding to reach 55,000 households in 2010
Selection of beneficiaries	The programme employs complex targeting methods, involving the selection of deprived districts and then a mix of community-based selection and proxy means testing. The government is compiling a single register for the extremely poor and disadvantaged in society to draw up a comprehensive budget to address their issues in subsequent years.
Monitoring and Evaluation	Finds that a more transparent and rigorous targeting methodology and a more robust monitoring and evaluation system are needed.
Evaluation results	
Cost	Budget is 0.1% of GDP. Budgetary allocation was GH¢7.5 million in 2009 and expected to rise to GH¢12 million in 2010.
Implementation Issues	An information management system, known as the 'single register', has been set up and could be used to link beneficiaries to other complementary services.
Programme and Evaluation Sources	Holmes, R. and Barrientos, A. (2009) Child poverty: a role for cash transfers in West and Central Africa?, UNICEF and ODI Briefing Paper Social Policy, posted at: http://www.odi.org.uk/resources/download/3476-full-report.pdf Jones, N. Ahadzie, W. and Doh, D. Social protection and children opportunities and challenges in Ghana, UNICEF and ODI, full report available at : http://www.odi.org.uk/resources/download/3798-full-report.pdf

Country	**Ghana -2**
Programme Type	Income transfer plus –transfer for human development
Programme Title	The Global Social Trust (GST) pilot project
Agencies involved	ILO, Confédération Syndicale Indépendante du Luxembourg, the Ministry of Health in Ghana
Year started	Pre-pilot : 2002-2007 Pilot started : 2007
Programme Description	Cash benefit supporting health check-ups for indigent pregnant women and mothers with children aged 4 or less. The GST project in Ghana seeks to pilot the provision of a cash benefit to Ghanaian indigent pregnant women and mothers with children under the age of 5 and supports the extension of health care in Ghana. The cash benefit will be paid subject to the meeting of certain conditions. Initially these will be: – obtaining the prescribed prenatal care for mother and child; – obtaining a level of post-natal care for the mother and child; 21 and – completing prescribed health check-ups 22 for each child in the family up to 5 years of age.
Programme Objectives	The main purpose of the pre-pilot project in the Dangme West district of Ghana was to develop methodologies to identify the poor and increase their access to health care through the subsidizing of their health insurance premiums.
Transfers	Cash benefit of approximately US$ 10 per month
Target population and coverage	3,200 households
Selection of beneficiaries	
Monitoring and Evaluation	
Evaluation results	
Cost	€2.2 million.
Implementation Issues	The Luxembourg partner is presently mounting a fund-raising campaign among persons covered by the Luxembourg social insurance. The aim would be to enrol as many long-term voluntary contributors as possible. The proposal is to ask employees in Luxembourg to contribute €5 per month on a voluntary basis. Contributions from members would constantly refuel the funds potentially available to the project to extend the support.
Programme and Evaluation Sources	ILO Report (2008) Progress evaluation of the Global Social Trust pilot project INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE, Committee on Employment and Social Policy, available at http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---relconf/documents/meetingdocument/wcms_090293.pdf ILO (2005a): Ghana Social Trust – Pre-pilot project. Final report, Improving social protection for the poor: Health insurance in Ghana, Geneva, available at : http://www2.ilo.org/public/english/protection/secsoc/downloads/policy/999sp1.pdf

Country	Kenya -1
Programme Type	Income transfer plus –transfer for human development
Programme Title	Cash Transfer for Orphans and Vulnerable Children (CT-OVC)
Agencies involved	Kenyan Government, Department of Children Services of the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Development and UNICEF (government contribution : $3.9 million, 30% program cost)
Year started	2004
Programme Description	Pilot cash transfer (unconditional and conditional comparison)
Programme Objectives	The overall objective of the CT-OVC Program is to provide a social protection system through regular and predictable cash transfers to households living with OVC in order to encourage fostering and retention of OVC within their families and communities and to promote their human capital development.
Transfers	bimonthly transfer K sh 1000 (US$13.50) for 1-2 OVCs K sh 2000 (US$20.50) for 3-4 OVCs K sh 3000 (US$27.40) for 5 OVCs
Target population and coverage	Poor households fostering OVCs aged 0-17 Children aged 0-1 : six times health facility visits per year for immunization Children 1-5 : two visits per year for vitamin A supplement Children 6-17 at least 80% basic school attendance Reached 25 000 households in 2009 with 75,000 OVCs (only 9% of eligible households); planned to reach 100, 000 households by 2012 and 125 000 households by 2015
Selection of beneficiaries	The CT-OVC program selects beneficiary households using a combination of community targeting mechanism and data collection and analysis on various social economic indicators.
Monitoring and Evaluation	The program scale-up aims to improve the targeting mechanism used to select beneficiaries. Achieving and monitoring these objectives requires the collection and analysis of objectively designed household surveys. The Department of Children Services of the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Development is seeking to engage eligible consultants to carry out an impact evaluation of the Cash Transfer for Orphans and Vulnerable children (CT-OVC) Program in Kenya.
Evaluation results	
Cost	Total cost (2006): US$2.2 million Full-scale program estimated US$31.6 million for 100 000 households; financed jointly by international aid partners and the Government of Kenya
Implementation Issues	
Programme and Evaluation Sources	Bryant, J. H. (2009) Kenya's cash transfer program: protecting the health and human rights of orphans and vulnerable children, Health and human rights in practice Vol 11, No 2, posted at : http://www.hhrjournal.org/index.php/hhr/article/view/174/272 Pearson, R and Alviar, C. (2009) Cash transfer for vulnerable children in Kenya: From political choice to scale up , UNICEF Policy and practice, report available at: http://www.unicef.org/socialpolicy/files/Postscript_Formatted_PPCI_cash_transfers_in_Kenya_Final_Dec_15.pdf

Country	**Kenya -2**
Programme Type	Pure income transfer –old age pension
Programme Title	The Hunger Safety Net Pilot Programme (HSNP)
Agencies involved	DFID, the Ministry for the Development of Northern Kenya and Other Arid Lands
Year started	2009-2012
Programme Description	Provide transfers to households vulnerable to hunger.
Programme Objectives	To develop a mechanism for regularly transferring cash to the most vulnerable in Kenya. To alleviate extreme hunger and poverty in Kenya.
Transfers	The programme will transfer Ksh.2,150 (US$27)/ household every two months. The amount is based on the cost of meeting basic consumption requirements. This amount will be adjusted to inflation whenever need arises.
Target population and coverage	Old Age Persons: persons above 55 years of age (Statistics suggest that about 1/3 of the households in the targeted districts have at least one person above 55 years of age.)
Selection of beneficiaries	The programme will pilot three methods. These are old-age pensions, community-based targeting and the dependency ratio-based method. The programme will use sub-locations as the basic unit of operations. In each sub-location targeted, the programme will aim to reach between 30 and 40% of the poorest (36% in social pension and 50% in both community based targeting and dependency ratio). The programme targets chronic hunger, as opposed to acute hunger or common food relief distribution. This means that the HSNP will target those households that would chronically lack food irrespective of environmental conditions. Dependency Ratio Targeting: This approach will target households with many underage children and older people and disabled. Studies have shown that families with larger families consisting of underage children, older persons and disabled are the poorest in the country.
Monitoring and Evaluation	
Evaluation results	
Cost	UK Department of International Development (DFID) has committed approximately Kshs 14 billion (GBP 122 million) to the programme, spread out over 10 years for social protection in Kenya.
Implementation Issues	The HSNP started payments at the end of February 2009 and will be paying 60,000 recipients across Turkana, Marsabit, Wajir and Mandera by March 2010. Phase I is a pilot and will last four years. It targets 60,000 households in four (older) Arid Districts of Marsabit, Mandera, Turkana and Wajir. The implementation of this phase started in May 2008 and will end in 2012. Phase II will target up to 300,000 households. The roll out to phase II will depend heavily on the experiences and lessons learnt during
Programme and Evaluation Sources	(2008) Know Hunger Safety Net Programme, HSNP—A Cash Transfer Programme of its Kind, volume 1 issue1, available at: http://www.hungersafetynet.org/index2.htm Porteous, D. and Ratichek, J. (2008) Promoting Financial Inclusion through Social Transfer Schemes, UK's Department for International Development (DfID) and Bankable Frontier, posted at: http://www.bankablefrontier.com/assets/BFA-G2P-DFID-WkshpPaper-FinalPDF-M-Nov08.pdf

Country	**Lesotho -1**
Programme Type	Income and in-kind transfer
Programme Title	Cash & Food Transfers Pilot Project (CFTPP)
Agencies involved	World Vision
Year started	2007–08
Programme Description	World Vision designed a pilot cash transfer programme that was implemented alongside other in-kind food aid programming. In order to compare the advantages of different transfers and because both options were deemed appropriate, some households in the pilot received only cash transfers, while others received a mixture of food and cash.
Programme Objectives	CFTPP was born of a desire to increase the agency's capacity for cash transfer programming and to inform future policy and practice on such programming.
Transfers	
Target population and coverage	
Selection of beneficiaries	The targeting exercise itself is based on a ranking score on selected wealth criteria
Monitoring and Evaluation	A Community Household Surveillance System has been introduced and is carried out twice a year. The CHS household questionnaire investigates household demographics, migration, income and production, borrowing, agricultural production, access to food aid, household food stocks and sources, food consumption, coping strategies, assets and livestock ownership.
Evaluation results	The evaluation found that 12% of the aid recipients would have preferred only food rations for future assistance, while the rest preferred cash or a combination of food and cash (Devereux and Mhlanga, 2008). Some of the key findings are: • The food and cash transfers constrained and reduced hunger in target households. • Food was shared with other households more than cash transfers, but food brought with cash transfers was a source of sharing. • Because of ruptures in the WFP pipeline, beneficiaries receiving cash transfers had more predictable assistance than those receiving a combination of food and cash. • The project monitoring and evaluation made a strong contribution to the project organisation and service delivery.
Cost	
Implementation Issues	
Programme and Evaluation Sources	Harvey, P. Burton, C. Wilkinson, L. Forsythe, M. Heider, C. (2009) A Report from the Office of Evaluation Strategic Evaluation of the Effectiveness of WFP Livelihood Recovery Interventions, World Food Program, report available at: http://home.wfp.org/stellent/groups/public/documents/communications/wfp203398.pdf Devereux, S. and Mhlanga, M. (2008) Cash Transfers in Lesotho: An Evaluation of World Vision's Cash and Food Transfers Pilot Project, available at: http://www.ids.ac.uk/index.cfm?objectid=834F9FB3-DB2D-BE23-62582A9118BD6510 Bailey, S. Savage, K. and O'Callaghan, S. (2008) Cash transfers in emergencies A synthesis of World Vision's experience and learning, World Vision International (available at : http://reliefweb.int/rw/RWFiles2009.nsf/FilesByRWDocUnidFilename/SNAA-7V99YS-full_report.pdf/$File/full_report.pdf)

Country	**Lesotho -2**
Programme Type	Pure income transfer –old age pensions
Programme Title	Lesotho Old Age Pension (OAP)
Agencies involved	Government of Lesotho
Year started	2004
Programme Description	Universal non contributory pension scheme for all Basotho older than 70.
Programme Objectives	
Transfers	Monthly amount: M150 (US$25) (rose to US$29 in 2007)
Target population and coverage	Any citizen older than 70 (lowered to 65 The scheme reached 69.046 individuals (3.8% population) in 2005
Selection of beneficiaries	Categorical
Monitoring and Evaluation	
Evaluation results	About 90% of the sampled respondents' households were living below the poverty line compared to about 70% after the inception of the programme. The average poverty gap has also decreased from M135 to M90 per month per household. However, the impact has been eroded by the presence of other dependents such as HIV/AIDS orphans within the elderly pensioners' households who need to be taken care of by other safety nets.
Cost	2005: US$ 21 million (1.37% GDP)
Implementation Issues	
Programme and Evaluation Sources	Ellis, F. Devereux, S. White, P. (2010) *Social protection in Africa*, Case study one, old Age pension in Lesotho pp. 154-160. H.M. Bello, E.M. Letete, M.T. Rapapa and L.L. Chokobane (2007) An evaluation of the poverty reduction impact of the non-contributory old age pension scheme in Lesotho: The case of Manonyane, available at : http://zunia.org/post/an-evaluation-of-the-poverty-reduction-impact-of-the-non-contributory-old-age-pension-scheme-in-leso/ Nyanguru, A. C. (2007) The Social and Economic Impacts of the Old Age Pension on the Protection of the Basotho Elderly and their Households in Lesotho, Paper presented at the Charlotte Maxeke Conference on the Economics of Social Protection 12th – 15th June 2007, Ivory Tree Lodge, Pilansberg, South Africa, posted at: http://web.up.ac.za/UserFiles/A%20Nyanguru%20paper.pdf

Country	**Liberia**
Programme Type	Income transfer plus –transfer for human development
Programme Title	Pilot cash transfer scheme
Agencies involved	Government of Liberia, with support from UNICEF, the European Commission and the Government of Japan
Year started	Feb 2010
Programme Description	The Pilot programme provides cash transfers to households without work capacity
Programme Objectives	To help reduce poverty, hunger and starvation in extremely poor and labour constrained households living in the pilot area and for children to realize their basic rights to education and nutrition.
Transfers	Between US$ 10 – US$25 / month/ household, depending on household size. Households sending their children to primary and secondary school will receive a bonus of US$2 and US$4 / child.
Target population and coverage	Most vulnerable families without any adult who can work. Beneficiaries are families who cannot fend for themselves for reasons beyond their control. Typically these households consist of people too old to work or too young, disabled, chronically sick and child headed households
Selection of beneficiaries	Community selection based on work capacity criteria
Monitoring and Evaluation	
Evaluation results	
Cost	
Implementation Issues	The initial pilot scheme will be implemented for a period of two years in Bomi County. The pilot replicates the design used in Zambia's Kalomo Pilot Social Transfer Scheme and Malawi's Mchinji Social transfer Pilot Scheme
Programme and Evaluation Sources	UNICEF News note (2010) 'Cash transfers to the most vulnerable households in Liberia' BOMI COUNTY (LIBERIA) (4 February 2010), posted at: http://www.unicef.org/media/media_52699.html

