

The State of Social Safety Nets ► 2014



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F O R E W O R D

Over the last decade, developing and emerging countries have been rapidly building, improving and enhancing their social safety net programs and integrating them into broader social protection systems. Long prominent in mostly high-income and middle-income countries, social safety nets have gained relevance in lower income countries as well, boosted by south-south cooperation and learning and a strong foundation of rigorous and reliable evidence that shows their efficacy in a wide variety of contexts.

For the World Bank Group, helping countries build and strengthen their social safety nets and social protection systems is a central part of our core strategy to help end extreme poverty and to promote shared prosperity. Accordingly, the World Bank's 2012 Social Protection and Labor Strategy committed to helping countries build social protection systems, especially where the needs were the greatest. Globally, there is also a broad emphasis on the importance of social safety nets for development goals, as, for instance, reflected in the move to enshrine them in the post-2015 global development agenda.

So what are social safety nets? They are programs comprising of non-contributory transfers in cash or in-kind, designed to provide *regular* and *predictable* support to poor and vulnerable people. Social safety nets, which are also known as “social assistance” or “social transfers,” are part of broader social protection systems that also include measures such as contributory insurance and various labor market policies. Social safety nets play a number of important roles. For example, they help alleviate poverty, food insecurity, and malnutrition; they contribute to reducing inequality and boosting shared prosperity; they support households in managing risks and cope with shocks; they help build human capital and connect people to job opportunities; and they are an important factor in shaping social contracts between states and citizens.

This publication begins a series that will monitor and report on social safety nets in developing countries. This first report in the series provides key social safety nets statistics and explains trends using information from 146 countries, including detailed household survey data from 69 countries in the World Bank's *Atlas of Social Protection: Indicators of Resilience and Equity* (ASPIRE) database. This report reviews important policy and practical developments in social safety net programs and highlights emerging innovations. While the primary focus is on developing and emerging countries, it also includes some references to high-income settings. This report is designed for policymakers, analysts, and practitioners interested in both social safety nets in particular and social protection more widely.

This series will give context and provide details to complement what is already available. For example, the International Labor Organization (ILO) produces an annual publication on extending social security in the world. Other organizations have published reports on specific social safety net interventions. For example, over the past five years the World Bank has published comprehensive publications on conditional cash transfers and public works, while the World Food Programme (WFP) recently launched a report on the state of school feeding worldwide. Furthermore, initiatives are underway to develop common inter-agency frameworks and protocols for assessing social protection systems, including the generation of relevant program and system-level data and information.

What is still lacking is the global picture. How many people do social safety net programs reach in the developing world? How well are extreme poor people and countries covered? What are the main programs available? What types of programs are more prevalent in a given context? The first edition of *The State of Social Safety Nets* series will review the current state of social safety nets and to what extent countries are using them to alleviate poverty and build shared prosperity.

In line with the spirit of the initiative, future issues of *State of Social Safety Nets* will monitor and update data and trends, providing ongoing snapshots of the latest available information.

Even as you read this report, there are likely to be exciting new developments as different countries roll out, expand, and refine their social safety nets and integrate them into social protection systems. At the same time, new and updated data—both from surveys and from administrative data—are becoming increasingly available for new variables, new time periods, and even new countries. Future installments of the series will thus seek to stay current with the latest innovations, carefully tracking and reporting on developments around the world as they relate to the ever-expanding, and ever-changing landscape of social safety nets.

Arup Banerji
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The World Bank

A C K N O W L E D G M E N T S

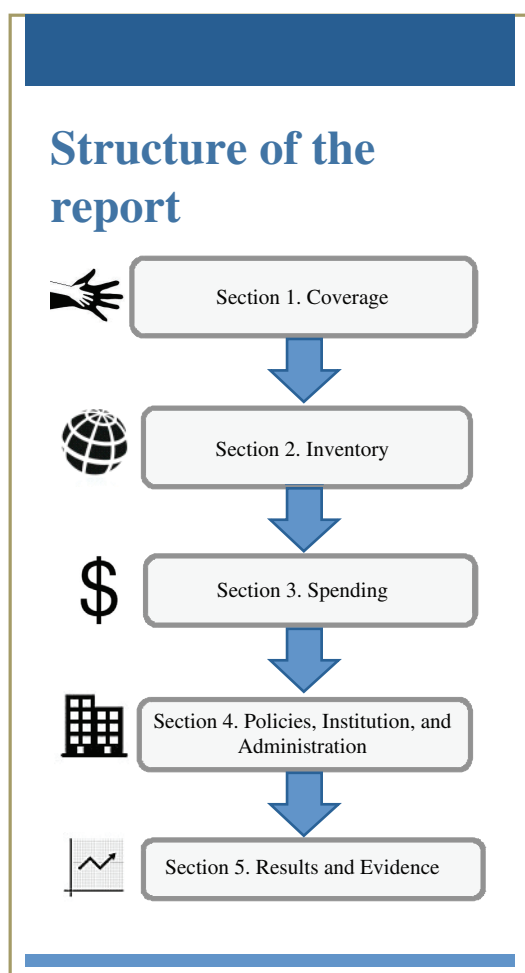
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STRUCTURE OF THE REPORT

The report is broken down into five sections:

- Section One sets out preliminary estimates on the coverage of social safety nets—namely, how many people are reached by those programs, and where.
- Section Two examines a range of program characteristics, such as the type of programs available and the scale of the major initiatives.
- Section Three presents levels and patterns in social safety nets spending.
- Section Four discusses findings from a stock-taking of key policy, institutional, and administrative developments.
- Section Five offers an overview of evidence from selected performance indicators and recent impact evaluations.

A set of six annexes on inventories, data, statistics, “newsfeeds” and resources complement and complete the report.



ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AFR	Africa region (Sub-Saharan)
ASPIRE	Atlas of Social Protection: Indicators of Resilience and Equity
CCT	Conditional Cash Transfer
CIT	Conditional In-Kind Transfer
EAP	East Asia and Pacific region
ECA	Eastern Europe and Central Asia region
HIC	High-Income Country
ILO	International Labour Organization
LAC	Latin America and the Caribbean region
LIC	Low-Income Country
LMIC	Lower-Middle-Income Country
MENA	Middle East and North Africa region
MIC	Middle-Income Country
PPP	Purchasing Power Parity
PSNP	Productive Safety Net Program
SA	South Asia region
UCT	Unconditional Cash Transfer
UIT	Unconditional In-Kind Transfer
UMIC	Upper-Middle-Income Country
WFP	World Food Programme

E X E C U T I V E S U M M A R Y

What Are Social Safety Nets?

Social safety nets are non-contributory transfers designed to provide regular and predictable support to targeted poor and vulnerable people. These are also referred to as “social assistance” or “social transfers.” Social safety nets are part of broader social protection systems that may also include measures such as contributory insurance and various labor market policies. The report considered five types of social safety net programs, including conditional cash transfers, unconditional cash transfers, conditional in-kind transfers, unconditional in-kind transfers, and public works. General subsidies were not included in the review, while targeted and traceable waivers and subsidies were considered.

The global scale of social safety nets can potentially cover almost all of the world’s extreme poor.

Over 1 billion people in developing countries (or a fifth of the population) participate in at least one social safety net program. The estimate is based on a review of 475 programs in 146 countries. Therefore, the global scale of social safety nets is close to the number of people (1.2 billion) living on less than \$1.25 per day.

But the glass is only 1/3 full—most of the extreme poor are not covered by social safety nets.

Only 345 million are covered by social safety nets, according to the most recent World Bank estimates. About 870 million people in extreme poverty remain uncovered. There are two primary reasons for this. First, there are still many countries (both low-income and middle-income) that do not have scaled-up social safety net programs. Second, many social safety nets may not specifically target the income-poor, but instead have objectives such as improving nutrition, protecting orphans, or providing old age security.

One-third of social safety net beneficiaries live in countries where only 12 percent of the extreme poor live.

Some 352 million people of those receiving social safety net transfers are in upper-middle-income countries (UMICs). These countries host only one in eight of the extreme poor worldwide.

The poorest countries are worse-off in terms of covering the extreme poor.

About 479 million extremely poor people in lower-middle-income countries (LMICs) lack social safety net support. In low-income countries (LICs), where 47 percent of the population is extremely poor, social safety nets cover less than 10 percent of the population (or only about one every five extremely poor people). To cover all the extremely poor, social safety nets need to expand and include an additional 300 million extremely poor people, hence at least doubling in size for these countries.

Yet there has been an exponential growth in social safety nets, especially cash-based programs.

The expansion of cash transfers is particularly evident in Sub-Saharan Africa. For example, back in 2010, 21 countries in the continent (or about half) had some form of unconditional cash transfer in place; by 2013, the number had almost doubled and social safety nets are now implemented in 37 African countries. Globally, the number of countries with conditional cash transfers increased from 27 in 2008 to 52 in 2013, while countries with public works expanded from 62 in 2011 to 85 countries in just two years.

Now every country has at least one social safety net program in place.

For instance, school feeding programs are present in 130 countries and are the most widespread type of social safety net. Unconditional cash transfers are also common and now are implemented in 118 countries globally.

The five largest programs in the world account for almost half of global coverage.

India’s National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, India’s School Feeding Program, China’s Di Bao, Brazil’s Bolsa Familia and Programa de Alimentacao Escolar have a combined reach of over 486 million people. The coverage of individual flagship programs shows significant variation, ranging from covering less

than 1 percent of the population in some countries to over 30 percent in Brazil, Ecuador, Sri Lanka, Mongolia, and St Lucia.

Most countries have flagship programs that are targeted to help the poor. An average developing country covers an estimated 12 percent of its population with the largest social safety net flagship interventions. Some 57 countries have social safety net coverage commensurate with the scale of poverty as defined by countries themselves (i.e., measured by national poverty lines). For example in Guatemala, 54 percent of population is below the national poverty line, and programs cover 49 percent of the overall population. In such cases, the main policy challenge is to ensure that programs—though large enough—also include sufficient numbers of poor people. But in 50 other countries, program coverage is below the scale of the poverty challenge. For example, in Madagascar, 75 percent of the population is deemed poor, but only 1 percent is currently covered; in Burundi, 67 percent are below the national poverty line, and only 5 percent are reached by social safety nets.

Aggregate spending of social safety nets rises as countries get richer, but still averages just 1.6 percent of GDP. The combined spending on social safety nets (excluding general price subsidies and including external financing) in 107 developing and emerging countries amounts to \$337 billion. This is twice the amount needed to provide every person living in extreme poverty with an income of \$1.25 a day. Richer countries spend more—1.9 percent of GDP on average—than lower income countries, who spend around 1.1 percent of GDP. Considerable cross country variation exists, mainly due to factors such as the relative size of internal versus external finance, the scale of programs, or the relative generosity of the benefits.

A quarter of spending on social safety nets is for the poorest 20 percent of households, but generally it is insufficient to lift them out of poverty. The relatively low power of social safety net transfers in many countries, even when targeted to the neediest, is because of the modest size of transfers provided by social safety nets. On average, these transfers are just 23 percent of the poor household's already low income or consumption.

Remittances do not close the gap. The overall amount spent on social safety nets is less than the volume of remittance inflows to the same group of countries (around \$370 billion in 2012, out of which only \$28 billion flow to low-income countries). In upper-middle-income countries and high income countries, the share of households receiving remittances is higher in poorest quintiles. The pattern is reversed in low-income countries, where most of the recipients of remittances are in the richest quintile. Globally, less than 15 percent of the remittances reach the extreme poor.

Many countries spend more on energy subsidies than on social safety nets. Energy subsidies, present in many countries, account for a substantial portion of their government spending. General price subsidies often represent the main form of social safety nets as in several countries in the Middle East and North Africa, which spend significantly more on fuel subsidies (i.e., over 4 percent of GDP on average) than on social safety nets programs (around 1 percent of GDP). Energy subsidies do benefit the entire population through reduced prices of energy for heating, transport, and lighting and through lower prices of energy-intensive goods and services. But they mostly have an impact on the upper income groups in the population, who are more likely to be consuming electricity and fuels in larger quantities.

External financing represents the main sources of social safety net funding in some lower income countries. Among a sample of 25 African countries, Liberia, Sierra Leone, and Burkina Faso are the most dependent on external finance for social safety nets. Donor financing in these three countries is approximately 94, 85, and 62 percent of total spending respectively. In Ethiopia, the flagship Productive Safety Net Program (PSNP) is almost entirely externally-financed. However, many low-income countries are increasingly putting these programs “on-budget,” and social safety net spending in most middle-income countries are largely from domestic resources.

Countries are moving from ad-hoc social safety net interventions to more integrated and efficient social protection systems. The biggest shift in the nature of social safety net programs over the last half-decade is towards building better-integrated social protection systems that weave together the often disparate and fragmented social safety net programs, as well as those relating to social insurance and labor markets. As of 2013, a total of 67 countries have a social protection policy or strategy in place that outlines such systemic approaches, up from just 19 in 2009. At the same time, 10 countries have now introduced institutional bodies (such as dedicated steering committees and agencies) to coordinate social protection programs across sectors and ministries.

Administrative innovations like unified registries are reducing program fragmentation. A key step in establishing common administrative systems includes the use of “social registries” containing information on potential social safety net beneficiaries. These are databases that can be used by multiple programs and institutions, thus helping reduce program fragmentation and avoiding duplication of efforts. For example, in Brazil, the *Cadastro* social registry includes data on about 27.3 million people and connects 10 programs. At least 23 developing countries now have a social registry at various degree of development, while 10 countries are planning to establish one.

Robust evidence continues to mount on the impacts of social safety nets, although more research is needed. Over the past three years, a total of 53 new impact evaluations on social safety nets have been completed, many of which in Africa. These are cementing the robust evidence base of social safety nets on a vast range of dimensions, such as poverty, inequality, food security and nutrition, human capital, local economic multipliers, investments in productive activities, risk resilience, social cohesion, and others. Yet more research might be needed on the performance of alternative design and implementation options, on linking social safety nets to the ‘graduation’ agenda, and on adapting social safety nets to different contexts, particularly urban areas and fragile states.

Coverage

SECTION 1

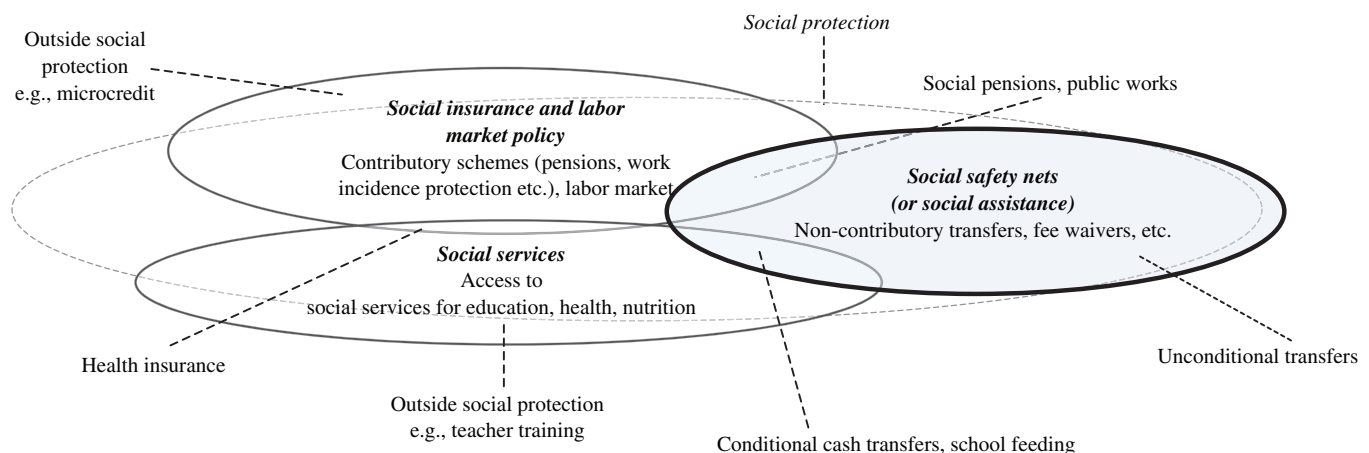
1.1 Basic Definitions

Social safety nets are non-contributory transfers designed to provide regular and predictable support to targeted poor and vulnerable people. These are also referred to as “social assistance” or “social transfers.” Social safety nets are a component of wider social protection systems. In general, social protection also includes contributory social insurance as well as active and passive labor market programs. It may also comprise a set of policies and programs that facilitate people’s access to social services in the context of education, health, nutrition, housing, and other sectors. Figure 1 positions social safety nets within this space and provides examples of programs that may or may not fall under the remit of social safety nets. Some of the types of social safety net programs illustrated in the figure are further described in the next section.