Country	Malawi -1
Programme Type	Income transfer –transfer for human development
Programme Title	Mchinji Social Cash Transfer Pilot Scheme
Agencies involved	UNICEF (no Governmental contribution) ; UNICEF; Government of Malawi; Malawi District Assemblies
Year started	2006 expanded in 2008
Programme Description	The programme provides cash transfers to households in extreme poverty in rural areas.
Programme Objectives	To reduce poverty, hunger and starvation in all households living in the pilot area which are ultra poor and at the same time labour constrained; increase school enrolment and attendance of children living in target group households; generate lessons learned
Transfers	Value of the cash transfer has not changed since 2005: US$4- US $13 per household It is based on household size 1 = US$4; 2 = US$7; 3 US$10; 4+ = US$13 / month Child bonus if the child attends primary (US$ 1.4) or secondary school (US$2.80)
Target population and coverage	Ultra poor and labour constrained (bottom 10%). The programmes reached 51 410 individuals in November 2008 in 13, 045 households, including 33, 700 children (25, 780 orphans). This is planned to expand to 300,000 households by 2012. No conditions but bonus are allocated for school attendance (US$1.3) for primary and US$2.6 for secondary school
Selection of beneficiaries	Community based targeting : Community Social protection Committee (CSPC)
Monitoring and Evaluation	A standard Monthly Monitoring Report (MMR) template is used for data collection in all the implementing districts. District M&E officers work hand in hand with the Schemes' Desk officers and accounts personnel in collecting and compilation of data on a monthly basis. Besides use of the template other information is collected through spot checks and by use of Community Social Protection Committees (CSPC) who also work in liaison with government extension workers placed within the communities. Reports are compiled by MEPD with input from other two Ministries. The reports are shared with UNICEF and National AIDS Commission where necessary.
Evaluation results	Targeting has been effective, monthly payments have been delivered regularly and on time.
Cost	Costs of pilot scheme for one year is US$ 371,000; expected to rise to 1.7% GDP when fully implemented.
Implementation Issues	
Programme and Evaluation Sources	Schubert, B. and Huijbregts, M. (2006) The Malawi Social Cash Transfer Pilot Scheme, Preliminary Lessons Learned. Paper presented at the conference on "Social Protection Initiatives for Children, Women and Families: An Analysis of Recent Experiences" New York, 30-31October 2006 http://www.globalaging.org/elderrights/world/malawi.pdf Nwuke, K. Diallo, O. Ndabananiyi, J-C. (2009) Social Protection in Africa: Examining the experience so far, Paper presented at the ECA Consultative Meeting on Accelerating Progress in Africa towards the MDGS: What Role for Social Protection United Nations Conference Centre, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, March 25-26 2009, available at: http://www.uneca.org/acgd/events/2009/social-protection/documents/Note%20on%20Social%20Protection%20-%20Rev.pdf Project Profile (2007) Social Cash Transfer Pilot, Malawi: http://www.crin.org/docs/CashTransfer_FS5.pdf Monitoring report 2008 and 2009 are available at : http://www.socialcashtransfers-malawi.org/Internal%20Monitoring.htm and at: http://www.socialcashtransfers-malawi.org/Scaling%20up.htm

Country	**Malawi -2**
Programme Type	Income transfer plus –public works
Programme Title	Improving Livelihood Through Public Works Programme
Agencies involved	DFID, MASAF, CARE, District Assemblies
Year started	1995
Programme Description	The program is a component of the Malawi Social Fund Strategy which aims to improve the livelihoods of the most vulnerable and marginalized groups. The program creates labour intensive temporary employment for poor households in targeted poor rural and urban areas: road building, reforestation, environmental rehabilitation.
Programme Objectives	Aims to provide opportunities for vulnerable groups in society to graduate towards more improved livelihoods.
Transfers	Minimum 10 months work given to beneficiaries. Average wage per beneficiary (MK is Malawi Kwacha MK151.5 = US$1) varied in each project: Ntchisi - 4,547; Dowa - 6,657; Lilongwe - 5,861; Salima - 3,920.
Target population and coverage	1998-2003: 535.700 people (10% of the economically active population) The CARE Malawi 'Improving Livelihoods through Public Works' programme set a quota of 30% women among beneficiaries
Selection of beneficiaries	Geographic targeting: The beneficiary District Assemblies (DAs) covered under the programme were selected based on the poverty ranking as partly determined by the Malawi Fiscal Decentralisation Model (MFDM), which gives base poverty data for the country per District Assembly. Beneficiaries are selected in a wealth ranking and mapping exercise facilitated by a Community Based Facilitator identified by the community
Monitoring and Evaluation	
Evaluation results	Wage rate is low, and also suffered delays in the payment of wages. The projects, particularly road infrastructure, delivered immediate benefits and most beneficiaries viewed an improvement in the communication with other parts of the area. However, the quality of the roads, particularly for MASAF sponsored projects with no maintenance plans, remains a major concern amongst the stakeholders. A significant number of beneficiaries spent money on farm inputs. Infrastructure built by the project, such as roads, was revealed to have brought new business opportunities and improved communication. No evidence was found that the programme reduced labour supply. However most beneficiaries were unable to use training received to open business activities due to lack of capital.
Cost	1998-2003: US$76 million (4% GDP) The programme is funded from the 9th EDF budget to a total value of Euro 25 million.
Implementation Issues	
Programme and Evaluation Sources	Lembani, M. E. (2006) Assessing the effectiveness and efficiency of targeting methods in public works programmes in Malawi: The Case of MASAF and CARE managed programmes in the Central Region of Malawi, Institute of Social Development, Faculty of Arts, University of the Western Cape, available at: http://etd.uwc.ac.za/usrfiles/modules/etd/docs/etd_gen8Srv25Nme4_5607_1183469209.pdf Chirwa, E. W. et al. [2004] The Evaluation Of The Improving Livelihoods Through Public Works Programme (ILTPWP). Wadonda Consult/MASAF/CARE Malawi. Posted at: http://www.masaf.org/studies/ILTPWP%20Evaluation%20Final%20Report%20-%202004.pdf Program information available on the government website at: http://www.pwp.co.mw/main.php?PageID=about_us

Country	**Malawi -3**
Programme Type	Income and in-kind transfer
Programme Title	Food and Cash Transfer project (FACT project)
Agencies involved	Concern Worldwide
Year started	2005-2006
Programme Description	Concern Worldwide distribute food and cash to poor households.
Programme Objectives	The project sought to provide nutritional support to households overlooked by the government's emergency response; to provide a temporary safety net to minimize the need for destructive coping strategies; and to explore the effectiveness of cash transfers in addressing food insecurity in humanitarian emergencies.
Transfers	Food and cash US$10 to US$18/household/month FACT delivered a package of food (20kg maize, 4kg beans, 1 litre cooking oil) plus cash (equivalent to the cost of buying the same package of food at current local prices) each month. Together, this was to cover half of households' food needs. Cash transfer varied from 350 MK/month (about US$10) for small households to 2,450MK/month for large households and were adjusted each month to allow for food price variation.
Target population and coverage	The intervention provided monthly food rations plus unconditional cash transfers to 5,050 households over a period of four months.
Selection of beneficiaries	The process began with beneficiary registration and issuance of ration cards. Targeting used traditional vulnerability criteria (e.g. OVCs, elderly) and not food insecurity indicators. A 'community triangulation' method was used, whereby consensus helped determine who should be included or excluded.
Monitoring and Evaluation	Concern implemented a comprehensive monitoring system, designed to: measure the extent to which the project stabilized household food supply and prevented asset sales; assess the accuracy of targeting; and assess the appropriateness of cash as a means of tackling food insecurity and the impact cash transfers had on household and community dynamics and local markets.
Evaluation results	About 60% of cash received was spent on food and about 84% of beneficiaries stated that food was their biggest expenditure. Consumption was higher and diets were more diverse in beneficiary households compared to non-beneficiaries. Beneficiaries were less likely to adopt damaging coping strategies that could undermine their future livelihood viability, such as selling their productive assets and borrowing at high interest rates to buy food. Cash transfers were used for a wide variety of purposes – basic needs (staple food, relish, groceries, health), investment (farming, business, education, assets), other needs (repaying debts, social obligations), and wasteful consumption (alcohol, womanizing).
Cost	
Implementation Issues	Some negative social impacts were observed, including men and women fighting over the use of cash and tensions between beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries.
Programme and Evaluation Sources	Achtell, E. (2006) Food and Cash Transfer (FACT) Project Evolution, Planning and Implementation December 2005 to April 2006, Concern Worldwide Malawi, report available at : http://www.sdc-cashprojects.ch/en/Home/Publications?navID=697&langID=1&searchString=&searchCategory=0&searchOrderDir=ASC Devereux, S. Mvula, P. Solomon, C. (2006) After the FACT: An Evaluation of Concern worldwide's Food and Cash Transfers Project Malawi, available at: http://www.sdc-cashprojects.ch/en/Home/Publications?navID=697&langID=1&searchString=&searchCategory=0&searchOrderDir=ASC

Country	**Mali**
Programme Type	Income transfer plus –transfer for human development (Pilot)
Programme Title	Bourses Maman
Agencies involved	UNICEF – local NGOs
Year started	2002
Programme Description	To encourage school attendance and reduce drop-out rates. Modelled on Brazil's Bolsa Família programme, it provides women in poor families with a cash transfer. It promotes gender equity by providing the grant to mothers and benefiting more girls than boys
Programme Objectives	To promote school enrolment and attendance in villages and areas with high poverty level and where drop-out rates are high.
Transfers	Cash transfer to promote school attendance and women's empowerment: about US$ 10 a month. Condition: children attend school at least 80% of the school year.
Target population and coverage	Implemented in 5 villages in the two regions of Mopti and Kayes.
Selection of beneficiaries	By local council, women groups, school directors, and local authorities. A combination of targeting methods was used. The number of children within households and the presence of girls are determinant criteria.
Monitoring and Evaluation	Last external evaluation of the program carried out in 2006.
Evaluation results	The program is contributing to positive schooling outcomes for children, leading households to adopt modern schooling as a normal pattern for their children, particularly for girls. In Sénossa, in Mopti region, school enrolment tripled between 2002 and 2007. Evidence of increased empowerment among women in the community.
Cost	
Implementation Issues	Conflict with a local leader; lack of precision regarding the selection criteria and the lack of information regarding the targeting method generated social tensions among women of the community; delay in payment and cash delivery (2 to 3 months) due to administrative arrangements between UNICEF and local NGOs
Programme and Evaluation Sources	P. Pereznieto et V. Diallo (2009), La Protection sociale et les enfants en Afrique de l'Ouest et du Centre: le cas du Mali. Bamako: UNICEF, ODI and Ministere du Développement Social, de la Solidarité et des Personnes Agées, report available at (French) : http://www.unicef.org/wcaro/wcaro_mali_Protection_sociale_Mali_FR_s.pdf Pereznieto, P. (2009) Social protection to tackle child poverty in Mali, ODI Project Briefing number 25, posted at: http://www.odi.org.uk/resources/download/3605.pdf

Country	**Mauritius**
Programme Type	Pure income transfer – old age pension
Programme Title	Old Age Pension
Agencies involved	Government of Mauritius
Year started	Introduced in 1958 (introduced a non-contributory old age pension scheme in 1950 with a means test that was abolished and replaced by a universal basic pension in 1958)
Programme Description	The scheme provides cash transfer to elderly. The universal pension system includes one innovation that brings significant benefits for the oldest people, in particular women. The cash transfer increases with the age of beneficiaries.
Programme Objectives	
Transfers	Minimum basic pension is currently Rs.2,802 (US$95) per month age 60-89: Rs 1,700 (US$ 58) age 90-99: Rs 6,400 (US$ 220) age 100+: Rs 7,300 (US$ 252)
Target population and coverage	Payable to every person aged 60 years or over, subject only to minimum residence requirements; 12 years from age 18 for citizens, 15 years from age 40 for non-citizens; every resident aged 60 or over is eligible for a monthly pension, which implies that the basic pension is neither income- nor work-tested.
Selection of beneficiaries	Residency test is the only determinant of eligibility.
Monitoring and Evaluation	
Evaluation results	Social pensions are claimed to have significantly reduced poverty among households with elderly people, especially for the most vulnerable groups (Palacios and Sluchynsky, 2006) Not only does this provide older people with higher incomes when they are in greatest need, but it establishes an important incentive for families since that they too will benefit financially
Cost	1.7% GDP
Implementation Issues	
Programme and Evaluation Sources	Willmore, L. (2006). Universal age pensions in developing countries: The example of Mauritius. International Social Security Review, 59(4), 67-89, available at: http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=934601

Country	**Mozambique**
Programme Type	Pure income transfer –old, disability and child pension
Programme Title	Food Subsidy Programme (in Portuguese, PSA – Programa de Subsidio de Alimentos)
Agencies involved	National Institute of Social Action (INAS), a semi-autonomous agency of the Ministry for Women and Social Action (MMAS)
Year started	1997
Programme Description	The Programme provides a monthly cash transfer to people who are destitute and have no capacity to work, including older, disabled and chronically ill people (but not those living with HIV/AIDS and TB), and pregnant women who are malnourished.
Programme Objectives	To reduce extreme vulnerability.
Transfers	Transfer varies from 150 Mtn (US$5 per month) to a maximum of 300 Mtn (US$10 per month) depending on the number of dependents in the household.
Target population and coverage	Elderly of both sexes, aged 55 and over for women and 60 and over for men, who are recognised as being permanently unable to work and who live alone, or are heads of destitute households; disabled aged 18 and above, who are recognised as being permanently unable to work and who live alone or are heads of destitute households; chronically sick aged 18 and above, who suffer from one of five chronic diseases recognised by the medical services (hypertension, diabetes, epilepsy, bronchial asthma, and chronic renal insufficiency), are unable to work and who live alone or are heads of destitute households (it should be noted that neither tuberculosis nor HIV/AIDS are included in the list of chronic diseases, but some instances occur in practice of people living with HIV/AIDS who do receive the food subsidy); Pregnant women with nutritional problems associated with social risk factors. PSA covers all provinces in Mozambique, INAS has recently started to expand coverage to selected rural areas. In 2008 the programme reached 143, 455 direct beneficiaries (+ 200, 000 estimated indirect beneficiaries), 90% of them elderly persons.
Selection of beneficiaries	Categorical and means tested
Monitoring and Evaluation	
Evaluation results	Low value of the transfer
Cost	164.2m Mtn (US$6.3m) in 2006 188.6m Mtn (US$7.3m) in 2007
Implementation Issues	PSA operational and administrative costs are high in relation to the value of money disbursed. Officially these costs are estimated to represent 15 per cent of the INAS budget; yet they are observable higher than this.
Programme and Evaluation Sources	REBA case study Brief , Number 7: Food Subsidies Programme, Mozambique: http://www.wahenga.net/sites/default/files/briefs/REBA_Case_Study_Brief_7.pdf Taimo, N. V. and Waterhouse, R. (2007) Case Study of the Mozambique Food Subsidy Programme (full report). Johannesburg, South Africa: REBA and RHVP, available at: http://www.wahenga.net/uploads/documents/reports/REBA%20-%20Mozambique%20-%20Food%20Subsidy%20Programme.pdf Datt, G., E. Payongayong, J. Garret and M. Ruel [1997] The GAPVU Cash Transfer Program in Mozambique: An Assessment, FCND Discussion paper 36, IFPRI, FCND Discussion paper Number 36, available at: http://www.undp-povertycentre.org/publications/cct/dp36.pdf

Country	**Namibia -1**
Programme Type	Pure income transfer– old age pension
Programme Title	Old Age Grant (OAG) and Disability Grant (DG)
Agencies involved	Government of Namibia
Year started	1949
Programme Description	Flat-rate old age benefit
Programme Objectives	Preventing poverty among older people and disabled people
Transfers	N$450 per month (US$ 58.44)
Target population and coverage	Old-age grant : Men and women aged 60 and over; comprising 6-7% of the population. In 2008 the scheme reached 130,455 pensioners Disability Grant: Disabled aged 16 or above and medically certified by a State doctor as being temporarily or permanently disabled (blind people included); persons with AIDS as certified by a medical doctor. Must be Namibian citizenship or be permanent residents if not born in Namibia In 2008 the scheme reached 20,438 beneficiaries
Selection of beneficiaries	Categorical
Monitoring and Evaluation	
Evaluation results	
Cost	1998: US$158.7 million (0.8%GDP)
Implementation Issues	Remains highly unequal between settler and indigenous populations
Programme and Evaluation Sources	Levine, S. Van Der Berg, S. and Yu, D. (2009)Measuring the impact of social cash transfers on poverty and inequality in Namibia, Stellenbosch Economic Working Papers: 25/09, available at: http://zunia.org/uploads/media/knowledge/wp-25-20091266827291.pdf Schleberger, E. (2002), Namibia's Universal Pension Scheme: Trends and Challenges, ESS Paper 6, Geneva: International Labour Organization. Devereux, S. [2001] 'Social Pensions in Namibia and South Africa', IDS Discussion Paper 379. Posted at http://www.ntd.co.uk/idsbookshop/details.asp?id=603

Country	**Namibia -2**
Programme Type	Pure income transfer - Social assistance (for general subsidies to poor households)
Programme Title	Maintenance Grant (MG)
Agencies involved	Government of Namibia
Year started	
Programme Description	Social maintenance grants for children with disabilities under 16 years of age
Programme Objectives	
Transfers	N$200 = US$ 26 / month for first child plus N$100 = US$ 13 per month for every additional child. Maximum of 6 children in total
Target population and coverage	Requirements: Biological parent with child under the age of 18, whose gross-income is not more than N$1000 per month; if child is older than 7 years, he/she needs to attend school; Namibian citizenship / permanent residents if not born in Namibia. By 2008 the scheme reached 86,086 beneficiaries
Selection of beneficiaries	Applicant income less N$1000/m
Monitoring and Evaluation	
Evaluation results	
Cost	
Implementation Issues	
Programme and Evaluation Sources	Levine, S. Van Der Berg, S. and Yu, D. (2009)Measuring the impact of social cash transfers on poverty and inequality in Namibia, Stellenbosch Economic Working Papers: 25/09, available at: http://zunia.org/uploads/media/knowledge/wp-25-20091266827291.pdf UNDP (2008) Presentation to Brazil-Africa Cooperation, Programme on Social Protection Promotion to African Countiies, powerpoint presentation available at: http://www.ipc-undp.org/doc_africa_brazil/Namibia.pdf

Country	**Namibia -3**
Programme Type	Pure income transfer (basic income grant)
Programme Title	Basic Income Grant Pilot Project (BIG)
Agencies involved	Government of Namibia
Year started	2007-2009
Programme Description	The Namibian BIG pilot is the first universal cash transfer pilot project in the world.
Programme Objectives	To provide a citizenship-based basic income
Transfers	Every resident under the age of 60 living in Otjivero-Omitara receives N$ 100 each month from January 2008 until December.
Target population and coverage	In 2007 930 residents received the basic income grant.
Selection of beneficiaries	Universal
Monitoring and Evaluation	Baseline survey of the settlement area: in November 2007 (2 months before the first pay-out) collected data on the social and economic situation of the residents, including health and nutritional data. Panel survey: July 2008, covering the same households and individuals as in the baseline survey. The panel survey was repeated by a resurvey in November 2008. Information gathering from key informants (local nurse, the police chief, local leaders and shop keepers.) Set of case studies of particular individuals: in order to provide a picture of human life in Otjivero- Omitara.
Evaluation results	The community responded positively by establishing its own 18-member committee to advise residents on how to spend the BIG money wisely. Household poverty dropped significantly: residents below the food poverty line fell from 76% to 37% within one year. Amongst households who did not host in-migrants, food poverty dropped to 16%. People engaged in income-generating activities rose from 44 to 55%, and productive incomes increased by 14%. A local market was created as a result of increased buying power. Child malnutrition reduced significantly: the number of underweight children fell from 42% to 10%. Before the introduction of the BIG, almost half of school-going children did not attend school regularly. Pass rates stood at 40% and drop-out rates were high. Many parents were unable to pay school fees. After the introduction of the BIG, nearly 90 % of the parents could pay fees, nonattendance due to financial reasons dropped by 42%, and drop-out rates fell from 40% to almost zero. Average household debt fell from N$1,215 to 772 (US$164 to 104 approximately), and savings increased, as reflected in increasing ownership of large and small livestock, and poultry.
Cost	Scaled up on a nationwide basis, the costs of a BIG in Namibia are substantial – estimated at N$1.2–1.6 billion per year (US$160 –214 million approximately), or 2.2–3.0 percent of GDP.
Implementation Issues	Since July 2008, the Namibian Post Office (NamPost) is conducting the pay-out of the grant via its Post Office smart card savings account system. The money for children and youths up to the age of 21 was paid out to a person designated as their 'primary care-giver' which by default is usually the mother.
Programme and Evaluation Sources	Basic Income Grant Pilot Project Assessment Report, April 2009: http://www.bignam.org/Publications/BIG_Assessment_report_08b.pdf Herbert Jauch, « Kind of a BIG Deal », June 4, 2009: http://www.alterinter.org/article3290.html?lang=fr

Country	**Nigeria**
Programme Type	Income transfer plus –asset protection and accumulation
Programme Title	Care of the Poor COPE
Agencies involved	National Poverty Eradication Program Office
Year started	2008
Programme Description	The program not only provides cash transfers, but also skills training and micro-enterprise start-up funds to households in exchange for enrolling and keeping their children in school and providing for their basic health care needs.
Programme Objectives	To increase school attendance among children; antenatal care for pregnant women; life vocational, health, and sanitation skills for head of households.
Transfers	Basic Income Guarantee based on the number of children per households 1 child : NGN 1,500 (NGN = Nigerian Naira NGN152.2 = US$1) 2-3: NGN 3,000 4 or more: NGN 5,000 A compulsory saving of NGN 7,000 monthly in favour of the participants to be disbursed as a lump sum after a year for the establishment of viable microenterprises after undergoing training
Target population and coverage	Female households with OVCs; Aged parent-headed households; Physically challenged people-headed households; Transient-poor-headed households (seasonal farmers); VVF (vesico vaginal fistula) patients, HIV affected households Pilot to reach 3,000 households each in 12 states. By 2009 a total of 8,850 households nationwide had been reached
Selection of beneficiaries	Community targeting
Monitoring and Evaluation	Monthly verification of compliance
Evaluation results	
Cost	Not available
Implementation Issues	Program now being scaled up to cover the remaining 24 states of the federation and the FCT.
Programme and Evaluation Sources	Programme website is at http://www.napep.gov.ng/

Country	**Rwanda**
Programme Type	Income transfer plus – public works and financial service provision
Programme Title	VUP social transfer programme (Vision Umerenge Program)
Agencies involved	Ministry of Local Government, Good Governance, Community Development and Social Affairs (MINALOC), DFID, World Bank
Year started	August 2008 (as a pilot)
Programme Description	The VUP program is a national social transfer program and one of the three components of the Economic Development & Poverty Reduction Strategy (EDPRS). The other two components are a public works programme and a financial services scheme (credit and savings).
Programme Objectives	To reduce poverty and vulnerability.
Transfers	
Target population and coverage	August 2008: started cash transfer pilot in each of the 30 districts in the country expected to reach 18,000 households. By January 2009 the programme reached 6 800 households in 30 pilot districts.
Selection of beneficiaries	
Monitoring and Evaluation	Ongoing monitoring and baseline study.
Evaluation results	
Cost	
Implementation Issues	
Programme and Evaluation Sources	

Country	**Sierra Leone**
Programme Type	Pure income transfer (Pilot) - Social assistance (for general subsidies to poor households)
Programme Title	Social Safety Net Program (SSN)
Agencies involved	Government of Sierra Leone
Year started	2007
Programme Description	The Social Safety Net (SSN) programme has been created to assist specific categories of vulnerable groups including disabled people, widows and abandoned children. The programme was designed though a process of nationwide sensitisation and piloting.
Programme Objectives	To reduce extreme poverty and vulnerability.
Transfers	US$18 –US$125/ year/person Around Le 200,000 (approximately US$ 62) is transferred every six months
Target population and coverage	Targets the elderly with no other means of support The scheme currently has over 16,000 beneficiaries; there are plans for its extension to the whole of Sierra Leone.
Selection of beneficiaries	Community-based targeting methods through SSN committees
Monitoring and Evaluation	
Evaluation results	
Cost	
Implementation Issues	Very limited funds and capacity. Poor delivery system due to weak banks and infrastructure
Programme and Evaluation Sources	Holmes, R. (2009) Cash transfers in post-conflict contexts, ODI, Overseas Department Institute, Project Briefing number 32, available at: http://www.odi.org.uk/resources/download/3507.pdf

Country	**South Africa**
Programme Type	Pure income transfer - Family allowance
Programme Title	Child Support Grant
Agencies involved	Government of South Africa
Year started	Introduced in 1998, replacing the previous State Maintenance Grant
Programme Description	Means tested cash grant to help poor household or care givers provide for children aged between 0-17.
Programme Objectives	To reduce poverty and vulnerability among children, and extend social assistance to children.
Transfers	April 2009 grant is R240/month (approx US$21)
Target population and coverage	The CSG was initially targeted to poor children up until the age of seven, but has progressively been extended to poor children up until the age of 17 Children must be South African citizens, and have per capita household incomes below a threshold. The CSG reached 7.7 million poor children under 15 in 2008 (15.6% of population)
Selection of beneficiaries	Means-tested threshold is as follows: Single parents of guardians earning R28 800.00 per year or R2400.00 per month. Married parents or guardians earning a combined salary of R57 600 per year or R4800.00 per month.
Monitoring and Evaluation	
Evaluation results	
Cost	0.7% GDP = US$1 billion (2005-2006)
Implementation Issues	The grant has been implemented gradually, initially there was concern that the grant did not reach the poorest, and that access depended on the child living with the mother. The initial design of the grant included conditionalities but they were dropped because of the difficulties in establishing compliance, and also because conditionalities in school enrolment were felt not to be necessary.
Programme and Evaluation Sources	Program information on government website : http://www.capegateway.gov.za/eng/directories/services/11586/47468 Triegaardt, J. D. (2005) The Child Support Grant in South Africa: a social policy for poverty alleviation? International Journal of Social Welfare, Volume 14 Issue 4, Pages 249 – 255, posted at: http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/journal/118668474/abstract?CRETRY=1&SRETRY=0 Case, A.; Hosegood, V.; Lund, F [2003] The reach of the South African Child Support Grant: Evidence from Kwa-Zulu Natal', CSDS Working Paper 38. Posted at: http://www.sarpn.org.za/documents/d0000582/P538_Child_Support_KZN.pdf Guthrie, T. (2002) Assessing the impact of the child support grant on the well-being of children in south Africa :A Summary of available evidence, Children's Institute University Of Cape Town, available at: http://ci.org.za/depts/ci/pubs/pdf/poverty/resrep/csgimpact.pdf