Social safety nets programs have been examined according to three broad principles. First, the general focus is on social safety net transfers, as opposed to the broader set of measures that may form the social safety net universe. As such, the paper only examines universal or targeted non-contributory transfers, as well as targeted and traceable waivers and subsidies. In other words, general untargeted price subsidies were not considered.¹ Second, the report included both key “modalities” in social safety nets, namely cash and in-kind transfers. Although vouchers or near-cash transfers have a number of commonalities with cash and in-kind modalities, vouchers were considered as part of a broader set of in-kind transfers (and so were targeted subsidies).² Finally, in line with the empirical literature, the publication examined country portfolios according to three “classes” of interventions: conditional transfers, unconditional transfers,³ and public works.⁴ Box 1 defines the resulting five types of social safety net programs considered in the analysis.

Based on such approach, the report identified 475 programs in 146 developing countries (out of the 155 countries surveyed).⁵ This forms the basis for the analysis in this section and Section 2 on “program inventory.” For each program, Annex 2 reports the number of beneficiaries and the program

FIGURE 1 Social Safety Nets Are a Component of Social Protection Systems



specific source of information. The analysis chiefly draws from Atlas of Social Protection: Indicators of Resilience and Equity and is further complemented by databases from other international agencies, regional reviews, country assessments, and published materials.

1.2 Coverage Estimates

More than 1 billion beneficiaries are currently covered by social safety nets. This is a conservative estimate since the report only includes the largest program in each type described in Box 1.⁶ Figure 2 represents coverage statistics for the world from the inventory of social safety net programs with a breakdown by income country groupings (see Annex 1 for definitions). It also compares the scale of social safety nets to the number of the extreme poor in the world (those living on less than \$1.25 per day in purchasing power parity (PPP) in 2005 prices).

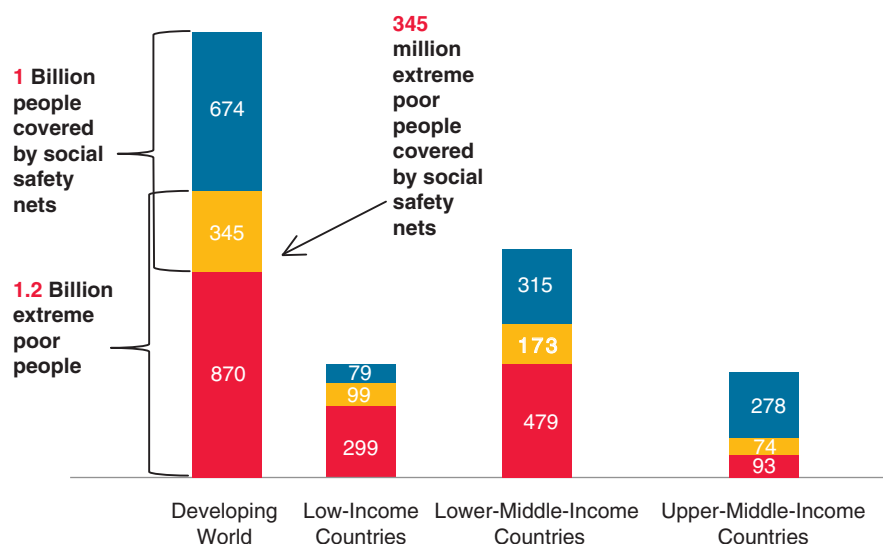
The global scale of social safety nets can potentially cover almost all of the world's extreme poor. The coverage of 1 billion people (or 1019 million) represents about one-fifth of the developing countries' population. This number is close to the 1.2 billion people estimated to be living on less than \$1.25 per day in 2010.⁷ In other words, the inventory of social safety nets shows that, globally, programs have a potential to reach the vast majority of the extremely poor.

The glass is still only 1/3 full; most of the extreme poor are in fact not covered by social safety nets. The main objective of social safety nets is to provide the poor and vulnerable with support. Even though globally social safety nets are at the scale to cover most among 1.2 billion extreme poor, only 345 million extremely poor people are in fact covered by social safety nets (Figure 2).⁸ About 870 million people in extreme poverty remain uncovered.

There are two primary reasons for this. First, there are still many countries (both low-income and middle-income) that do not have scaled-up social safety net programs. Second, many social safety nets may not specifically target the income-poor, but instead have other important objectives such as improving nutrition, protecting orphans, or providing old age security.

Many social safety net beneficiaries live in countries hosting only a fraction of the extreme poor. In fact, every third beneficiary receiving social safety net transfers lives in upper-middle-income

FIGURE 2 Most People Living in Extreme Poverty Are Not Covered by Social Safety Nets, Especially in Lower-Middle-Income Countries (Millions)



Source: Poverty data are from the World Bank POVCALNET, program number of beneficiaries from Atlas of Social Protection: Indicators of Resilience and Equity and different data sources (Annex 2), Population is from World Bank Development Indicators 2014.

BOX 1. Types of Social Safety Net Programs

By combining different “modalities” and “classes” of transfers, a family of five types of social safety nets programs is generated, including conditional cash transfers, unconditional cash transfers, conditional in-kind transfers, unconditional in-kind transfers, and public works.

Cash	Unconditional Cash Transfers	Conditional Cash Transfers	Public Works
In-Kind	Unconditional In-Kind Transfers	Conditional In-Kind transfers	
	Unconditional	Conditional	Public Works

Conditional cash transfers (CCTs) provide cash to participants upon their fulfillment of a set of conditions or co-responsibilities. Examples include programs that combine one or more conditions such as ensuring a minimum level of school attendance by children, undertaking regular visits to health facilities, or attending skills training programs; conditional cash transfers also include school stipend programs. For example, Mexico’s Oportunidades program falls under this category.

Unconditional cash transfers (UCTs) include the provision of cash without particular co-responsibilities. Examples embrace various cash transfer programs targeted to particular categories of people, such as the elderly (also known as “social pensions”) or orphan children. The Hunger Safety Net Program in Kenya represents an example of such social safety net type.

Conditional in-kind transfers (CITs) involve, similarly to conditional cash transfers, forms of compliance such as ensuring a certain level of monthly school attendance. In this case, however, the form of transfer is in-kind. Typical examples of conditional in-kind transfers are school feeding programs that provide on-site meals to children in schools. Sometimes, these programs also envision “take-home” food rations for children’s families. An example includes Brazil’s Programa Nacional de Alimentacao Escola.

Unconditional in-kind transfers (UITs) envision the distribution of food, vouchers, or other in-kind transfers without any form of conditionality or co-responsibility. Examples may include the provision of fortified food supplements for malnourished pregnant women and children. The Public Food Distribution System in Bangladesh is an example of unconditional in-kind transfers.

Public works programs (PWs) engage participants in manual, labor-oriented activities such as building or rehabilitating community assets and public infrastructure. Examples include seasonal labor-intensive works for poor and food insecure populations. Public works implemented under the Productive Safety Net Program in Ethiopia illustrate such type.

Source: Adapted from World Bank (2012b) and Grosh et al. (2008).

countries, which host hardly more than 10 percent of the extreme poor globally. At the same time, the poorest countries are worst-off in terms of covering the extreme poor. About 479 million extremely poor people in lower-middle-income countries lack social safety net support. In low-income countries, where 47 percent of the population is extremely poor, social safety nets cover less than 10 percent of the population (or only one of every four extreme poor persons). To cover them, social safety nets need to expand and include additional 299 million extreme poor people, hence at least doubling in size for these countries.

Most countries have flagship programs that are targeted to help the poor. An average developing country covers an estimated 12 percent of its population with the largest flagship interventions. Some 57 countries have social safety net coverage commensurate with the scale of poverty in the country (as measured by national poverty lines). Figure 3 shows combined coverage by the largest social safety net programs in countries versus national poverty headcounts. The shaded area on the graph represents countries where social safety nets are at scale comparable to national poverty rates.

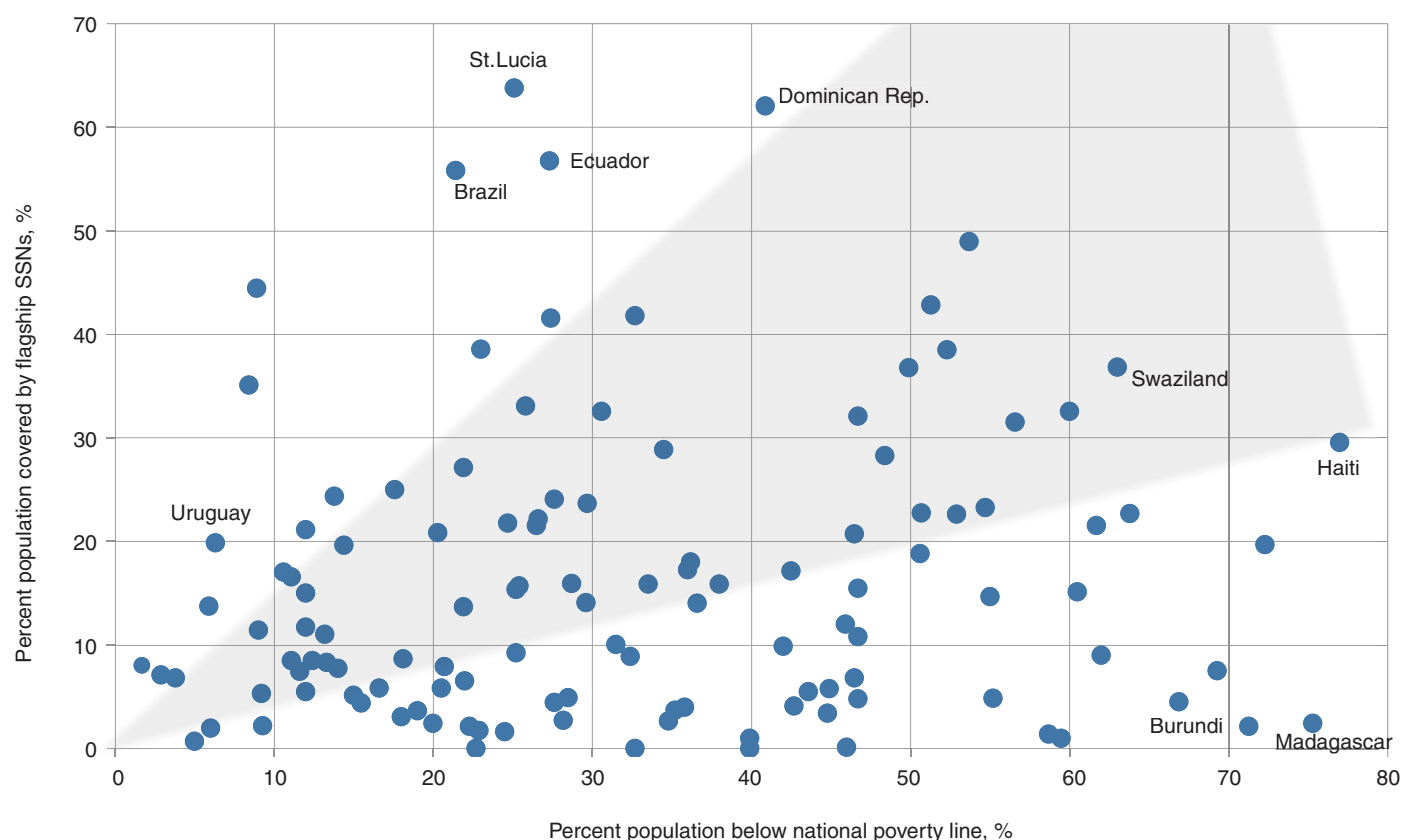
For example in Guatemala, 54 percent of population is below national poverty line, and programs cover 49 percent of the overall population. In such cases, the main policy challenge is to ensure that programs—although they may be very large already—also include sufficient numbers of poor people.

In some countries, combined social safety net coverage exceeds the number of the poor; for example, in the Dominican Republic, 60 percent of population is covered by social safety nets, versus a poverty rate of about 40 percent (area on Figure 3, above the shaded region). In such cases, issues of coordination among social safety nets are at the forefront for achieving effective protection of the poor.

In 50 other countries, program coverage is below the scale of the poverty challenge (Figure 3, the area below the shaded part). For example, in Madagascar, 75 percent of the population is deemed poor, but only 1 percent is currently covered; in Burundi, 67 percent are below the national poverty line, and only 5 percent are covered. These are countries where scaling up of existing social safety net programs or launching new flagship programs is the main policy challenge.

Similar findings emerge by examining survey data from 69 countries included in Atlas of Social Protection: Indicators of Resilience and Equity. Countries with the highest coverage of the poorest 20 percent of the population are Chile, Ecuador, Mongolia, Peru, Thailand, and Uruguay, where over 80 percent of the poor (or the bottom quintile) are covered by social safety net transfers. Some large developing countries achieve high coverage too: for example, Indonesia covers 65 percent of the poor, Mexico 55 percent, and Brazil 53 percent.

FIGURE 3 Flagship Social Safety Net Programs Often Do Not Meet the Scale of the Poverty Challenge

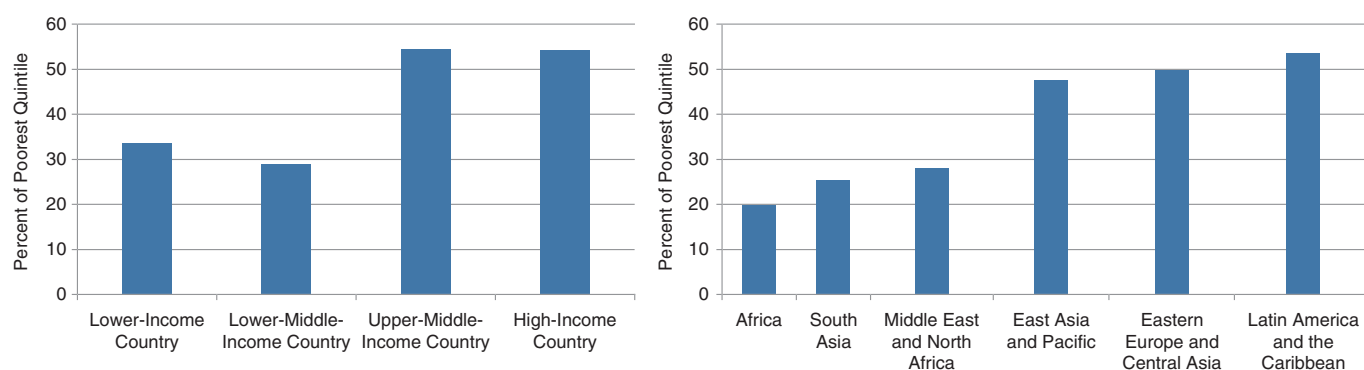


Source: Poverty data are from POVCALNET, program number of beneficiaries from Atlas of Social Protection: Indicators of Resilience and Equity and different data sources (Annex 2), Population is from World Bank Development Indicators 2014.