Country	**South Africa-2**
Programme Type	Pure income transfer – family allowance
Programme Title	Care dependency grant
Agencies involved	Government of South Africa
Year started	
Programme Description	Social assistance is available in the form of a cash grant to the caregivers of children with special care needs. The Care Dependency Grant is a non-contributory monthly cash transfer to caregivers of children with severe disabilities who require permanent care. The grant is payable to parents or care givers of children between 1 and 18 years old in instances in which the child is medically certified to be care-dependent. This grant is equal in value to the Disability Grant, and is converted to a Disability Grant when the recipient turns 18
Programme Objectives	To support households with children with special needs.
Transfers	The value of the grant is R1010 per month from April 2009 (US$ 132)
Target population and coverage	Children with severe disabilities, chronic illnesses are eligible for the grant once the illness becomes disabling. The grant can assist caregivers to care for children who are very sick with AIDS-related illnesses, for example. It excludes those children who are cared for in state institutions, because the purpose of the grant is to replace lost earnings of the caregiver looking after the child. It also excludes infants under one year because young babies have full-time care needs, whether or not they have disabilities. The child on whose behalf application for a grant is made needs to undergo a medical examination that forms the basis for eligibility. In addition, the parent must pass an income or means test. The grant reached 100 029 children in 2009.
Selection of beneficiaries	Means-tested. The means test consists of both an asset and income threshold. These thresholds have not been increased since their introduction in the early 1990s
Monitoring and Evaluation	
Evaluation results	
Cost	
Implementation Issues	
Programme and Evaluation Sources	Children's Institute, University of Cape Town http://www.childrencount.ci.org.za/indicator.php?id=2&indicator=40 Philpott S & Hall K (2009) Draft Consolidated Report from the Pilot of the Care Dependency Grant Assessment Tool. Commissioned by the Department of Social Development.

Country	**South Africa -3**
Programme Type	Pure income transfer –disability grant
Programme Title	Disability Grant
Agencies involved	Central Government Administration
Year started	
Programme Description	There are either permanent or temporary disability grants. Temporary grants are valid for up to twelve months, where after they fall away and the former recipient is obliged to reapply and submit a new medical assessment and report
Programme Objectives	
Transfers	The amount changes every year and depends on your income and assets. From April 2009, the Disability Grant is R1,010 / month (US$132)
Target population and coverage	Adults unable to work because of a mental or physical disability and are in need of financial support March 2008 : 1.5 million beneficiaries
Selection of beneficiaries	Income and asset tested. The income threshold is: Earnings of not more than R 29,112.00 per year (US$ 3, 815) (or R2,426.00 per month= US$ 317) if you are a single person; Joint earnings (your income plus that of your spouse) of not more than R58,224.00 per year (US$ 7,630) (or R4,852.00 per month, if you are a married person, US$635) The asset threshold test is: Assets up to the value of R484,800.00 or less for a single person (the value of the home is not taken into account); Assets up to the value of R969,600.00 or less if for a married couple (the value of the home is not taken into account).
Monitoring and Evaluation	
Evaluation results	
Cost	2007-2007: R16 billion (US$ 2 billion)
Implementation Issues	
Programme and Evaluation Sources	Isobel Frye, (2008) Poverty, Social Security and Civil Society in South Africa Triangulating Transformation, BROT analysis 3, available at : http://www.brot-fuer-die-welt.de/downloads/fachinformationen/analyse03_suedafrika.pdf

Country	South Africa -4
Programme Type	Pure income transfer –old age pension
Programme Title	Old Age Grant
Agencies involved	Government of South Africa
Year started	1928, programme extended to black majority population gradually over 1980s and 1990s.
Programme Description	Non-contributory pension
Programme Objectives	To prevent poverty in old age.
Transfers	April 2009: The old age grant increased from R960 to R1 010;
Target population and coverage	Cover all men and women above 60 (the qualifying age for men used to be 65 but it has been gradually brought into line with women's qualifying age at 60. In 2010 the eligibility age will be equal between men and women. In 2008, the combined Old age and Disability grant reached over 2.2 million men and women
Selection of beneficiaries	Categorical and Means-tested. The income threshold is: Single: Earnings of not more than R26,928.00 per year (US$3,528) (or R2,200 per month or less, US$288) Joint earnings: not more than R53,856.00 per year (US$7,058.64)(or R4,400per month or less, US$576) The asset threshold test is: Single : Assets up to the value of R451,200 or less (US$ 59,140) (the value of your home is not taken into account, as long as you are living in the dwelling); Married couples: Assets up to the value of R902,400 or less (US$118,286)(the value of a person's home, is not taken into account).
Monitoring and Evaluation	Central Government Administration monitors implementation
Evaluation results	In South Africa, the old age grant reaches 85% of the population aged 60 and over and is widely seen to reduce poverty for older people and their extended households.
Cost	US$1.88 billion or 1.4% of GDP 2007/08 is estimated to be R22.6 billion (US$ 2.95 billion)
Implementation Issues	
Programme and Evaluation Sources	A. Barrientos et al. 2004 'Non-contributory pensions and poverty prevention? A comparative study of Brazil and South Africa', July, Manchester and London: IDPM and HAI, available from: http://www.sed.manchester.ac.uk/research/ageingandwellbeing/index.htm Sienaert, A. (2008) The Labour Supply Effects of the South African State Old Age Pension: Theory, Evidence and Implications. A Southern Africa Labour and Development Research Unit Working Paper Number 20. Cape Town: SALDRU, University of Cape Town Case, A. (2001), Does Money Protect Health Status? Evidence from South African Pensions, NBER Working Paper 8495. Posted at http://www.nber.org/papers/W8495 Case, A. and A. Deaton (1998), 'Large Scale Transfers to the Elderly in South Africa', *Economic Journal*, vol. 108, no. 450, pp. 1330-1261. Devereux, S. [2001] 'Social Pensions in Namibia and South Africa', IDS Discussion Paper 379. Posted at http://www.ids.ac.uk/ids/bookshop/dp/dp379.pdf

Country	**South Africa -5**
Programme Type	Income transfer plus –public works
Programme Title	Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP):Phase 2
Agencies involved	Government of South Africa, British Department for International Development and the International Labour Organisation (ILO)
Year started	May 2004
Programme Description	The EPWP is a nationwide programme covering all spheres of government and state-owned enterprises that aims to draw significant numbers of unemployed into productive work, accompanied by training, so that they increase their capacity to earn an income. It provides short term employment opportunities for the unemployed coupled with training. The second phase of the EPWP aims: To create employment equal to two million full-time equivalents (FTEs), namely 4.5 million short and ongoing work opportunities with an average duration of 100 days, for poor and unemployed people in South Africa, so as to contribute to halving unemployment by 2014 through the delivery of public and community services. (This will scale up from 210 000 FTEs per year in 2009/10 to 680 000 FTEs in 2013/14)
Programme Objectives	The program is one element of a broader government strategy to reduce poverty by alleviating unemployment
Transfers	up from 210,000 FTE jobs per year in 2009/10 to 610 000 FTE jobs in 2013/14 Training and enterprise development will be implemented in sector specific programmes to enhance service delivery and beneficiary well-being
Target population and coverage	As part of the contribution to the income of the poor, the target of 1 million work opportunities through the Expanded Public Works Programme was attained in 2008 2008-2009 : 16869 project deployed across the country The EPWP is projected to grow to three times its current size within the next five years,
Selection of beneficiaries	
Monitoring and Evaluation	The process of reviewing the existing M&E Framework in order to make amendments for the second phase has already commenced. Key areas for improvement and amendment include: the implementation of a central web-based monitoring system to allow for more accurate and rapid reporting and management of the EPWP wage incentive; establishment of a central database to allow for better data analysis; and improvement of the existing evaluation studies in order to obtain qualitative feedback on the impact of the programme on the lives of individual participants.
Evaluation results	While the EPWP had achieved its initial target, some important constraints on its capacity for expansion were identified.
Cost	Allocated project budget: R 52498.3 million (US$6.88 million)
Implementation Issues	
Programme and Evaluation Sources	Anna McCord, 2003. "**An Overview of the Performance and Potential of Public Works Programmes in South Africa**," SALDRU/CSSR Working Papers 049, Southern Africa Labour and Development Research Unit, University of Cape Town. Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP), Report for the period April to March 2009 (Year 5), Department of Public Works as at 12 June 2009, available at : http://www.epwp.gov.za/downloads/report_2008-09_q4_annex_ae.pdf EXPANDED PUBLIC WORKS PROGRAMME FIVE-YEAR REPORT 2004/05 – 2008/09 REACHING THE ONE MILLION TARGET, The Department of Public Works, available at : http://www.epwp.gov.za/downloads/EPWP_Five_Year_Report.pdf

Country	**Swaziland**
Programme Type	Pure income transfer -old age pension
Programme Title	Old Age Grant (OAG)
Agencies involved	
Year started	2005
Programme Description	
Programme Objectives	
Transfers	Equivalent to US$15.4 per month, (paid quarterly)
Target population and coverage	Older poor aged 60 years and above, it also incorporates poverty and vulnerability as criteria for entitlement
Selection of beneficiaries	near-universal for citizens over 60
Monitoring and Evaluation	
Evaluation results	
Cost	Not available
Implementation Issues	
Programme and Evaluation Sources	

Country	**Tanzania**
Programme Type	Income transfer plus transfer for human development
Programme Title	Pilot cash transfer programme
Agencies involved	TASAF (the World Bank and Government), Japan Social Development Fund,
Year started	2008-9- 2011 (the pilot will be run for 20 and ½ years)
Programme Description	The implementation of CB-CCT is one of the strategies the Government of Tanzania has put in place to help poor and vulnerable communities fight against poverty and promote economic growth.
Programme Objectives	To improve human capital indicators
Transfers	Each household receives a monthly grant variable based upon household size : $12-36/month US$3 / month for orphans and vulnerable children Elderly = US$ 12 / bimonthly (100% of food poverty line) 80% school attendance, elderly health checks
Target population and coverage	Households that are very poor, not receiving benefits, and include elderly, orphans and vulnerable children. The pilot districts are: Kibaha District Council (35km from Dar) Bagamoyo District Council (70km from Dar) Chamwino District Council (500km from Dar) Rural Covers 2000 households (50 households per village): 6000 individuals in total
Selection of beneficiaries	Community-based targeting Targeting is done by a Community Management Committee using screening forms designed to identify vulnerable children and the elderly. During targeting about 31,594 households in all three pilot districts were visited and their information collected for further ranking in the MIS. In order to ensure that beneficiaries targeted qualify, validation of the list of eligible households was done in each village by Village Assembly. Supply Side Capacity Assessment was performed from February to July 2009 by the local government authorities to assess the capacity of primary schools and health facilities in order to ensure that they can meet the expected increased demand for these services, since the CBCCT pilot requires beneficiaries to comply with education and health conditionalities i.e. regular attendance at primary schools by vulnerable children, and occasional visits to the health centres by elderly persons and children under 5 years. During the course of carrying the supply side capacity assessment about 82 health centres and 164 primary schools in all three pilot district councils were assessed.
Monitoring and Evaluation	
Evaluation results	
Cost	US$4,532,000
Implementation Issues	
Programme and Evaluation Sources	Progress report available at : http://www.tasaf.org/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=41&Itemid=61 Evans, D; (2008) Tanzania Community-Based Conditional Cash Transfer (CB-CCT) Pilot, HD Week TESTING COMMUNITY-BASED CONDITIONAL CASH TRANSFERS, available at : http://siteresources.worldbank.org/SOCIALPROTECTION/Resources/280558-1138289492561/2158434-1228317850075/5637583-1228319741775/Evans-CB-CCT.pdf

Country	Uganda
Programme Type	Income transfer plus –transfer for human development
Programme Title	Uganda Social Assistance Grants for Empowerment (SAGE)
Agencies involved	UNICEF , DFID and the Government of Uganda
Year started	2007-2010
Programme Description	The programme aims to reduce extreme poverty and vulnerability.
Programme Objectives	Improve the nutrition and health status of beneficiary households. Increase attendance and reduce drop-out rates of beneficiary school children (6-18 years). Increase preventive health care visits to health centres of children, older persons in targeted households. Prevent the chronically poor from falling into destitution. Generate information on the feasibility, costs and benefits and on the positive and negative impact of a social cash transfer scheme as a component of a social protection programme for Uganda.
Transfers	Monthly transfers to the household of UGX 18,000 and an extra UGX 2,000 for each child and elderly person (above 60) up to 5. (UGX is Uganda Shilling UGX2,251 =US$1)
Target population and coverage	The pilot will reach 9,000 households in the lowest 10% quintile
Selection of beneficiaries	Initially, the scheme will cover 4 districts out of 80 in the country: these districts were selected on the basis of the proportion of vulnerable people in the district population. This was done by summing up the share of children and elderly persons in the entire population. At the community level, communities will identify the beneficiaries.
Monitoring and Evaluation	
Evaluation results	
Cost	In the first year approximately US$1.54 million Actual cost US $ 2.5 million / year
Implementation Issues	
Programme and Evaluation Sources	