Coverage is low in the poorest countries where the needs are greatest. Overall, across all low-income countries, less than 30 percent of the poor are covered (Figure 4). The region with highest coverage rate is Latin America and Caribbean (53 percent), followed by Europe and Central Asia (50 percent). In Africa and South Asia, social safety nets cover only a quarter of the poorest quintile.

Large gaps in coverage by social safety nets in poorest countries are not compensated by private or informal forms of solidarity and assistance. Data from Atlas of Social Protection: Indicators of Resilience and Equity includes the percentage of households (in different income quintiles) receiving private transfers or remittances.⁹ In upper middle income and high income countries, households in the poorest quintiles receive on average higher remittances compared to the richest quintile. The pattern is reversed in lower income countries, where the poor are not well covered by social safety nets and most of the remittances recipients are in the richest quintile. Globally, less than 15 percent of the remittances reach the extreme poor.

FIGURE 4 Percent of Poorest Quintile Covered by Social Safety Nets, by Income and Region



Note: Data from Iraq 2006 survey are excluded from calculations of regional and income group averages.

Source: Authors calculations based on Atlas of Social Protection: Indicators of Resilience and Equity indicators based on household surveys (Annex 5).

SECTION 2

Program Inventory

This section presents more detailed findings on the nature of the social safety net programs included in the inventory. Programs are generally described using the taxonomy previously presented in Box 1 and draws from the same inventory of 465 programs presented in Annex 2.

There has been an exponential growth in social safety nets, especially cash-based programs. The expansion of cash transfers is particularly evident in Sub-Saharan Africa. For example, in 2010, 21 countries in the continent (or about half) had some form of unconditional cash transfers in place; by 2013, the number had almost doubled and social safety nets are now implemented in 37 African countries. Globally, the number of countries with conditional cash transfers increased from 27 in 2008 to 52 in 2013, while countries with public works expanded from 62 in 2011 to 84 countries in just two years (Figure 5).

Now every country has at least one social safety net program in place. School feeding programs are the most prevalent type of program and are present in 130 countries. Unconditional cash transfer programs are in place in at least 119 countries. In more than one third of the cases, or 42 countries, the cash transfers are in the form of social pensions. Conversely, conditional cash transfers are present in less than one-third (52 countries) of the sample (Figure 6).

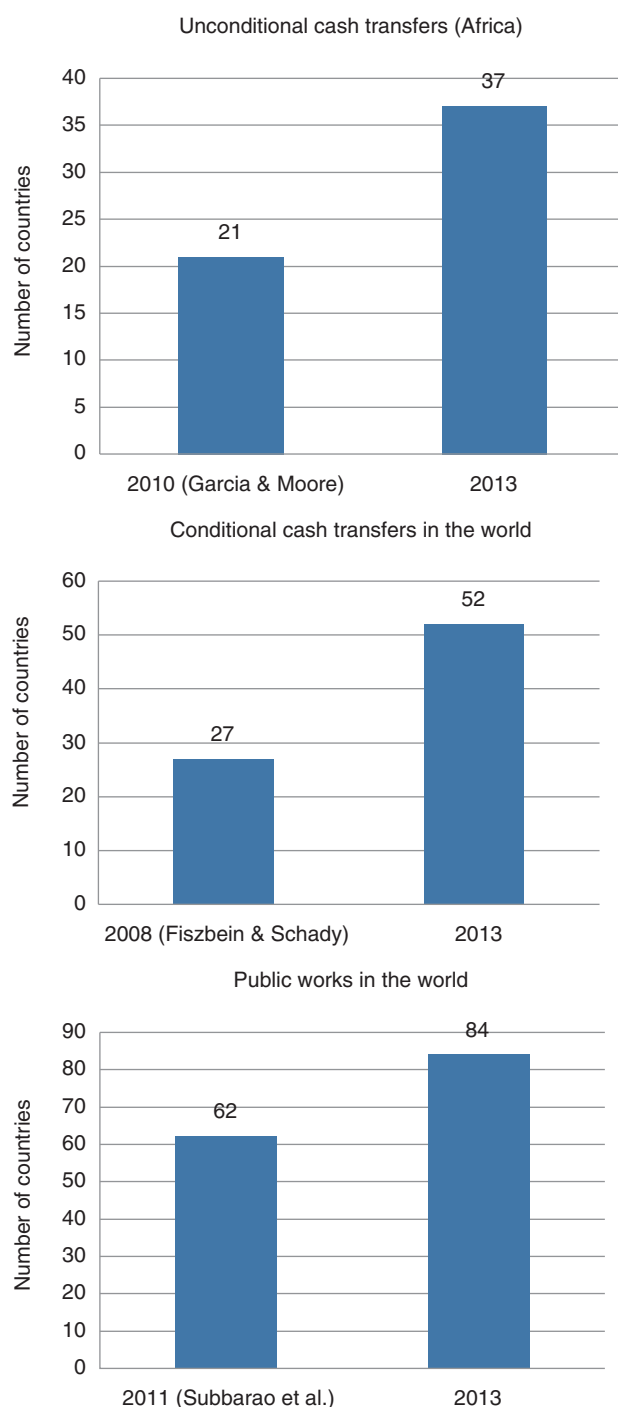
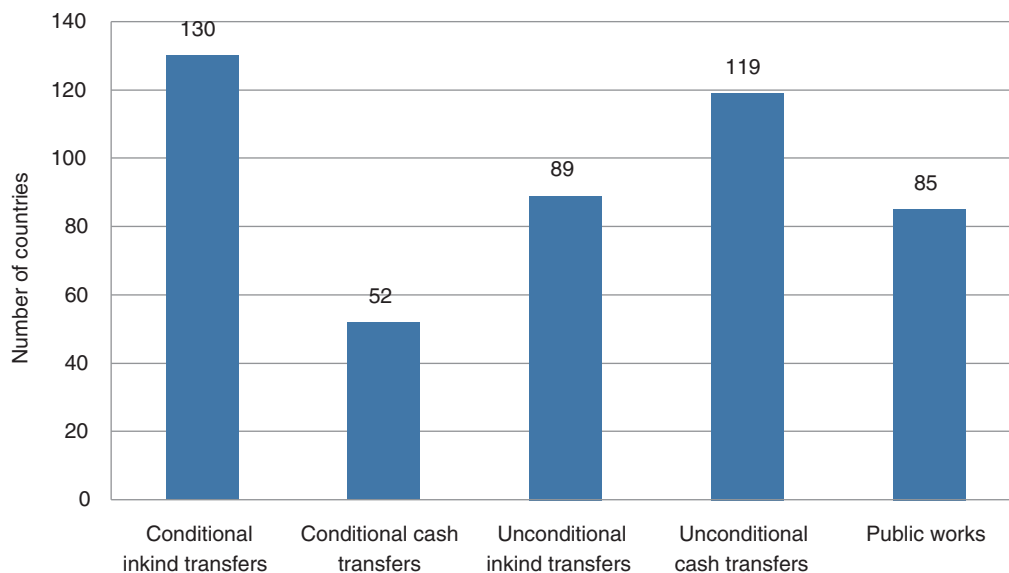


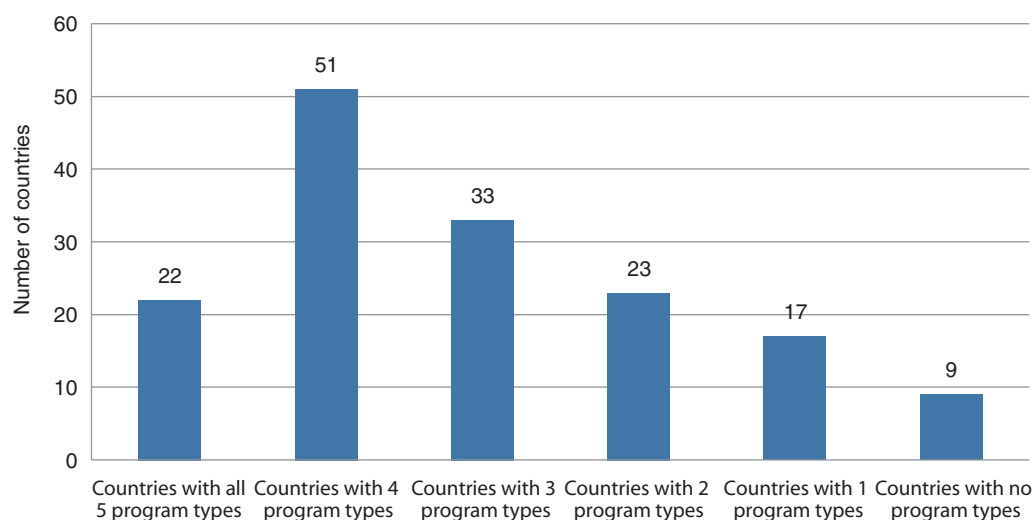
FIGURE 5 Social Safety Nets Have Been on a Steady Rise

Source: authors' calculations for 2013 based on data in Annex 2. For unconditional cash transfers in 2010 see Garcia and Moore (2011), while 2008 data for conditional cash transfers are from Fiszbein and Schady (2009). For public works up to 2011, the number refers to countries as reported in Subbarao et al. (2013).

FIGURE 6 School Feeding Programs Are the Most Prevalent Type of Transfer

Source: Authors' calculations based on Atlas of Social Protection: Indicators of Resilience and Equity and other sources (Annex 2).

Almost half of the countries show significant diversity in program portfolios. In particular, 73 countries display all five or four programs types; 56 countries have three or two types, and 26 countries have only one or none of the types (Figure 7). The large majority of countries in Africa (34 countries) and Latin America (20 countries) show high program diversity (including four or five types of social safety nets), while in other regions programs tend to be more evenly distributed across types.

FIGURE 7 Almost Half of the Countries Have Four or Five Program Types

Source: Authors' calculations based on Atlas of Social Protection: Indicators of Resilience and Equity and other sources (Annex 2).

TABLE 1: Number of Countries with at Least One Given Program Type, by Region

Program Type	Region						Total of Countries with At Least One Program Type
	Africa	East Asia and Pacific	Eastern Europe and Central Asia	Latin America and the Caribbean	Middle East and North Africa	South Asia	
Conditional In-Kind Transfers	45	12	22	29	15	7	130
Conditional Cash Transfers	13	6	6	19	3	5	52
Unconditional In-Kind Transfers	39	8	11	22	5	4	89
Unconditional Cash Transfers	37	11	28	25	12	6	119
Public Works	39	9	12	14	6	5	85
Total Number of Countries in Respective Region	48	20	30	30	19	8	

Source: Authors' calculations based on Atlas of Social Protection: Indicators of Resilience and Equity and other sources (Annex 2).

TABLE 2: Number of Countries with at Least One Given Program Type, by Income Group

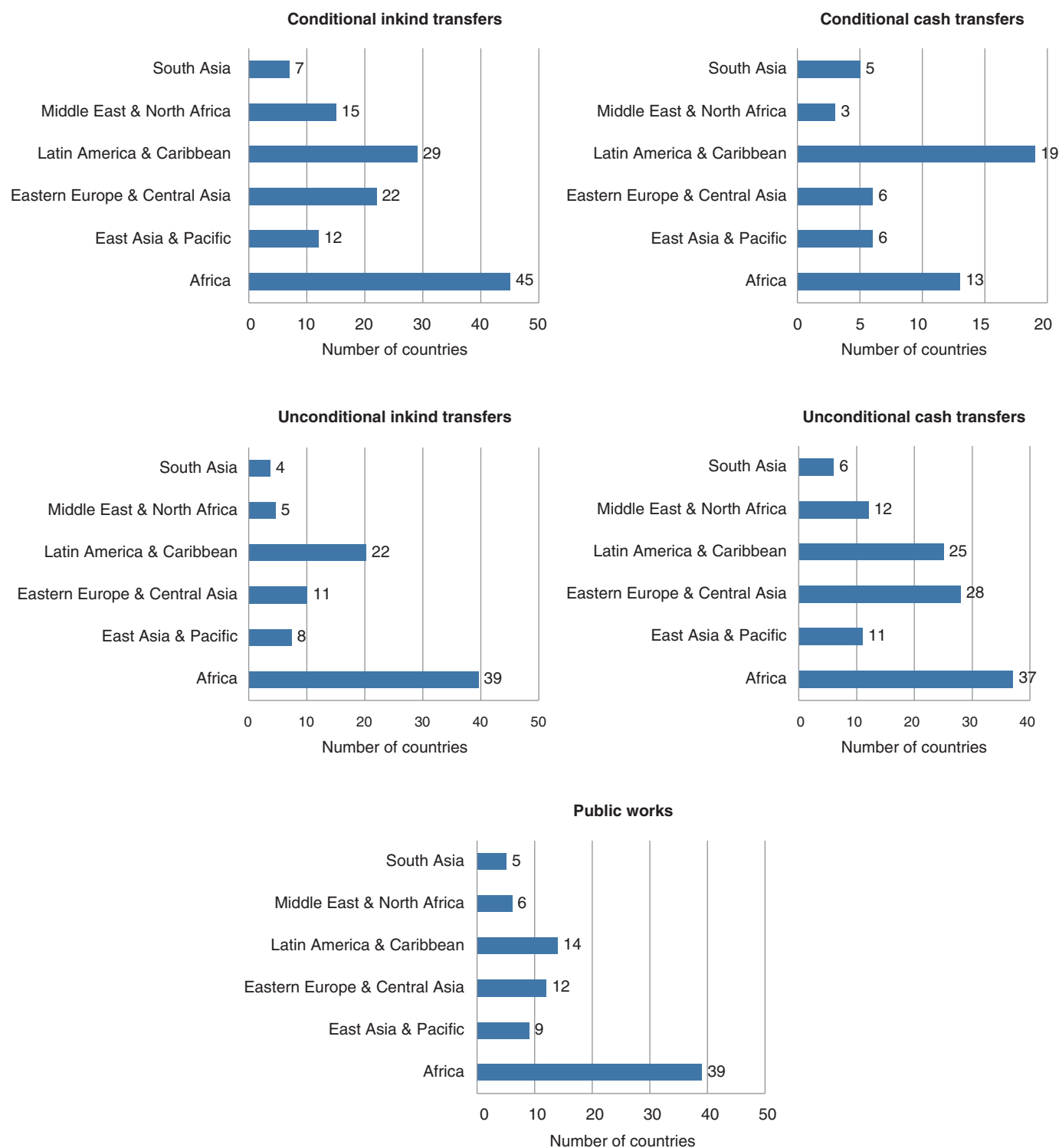
Program Type	Region				Total of Countries with At Least One Program Type
	Low-Income Countries	Lower-Middle-Income Countries	Upper-Middle-Income Countries	High-Income Countries	
Conditional In-Kind Transfers	34	39	48	9	130
Conditional Cash Transfers	10	18	21	3	52
Unconditional In-Kind Transfers	31	31	26	1	89
Unconditional Cash Transfers	26	37	46	10	119
Public Works	31	32	20	2	85
Total Number of Countries in Respective Income Group	35	48	59	13	

Source: Authors' calculations based on Atlas of Social Protection: Indicators of Resilience and Equity and other sources (Annex 2).