Country	Zambia -1
Programme Type	Pure income transfer - Social assistance (for general subsidies to poor households)
Programme Title	Pilot cash transfer schemes
Agencies involved	Ministry of Community Development and Social Services (MCDSS), with technical support from development partners and international NGOs
Year started	2004 pilot in Kalomo. 2005 in Kazungula, 2006 in Chipata and in 2007 in Monze and Katete
Programme Description	The schemes provide cash transfers to households in extreme poverty, or to categorical groups.
Programme Objectives	To reduce extreme poverty.
Transfers	In the Kalomo, Kazungula and Monze District pilot schemes, each approved household receives about US$ 10.00 (40,000 Zambian kwacha) per month in cash, those with children (any number) get a bonus of approximately US$ 2.50. Higher transfers, with bonuses for children enrolled in primary and secondary school, are also tested in one pilot district. In Katete, pensioners receive US$ 15 per month. The cash is transferred bimonthly
Target population and coverage	In Katete beneficiaries are individuals over the age of 60 years old. In Kalomo, Kuazungula and Chipata the target is the 10% poorest households. In Monze the target are children suffering from malnutrition.
Selection of beneficiaries	Community identification of beneficiaries using a set of household level criteria including the presence of older people, disabled or children.
Monitoring and Evaluation	Internal monitoring and evaluation (M&E) by the Ministry. External evaluation coordinated by the Technical Working Group, focuses on the feasibility, cost-effectiveness, and replicability of the pilot programmes.
Evaluation results	The impact of the SCTs on consumption expenditure was unambiguously positive and statistically significant in all the three districts, regardless of the wealth status. Asset ownership among beneficiaries went up despite the amounts being very small. Regarding livestock, not much change could be detected for big livestock. Ownership of goats increased from 8.5 % at baseline to 41.7% at evaluation. Chicken ownership increased from 42.4%to 57.6%. Indeed "the number of beneficiary households making investments quadrupled from roughly 14% to 50% and the average amount invested doubled. 71% of all households mentioned that they had invested part of the social cash and 52% of them even started to have generated some extra income"
Cost	The cost of rolling out the schemes is estimated to rise from US$9.3 million in the first year of rollout when fifteen districts are covered to US$44.4 million when the entire country is covered.
Implementation Issues	Payment difficulties have emerged with serious delays in transfers being experienced starting in October 2007 pointing to general problems in financial management at national level.
Programme and Evaluation Sources	Chiwele, D. K. (2010) Assessing administrative capacity and costs of cash transfer schemes in Zambia implications for rollout , International Policy Centre for Inclusive Growth Country Study number 20, available at: http://www.ipc-undp.org/pub/IPCCountryStudy20.pdf Schüring, E. (2009) Cashing in How cash transfers shore up Zambian households affected by HIV, GTZ report, posted at: http://german-practice-collection.org/en/promising-practices/hiv-aids/cashing-in-how-cash-transfers-shore-up-zambian-households-affected-by-hiv Tembo, G. and Freeland, N. (2009) Impact of Social Cash Transfers on Household Welfare, Investment and Education in Zambia , Wahenga brief number 17, available at: http://www.wahenga.net/sites/default/files/briefs/RHVP_Brief_17_Cash_Transfer_Impacts.pdf Wietler, K. (2007) The Impact of Social Cash Transfers on Informal Safety Nets in Kalomo District, Zambia: A Qualitative Study. Berlin: Ministry of Community Development and Social Services (MCDSS) German Technical Cooperation (GTZ), available at: http://www.gtz.de/de/dokumente/en-impact-cash-transfers-safety-netszm.pdf

Country	**Zambia -2**
Programme Type	In-kind transfer
Programme Title	Public Welfare Assistance Scheme
Agencies involved	Government of Zambia; Department of Social Welfare under the Ministry of Community Development and Social Services. (Funded by GRZ, GTZ, UNICEF, DANIDA)
Year started	It started in the 1950s, providing support to Zambian war veterans, but almost ended by the early 1990s. It was evaluated and re-designed in 1997 and launched in 2000
Programme Description	The PWAS is a nation-wide programme and is one of the government's major Social Safety Net initiatives. The PWAS assists the most vulnerable households through educational support, health care support, social support and repatriation of stranded persons.
Programme Objectives	To assist the most vulnerable in society to fulfil their basic needs, particularly health, education, food and shelter; To promote community capacity to develop local and externally supported initiatives to overcome the problems of extreme poverty and vulnerability.
Transfers	
Target population and coverage	Major target groups include aged persons, disabled people or the chronically ill, single-headed households, orphans and neglected children, displaced people or disaster victims, and others that are genuinely unable to support themselves. PWAS had by 2004 reached 90,054 households. But this is only a fraction of the households estimated to be highly vulnerable across the country.
Selection of beneficiaries	Community committees called the Community Welfare Assistance Committees (CWACs) are responsible for identifying vulnerable households and allocating resources to them.
Monitoring and Evaluation	
Evaluation results	
Cost	2004 : US$ 1.1 m
Implementation Issues	
Programme and Evaluation Sources	Wietler, K. (2007) Social Safety Net Project, The Impact of Social Cash Transfers on Informal Safety Nets in Kalomo District, Zambia A Qualitative Study, GTZ report available at: http://www.gtz.de/de/dokumente/en-impact-cash-transfers-safety-nets-zm.pdf [2005] An Assessment Study in the Framework of the Development of a Social Protection Strategy. Case Studies Final Draft Summary Report. Republic of Zambia Ministry of Community Development and Social Services and German Technical Cooperation.

GLOSSARY

Beneficiaries Direct recipients of support from social assistance programmes.

Cash for Work Cash transfers distributed to vulnerable individuals or households in exchange for labour.

Cash Transfer Money distributed to individuals and households.

Categorical Targeting Selection of programme beneficiaries based on individual or household characteristics or assets, e.g. age, disability, landlessness.

Conditional Cash Transfer Cash distributed to individuals or households on condition that these undertake specified activities, e.g. that children attend school or that mothers attend primary health centres.

Coverage The population reached by a programme. Coverage rate measures the extent to which programmes reach their target population.

Displaced People Those who have been forced to flee from a region or country to settle elsewhere due to war, conflict, or natural disasters.

Disability The condition of being unable to support oneself due to mental or physical unfitness.

Errors of Exclusion Refers to programmes in which some of the population targeted by a programme are not able or permitted to participate.

Errors of Inclusion Refers to programmes in which some of the beneficiaries were not targeted by a programme.

Evaluation Process of assessing whether a programme is fulfilling its objectives.

Fee Waiver Exemptions from payment of fees, e.g., school fees, exam fees or fees for medical treatment, for selected individuals or groups.

Food Based Transfer Food distributed to individuals and households to alleviate poverty or malnutrition.

Food For Work Food distributed to individuals or households in exchange for labour.

Food Stamp A type of redeemable stamp or coupon issued by government to low-income households and individuals.

Geographic Targeting Selection of beneficiaries on the basis of their residence in poorer regions or locations.

Gini Coefficient Is a number between 0 and 1, where 0 corresponds with perfect equality (where everyone has the same income) and 1 corresponds with perfect inequality (where one person has all the income, and everyone else has zero income).

Grant A sum of money or in-kind subsidy awarded to compensate for specified contingencies, e.g. resettlement, old age, or disability.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) A measure of the value of all the resources produced by a country in a year.

Independent Monitoring Monitoring conducted by an organisation or individual outside of the agency or organisation responsible for a particular programme.

In-kind Transfer Non-cash transfers, e.g. wheat, flour (see Food Based Transfer).

Integrated Rural Development The integration of agricultural and other productive activities together with the provision of complementary social and infrastructure investments considered essential for successful development.

Leakage The extent to which a programme includes beneficiaries not in the target group. The leakage rate of a poverty programme measures the proportion of beneficiaries that are not poor.

Means or Income Test A test applied to determine eligibility for programme benefits. It usually defines a threshold above which applicants are not eligible for support. The threshold can be based on the income or assets, or both, of the applicant and her immediate family (spouse, household). The test also determines the value of the benefit paid, for example the difference between current income and the threshold.

Micro-credit Loans provided by government or voluntary organisations to fund micro-enterprises.

MT Metric tonnes

Near Cash Transfer A non-monetary transfer that can be exchanged for goods or services, e.g. food stamps or school vouchers.

Operational Effectiveness Measures the extent to which programmes are implemented successfully.

Per Capita The amount resulting from distributing a sum across all members of a population, e.g. per capita household income is the amount resulting from distributing total household income equally among the members of a household.

Percentage Points Used to describe a change in a variable by counting the number of percentiles the variable has changed by, e.g. if the school enrolment rate before the introduction of a food-for-work programme was 40% and after the introduction of the programme is now 50%, the programme can be associated with a 10 percentage point increase in the enrolment rate, or a 25% percent change (the enrolment rate has risen by a quarter of its original value).

Pilot Project A small-scale project undertaken in an effort to determine whether a larger-scale project should be undertaken at a later date.

Poverty Gap The difference between the current income or expenditure of the poor and the poverty line.

Poverty Headcount The proportion of a population who are poor.

Primary Health Care Health care that emphasises preventive and public health care measures based on low-cost techniques to reach the maximum number of people.

Proxy Index A test of whether individuals or households are eligible for participation in a programme, based on an index calculated from several variables but excluding income or expenditure. Households are then ranked according to their index value, and programme beneficiaries are selected if their index value is below a threshold.

Public Assistance Government support for individuals or households unable to support themselves.

Quintiles The groups resulting from dividing a population equally into five groups according to a specific variable, e.g. the poorest income quintile is the poorest 20% of a population ranked according to their income.

Relief Assistance Assistance provided on a temporary basis for individuals, households, or communities affected by shocks, such as natural disasters.

Self-Targeting Describes programmes which do not define participation requirements but include design features that attract some target population only, e.g. public works that pay wages lower than the market wage will only attract the unemployed or underemployed.

Social Pensions Term applied to non-contributory pensions in South Africa and Namibia, describing unconditional cash transfers paid to older or disabled people. Social pensions are financed from government revenues.

Targeting The selection of beneficiaries of a programme.

Unconditional Cash Transfer Cash transferred to individuals and/or households without conditions or requirements.

Underemployment Applies to workers working fewer hours than their preferred hours of work.

Unemployment Applies to individuals who are able and willing to work but cannot find employment.

Vulnerability The probability that individuals and households are, or continue to be, poor in the future.

LINKS TO COMPARATIVE SOURCES

For an overview of social assistance programmes in developing countries, and a comparative discussion of specific types of programmes, a good starting point is the World Bank's safety net website at http://www.worldbank.org/safetynets

Short primer notes on types of instruments with links to full papers are available from http://www1.worldbank.org/sp/safetynets/PrimerNotes.asp.

For comparative information on social protection and security throughout the world and for specific low-income countries, see the International Labour Office (ILO) website at http://www.ilo.org/public/english/protection/publ/index.htm

For a discussion of the scope and effectiveness of cash transfers see the summary of a paper by S. R. Tabor on *Assisting the Poor with cash: Design and Implementation of Social Transfer Programmes* available at http://go.worldbank.org/F6GV904FE0

For a brief note comparing the cost-effectiveness of public works versus human capital subsidies, see http://www.ifpri.org/themes/mp18/wfp/safetynets.pdf

For a review of conditional cash transfer programmes in Latin America see Rawlings, L. and Rubio, G. [2005] Evaluating the Impact of Conditional Cash Transfer Programs: Lessons from Latin America, World Bank Research Observer, 20(1), pp. 29-55. Earlier draft available at: http://go.worldbank.org/L7RZYL07J0

An evaluation of the redistributive properties of public transfers, and especially social assistance, programmes in Latin America can be found in *Lindert, K., Skoufias, E. and Shapiro, J. [2005] Redistributing Income to the Poor and the Rich: Public Transfers in Latin America and the Caribbean*, available from: http://wwwtest.aup.edu/lacea2005/system/step2_php/papers/lindert_klin.pdf

Information on cash transfers in Africa can be found in *Devereux, S., Marshall, J., MacAskill, J., Pelham, L. [2005] Making Cash Count: Lessons from cash transfers in east and southern Africa for supporting the most vulnerable children and households*, Save the Children UK, HelpAge International and Institute of Development Studies, University of Sussex. Posted at: http://www.ids.ac.uk/UserFiles/File/poverty_team/MakingCashCountfinal.pdf

The use of cash transfers in emergencies is discussed in Harvey, P. [2005] Cash and vouchers in emergencies, HPG Discussion Paper, Overseas Development Institute. Posted at: http://www.odi.org.uk/hpg/papers/cash%20discussion%20paper.pdf

An assessment on public works as a social protection instrument can be found in Subbarao, K. [2003] Systemic Shocks and Social Protection: Role and Effectiveness of Public Works Programs, Social Protection Discussion paper 0302, The Wold Bank. Posted at: http://siteresources.worldbank.org/SOCIALPROTECTION/Resources/SP-Discussion-papers/Safety-Nets-DP/0302.pdf

LINKS TO OTHER DATABASES

The ILO's Global Extension of Social Security provides a website providing worldwide evidence on the poverty and developmental impacts of social transfers programs such as Social Pensions, Conditional Cash Transfers and Public Works programs. The site has links to a Compendium, a programmes Matrix, a list of social transfer programmes, and an extensive list of bibliographic resources. Available at :
http://www.socialsecurityextension.org/gimi/gess/ShowWiki.do?wid=59

Social Security Programmes throughout the World. The US Social Security Administration has an online database of social security programmes, including summary information on employment-based programmes and some public assistance. The database is updated twice yearly and can be accessed at:
http://www.ssa.gov/policy/docs/progdesc/ssptw/

Family Allowances. A database of family allowances, with information on both employment-based and public programmes can be found in S. Roddis and Z. Tzannatos [1999] *Family Allowances*, Social Protection Discussion Paper 9814, Washington: The World Bank. Posted at http://siteresources.worldbank.org/SOCIALPROTECTION/Resources/SP-Discussion-papers/Labor-Market-DP/9814.pdf

Targeted Programmes. Coady, David , Margaret Grosh, and John Hoddinott, [2004], *Targeting of transfers in Developing countries: review of lessons and experiences* Washington DC: The World Bank. Posted at: http://www.ifpri.org/sites/default/files/pubs/pubs/cp/targettoc.pdf

Cash transfers targeted on households with children. Barrientos, A. and J. DeJong [2004], Child poverty and cash transfers, Report 4, London: Childhood Poverty Research and Policy Centre, includes an Appendix with summary information on conditional cash transfer programmes. Posted at
http://www.childhoodpoverty.org/index.php/action=documentfeed/doctype=pdf/id=84/

Conditional cash transfer programmes. Summary information and links to programme websites for several conditional cash transfer programmes supported by the World Bank. Posted at:
http://go.worldbank.org/BWUC1CMXM0

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Achtell, E. (2006) "Food and Cash Transfer (FACT) Project Evolution, Planning and Implementation" December 2005 to April 2006, Concern Worldwide Malawi, report available at: http://www.sdc-cashprojects.ch/en/Home/Publications?navID=697&langID=1&searchString=&searchCategory=0&searchOrderDir=ASC

Adams, L. and Kebede, E. (2005) "Breaking the poverty cycle: A case study of cash interventions in Ethiopia", Humanitarian Policy Group, ODI London. Posted at: http://www.odi.org.uk/hpg/papers/HPG_Ethiopia.pdf

Ahmed, A.U et al. (2009) "The impact of asset transfers on the livelihoods of the ultra poor in Bangladesh" BRAC, monograph Series, 39 available at http://www.bracresearch.org/monographs/Monograph_39.pdf

Ahmed, A. U. et al. (2009) "Comparing Food and Cash Transfers to the Ultra Poor in Bangladesh", International Food Policy Research Institute, Research monograph 163 available at: http://www.ifpri.org/sites/default/files/publications/rr163.pdf

Ahmed, S. (2005) "Delivery Mechanisms of Income Transfer Programs to the Poor in Bangladesh" World Bank Social Protection Discussion Paper Series. Posted at: http://siteresources.worldbank.org/SOCIALPROTECTION/Resources/0520web.pdf

Ahmed, S. M. (2009) "Capability Development among the Ultra-poor in Bangladesh: A Case Study", Research and Evaluation Division, BRAC, BRAC Centre: http://www.banglajol.info/index.php/JHPN/article/view/3399/2846

Andersson, C. Mekonnen, A. and Stage, J. (2009) "Impacts of the Productive Safety Net Program in Ethiopia on Livestock and Tree Holdings of Rural Households", Environment for Development Discussion Paper Series, EfD DP 09-05 available at: http://www.rff.org/RFF/Documents/EfD-DP-09-05.pdf

Angrist, J. et al. (2006) "Long-Term Educational Consequences of Secondary School Vouchers: Evidence from Administrative Records in Colombia", The American Economic Review pp. 847-862, posted at: http://www.aeaweb.org/aer/archive/9603/96030847.pdf

Angrist, J. et al (2001) "Vouchers for Private Schooling in Colombia: Evidence from a Randomized Experiment", available at: http://econ-www.mit.edu/files/24

Attanasio, O. et al. (2005) "How effective are income transfers? Evidence from Colombia", The institute for fiscal studies, Briefing Note No. 54, posted at: http://www.ifs.org.uk/bns/bn54.pdf

Ayala, F. V. (2006) Child Support Programme (CSP) Pakistan, BRAC Research paper, available at: http://www.bracresearch.org/publications/csp_pakistan_summary.pdf

Azam, F. (2008) 'Baitul Maal demands raise in budget' Intranet KBRI Islamabad, the internet edition posted at: http://server.kbri-islamabad.go.id/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=3771&Itemid=45

Bailey, S. Savage, K. and O'Callaghan, S. (2008) "Cash transfers in emergencies A synthesis of World Vision's experience and learning", World Vision International (available at: http://reliefweb.int/rw/RWFiles2009.nsf/FilesByRWDocUnidFilename/SNAA-7V99YS-full_report.pdf/$File/full_report.pdf)

Bandiera, O. et al. (2009) “Community Networks and Poverty Reduction Programmes: Evidence from Bangladesh”, Economic Organisation and Public Policy Programme (EOPP), available at: http://sticerd.lse.ac.uk/dps/eopp/eopp15.pdf

Barham, S. R. and Gitter, B. L. (2008), “Women Power, Conditional Cash Transfer and Scholing in Nicaragua”, The Word Bank Economic Review, 22(2):271-290, available at: http://wber.oxfordjournals.org/cgi/reprint/22/2/271

Barhama, T. and Malucciob, J. A. (2009) “Eradicating diseases: The effect of conditional cash transfers on vaccination coverage in rural Nicaragua”, Journal of Health Economics Volume 28, Issue 3, May 2009, Pages 611-621.

Barrientos, A. (2004) “Income transfers for older people reduce poverty and inequality”, Background paper for WDR06, IDPM, University of Manchester. Posted at: http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTRANETSOCIALDEVELOPMENT/Resources/Pensions_Brazil_Bangladesh_SouthAfrica_Barrientos.pdf

Barrientos, A. et al. (2004) “Non-contributory pensions and poverty prevention ? A comparative study of Brazil and South Africa”, Manchester and London: IDPM and HAI, available from: http://www.sed.manchester.ac.uk/research/ageingandwellbeing/index.htm

Bauer, A. and Weber, A. (2009) “Social Assistance in Asia and the Pacific”, Asian Development Bank (ADB), powerpoint presentation available at: http://www.adb.org/documents/events/2009/high-level-social-assistance/Bauer-Social-Assistance.pdf

Baulch, B (2009) “The medium-term impact of the primary education stipend in rural Bangladesh”, Education Watch Report [2003/4] Quality with Equity: The Primary Education Agenda. Posted at: www.campebd.org/download/EWReport20034FullEnglish.pdf

BRAC (2009) “Pathways Out of Extreme Poverty: Findings from round I survey of CFPR phase II”, Research and Evaluation Division, available at: http://wwww.bracresearch.org/news_details.php?nid=141

Bello, et al. (2007) “An evaluation of the poverty reduction impact of the non-contributory old age pension scheme in Lesotho: The case of Manonyane”, available at : http://zunia.org/post/an-evaluation-of-the-poverty-reduction-impact-of-the-non-contributory-old-age-pension-scheme-in-leso/

Benavides, P. (2009) “What lessons can we learn from systematic reform, in particular in countries that have funded systems? Good Practices in Social Security: The Pension reform in Chile”, ISSA, posted at: http://www.issa.int/aiss/content/download/90432/1813844/file/2Benavides.pdf

Bertranou, F. et al. (2002) Pensiones no contributivas y asistenciales. Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica y Uruguay, book available in Spanish at: http://www.oitchile.cl/pdf/publicaciones/pro/pro012.pdf

Borraz, F. and González, N. (2009) Impact of the Uruguayan Income Transfer Program, Cuadernos de economia, vol 46, pp. 243-271, available at : http://www.cuadernosdeeconomia.cl/Pdf/134BorrA.pdf

Brac (2009) Study on the first phase of the 100-Day Employment Generation Programme, Research Paper, available at: http://www.bracresearch.org/others/100_day_Study_phase%201_%20FINAL_execsumm.pdf

Britto, T.F., 2007, ‘Challenges of El Salvador Conditional Cash Transfer: Red Solidaria’, Country Study, No. 9, International Poverty Centre, Brazil, available at: http://www.ipc-undp.org/pub/IPCCountryStudy9.pdf

Bryant, J. H. (2009) Kenya’s cash transfer program: protecting the health and human rights of orphans and vulnerable children, Health and human rights in practice Vol 11, No 2, posted at: http://www.hhrjournal.org/index.php/hhr/article/view/174/272

Burke, M. (2010) Despite Crisis, Poor Countries Try to Maintain Social Spending , IMF Survey online (January 8), available at: http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/survey/so/2010/POL011110B.htm

Caridad Araujo, M. (2006) Assessment of the child money program and properties of its targeting methodology, The World Bank: Working Paper Series on Mongolia, Paper No. 2006-1, posted at: http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2006/05/02/000012009_20060502103758/Rendered/PDF/360180ENGLISH0rev0Child0money0AcrD6.pdf

Case, A. et al. (2003) The reach of the South African Child Support Grant: Evidence from Kwa-Zulu Natal', CSDS Working Paper 38. Posted at: http://www.sarpn.org.za/documents/d0000582/P538_Child_Support_KZN.pdf

Case, A. (2001), Does Money Protect Health Status? Evidence from South African Pensions, NBER Working Paper 8495. Posted at http://www.nber.org/papers/W8495

Case, A. and A. Deaton (1998), 'Large Scale Transfers to the Elderly in South Africa', *Economic Journal*, vol. 108, no. 450, pp. 1330-1261.

Chaudhury, N. (2008) "Income transfers and female schooling: The impact of the female school stipend programme on public school enrolments in Punjab", Washington:The World bank

Chen, J. and Barrientos, A. (2008) The new Targets of Chinese minimum Living standard Scheme, Salomon, C., Yuan, R., Fei, X., and K. Maher [2004] Urban Poverty, Childhood Poverty and Social Protection in China: Critical issues, CHIP Report 3. Posted at: http://www.childhoodpoverty.org/index.php/action=documentfeed/doctype=pdf/id=83/

Chirwa, E. W. et al. (2004) "The Evaluation Of The Improving Livelihoods Through Public Works Programme (ILTPWP)" Wadonda Consult/MASAF/CARE Malawi. Posted at: http://www.masaf.org/studies/ILTPWP%20Evaluation%20Final%20Report%20-%202004.pdf

Chiwele, D. K. (2010) Assessing administrative capacity and costs of cash transfer schemes in Zambia implications for rollout , International Policy Centre for Inclusive Growth Country Study number 20, available at: http://www.ipc-undp.org/pub/IPCCountryStudy20.pdf

Da Silva, L. I. et al. (2008) Anuario estatistico da previdencia social, posted at: http://www.previdenciasocial.gov.br/arquivos/office/3_091028-191015-957.pdf

Datt, G. and M. Ravallion (1994] Transfer Benefits from Public-Works Employment: Evidence for Rural India, Economic Journal 104:1346-1369

del Ninno, C. and Dorosh, P. (2002) In-Kind Transfers and Household Food Consumption: Implications for targeted food programs in Bangladesh. FCND Discussion Paper 134, IFPRI. Posted at: http://ageconsearch.umn.edu/bitstream/15991/1/dp02134b.pdf

Devereux, S. and Mhlanga, M. (2008) Cash Transfers in Lesotho: An Evaluation of World Vision's Cash and Food Transfers Pilot Project, available at: http://www.ids.ac.uk/index.cfm?objectid=834F9FB3-DB2D-BE23-62582A9118BD6510

Devereux, S. Mvula, P. Solomon, C. (2006) After the FACT: An Evaluation of Concern worldwide's Food and Cash Transfers Project Malawi, available at: http://www.sdc-cashprojects.ch/en/Home/Publications?navID=697&langID=1&searchString=&searchCategory=0&searchOrderDir=ASC

Devereux, S. and Pelham, L. (2005) Making Cash Count, Lessons from cash transfer schemes in east and southern Africa for supporting the most vulnerable children and households, Save the

Children UK, HelpAge International and Institute of Development Studies, report available at: http://www.ids.ac.uk/go/idsproject/making-cash-count

Devereux, S. (2001) 'Social Pensions in Namibia and South Africa', IDS Discussion Paper 379. Posted at http://www.ntd.co.uk/idsbookshop/details.asp?id=603

Dorosh, P. and S. Haggblade (1995) Filling the Gaps: Consolidating Evidence on the design of Alternative Targeted Food Programmes in Bangladesh, Bangladesh Development Studies (3 and 4): 47-80

Ellis, F. Devereux, S. White, P. (2010) *Social protection in Africa*, Case study one, old Age pension in Lesotho pp. 154-160.