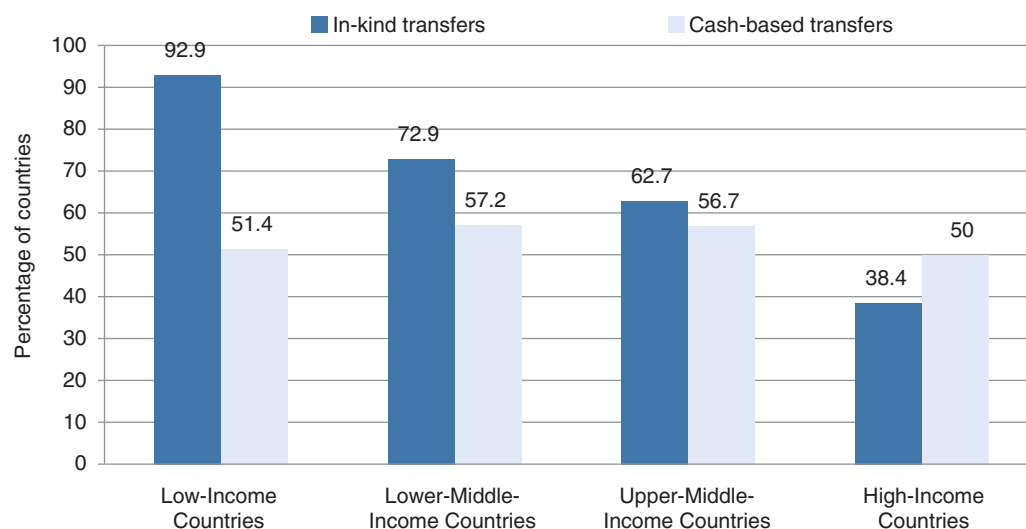
The presence of program types varies by regions. The report examined the number of countries in each region with at least one program of a given type (Table 1). Almost all countries in Eastern Europe and Central Asia—28 out of 30—have an unconditional cash transfer program. Public works and unconditional in-kind transfers are most prevalent in Africa, where 39 countries have such programs. Conditional cash transfers are still a “trademark” of the Latin America region, where 19 countries have one, compared with Middle East and North Africa, where only 3 countries have such a transfer program (Figure 8 on page 10).

The availability of program types differs by countries' income levels. Among the countries that have an unconditional cash transfer (Table 2), most are upper-middle-income countries (46); both conditional and unconditional in-kind transfers are equally distributed among low-income countries, lower-middle-income countries, and upper-middle-income countries. The vast majority of conditional cash transfers are in middle-income countries (39 countries), while low-income countries and lower-middle-income countries combined house 63 countries with public works programs.

The percentage of countries with in-kind programs tends to decline with higher levels of income. The choice between in-kind (i.e., food, vouchers, targeted subsidies) and cash-based social safety nets is an important policy choice, including involving theoretical, operational and political economy matters.¹⁰ The report examined the composition of cash versus in-kind social safety nets by considering unconditional cash transfers and conditional cash transfers as “cash” programs, and unconditional in-kind transfer and conditional in-kind transfer programs as “in-kind” social safety nets.¹¹ The

FIGURE 8 Number of Countries with at Least One Given Program Type, by Region

Source: Authors' calculations based on Atlas of Social Protection: Indicators of Resilience and Equity and other sources (Annex 2).

FIGURE 9 Percentage of Countries with a Cash or In-Kind Program, by Income Group

Source: Authors' calculations based on Atlas of Social Protection: Indicators of Resilience and Equity and other sources (Annex 2).

results indicate that the share of countries with at least one in-kind transfer tends, on average, to be higher in low-income countries (over 90 percent) and subsequently fall below 40 percent in high-income countries; at the same time, the share of countries with at least one cash-based program tends to remain generally constant across income groups.

The five largest programs in the world account for about half of global coverage. The five largest social safety net programs are all in middle-income countries and reach over 486 million people. The Chinese Di-Bao is the largest unconditional cash transfer program, reaching about 78 million individuals. With coverage of 52.4 million people per year, *Bolsa Familia* is the largest conditional cash transfer in the world. Two Indian programs in the global inventory are on top of their respective types, including the School Feeding Program (113 million) and the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (193 million). These are also the largest-scale social safety nets globally. The Child Support Grant in South Africa is the largest social safety net in the continent, followed by Ethiopia's Productive Safety Net Program (Box 2).

Yet, the coverage of individual flagship programs shows significant variation, ranging from covering less than 1 percent of the population in some countries to over 30 percent in Brazil, Ecuador, Sri Lanka, Mongolia and St. Lucia (see Box 3).

However, it is clear that there is significant variance in the scale and coverage of flagship programs across countries. For example, depending on the level of income, the difference in terms of the maximum share of population ranges from about 15 percentage points in low-income countries to over 50 percentage points in upper-middle-income country settings (Figure 10).

BOX 2. Top Five Social Safety Net Programs, by Scale (Millions of Individuals)

Unconditional Cash Transfers		Conditional In-Kind/Near-Cash Transfers	
Di-Bao (China)	74.8	School Feeding Program (India)	113.6
IG National Old Age Pension Scheme (India)	19.2	Programa de Alimentacao Escolar (Brazil)	47.2
Bantuan LSM (Indonesia)	15.5	School Feeding Program (China)	26.0
Child Support Grant (South Africa)	10.8	School Feeding Program (South Africa)	8.8
Child Allowances (Russia)	10.5	School Feeding Program (Egypt)	7.0
Conditional Cash Transfers		Unconditional In-Kind/Near-Cash Transfers	
Bolsa Familia (Brazil)	57.8	Raskin (Indonesia)	18.5
Oportunidades (Mexico)	32.3	Housing and Heating Subsidy Voucher (Russia)	9.1
Pantawid (Philippines)	20.0	Samurdhi** (Sri Lanka)	7.7
Familias en Accion (Colombia)	9.5	General Food Distribution Program (Sudan)	5.1
Janani Suraksha Yojana (India)	9.5	Red de Seguridad Alimentaria (Colombia)	4.1
Public Works Programs		All Types	
MGNREGS (India)	193.0	MGNREGA (India)	193.0
Productive Safety Net Program* (Ethiopia)	7.5	School Feeding Program (India)	113.6
Regional PWs Program (Russia)	1.5	Di Bao (China)	74.8
PGUD (Benin)	1.5	Bolsa Familia (Brazil)	57.8
EGPP (Bangladesh)	1.2	Programa de Alimentacao Escolar (Brazil)	47.2

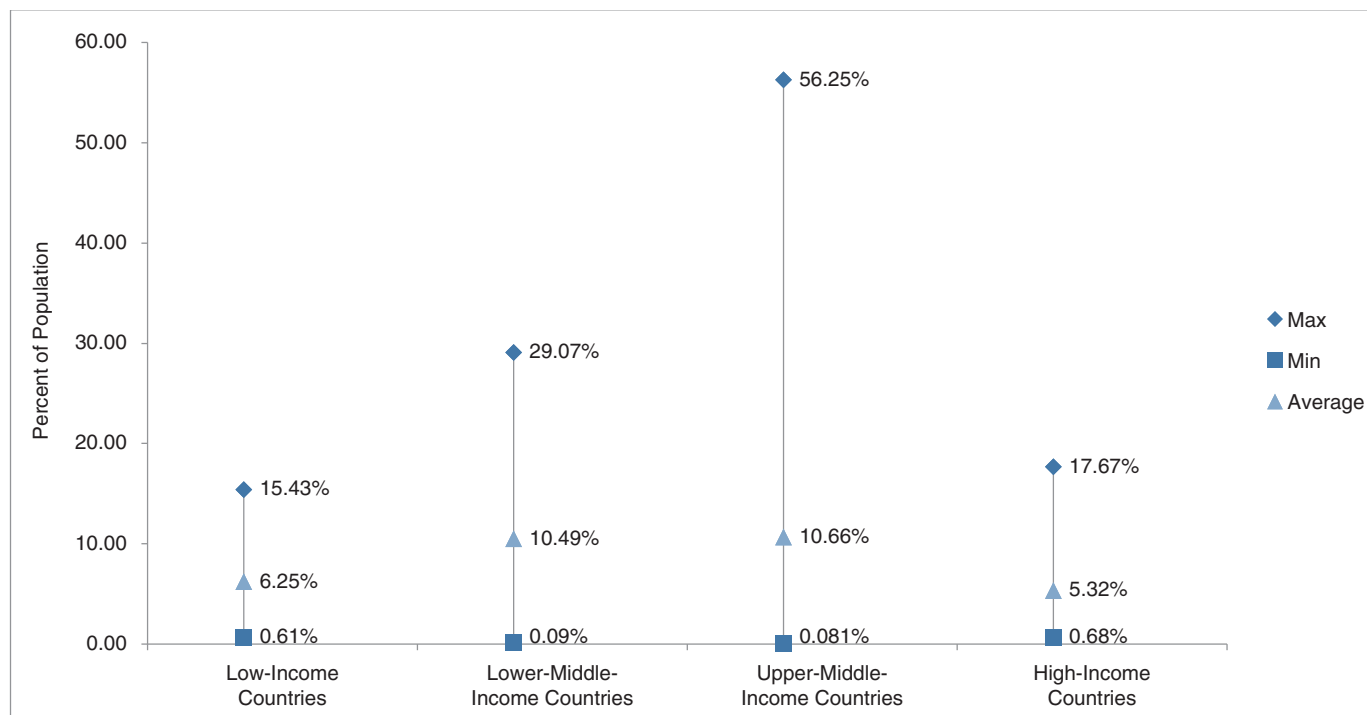
Notes: *About 80 percent of Productive Safety Net Program beneficiaries participate in PWs. ** Include other programs types.
Source: Authors' calculations based on Atlas of Social Protection: Indicators of Resilience and Equity and other sources (Annex 2).

BOX 3. Top Five Social Safety Net Programs, by Share of Population Covered (Percentage)

Unconditional Cash Transfers		Conditional In-Kind/Near-Cash Transfers	
Public Assistance Program (St. Lucia)	56%	National School Meal Program (Swaziland)	27%
Child Money Program (Mongolia)	33%	School Feeding Program (Timor Leste)	24%
Social Welfare Benefits (Kosovo)	24%	Programa de Alimentacao Escolar (Brazil)	24%
Child Support Grant (South Africa)	21%	School Feeding (Lesotho)	21%
Targeted Social Assistance (Georgia)	20%	School Feeding (Haiti)	21%
Conditional Cash Transfers		Unconditional In-Kind/Near-Cash Transfers	
Bono de Desarrollo Humano (Ecuador)	41%	Samurdhi* (Sri Lanka)	38%
Bolsa Familia (Brazil)	29%	CSA (Senegal)	26%
Programa Solidaridad (Dominican Rep.)	29%	Comer es Primero (Dominican Rep.)	20%
Mi Bono Seguro (Guatemala)	28%	Subsidies for Housing and Utilities (Belarus)	16%
Oportunidades (Mexico)	27%	General Food Distribution Program (Sudan)	14%
Public Works Programs		All Types	
MGNREGS (India)	16%	Public Assistance Program (St. Lucia)	56%
Public Works Program (Zimbabwe)	15%	Bono de Desarrollo Humano (Ecuador)	41%
PGUD (Benin)	15%	Samurdhi* (Sri Lanka)	38%
Rural Public Works, NSAP (Sierra Leone)	14%	Child Money Program (Mongolia)	33%
Food for Assets (S. Sudan)	9%	Bolsa Familia (Brazil)	29%

Note: *Include other program types.

Source: Authors' calculations based on Atlas of Social Protection: Indicators of Resilience and Equity and other sources (Annex 2).

FIGURE 10 Percentage of Population Covered by Largest National Program, by Type

Source: Authors' calculations based on Atlas of Social Protection: Indicators of Resilience and Equity and other sources (Annex 2).

SECTION

3

Spending

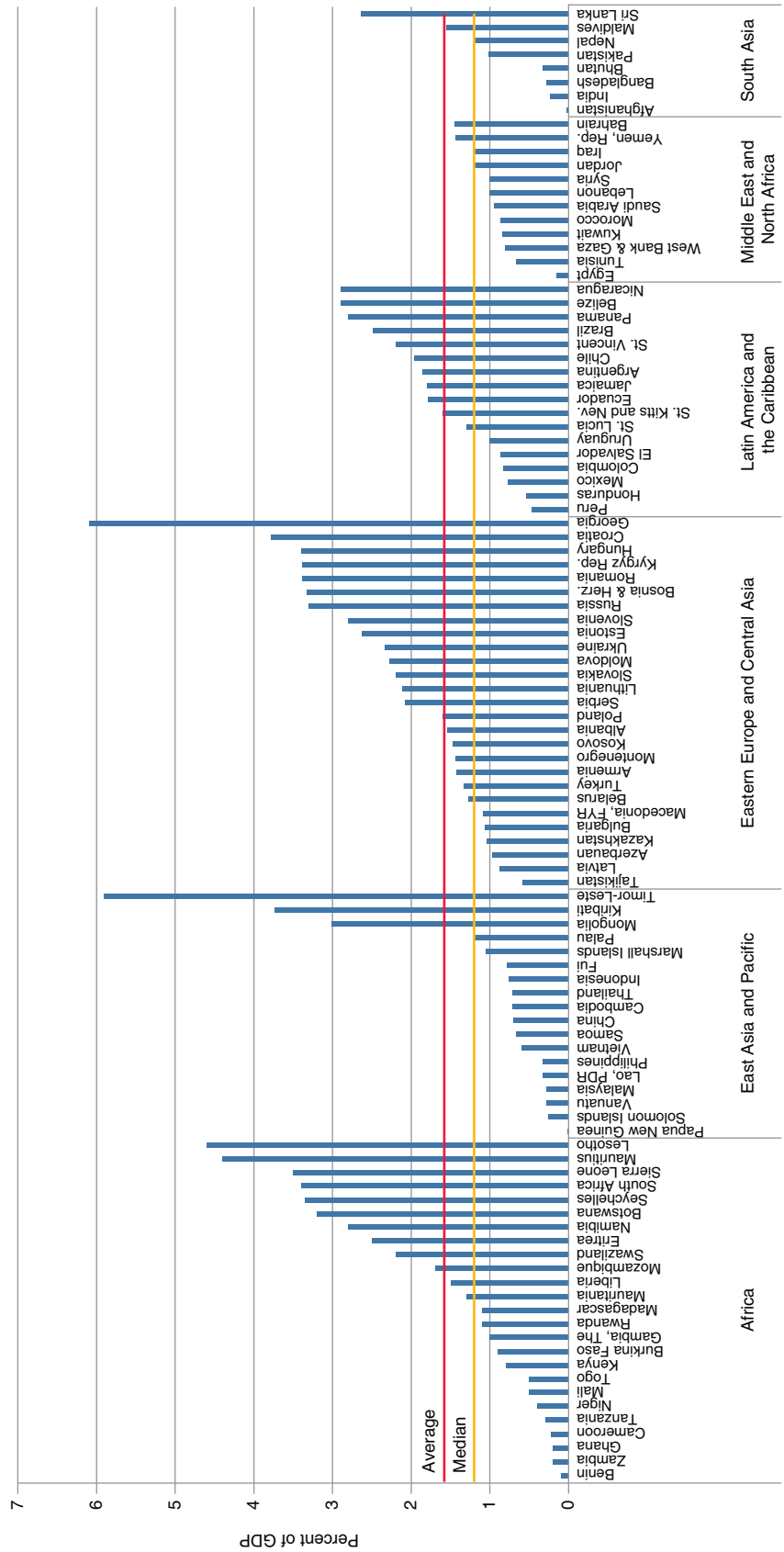
This section examines the latest available data on spending on social safety nets. The aggregate spending data reported in this section¹² refers to non-contributory transfers and includes external assistance. Cross-country comparisons should be interpreted with caution as the definition of social safety nets may not be fully consistent across countries. Despite some regional variations¹³ in the definition of social safety nets, total social safety nets spending includes the following programs: cash transfers and near cash (whether mean tested or categorical), conditional cash transfers, social pensions, in-kind transfers (including school feeding, nutrition programs, food rations and distribution), school supplies, public works and food for work programs, and fee waivers or targeted subsidies for health care, schooling, utilities, or transport. Food and energy subsidies are excluded from social safety net spending and this represents a major difference with previous attempts to measure social safety net spending.¹⁴

The section is based on a total of 107 countries with most recent figures typically spanning 2008–2012 (see Annex 3 for a complete summary of spending data, years and data sources by country).¹⁵ Data presented here are primarily based on data collection efforts by the World Bank, Eurostat, and Asian Development Bank recent stock taking of social protection spending and available country documents.