Emran, M. S. Robano, V. Smith, S.C. (2009) Assessing the Frontiers of Ultra-Poverty Reduction: Evidence from CFPR/TUP, An Innovative Program in Bangladesh posted at : http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=1354158

ESCWA report (2009) Social Policy and Social Protection: Challenges in the ESCWA Region, Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia, Technical paper 10. vol 2 number 8., posted at: http://www.escwa.un.org/divisions/div_editor/Download.asp?table_name=other&field_name=ID&FileID=1232

Evans, D; (2008) Tanzania Community-Based Conditional Cash Transfer (CB-CCT) Pilot,
HD Week TESTING COMMUNITY-BASED CONDITIONAL CASH TRANSFERS, available at : http://siteresources.worldbank.org/SOCIALPROTECTION/Resources/280558-1138289492561/2158434-1228317850075/5637583-1228319741775/Evans-CB-CCT.pdf

Fabio M. Bertranou et al. (2002) "Pensiones no contributivas y asistenciales. Argentina, Brasil, Chile, Costa Rica y Uruguay. Santiago, Oficina Internacional del Trabajo", available at: http://www.oitchile.cl/pdf/publicaciones/pro/pro012.pdf

Faur, E. (2008) The "Care Diamond": Social Policy Regime, Care Policies and Programmes in Argentina, UNRISD RESEARCH REPORT 3, posted at: http://www.unrisd.org/unrisd/website/document.nsf/8b18431d756b708580256b6400399775/695f3b781b8ea414c125753700562c23/$FILE/ArgentinaRR3.pdf

Ferreira, F. H. G. et al. (2009) "Own and Sibling Effects of Income Transfer Programs Theory and Evidence from Cambodia", The World Bank, working paper No. 5001, available at: http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=1437953

Filmer, D. and Schady, N. (2006), 'Getting Girls Into School: Evidence from a Scholarship Program in Cambodia', World Bank Policy Research Working Paper No. 3910. Available from: http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=917481

Fiszbein, A. and Schady, N. (2009) "Income Transfers, reducing present and future poverty", The World Bank, posted at: http://www.foodsecurity.gov.kh/otherdocs/Factsheets-12-October-MS-Eng.pdf

Frye, I. (2008) Poverty, Social Security and Civil Society in South Africa Triangulating Transformation, BROT analysis 3, available at : http://www.brot-fuer-die-welt.de/downloads/fachinformationen/analyse03_suedafrika.pdf

Gaiha, R.; K. Imai and P. Kausik (2001) On the Targeting and Cost-Effectiveness of Anti-poverty Programmes in Rural India, Development and Change (32) 309-42

Galasso, E. (2007) "With their effort and one opportunity":Alleviating extreme poverty in Chile, posted at: http://www.crin.org/docs/Galasso.2006.pdf

Galasso, E. and Ravallion M. (2003) Social Protection in a Crisis: Argentina's Plan Jefes y Jefas, World Bank Policy Research Working Paper 3165, November, posted at: http://www.ilo.org/public/english/protection/secsoc/downloads/publ/esspaper5.pdf

Gardener, J. Wüstefeld, M. Taher, M. Mokbel Genequand, M, (2009) Country Programme Bangladesh CP 10410.0 (2007 - 2010) Final Report, Office of Evaluation of the World Food Programme, available at : http://home.wfp.org/stellent/groups/public/documents/newsroom/wfp210462.pdf

Gilligan, D. O. Hoddinott, J. Taffesse, A. S. (2009) The Impact of Ethiopia's Productive Safety Net Programme and its Linkages, Journal of Development Studies, Volume 45, Issue 10, pp.1684 -1706; Available at: http://www.informaworld.com/smpp/ftinterface~content=a917047151~fulltext=713240930

González Pampillón, N. (2007), "Income Transfer Policy impact on education: The Uruguayan Case Asignaciones Familiares", Universidad de Montevideo , posted at : http://www.bcu.gub.uy/autoriza/peiees/jor/2007/iees03j3250807.pdf

Gupta, S.D. et al.(2008) Knot Ready Lessons from India on Delaying Marriage for Girls, ICRW, International Centre for Research on Women, report available at: http://www.icrw.org/docs/2008/knot2.pdf

Guthrie, T. (2002) Assessing the impact of the child support grant on the well-being of children in south Africa :A Summary of available evidence, Children's Institute University Of Cape Town, available at: http://ci.org.za/depts/ci/pubs/pdf/poverty/resrep/csgimpact.pdf

Harvey, P. Burton, C. Wilkinson, L. Forsythe, M. Heider, C. (2009) A Report from the Office of Evaluation Strategic Evaluation of the Effectiveness of WFP Livelihood Recovery Interventions, World Food Program, report available at: http://home.wfp.org/stellent/groups/public/documents/communications/wfp203398.pdf

Helpage Report (2009) The social pension in India A participatory study on the poverty reduction impact and role of monitoring groups, available at : http://www.globalaging.org/pension/world/social/india.pdf

HelpAge (2009) The universal social pension in Nepal An assessment of its impact on older people in Tanahun district, HelpAge International - Asia/Pacific, available at: http://www.helpage.org/Resources/Researchreports

Heltberg, R. and Norton, A. (2010) Incorporating social dimension in the infrastructure recovery and assets, The World Bank, INFRA Platform In- 4, posted at: http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTSDNET/Resources/5944695-1247775731647/INFRA_social_guidance_note_final.pdf

Herrmann, H. (2009) "Income Transfers: An Introduction and Review of Income Transfer Experiences, their Feasibility as a Food Security Tool for WFP in Bolivia", Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) and United Nations World Food Program (WFP), Consultancy Report, posted at: http://www.hannes.ch/text%20library/cct%20feasibility%20assessment%20wfp%20bolivia.pdf

Hessel Oosterbeek Juan Ponce Norbert Schady (2008) "The Impact of Income Transfers on School Enrolment: Evidence from Ecuador", The World Bank Development Research Group, Policy Research Working Paper 4645 Impact Evaluation Series No. 22, posted at: http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2008/06/12/000158349_20080612133817/Rendered/PDF/wps4645.pdf

Hodges, A. et al. (2007), Child benefit and poverty reduction: evidence from Mongolia's child money programme, Division of policy and planning working papers, posted at: http://www.unicef.org/eapro/Child_benefits_in_Mongolia.pdf

Holmes, R. and Barrientos, A. (2009) Child poverty: a role for cash transfers in West and Central Africa?, UNICEF and ODI Briefing Paper Social Policy, posted at:

http://www.odi.org.uk/resources/download/3476-full-report.pdf

Holmes, R. (2009) “Cash transfers in post-conflict contexts”, ODI, Overseas Department Institute, Project Briefing number 32, available at: http://www.odi.org.uk/resources/download/3507.pdf

Hossain, N. (2007) ”The politics of what works: the case of the Vulnerable Group Development Programme in Bangladesh” Working Paper 92, Manchester: Chronic Poverty Research Centre (CPRC), University of Manchester, available at: http://www.chronicpoverty.org/uploads/publication_files/WP92_Hossain.pdf

Huda, K. (2009), “Mid-term (12 month) Trickle Up India TUP Process Evaluation”, CGAP-Ford Foundation Graduation Pilot, CGAP/BDI Evaluation: http://www.microfinancegateway.org/gm/document-1.9.41179/Final%20eval%20MAY252009%20formatted.pdf

Hussain, A. (2003) "Urban Poverty in China: Measurement, Patterns and Policies" ILO. Posted at http://www.ilo.org/public/english/protection/ses/download/docs/china.pdf

Hutagalung, S. A. et al. (2009) “Problems and Challenges for the Indonesian - Income Transfer Programme – Program Keluarga Harapan (PKH)”, SPA Working Papers ISSUE 04, SMERU Research Institute : http://www.socialprotectionasia.org/pdf/SMERU-SPA-WP04.pdf

ILO Report (2008) “Progress evaluation of the Global Social Trust pilot project, ILO Committee on Employment and Social Policy, available at: http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---relconf/documents/meetingdocument/wcms_090293.pdf

ILO (2008) “Child labour and conditional cash transfer programmes in Latin America”, International Labour Organization, available at: http://white.oit.org.pe/ipec/documentos/child_labour_and_conditional_cahs_transfers.pdf

ILO (2005) “Ghana Social Trust – Pre-pilot project. Final report, Improving social protection for the poor: Health insurance in Ghana”, Geneva, available at : http://www2.ilo.org/public/english/protection/secsoc/downloads/policy/999sp1.pdf

Imai, K (2002) 'Employment Guarantee Scheme as a Social Safety Net-Poverty Dynamics and Poverty Alleviation' 2002, Department of Economics Working Paper, Ref. 149, March 2003, Department of Economics, University of Oxford. Posted at: http://www.econ.ox.ac.uk/Research/WP/PaperDetails.asp?PaperID=481

Imai, K and R. Gaiha (2002) “Rural Public Works and Poverty Alleviation - The Case of the Employment Guarantee Scheme in Maharashtra”, The International Review of Applied Economics, Vol. 16, No. 2, April 2002, pp.131-151

Jitapunkul, S. and Wivatvanit, S. (2009) National Policies and Programs for the Aging Population in Thailand, Ageing international, volume 33 , pp. 62-74 available at : http://www.springerlink.com/content/qm0422873202363g/fulltext.pdf

Johannsen, J. et al. (2009) “Conditional Cash Transfers in Latin America: Problems and Opportunities”, Inter-American Development Bank, posted at: http://idbdocs.iadb.org/wsdocs/getdocument.aspx?docnum=2103970

Jones, N. Ahadzie, W. and Doh, D. *Social protection and children opportunities and challenges in Ghana*, UNICEF and ODI, full report available at : http://www.odi.org.uk/resources/download/3798-full-report.pdf

Juras, R. (2009) “Structural Estimation of a Model of Workfare Enrolment: An Analysis of Argentina’s Heads of Household Program”, Michigan State University, posted at: https://www.msu.edu/~rjuras/index_files/Juras_Workfare_Enrollment.pdf

Köhler, G. et al. (2009) “Social Protection in South Asia: A Review”, United Nations Children’s Fund, UNICEF, posted at: http://www.unicef.org/socialpolicy/files/social_protection_in_south_asia_-_a_review_-_unicef_rosa_2009.pdf

Lembani, M. E. (2006) “Assessing the effectiveness and efficiency of targeting methods in public works programmes in Malawi: The Case of MASAF and CARE managed programmes in the Central Region of Malawi”, Institute of Social Development, Faculty of Arts, University of the Western Cape, available at: http://etd.uwc.ac.za/usrfiles/modules/etd/docs/etd_gen8Srv25Nme4_5607_1183469209.pdf

LeRoy, J.L. et al. (2010) “Cash and In-Kind Transfers in Poor Rural Communities in Mexico Increase Household Fruit, Vegetable, and Micronutrient Consumption but Also Lead to Excess Energy Consumption”, Journal of Nutrition, Vol. 140, No. 3, 612-617, International Food Policy Research Institute, Washington

Levine, S. Van Der Berg, S. and Yu, D. (2009) “Measuring the impact of social cash transfers on poverty and inequality in Namibia”, Stellenbosch Economic Working Papers: 25/09, available at: http://zunia.org/uploads/media/knowledge/wp-25-20091266827291.pdf

Maletta, H. E. (2009) “ILO’s role in economic and financial crises: Lessons from the 2002 Argentine crisis and its aftermath”, ILO, Employment Sector Employment Report No. 4, posted at: http://www2.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_emp/documents/publication/wcms_107639.pdf

Maluccio, J. A. and Flores, R. (2005), “Impact Evaluation of a Conditional Cash Transfer Program: the Nicaraguan Red de Proteccion Social”, FCND Discussion Paper No. 184, Washington D. C.: International Food Policy Research Institute, posted at: http://www.ifpri.org/sites/default/files/publications/pubs_pubs_abstract_141_rr141.pdf

Martínez Franzoni, J. and Voorend, K. (2009) “Blacks, whites or greys? Conditional transfers and gender equality in Latin America”, Paper submitted for the RC19 Conference, August 2009: Montreal, posted at: http://www.cccg.umontreal.ca/RC19/PDF/Martinez%20Franzoni-J_Rc192009.pdf

Mayer, P. (2004) “The use of education vouchers in Colombia”, Occasional Paper 92, national centre for the Study of Privatization in Education. Posted at: http://www.ncspe.org/publications_files/OP92.pdf

McCord, A. (2003) "An Overview of the Performance and Potential of Public Works Programmes in South Africa," SALDRU/CSSR Working Papers 049, Southern Africa Labour and Development Research Unit, University of Cape Town.

Miranda et al (2009) “The impact of income transfers on interhousehold transfer behaviour among the elderly in Brazil”, posted at: http://iussp2009.princeton.edu/download.aspx?submissionId=90603

Molyneux, M. (2008) “Conditional Cash Transfers: A Pathway to Women’s Empowerment?”, Pathway Publication, available at: http://www.pathwaysofempowerment.org/PathwaysWP5-website.pdf

Moore, C. (2008) “Assessing Honduras’ CCT Programe PRAF: expected and unexpected realities”, IPC research, Country Study IPC, nº 15. Available at: http://www.undp-povertycentre.org/pub/IPCCountryStudy15.pdf

Nwuke, K. et al. (2009) “Social Protection in Africa: Examining the experience so far”, Paper presented at the ECA Consultative Meeting on Accelerating Progress in Africa towards the MDGS: What Role for Social Protection United Nations Conference Centre, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, March 25-26 2009, available at: http://www.uneca.org/acgd/events/2009/social-protection/documents/Note%20on%20Social%20Protection%20-%20Rev.pdf

Nyanguru, A. C. (2007) The Social and Economic Impacts of the Old Age Pension on the Protection of the Basotho Elderly and their Households in Lesotho, Paper presented at the Charlotte Maxeke Conference on the Economics of Social Protection 12th – 15th June 2007, Ivory Tree Lodge, Pilansberg, South Africa, posted at: http://web.up.ac.za/UserFiles/A%20Nyanguru%20paper.pdf

Palacios, R. J. and Rajan, S. I. (2004) Safety nets for the elderly in poor countries: the case of Nepal. Pension Reform Primer, World Bank. http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTPENSIONS/Resources/395443-1122992697993/SN_NEPAL_draft.pdf

Pearson, R and Alviar, C. (2009) Cash transfer for vulnerable children in Kenya: From political choice to scale up , UNICEF Policy and practice, report available at: http://www.unicef.org/socialpolicy/files/Postscript_Formatted_PPCI_cash_transfers_in_Kenya_Final_Dec_15.pdf

Perez Ribas, R. et al. (2008) “Debating Targeting Methods for Cash Transfers: A Multidimensional Index vs. an Income Proxy for Paraguay’s Tekoporã Programme”, IPC evaluation note, International Poverty Centre, Number 2 January, 2008 IPC Evaluation . Available at: http://www.ipc-undp.org/pub/IPCEvaluationNote2.pdf

Pereznieto, P. et V. Diallo (2009), « La Protection sociale et les enfants en Afrique de l’Ouest et du Centre: le cas du Mali. Bamako »: UNICEF, ODI and Ministere du Développement Social, de la Solidarité et des Personnes Agées, report available at (French) : http://www.unicef.org/wcaro/wcaro_mali_Protection_sociale_Mali_FR_s.pdf

Pereznieto, P. (2009) “Social protection to tackle child poverty in Mali”, ODI Project Briefing number 25, posted at: http://www.odi.org.uk/resources/download/3605.pdf

Philpott S & Hall K (2009) “Draft Consolidated Report from the Pilot of the Care Dependency Grant Assessment Tool”, Commissioned by the Department of Social Development.