Governments in developing and emerging countries spend on average 1.6 percent of GDP on social safety nets programs (with a median country spending 1.2 percent). Aggregate spending on social safety nets (excluding general price subsidies) reveals that considerable resources are committed globally to fight extreme poverty. The combined spending on social safety nets amounts to \$337 billion (in 2005 Purchasing Power Parity USD); this is twice the amount needed to provide every person living in extreme poverty with an income of \$1.25 a day.

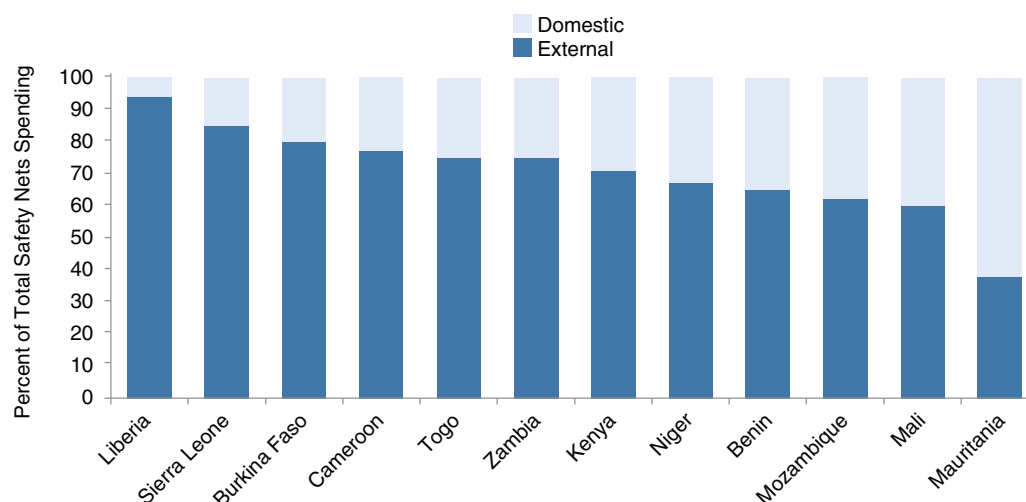
Social safety net spending varies across countries, with the poorest spending on average less than the rich. Figure 11 reveals considerable cross-country variation, ranging from 0.01 of GDP in Papua New Guinea to approximately 6 percent of GDP in Georgia.¹⁶ For about half of the countries, spending falls between 0 and 1.2 percent of GDP. Figure 11 also shows the large variation within each region, with East Asia and Africa as the regions where spending varies the most. Social safety net spending ranges from an average of 1.9 percent of GDP in 14 high-income countries, to 1.8 in 39 upper-middle-income countries, to 1.5 in 34 lower-middle-income countries, to 1.1 percent of GDP in 20 low-income countries.

FIGURE 11 Spending on Social Safety Net in More than Half of the Countries Is Below the Global Average



Source: Authors' calculations based on most recent spending data (Annex 3). The figure plots aggregate spending on social safety nets as percentage of GDP by country for latest available year (2008–2012). The horizontal lines represent the average and median safety nets spending across the sample of 107 countries with available data.

FIGURE 12 External Financing Represents the Main Source of Safety Nets Funding in Some Countries



Source: Monchuk (2013).

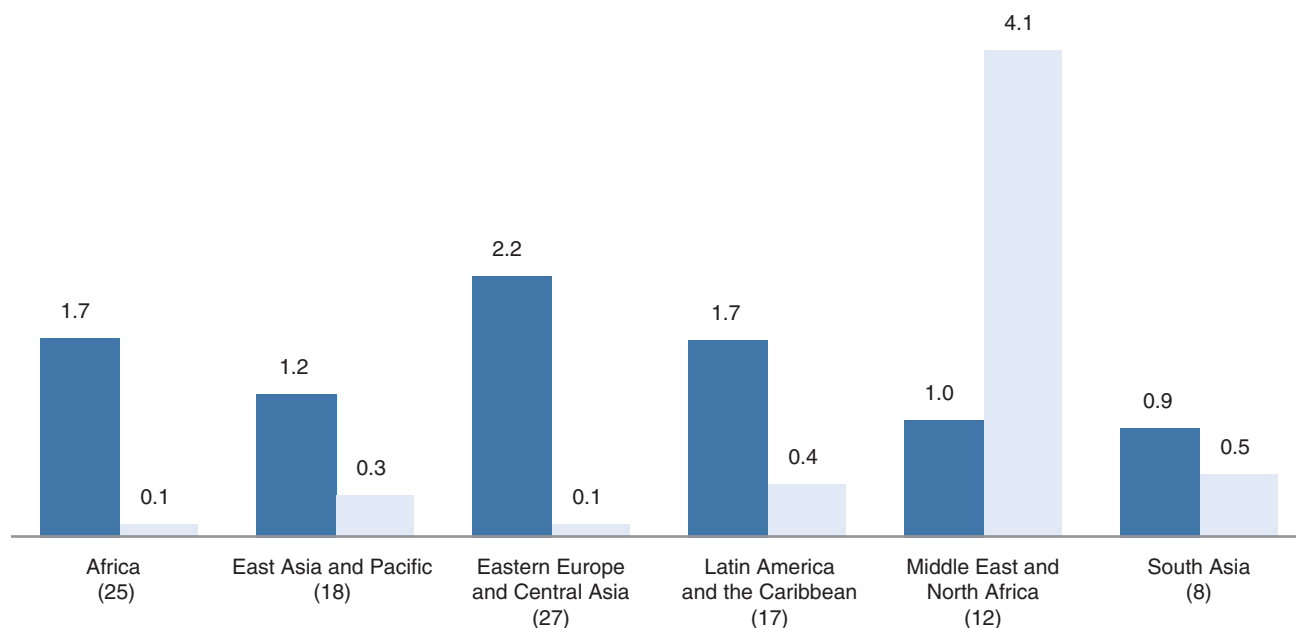
External sources of financing play a key role in lower income countries, representing in some countries the main sources of social safety net funding. While high-spending countries such as Georgia and Mauritius finance their social safety nets domestically, Lesotho and Timor-Leste spend 3.9 and 5.9 percent of GDP, mostly relying on international assistance (and natural resource funds). Within a sample of 25 African countries, Liberia, Sierra Leone, and Burkina Faso are the most dependent on external finance.¹⁷ Donor financing in these three countries is approximately 94, 85, and 62 percent of total spending respectively. In Ethiopia, the flagship Productive Safety Net Program is almost entirely externally financed. In Kenya, cash transfers for relief and recovery programs have been largely funded by donors (donor financing was approximately 71 percent of total social safety nets spending). However, many low-income countries are increasingly putting social safety nets programs “on-budget,” and social safety nets in most middle-income countries are largely financed domestically.

Remittances have a great potential to complement government and external spending on safety nets, especially in lower income countries. The overall amount spent on social safety nets globally (\$337 billion) is less than the volume of remittances inflows to the same group of countries (around \$370 billion in 2012). Looking at the total value of public and private transfers to the population, remittances account for a bigger share of the total transfers to the population in lower income countries,

TABLE 3: Remittances Inflows Are Higher Than Social Safety Nets Spending in Low-Income Countries

	Social Safety Net Spending (\$ billions)	Remittances Inflows (\$ billions)
Low-income countries (20)	3.6	28.4
Lower-middle-income countries (34)	38.0	186.3
Upper-middle-income countries (39)	196.9	135.0
High-income countries (14)	98.9	19.7
Total (107)	337.4	369.5

Source: Authors' calculations based on most recent spending data (Annex 3) and “Migration and Remittances Factbook,” the World Bank. Remittances amounts refer to 2012.

FIGURE 13 On Average Regions Spend More on Social Safety Net than on Fuel Subsidies

Source: Authors' calculations based on most recent safety nets spending data (Annex 3). Spending on fuel subsidy refers to the pre-tax subsidies for petroleum products, electricity, natural gas and coal as percent of GDP in 2011 (IMF, 2013).

(Table 3). However, Atlas of Social Protection: Indicators of Resilience and Equity data shows that in lower income countries the majority of remittances recipients are in the richest quintile.

Regional patterns emerge with countries in Eastern Europe spending more on social safety net programs. On average Eastern Europe and Central Asian countries spend the most (2.2 percent of GDP), followed by Latin America and the Caribbean and African countries (1.7 percent on average), East Asian and Pacific (1.2 percent of GDP), Middle East and North African (1 percent of GDP) and South Asian countries spending the least (0.9 percent on average). These regional patterns may reflect different country incomes and financial resources as well as variations in terms of the composition, scale and the key redistributive role that safety nets programs play in the overall country poverty and inequality reduction policies (Figure 13).

Many countries spend more on energy subsidies than on social safety nets. For example, in the Middle East and North Africa region, countries spend more on fuel subsidies (over 4 percent of GDP on average) than on safety nets programs (around 1 percent of GDP). Nonetheless, even countries with comprehensive social safety net systems such as Ecuador spend more on fuel subsidies (6.3 percent of GDP) than on social safety net programs (1.8 percent of GDP). Similarly, Indonesia spends 2.6 percent of GDP on fuel subsidies and only 0.8 on social safety net (Box 4).

Despite having fewer resources for social safety nets, some lower income countries allocate more funds than average. While on average richer countries spend more on safety nets programs, the range of spending is much wider in lower income countries. Interestingly, the maximum social safety nets spending in lower middle income countries (6.1 percent of GDP in Georgia) and in upper middle income countries (4.4 in Mauritius) are higher than the maximum spending value in our sample of high income countries (3.8 percent of GDP in Croatia) (Figure 14).

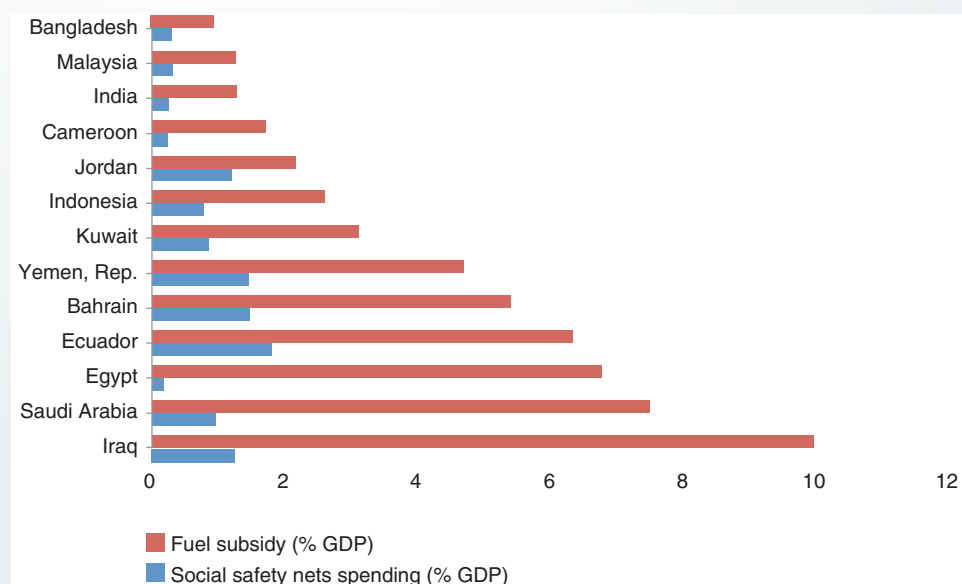
In some cases, high or low spending on social safety nets may reflect policy preferences. Figure 15 identifies those “outliers” by plotting their social safety nets spending against their GDP per capita. Countries with similar social safety nets spending have different GDP per capita; vice versa, countries with similar GDP per capita may spend on social safety nets very different shares of GDP. For example, Egypt’s spending on social safety nets is one-fifth of Georgia’s, although they have similar levels of

BOX 4. Spending on Fuel Subsidies Is Often Higher Than on Social Safety Nets

Fuel general subsidies are present in several countries and account for a substantial portion of government spending. Regardless of the level of income, fuel subsidies spending is highest in the Middle East and North Africa region and may crowd out public spending on safety nets and pro-poor policies.

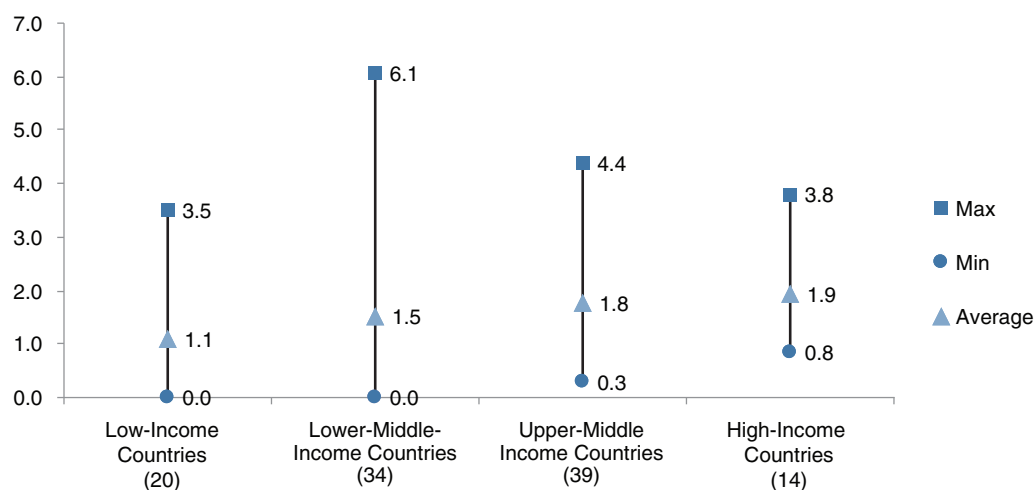
Even lower income countries such as Egypt, Yemen and Morocco spend about 6.7, 4.7 and 0.7 percent of GDP on fuel subsidies and only 0.2, 1.4 and 0.9 percent of GDP on safety nets programs respectively.

In oil exporting countries, fuel subsidies are used as policy instruments to distribute oil revenues across citizens. Energy subsidies benefit the population through reduced prices of energy for heating, transport, lighting and through lower prices of energy-intense goods and services. However, energy subsidies are often highly inequitable as they tend to benefit relatively more the upper income groups in the population. Studies from several countries have shown that fuel subsidies are regressive and ineffective in terms of protecting the poorest.

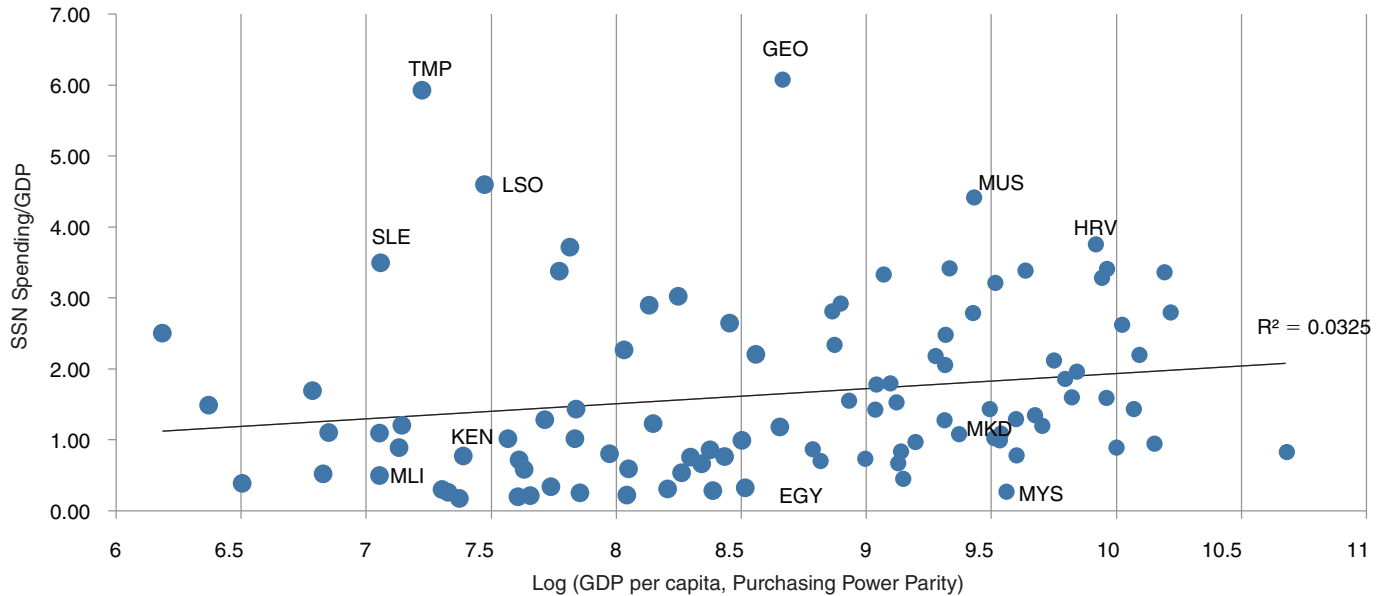


Source: Authors' calculations based on most recent safety nets spending data (Annex 3). IMF (2013).

FIGURE 14 Variations in Social Safety Nets Spending Are Higher in Lower-Income Countries



Source: Authors' calculations based on most recent spending data available (Annex 3).

FIGURE 15 Social Safety Net Spending Is Not Always Commensurate with Country Level of Income

Source: Authors' calculations based on most recent spending data (annex 3) and GDP per capita, purchasing power parity USD of the respective year. Note: TMP—Timor-Leste; GEO—Georgia, LSO—Lesotho, SLE—Sierra Leone, MLI—Mali, KEN—Kenya, EGY—Egypt, MYS—Malaysia; MKD—Macedonia, Former Yugoslav Republic; FYR; MUS—Mauritius; HRV—Croatia.

income. Mauritius spends 4 times more than Macedonia and Lesotho almost six times more than Kenya. Conversely, a low income country such as Sierra Leone spends as much on social safety nets as high income country such as Croatia. Overall, the positive relationship between social safety nets spending and country income is not very strong (correlation of 0.03) and shows that resources spent on social safety nets may reflect policy choices instead of pure economic factors and level on development.

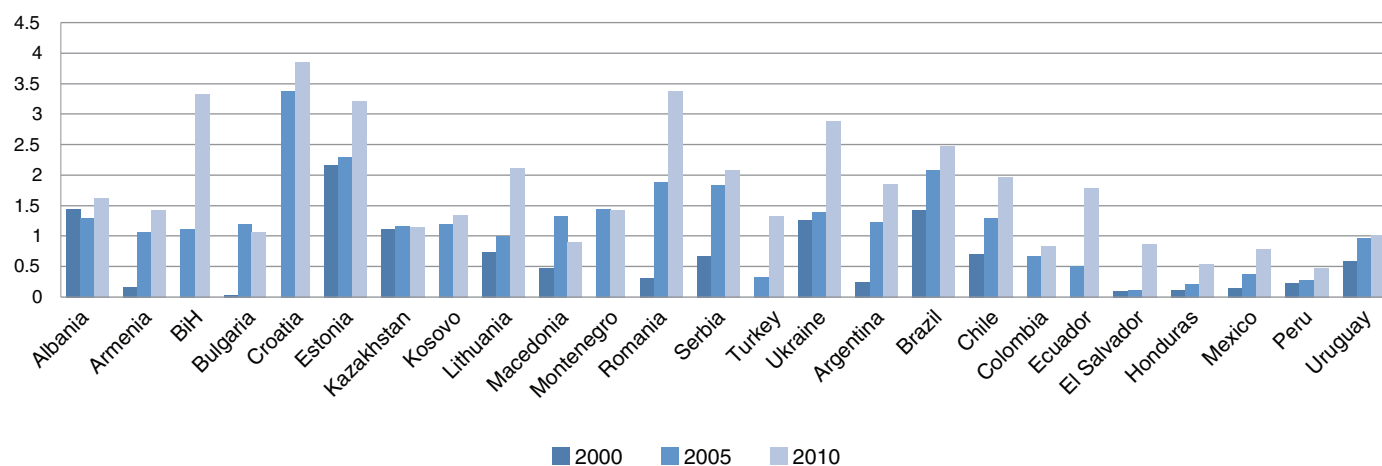
Universal social pension programs explain the high social safety nets spending in Georgia and Lesotho. For example, Georgia does not have a contributory public pension scheme. Instead, it provides a flat universal pension to all elderly financed by general revenue, together with disability benefits. Within Georgia's social protection system, spending on social pensions represents almost 90 percent of overall expenditures; in other countries this type of spending is typically covered by the contributory social insurance system. If social pensions are excluded, its level of spending would not be different from other countries with similar income, around 0.6 percent of GDP.¹⁸ This is very similar to the other outlier in the chart, Lesotho. Also in this case, high spending is almost entirely devoted to the country's generous universal social pension program for the elderly.

Post-conflict contexts and the need to rebalance social dynamics may lead to more generous social safety nets systems. For example, Timor-Leste is a post-conflict country that emerged from a long period of civil strife and turmoil. The government used social protection and social safety nets to also foster social cohesion, including providing relatively generous welfare support to veterans. The rapid increase in the social assistance budget in Timor-Leste has been supported by growing fiscal space from oil-fund revenues.¹⁹ Sierra Leone, another post-conflict country with considerable natural wealth, has a similar social safety nets program, although it is mostly financed by external donors.

Energy subsidies may crowd out other types of public spending, explaining low spending on social safety nets. Egypt and Malaysia, with similar level of income to Georgia and Mauritius, have large energy subsidies which absorb significant fiscal resources. For instance, Egypt spends almost 7 percent of GDP on energy subsidies, followed by 2 percent of GDP spent on food subsidies, Malaysia spends about 3.7 percent in different subsidies, mostly energy-based.²⁰

Social safety net spending increased over time in most high spending countries. Over the past decade, social safety net spending in selected Eastern Europe and Central Asian countries increased by 15 percent annually on average²¹, going from an average of 0.9 percent of GDP in 2000, to 1.3 in 2005, to about 2 percent of GDP in 2010. In Turkey, the average annual growth rate of social safety nets spending between 2006 and 2010 has been about 30 percent, while in Lithuania about 19 percent (Figure 16).

FIGURE 16 Social Safety Net Spending Has Been Growing over the Last Decade in Eastern Europe, Central Asia, and Latin America



Source: Authors' calculations based on Eastern Europe and central Asia Speed database (World Bank 2013e) and Cerutti et al. (2014) for selected countries. The 2010 data point for Lithuania refers to 2009. BiH stands for Bosnia and Herzegovina.

SECTION

4

Policy, Institutions, and Administration

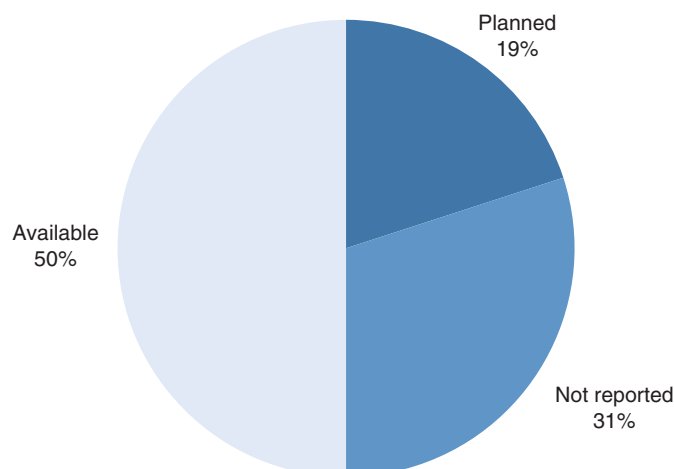
This section frames social safety nets within the wider realm of social protection. Indeed, policies are seldom formulated for a narrow set of social safety net measures, but rather they include social safety nets as part of broader social protection systems.

Based on data from 135 countries gathered through internal policy monitoring and reporting materials, this section presents cross-country information on social protection policy and strategic frameworks. It also provides an overview of some of the main developments and innovations in the realm of institutional coordination and program administration. Annex 4 largely provides the source of information for this section.

4.1 Policies and Strategies

About half of the surveyed developing countries have a social protection policy or strategy, while these are absent in almost one-third of the countries. A total of 67 countries, or about 50 percent of the 135 surveyed countries, have a social protection policy;²² 19 percent (or 26 countries) are currently planning or formulating one, while in about 31 percent of the cases a policy was not reported or it was not possible to find through policy monitoring systems and literature reviews (Figure 17).

FIGURE 17 Status in Social Protection Policies/Strategies as of 2013 (Percentage)



Source: Authors' calculations based on data presented in Annex 4.

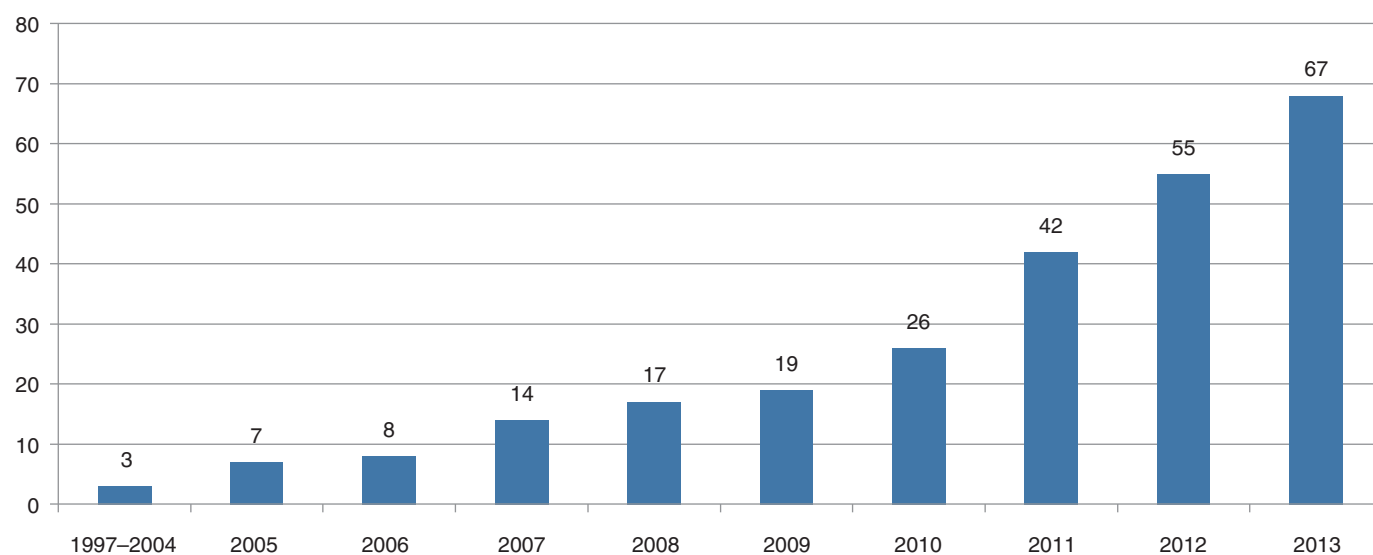
TABLE 4: Social Protection Policy/Strategy Status as of 2013 (Number of Countries)

N. of Countries (n= 137)	Status			Total
	Available	Planned	Not Reported	
Income group				
Low-Income Countries	16	9	9	34
Lower-Middle-Income Countries	17	11	18	46
Upper-Middle-Income Countries	34	6	15	55
(Middle-Income Countries tot.)	(51)	(17)	(32)	(101)
Region				
East Asia and Pacific	5	1	13	19
Eastern Europe and Central Asia	16	1	6	23
Latin America and the Caribbean	15	5	8	28
Middle East and North Africa	5	1	3	9
South Asia	3	4	1	8
Africa	23	14	11	48
Total by status	67	26	42	

Source: Authors' calculations based on data presented in Annex 4.

A number of regional and income variations emerge. The detailed number of countries by status is laid out in Table 4, including by region and income group. In relative terms, although the availability of frameworks is not very dissimilar between middle-income countries and low-income countries (50 and 47 percent, respectively), social protection policies are considerably more widespread in low-income countries than lower-middle-income countries (a difference of 10 percentage points). East Asia and Pacific shows the higher rates in terms of unavailability of frameworks (about 68 percent), while Latin America and the Caribbean and Eastern Europe and Central Asia show availability rates of 53 and 70 percent, respectively.

The number of countries that introduced policy or strategies on social protection increased exponentially in the past decade. Countries have progressively introduced their policy frameworks. For example, between 2009 and 2013, an average of 12 countries per year formulated a new policy or strategy, raising the total number of countries with a policy or strategy from 19 to 67 (Figure 18).

FIGURE 18 Number of Countries with Available Policy/Strategy (Cumulative), 2004–2013

Source: Authors' calculations based on data presented in Annex 4.

Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia emerge as the most vibrant regions in terms of planned or ongoing initiatives. In Africa, about 30 percent of the countries are planning a social protection policy framework, while half of the 8 South Asian countries are doing so. Initiatives being planned as of 2013 include the National Social Protection Strategy in Bangladesh, the Holistic Social Protection Paper in Benin, a Social Protection Note in the Democratic Republic of Congo, a National Social Protection Strategy in Ghana, and a National Social Protection Framework in Tanzania. In a more limited number of cases, initiatives include the deepening of existing frameworks, such as in Dominica where the Growth and Social Protection Strategy will be complemented by an Integrated Social Protection Strategy.

Out of the countries with a framework in place, about 70 percent have a “deliberate” policy or strategy on social protection frameworks, while in the rest policies are embedded in wider development and poverty reduction plans. As of 2013, deliberate frameworks are available in 68 percent (or 46 countries) of the 67 countries with a policy or strategy, and tend to be more detailed and comprehensive than sections of a development plan. In over three-quarter of the cases, deliberate frameworks were introduced between 2010 and 2013. Examples of social protection policies enacted in 2013 include Bhutan, Ethiopia, Gabon, Honduras, Jamaica, Mauritania and Sierra Leone.²³

4.2 Institutions

Given the multi-sectoral nature of social protection, governments are increasingly establishing mechanisms and bodies to enhance coordination across institutions, ministries and functions. Social safety net programs often involve a range of ministries and sectors for program implementation, especially in the case of conditional transfers. Also, coordination is key when connecting systems functions, such as responses to crises (Box 5), or between social safety nets and insurance.

The report’s analysis shows that as of 2013, measures for institutional coordination are emerging in 10 cases described in Annex 4: Afghanistan’s Inter-Ministerial Committee on Social Protection, Benin’s Comité Socle de Protection Sociale, Burkina Faso’s Conseil National de la Protection Sociale, the Technical Working Group on Social Protection in Burundi, the Social Protection Thematic Group in the Democratic Republic of Congo, the National Steering Committee on Social Protection in Nepal, the Consultative Inter-Ministerial Committee on Social Protection in Niger, the SDC Sub-Committee on Social Protection in the Philippines, and a Social Protection Core Team in South Sudan. In some cases, new institutions were created, such as the National Social Protection Authority in Sierra Leone and the Agency for Social Protection in the Seychelles.

A number of “second-generation” issues are also being tackled, such as deeper integration of institutional and administrative platforms for social safety nets and social insurance. These are underway, for example, in countries such as China, Georgia, Kazakhstan and Turkey. In Turkey, for example, households applying for social assistance are automatically registered into the Turkish Labor Institution database via the Social Assistance Information System (SAIS).