Pi Alperin, M. (2009) “The impact of Argentina’s social assistance program plan Jefes y Jefas de hogar on structural poverty”, Estudios Economicos, pp 49-81, posted at: http://estudioseconomicos.colmex.mx/wp-content/uploads/2009/03/49-81.pdf

Porteous, D. and Ratichek, J. (2008) “Promoting Financial Inclusion through Social Transfer Schemes”, UK’s Department for International Development (DfID) and Bankable Frontier, posted at: http://www.bankablefrontier.com/assets/BFA-G2P-DFID-WkshpPaper-FinalPDF-M-Nov08.pdf

Prabhu, S. (2009) “Income Transfer Schemes for Alleviating Human Poverty: Relevance for India”, UNDP India Discussion Paper available at : http://www.undp.org.in/content/cct/CCT_DP.pdf

Rahman, M. et al. (2009) National Policy Responses to the Financial and Economic Crisis: The Case of Bangladesh, Centre for Policy Dialogue (CPD), posted at: https://webdev.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---asia/---ro-bangkok/documents/meetingdocument/wcms_101570.pdf

Rahman, M. H. (2009) “A Situation Analysis Report on Education (MDG 2) Bangladesh, A Baseline for Needs Assessment and Costing” http://www.undp.org.bd/projects/prodocs/PRS_MDG/Situation%20analysis_education.pdf

Ravi, S. and Engler, M. (2009) “Workfare in Low income Countries: An effective Way to Fight Poverty ? the Case of NREGS in India”, available at: http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=1336837

Raynor, J. and Wesson, K. (2006) “The Girls' Stipend Program in Bangladesh”, Journal of Education for International Development 2.2 July 2006. http://www.equip123.net/JEID/articles/3/Bangladesh.pdf

Regina Galhardi (2009) México: Programa de Empleo Temporal Ampliado (PETA), Oficina Subregional de la OIT para el Cono Sur de América Latina: Santiago, posted at: http://www.ilo.org/pls/apex/f?p=109:51:2343971117070260::::P51_CONTENT_ID:23647:#c

Remesh, B. P. Rethinking Social Protection for India’s Working Poor in the Unorganised Sector, National Labour Institute: India, available at: http://www.welfareacademy.org/pubs/international/policy_exchanges/asp_papers/1931.pdf

Rodríguez Ortega, E. E. and Pasillas Torres, E. M. (2009) Evaluacion del diseno del programa de apoyo alimentario a cargo de Diconsa (PAL-2009)

Rodriguez, H. (2006) “Quality Evaluation of Food Support Program: Executive Summary”, CIESAS (Spanish), available at: http://www.diconsa.go.mx/images/swfs/paayar/mpal/evaluaciones/cualitativa_2006/sintesis_ejecutiva.pdf

Royat, S. (2009) “The PNPM Generasi : Income Transfer for Poor people Driven by Community For Better Health and Education In Indonesia”, Coordinating Ministry for People’s Welfare, Republic of Indonesia, report available at: http://www.adb.org/documents/events/2009/high-level-social-assistance/S-Royat-PNPM-Generasi.pdf

Save the Children (2010) “Lasting benefits: The role of cash transfers in tackling child mortality”, Save the Children, Policy brief, available at: http://www.savethechildren.org.uk/en/docs/Lasting_Benefits.pdf

Schady, N. and Araujo, M. C. (2008), ‘Cash Transfers, Conditions, and School Enrolment in Equador’, Economia, Spring, pp. 43-77, posted at: http://idbdocs.iadb.org/wsdocs/getdocument.aspx?docnum=2103970

Schleberger, E. (2002), Namibia's Universal Pension Scheme: Trends and Challenges, ESS Paper 6, Geneva: International Labour Organization.

Schubert, B. and Huijbregts, M. (2006) “The Malawi Social Cash Transfer Pilot Scheme, Preliminary Lessons Learned”, Paper presented at the conference on "Social Protection Initiatives for Children, Women and Families: An Analysis of Recent Experiences" New York, 30-31October 2006 http://www.globalaging.org/elderrights/world/malawi.pdf

Schüring, E. (2009) “Cashing in How cash transfers shore up Zambian households affected by HIV”, GTZ report, posted at: http://german-practice-collection.org/en/promising-practices/hiv-aids/cashing-in-how-cash-transfers-shore-up-zambian-households-affected-by-hiv

Schurmann, A. T. (2009) “Review of the Bangladesh Female Secondary School Stipend Project Using a Social Exclusion Framework” : http://centre.icddrb.org/images/JHPN274-Review_of_the_Bangladesh_Female_Secondary_School_Stipend_Project_Using_a_Social_Exclusion.pdf

Schwarzer, H. and Querino, A.C. (2002) “Non-contributory pensions in Brazil, The impact on poverty reduction”, available at: http://www.ilo.org/public/english/protection/secsoc/downloads/publ/esspaper11.pdf

Sederlof, H. (2008) Program Keluarga Harapan – PKH, Two Case Studies on Implementing the Indonesian Income Transfer Program, The pro-poor planning and budgeting project, Working Paper No. 5: Jakarta.

Sholkamy, H. (2009) Introducing Conditional Cash transfers for poor families in Egypt, The Social Research centre, AUC, Conference on Integrated Social Policies (4 July, 2009) available at : http://www.mss.gov.eg/NR/rdonlyres/A4DF2127-5422-481C-9D19-E797A14BD178/603/IntroducingConditionalCashtransfersforpoorfamilies.pdf

Sienaert, A. (2008) "The Labour Supply Effects of the South African State Old Age Pension: Theory, Evidence and Implications". a Southern Africa Labour and Development Research Unit Working Paper Number 20. Cape Town: SALDRU, University of Cape Town

Simeen Mahmud (2003) "Female secondary school stipend programme in Bangladesh: A critical assessment", posted at: http://portal.unesco.org/education/en/file_download.php/6c1807a68c58613a407957a6adbd8cc7Female+secondary+school+stipend+programme+in+Bangladesh.doc

Skoufias, E. and McClafferty, B. (2001) "Is PROGRESA Working? Summary of the Results of An Evaluation" by IFPRI, Discussion Paper 118, IFPRI. http://www.ifpri.org/divs/fcnd/dp/papers/fcndp118.pdf

Slavin, R.E. and Hopkins, J. (2009) "Can Financial Incentives Enhance Educational Outcomes? Evidence from International Experiments". Institute for Effective Education, available at : http://suttontrust.com/reports/financial_incentives_educational_outcomes.pdf

Soares, S et al. (2007), "Income transfers in Brazil, Chile and Mexico: Impact upon inequality", The International Poverty Centre, Working paper number 35, posted at: http://www.undp-povertycentre.org/pub/IPCWorkingPaper35.pdf

Soares, F.V. et al (2006) "Income Transfer Programmes in Brazil: Impacts on Inequality and Poverty", IPC Working Paper No. 21, International Poverty Centre, UNDP available at: http://www.undp-povertycentre.org/pub/IPCWorkingPaper21.pdf

Soares, F. V. et al. (2008) "Achievements and Shortfalls of Conditional Cash Transfers: Impact Evaluation of Paraguay's Tekoporã Programme". IPC Evaluation Note #3, Available at: http://www.ipc-undp.org/pub/IPCEvaluationNote3.pdf

State Bank of Pakistan (2006) "Special Section: Impact Analysis of Punjab Education Sector Reforms in First Quarterly Report for FY06", The State of Pakistan's Economy. (http://pdfserve.informaworld.com/240568_915545158_906937888.pdf)

Sulaiman, M. (2009) "BRAC's Challenging the Frontier of Poverty Reduction/Targeting Ultra Poor (CFPR/TUP) Programme in Bangladesh", BRAC and LSE, available at: http://www.sdc-employment-income.ch/en/Home/Financial_Sector/Savings_Credit_Forum/media/munshi-case%20study%20BRAC-CFPR(02.12.2009).pdf

Taimo, N. V. and Waterhouse, R. (2007) "Case Study of the Mozambique Food Subsidy Programme" (full report) Johannesburg, South Africa: REBA and RHVP, available at: http://www.wahenga.net/uploads/documents/reports/REBA%20-%20Mozambique%20-%20Food%20Subsidy%20Programme.pdf

Tembo, G. and Freeland, N. (2009) "Impact of Social Cash Transfers on Household Welfare, Investment and Education in Zambia", Wahenga brief number 17, available at: http://www.wahenga.net/sites/default/files/briefs/RHVP_Brief_17_Cash_Transfer_Impacts.pdf

Tembon, M. and Fort, L. (2008) "Girls' Education in the 21st Century Gender Equality, Empowerment, and Economic Growth", The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, The World Bank, posted at : http://siteresources.worldbank.org/EDUCATION/Resources/278200-1099079877269/547664-1099080014368/DID_Girls_edu.pdf

The World Bank (2008) "Poverty Assessment for Bangladesh: Creating Opportunities and Bridging the East-West Divide", The World Bank, Bangladesh Development Series Paper No. 26:

http://siteresources.worldbank.org/BANGLADESHEXTN/Resources/295759-1240185591585/BanglaPD.pdf

Titelman, D. et al. (2009) "Pension System Reform in Latin America and Potential Implications for the Chinese Case", The ideas working paper series, Paper no. 06, posted at: http://www.ideaswebsite.org/working/jul2009/06_2009.pdf

Triegaardt, J. D. (2005) "The Child Support Grant in South Africa: a social policy for poverty alleviation? International Journal of Social Welfare", Volume 14 Issue 4, Pages 249 – 255, posted at: http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/journal/118668474/abstract?CRETRY=1&SRETRY=0

UNDP (2008) Presentation to Brazil-Africa Cooperation, Programme on Social Protection Promotion to African Countiies, powerpoint presentation available at: http://www.ipc-undp.org/doc_africa_brazil/Namibia.pdf

UNDP study (2006): http://www.undp-povertycentre.org/pub/IPCWorkingPaper21.pdf http://www.ipea.gov.br/pub/td/sumex06/se1184.htm

UNESCO (2010) "Education for All Global Monitoring Report 2010 Educational effect of selected social protection programmes", UNESCO, available at: http://www.unesco.org/fileadmin/MULTIMEDIA/HQ/ED/GMR/pdf/gmr2010/gmr2010-annex-03-social-protection.pdf

UNICEF News note (2010) "Cash transfers to the most vulnerable households in Liberia" Bomi county , Liberia, posted at: http://www.unicef.org/media/media_52699.html

Veras Soares, F.et al. (2007) "Evaluating the Impact of Brazil's Bolsa Família: Cash Transfer Programmes in Comparative Perspective", International Poverty Centre, available at http://www.ipc-undp.org/pub/IPCEvaluationNote1.pdf

Von Braun J (ed) (1995) "Employment for Poverty Reduction and Food Security" (Washington DC: International Food Policy Research Institute). See chapter 3, 'Bangladesh's Food-for-Work Program and Alternatives to Improve Food Security' by Ahmed A, Zohir S, Kumar S and Chowdhury O: http://www.ifpri.org/pubs/books/vonBraun95/vonBraun95ch03.pdf

Wang, M. (2007) "Emerging Urban Poverty and Effects of the Dibao Programme on Alleviating Poverty in China", China and the World Economy 15,2, pp. 74-88

Wietler, K. (2007) "Social Safety Net Project, The Impact of Social Cash Transfers on Informal Safety Nets in Kalomo District, Zambia A Qualitative Study", GTZ report available at: http://www.gtz.de/de/dokumente/en-impact-cash-transfers-safety-nets-zm.pdf

Willmore, L. (2006) "Universal age pensions in developing countries: The example of Mauritius" International Social Security Review, 59(4), 67-89, available at: http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=934601

Yoong, J. and Sinha, N. (2009) "Long-Term Financial Incentives and Investment in Daughters: Evidence from Income Transfers in North India", World Bank Policy Research Working Paper 4860, available at: http://www-wds.worldbank.org/servlet/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2009/03/09/000158349_20090309091453/Rendered/PDF/WPS4860.pdf

Zimmerman, J. M. and Moury, Y. (2009) "Savings-Linked Income Transfers A New Policy Approach to Global Poverty Reduction", A Global Assets Project Policy Brief, New America Foundation, posted at : http://www.newamerica.net/files/NAF_CCT_Savings_April09_Final.pdf