BOX 5. Institutions, Coordination, and Scalable Social Safety Nets: Lessons from Ethiopia and Mexico

International experience suggests that in order for social safety net systems to be scaled up in crises, some building blocks would need to be in place. These may include the following: (a) linking early warning systems to programming; (b) establishing contingency plans; (c) establishing contingency financing; and (d) building institutional capacity ahead of crises. Connecting and integrating these blocks requires well-defined coordination mechanisms among a network of ministries and agencies.

For example, Mexico's Programa de Empleo Temporal (PET) is an inter-agency social safety net program overseen by the Ministry of Social Welfare and implemented by several sector ministries. A parliamentary act stipulates the responsibilities of each party and mandates the coordination mechanism requiring the ministries involved to share a common beneficiary database (registry). All implementing agencies receive data from the early warning system that allows them prepare an emergency response or scale up in affected localities through PET. In response to climate events and natural disasters, the Government of Mexico used PET to provide rapid support to an additional 900,000 people between 2007 and 2011.

Similarly, in Ethiopia, the Ministry of Agriculture coordinates disaster risk management and food security related activities including its flagship Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP). Different directorates under the Ministry have linkages to the early warning system, humanitarian response, and emergency relief and to the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development for management and disbursement of cash resources. Using the Productive Safety Net Program risk financing facility, the Government of Ethiopia rapidly extended support to an additional 3.1 million people in response to the 2011 drought.

Source: World Bank (2013b), Hobson and Campbell (2012).

4.3 Administration

There is growing interest and investment in consolidated and harmonized database systems to managing information on potential beneficiaries of social protection programs. This section sets out basic concepts and emerging experiences in the realm, particularly around "social registries."²⁴

Several costs are associated with keeping multiple "parallel" databases of potential beneficiaries for different social protection programs. Multiple and fragmented registries may present several disadvantages. First, it may increase the cost to both governments and households due to multiple data collection and enrolment efforts. Second, it may introduce inconsistencies across programs in how they define "poverty" and related concepts. Third, it may result in multiple and incompatible programs that "don't talk to each other." Given these shortcomings, a number of countries are working to consolidate or harmonize some of their registries into common social registries. For example, Brazil did so in the context of Cadastro Unico to serve as the entry point for social assistance policies (see Box 6).

Social registries are physical or virtual databases of potential beneficiaries that include a series of individual and household level characteristics needed to determine eligibility for social protection programs. Social registries can provide updated information on potential beneficiaries and contain a minimum set of information required to allow one or more program administrators to determine eligibility for their programs (e.g., date of birth, gender, contributory records, income, household size and composition). In some cases, registration in the social registry is a condition to become a beneficiary; but it does not guarantee that the registered individual or household would participate in

BOX 6. Social Registries as a Backbone for Program Integration: The *Cadastro* in Brazil

In 2003, the Government of Brazil initiated a set of reforms to improve its social safety net system. The reforms integrated several federal programs, including Bolsa Escola, Bolsa Alimentação, Cartão Alimentação, and Auxílio-Gás into a single conditional cash transfer program, the Bolsa Família Program. The Cadastro Unico became the data and information backbone for the reform. The Cadastro registers all families in Brazil whose income per capita is less than half a minimum salary (R\$724/month) so as to facilitate their access to federal social programs. The registry serves federal, state and municipal public agencies and contains information on 27.3 million families, more than half of which are *Bolsa Família* beneficiaries, and serves as a platform for 10 programs.

any program. Generally, countries that implement social registries have different design parameters, that is, registries can differ in terms of the amount of individual data required, the frequency at which the data must be collected, and percentage of total population included in the database.

Robust social registries can be used to link programs across sectors. This for example may include programs on health (e.g., Ghana and the Philippines' experiences of linking, respectively, LEAP and the Pantawid conditional cash transfers to health insurance programs), education (e.g., Brazil's experience that provide tertiary education quotas for Bolsa Família beneficiaries) and agriculture (e.g., again, Brazil's experience with productive inclusion activities in the rural areas for Bolsa Família beneficiaries).

As of 2013, social registries were present in at least 23 countries and were planned in other 10.

Table 5 below provides an overview of the countries for which a single registry is institutionalized or in progress, as well as the number of households contained in the database and programs they connect. In other 10 countries, efforts to introduce a social registry are planned or underway, including Benin, Djibouti, Haiti, Jordan, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, Mozambique, Senegal, Tajikistan, and Tunisia.

However, there are also reasons for why programs may maintain different registries. These may include the frequency of updating information and nature of eligibility determination. For instance, sometimes large-scale programs such as India's NREGS may maintain a separate registry with more detailed information specific for their program (although information should be, if possible, cross-verified with other databases as the social registry). In other words, not all the information contained in a common registry would be useful or necessary for all social programs. It may be important, therefore, to identify programs that have sufficient overlap to make it beneficial in cost-benefit terms to generate the consolidated database.

The social registry is one element of the larger delivery system. The whole delivery system includes components such as identification of beneficiaries, their eligibility determination and enrolment, benefit payments, and other delivery processes. Therefore, social registries should be interpreted as only one of such components. Instead, a "management information system" (MIS) defines required information flows from multiple social registries, and consolidates and cross-checks the data in order to provide a holistic picture of the overall system (see Box 7 for an example from Colombia). Therefore, an MIS facilitates evidence-based decision-making, including working as a warehouse of data required for monitoring and evaluation.

TABLE 5: Selected Examples of Social Registries, Latest Available Data

Country	Social Registry	State	Managing Institution	N. of Households in Database ('000)	N. of Programs Served
Armenia	Family Benefit System	Institutionalized	Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs	94.9	1
Azerbaijan	MIS of Ministry of Labour and Social Protection of Population (MLSP)	Institutionalized	Ministry of Labor and Social Protection of the Population	127.2	3
Bangladesh	Poverty Database	In progress	Ministry of Planning		
Belize	Single Information System of Beneficiaries	In progress	Ministry of Economic Development		
Bolivia	Beneficiary Registry of Social Programs	In progress	Ministry of Development Planning		
Brazil	Cadastro Unico	Institutionalized	Ministry of Social Development and Fight against Hunger	23,900	10
Cabo Verde	Unique Registry	Institutionalized			2
Chile	The Integrated System of Social Information (SIIS)	Institutionalized	Ministry of Social Development	2,500	3
Colombia	The Integrated Information System of Social Protection (SISPRO)	Institutionalized	Ministry of Health and Social Protection	3,000	31
Costa Rica	Sistema de Identificación de la Población Objetivo (SIPO)	Institutionalized	IMAS (Agency for Social Benefits)	1,420*	3
Dominican Republic	Sistema Unico de Beneficiarios (SIUBEN)	Institutionalized	Cabinet of Social Policy Coordination	6,059	10
Georgia	System of Social Assistance	Institutionalized	Minister of Labor, Health and Social Affairs, and Social Service Agency	450	3
Ghana	National Targeting System	In progress	Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection		2
Kenya	Integrated Registry of Beneficiaries	In progress	Ministry of Labor, Social Security and Services	220 (500 planned)	2 (5 are planned)
Lebanon	National Poverty Targeting Program	In progress	Ministry of Social Affairs	93 (160 planned)	
Lesotho	National Information System for Social Assistance (NISSA)	In progress	Ministry of Social Development	40 (as of July 2013)	4 (planned), 1 (as of July 2013)
Macedonia, FYR	Cash Benefits Management Information System (CBMIS)	In progress			1
Mauritius	Social Register	Institutionalized	Various Ministries	41 (as of June 2013)	4
Panama	Unified Registry of Beneficiaries (RUB)	Institutionalized	Secretaria Técnica del Gabinete Social	178.3*	11
Philippines	Listahanan	Institutionalized	Department of Social Welfare and Development	10,909	2
Turkey	Social Assistance Information System (SAIS)	Institutionalized	General Directorate of Social Assistance	4,100	17
Romania	Integrated Information System for Administration of Social Benefits (SAFIR)	Institutionalized	National Agency for Social Benefits	6,000*	14
Seychelles	Integrated MIS	In progress	Agency for Social Protection		5

Source: Author's compilation based on Leite et al. (2011); Ortakaya (2012); Lokshin (2012); Sultanov (2012); Minasyan (2012); GoCR (2012); World Bank (2011m); <http://go.worldbank.org/WZ50PUF40>. *Refers to individuals

BOX 7. The Management Information System in Colombia, RUAF

The Registro Unico de Afiliados (RUAF) was enacted in 2003 under the Ministry of Social Protection. RUAF was initially envisioned as a solution to end the recurrent issues created by the decentralization and disarticulation of SPS beneficiary information. RUAF is the central repository that integrates data from different institutions dealing with social programs delivery (in 2009 it consolidated information from 10 institutions and 49 programs, including SISBEN data), where each program has to upload their beneficiary caseload information periodically to RUAF. This requires the coordination and commitment of the institutions given that the data upload is not conducted automatically or simultaneously by all stakeholders.

All database integration is done through the Sistema Integral de Informacion de la Proteccion Social (SISPRO), which is an IT platform that manages information of program beneficiaries and service providers. In total SISPRO includes 6 databases: NADE (Online information of births and deaths), PAI (Immunization Program), SIHO (Information System of Public Hospitals), RIPS (Information System of Health Providers), PILA, and most importantly, RUAF. Therefore, SISPRO validates and reconciles beneficiary records to ensure that data of individuals match and that a unique record of benefits per beneficiary is generated. This is needed because as of today, applicants still register in different program offices at different times, and SISPRO consolidates the information.

SECTION

5

Results and Evidence

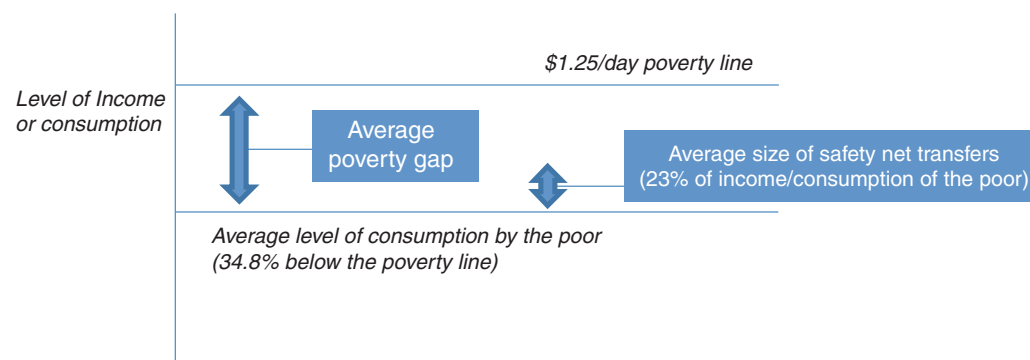
This section discusses the performance of social safety nets on a range of dimensions as captured by the Atlas of Social Protection: Indicators of Resilience and Equity database. Although the impacts of social safety nets are multi-dimensional, we discuss primarily those related to poverty. The section also provides a snapshot of empirical evidence on social safety nets drawing from recent rigorous impact evaluation studies available in the public domain and published in economic journals and in the form of working paper series.

5.1 Performance of Social Safety Net Programs

On average, the adequacy (or transfer size) of social safety nets in developing countries could be enhanced. In order to assess the adequacy of social safety nets, Annex 5 presents data on the value of transfers as a share of total consumption or income of the poor. The average level of benefits across countries is 23 percent of the poor's income or consumption. According to the World Bank data on global poverty, average level of consumption among the poor in the developing world is 34.8 percent below the 1.25/day poverty line. Hence, the average size of social safety nets do not close the poverty gap (Figure 19).

Yet, there are marked differences in the adequacy of transfers. The share of social safety nets in beneficiaries' consumption ranges from a low 5 percent in Middle East and North Africa and Sub-Saharan Africa to 20–30 percent in Europe and Central Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean. There is a negative relationship with the size of needs: poverty is relatively shallow in Europe and Central Asia (on average, the poor need a 20–25 percent boost in consumption to raise it above the poverty line). For countries in Africa, such increase should be in the order of 40–50 percent on average.

FIGURE 19 The Average Size of Transfers Does Not Fill the Poverty Gap



Source: Devised by authors based on Atlas of Social Protection: Indicators of Resilience and Equity database.

BOX 8. Atlas of Social Protection: Indicators of Resilience and Equity Indicators Based on Household Surveys

The Atlas of Social Protection: Indicators of Resilience and Equity database, accessible online, includes key country and program level indicators for social protection and labor programs, including social safety nets, social insurance and labor market programs. These are calculated using national representative household surveys, and are the result of a careful process of quality assurance, identification of programs in each country, grouping of different programs into standard categories, and harmonization of core indicators. When interpreting Atlas of Social Protection: Indicators of Resilience and Equity indicators, it is important to bear in mind that the extent to which information on specific transfers and programs is captured in the household surveys can vary considerably across countries. Moreover, household surveys do not capture the entire universe of social protection programs in the country, but often mainly the largest programs. As a consequence, Atlas of Social Protection: Indicators of Resilience and Equity indicators are not fully comparable across program categories and countries; however, they provide approximate measures of social protection systems performance.

The database includes over 100 harmonized surveys for the 1999–2012 period, covering 69 countries with data on social protection in the most recent period. The 2005–2012 period presented in Annex 5 contains information on almost 5 million individuals (1.3 million households), representing over 3 billion people in developing countries.²⁵

Existing Atlas of Social Protection: Indicators of Resilience and Equity indicators track total transfers or benefits, coverage, adequacy, and targeting performance (the latter measured by benefit or beneficiary incidence). Importantly, Atlas of Social Protection: Indicators of Resilience and Equity includes simulated impacts of social safety nets on poverty and inequality reduction. In order to compare countries, poverty is defined in relative terms: in each country, the bottom 20 percent of population in terms of consumption or income (post-transfer) is defined as poor. Coverage, targeting and impacts on poverty are then assessed focusing on that group as a target for social safety nets. According to World Bank data, the rate for extreme poverty in the world is 20.6 percent in 2010. Hence, focusing on the bottom 20 percent globally is consistent with the objective of eliminating absolute poverty; but not all countries have poverty rates equal or close to 20 percent of the population.

Source: www.worldbank.org/aspire

Globally, the targeting of social safety nets is pro-poor, although room for improvement exists. The benefit incidence column in Annex 5 presents the proportion of the transfers received by the poorest quintile as a percentage of total transfers. If this indicator is above 20 percent, the distribution tends to be pro-poor or progressive; instead, if it is below 20 percent, the distribution is regressive. Globally, 30 percent of all social safety nets go to households in the poorest quintile. While this is progressive, it is notable in Annex 5 that some countries have much better targeting outcome, including top performers such as Argentina, Panama, Peru, Romania, and West Bank and Gaza. These countries transfer more than 50 percent of social safety net budgets to the poorest quintile.

Progressive impacts can lead to reduction in inequality. When considering the Gini index,²⁶ simulations show that average inequality would be 3 percent higher in the absence of social safety net transfers. This effect varies across regions and income, and it is most pronounced in Europe and Central Asia and Latin America and Caribbean. For example, Romania reduced its inequality by 14 percent, followed closely by Belarus, Poland, Serbia and Montenegro. In Latin America and Caribbean, the strongest progressive effect is in Mexico (5 percent), followed by Chile, Brazil and Uruguay.

Social protection achieves visible results in terms of reducing poverty. Annex 7 presents the simulated impact of programs on poverty.²⁷ Across the countries in Atlas of Social Protection: Indicators of Resilience and Equity, social safety nets reduce the poverty headcount on average by 8 percent and the poverty gap by 17 percent. In absolute terms, 23 million people are lifted out of the lowest quintile, representing 7 percent of the population in such income group. Extrapolating those results for the developing world population, 78 million people would be in the bottom of income distribution in the absence of social safety nets.²⁸

Similarly, social safety nets have strong effects in reducing extreme poverty, as defined using the international absolute poverty line of \$1.25 a day. Across countries in the Atlas of Social Protection: Indicators of Resilience and Equity database, social safety nets reduce global extreme poverty by 3 percent and help move 50 million people above the poverty line.²⁹

The poverty-reducing effects are greater where coverage is higher and more generous transfers are provided. In Eastern Europe and Central Asia, the combined effect of all social safety nets helps to reduce poverty incidence by 12 percent (with 6 million people moving out of the bottom quintile). In Latin America and the Caribbean, in the absence of social safety nets poverty would be 8 percent higher and affect an additional 9 million people. Yet, in Sub-Saharan Africa only 375,000 people are moved out of the bottom quintile, and only slightly more than 2 million in all low-income countries (the extrapolation to all low-income countries not yet included in Atlas of Social Protection: Indicators of Resilience and Equity would produce an estimate of 3.2 million). This is due to a combination of limited capacities, low coverage, low benefit levels, and challenges in targeting.

In several countries, Atlas of Social Protection: Indicators of Resilience and Equity has started to trace indicators over time. Some of these cases show increase in coverage, improved targeting or enhanced efficiency of social safety nets. For example, in Brazil, between 2006 and 2009 the targeting of its flagship conditional cash transfer has improved: while 48 percent of the poorest quintile were participating in the program, the rate subsequently increased to 51 percent. More remarkably, in El Salvador about 57 percent among the poorest quintile of the population were benefiting from social protection programs in 2007; by 2009 this share increased to 83 percent.

5.2 Evidence from Impact Evaluations

Social safety nets have been thoroughly evaluated in the past decade. The first systematic review by the World Bank's Independent Evaluation Group in 2011 identified 92 impact evaluations of social safety nets in developing countries over 1999–2009. The review concluded that evidence on social safety nets is “richer than most other areas of social policy” and that “each intervention has positive impacts on the original objectives set out in the programs.” Most of the work was focused on Latin America (63 percent of all studies) and conditional cash transfers. A forthcoming update of the IEG database has identified 53 new evaluations completed in 3 years, many of which in Africa (24 new impact evaluations).³⁰ Such speed of building up rigorous evidence is impressive and offers great insights into the transformational role of such programs.

The first generation of evaluations established that social safety nets have both short- and long-term benefits ranging across different dimensions of well-being. The strongest effects were observed

for poverty reduction and human capital (education, health and nutrition). Impact evaluations found limited evidence of labor market disincentives.³¹ They also generally dispelled the myth that participation in transfer program may encourage greater fertility among the poor; on the contrary, they often increased women's control of child bearing choices.

New evaluations continue to show positive short-term results on household consumption, school attendance, children's health and labor supply, and provide new evidence on local economy effects and long-term sustainability. New studies have examined long-term impacts of social safety nets on job prospects and earning, including 14 impact evaluations on the matter covering countries as different as Mexico, Ethiopia, Colombia and Pakistan, and new results on local economy impacts are now available, many of which are documented by the initiative "From Protection to Production Project."³² The examples of new evidence is summarized across 8 channels of impact and presented in Table 6 below.

TABLE 6: Examples of Recent Impact Evaluations of Social Safety Net Programs, by Channels of Impact

Channel of Impact	Country	Social Safety Nets	Main Findings	Year/Authors
Investing in Human Capital: Education, Health and Nutrition	Brazil, Mexico and Colombia	Conditional cash transfers	Positive and significant impact on grade promotion and cumulative years of schooling.	Glewwe and Kassouf (2011)
	Pakistan	Conditional cash transfer	Beneficiary girls were more likely to complete secondary school by 4 to 7 percentage points.	Alam et al. (2010)
	Tanzania	Conditional cash transfer	Significant increase in the number of children completing primary school and moving to higher education; Increase of health insurance expenditures among program participants; effects were larger among the poorest	Evans et al. (2014)
	Malawi	Conditional cash transfer/ Unconditional cash transfer	The impacts of the conditional cash transfer arm increased attendance by 13.9 percentage points versus 6.3 in the unconditional cash transfer arm	Baird et al. (2011)
	Colombia	Conditional cash transfer	Children exposed to program in early ages are 4 to 8 percentage points more likely to finish high school, particularly girls in rural areas.	Baez and Camacho (2011)
	Nicaragua	Conditional cash transfer	Being exposed to the program in utero or early days of life improves cognitive development in subsequent years; improvement of cognitive outcomes (language and memory at age of 36 month), do not fade-out of impacts two years after the program was ended and transfers were discontinued.	Barham et al (2013); Macours (2012)
	Burkina Faso	School feeding	Positive effect on attendance; reduced the number of days absent by 1.4 days. Girls were 9 percentage points less likely to participate in farm-based and market-based labor.	Alderman et al. (2009)
Promoting Better Job Prospects	Guatemala	Unconditional in-kind transfer	Children under two years of age who benefited from a nutritional social safety net earned wages 46 percent higher as adults compared to those who did not benefit from the intervention.	Behrman et al. (2008)
	Jamaica	ECD	Children participating in early childhood development programs showed, as adults, average monthly lifetime earnings 60 percent higher than non-participants	Gertler et al. (2013)
	Uganda	Grants	Monthly real earnings increase by 49% and 41% after 2 and 4 years.	Blattman et al. (2013)

Channel of Impact	Country	Social Safety Nets	Main Findings	Year/Authors
Improving Food Security and Nutrition	Bangladesh	Unconditional in-kind transfer, PWs, Conditional in-kind transfer	Participation in food and cash-based programs increased household per capita food consumption between 23–66 kilocalories per person per day per 1 taka transferred.	Ahmed et al. (2010)
	Ecuador	Conditional in-kind transfer, Conditional cash transfer	Food, cash and voucher transfers show significant improvements in per capita caloric intake between 6–16 percent.	Hidrobo et al. (2014)
	Mexico	Unconditional in-kind transfer	Food transfers increased the intake of higher-quality foods (e.g., meat) and proteins by 13.4 percent	Le Roy et al. (2010)
	Uganda	Conditional in-kind transfer, Unconditional cash transfer	Anemia among girls enrolled in the school feeding program was 20 percentage points lower compared to girls not participating in the program.	Adelman et al. (2008)
	Indonesia	Unconditional in-kind transfer	Food supplements reduced stunting for infants by 3.6 percentage points, while that for the oldest age group by 2.8 percentage points.	World Bank (2011v)
Using Transfers for Productive Investments	Mexico	Conditional cash transfer	Participation of beneficiaries in non-agricultural activities increased by 3.3 percentage points; beneficiary households are 17.1 percent more likely to own production animals. After 5 years and a half, thanks to investment paying off, households increased consumption by 41.9 pesos per capita per month.	Gertler et al. (2012)
	Malawi	Unconditional cash transfer	Significant increases in the ownership of farm tools (hoes, sickles, axes) and livestock, up by about 50 percent points.	Boone et al. (2013); Covarrubias et al. (2012)
Stimulating Local Economies	Malawi	Unconditional cash transfer	A cash transfer program generated up to US\$2.45 in local communities for every dollar provided to beneficiaries.	Davies and Davy (2008)
	Lesotho	Unconditional cash transfer	Multiplier effect of US\$2.23 in local economy increased incomes from each \$1 transferred to beneficiaries.	Taylor et al. (2012)
	Multi-country study	Conditional cash transfer, Unconditional cash transfer	In Ghana, it is estimated that the LEAP program generated up to \$2.50 for every dollar provided to beneficiaries. Similarly, the multiplicative effects of social safety nets were found in Ethiopia (\$2.50), Zambia (\$1.79) and Kenya (\$1.34).	Davis (2013)
Risk Resilience	Zambia	Unconditional cash transfer	Beneficiary households in drought-prone areas are more likely to be selling crops and are 17 percentage points more likely to own non-farm enterprises.	Seidenfeld (2013)
	Ethiopia	PW and assets	Improved food security; participants 20 percentage points more likely to use fertilizers and invest in land improvements	Hoddinott (2012)
Enhancing Agency and Self-Esteem	Chile	Conditional cash transfer	Beneficiaries have greater self-esteem and higher perceived self-efficacy in the labor market as well as greater optimism towards the future	Carneiro et al. (2010)
	Malawi	Conditional cash transfer/ Unconditional cash transfer	Participation makes adolescent girls less likely to get involved in risky relationships and better control their fertility decisions	Baird et al. (2011)
Improved Social Cohesion	Brazil	Conditional cash transfer	Coverage of schools by the Bolsa program leads to a strong and significant reduction on crime in the respective neighborhoods.	Chioda et al. 2012
	Tanzania	Conditional cash transfer	Positive effects on social cohesion and civil like participation	Evans et al. (2014)
	Liberia	Grants	An employment program for rural ex-fighters in Liberia reduced the likelihood of engaging in criminal activities. After 14 months, treated men shifted hours of illicit resource extraction to agriculture by 20 percent.	Blattman and Annan (2012)

Source: Adapted from World Bank (2013a) and Andrews et al. (forthcoming).

Yet more research is needed in a number of areas. Increasingly, experimental studies are shedding light on the performance of alternative design and implementation options. In this regard, more research may be needed on the selection of transfer modalities (e.g., cash or in-kind), appropriateness of program timing, the level of benefits, whether and what type of conditionalities work in a given context, the frequency and size of payments, and intra-community and household dynamics. A range of matters around the political economy of social safety nets may deserve further research, including their role in decision-making processes. There is also growing interest in the “graduation” agenda, or notably how to help social safety nets beneficiaries move out of extreme poverty and into sustainable livelihoods and more productive jobs. Yet much remains to be explored on linking social safety nets with complementary programs and services such as asset transfers, financial inclusion, skills training, job search assistance and the effects on beneficiaries’ jobs prospects and earnings. The adaptation of social safety nets to urban areas is an issue of growing relevance in a number of countries, and so is the customization of safety nets in fragile and disaster-prone contexts.

A N N E X 1

COUNTRIES INCLUDED IN THE REPORT

Country Name	Code	Region	Income Classification	Population (millions)
1 Afghanistan	AFG	South Asia	Low income	29.8
2 Albania	ALB	Eastern Europe and Central Asia	Upper middle income	3.2
3 Algeria	DZA	Middle East and North Africa	Upper middle income	38.5
4 Angola	AGO	Africa (Sub-Saharan)	Upper middle income	20.8
5 Antigua and Barbuda	ATG	Latin America and the Caribbean	High income	0.1
6 Argentina	ARG	Latin America and the Caribbean	Upper middle income	41.1
7 Armenia	ARM	Eastern Europe and Central Asia	Lower middle income	3.0
8 Azerbaijan	AZE	Eastern Europe and Central Asia	Upper middle income	9.3
9 Bahrain	BHR	Middle East and North Africa	High income	1.3
10 Bangladesh	BGD	South Asia	Low income	154.7
11 Belarus	BLR	Eastern Europe and Central Asia	Upper middle income	9.5
12 Belize	BLZ	Latin America and the Caribbean	Upper middle income	0.3
13 Benin	BEN	Africa (Sub-Saharan)	Low income	10.1
14 Bhutan	BTN	South Asia	Lower middle income	0.7
15 Bolivia	BOL	Latin America and the Caribbean	Lower middle income	10.5
16 Bosnia & Herz.	BIH	Eastern Europe and Central Asia	Upper middle income	3.8
17 Botswana	BWA	Africa (Sub-Saharan)	Upper middle income	2.0
18 Brazil	BRA	Latin America and the Caribbean	Upper middle income	198.7
19 Bulgaria	BGR	Eastern Europe and Central Asia	Upper middle income	7.3
20 Burkina Faso	BFA	Africa (Sub-Saharan)	Low income	16.5
21 Burundi	BDI	Africa (Sub-Saharan)	Low income	9.8
22 Cambodia	KHM	East Asia & Pacific	Low income	14.9
23 Cameroon	CMR	Africa (Sub-Saharan)	Lower middle income	21.7
24 Cabo Verde	CPV	Africa (Sub-Saharan)	Lower middle income	0.5
25 Central Afr. Rep.	CAF	Africa (Sub-Saharan)	Low income	4.5
26 Chad	TCD	Africa (Sub-Saharan)	Low income	12.4
27 Chile	CHL	Latin America and the Caribbean	High income	17.5
28 China	CHN	East Asia & Pacific	Upper middle income	1350.7
29 Colombia	COL	Latin America and the Caribbean	Upper middle income	47.7
30 Comoros	COM	Africa (Sub-Saharan)	Low income	0.7
31 Congo, Dem. Rep.	ZAR	Africa (Sub-Saharan)	Low income	65.7
32 Congo, Rep	COG	Africa (Sub-Saharan)	Lower middle income	4.3
33 Costa Rica	CRI	Latin America and the Caribbean	Upper middle income	4.8
34 Côte d'Ivoire	CIV	Africa (Sub-Saharan)	Lower middle income	19.8
35 Croatia	HRV	Eastern Europe and Central Asia	High income	4.3
36 Czech Republic	CZE	Eastern Europe and Central Asia	High income	10.5
37 Djibouti	DJI	Middle East and North Africa	Lower middle income	0.9
38 Dominica	DMA	Latin America and the Caribbean	Upper middle income	0.1
39 Dominican Rep.	DOM	Latin America and the Caribbean	Upper middle income	10.3
40 Ecuador	ECU	Latin America and the Caribbean	Upper middle income	15.5
41 Egypt	EGY	Middle East and North Africa	Lower middle income	80.7
42 El Salvador	SLV	Latin America and the Caribbean	Lower middle income	6.3
43 Equatorial Guinea	GNQ	Africa (Sub-Saharan)	High income	0.7
44 Eritrea	ERI	Africa (Sub-Saharan)	Low income	6.1
45 Estonia	EST	Eastern Europe and Central Asia	High income	1.3
46 Ethiopia	ETH	Africa (Sub-Saharan)	Low income	91.7
47 Fiji	FJI	East Asia & Pacific	Upper middle income	0.9
48 Gabon	GAB	Africa (Sub-Saharan)	Upper middle income	1.6
49 Gambia, The	GMB	Africa (Sub-Saharan)	Low income	1.8
50 Georgia	GEO	Eastern Europe and Central Asia	Lower middle income	4.5
51 Ghana	GHA	Africa (Sub-Saharan)	Lower middle income	25.4
52 Grenada	GRD	Latin America and the Caribbean	Upper middle income	0.1
53 Guatemala	GTM	Latin America and the Caribbean	Lower middle income	15.1
54 Guinea	GIN	Africa (Sub-Saharan)	Low income	11.5

Country Name	Code	Region	Income Classification	Population (millions)
55 Guinea-Bissau	GNB	Africa (Sub-Saharan)	Low income	1.7
56 Guyana	GUY	Latin America and the Caribbean	Lower middle income	0.8
57 Haiti	HTI	Latin America and the Caribbean	Low income	10.2
58 Honduras	HND	Latin America and the Caribbean	Lower middle income	7.9
59 Hungary	HUN	Eastern Europe and Central Asia	Upper middle income	9.9
60 India	IND	South Asia	Lower middle income	1236.7
61 Indonesia	IDN	East Asia & Pacific	Lower middle income	246.9
62 Iran	IRN	Middle East and North Africa	Upper middle income	76.4
63 Iraq	IRQ	Middle East and North Africa	Upper middle income	32.6
64 Jamaica	JAM	Latin America and the Caribbean	Upper middle income	2.7
65 Jordan	JOR	Middle East and North Africa	Upper middle income	6.3
66 Kazakhstan	KAZ	Eastern Europe and Central Asia	Upper middle income	16.8
67 Kenya	KEN	Africa (Sub-Saharan)	Low income	43.2
68 Kiribati	KIR	East Asia & Pacific	Lower middle income	0.1
69 Kosovo	KSV	Eastern Europe and Central Asia	Lower middle income	1.8
70 Kuwait	KWT	Middle East and North Africa	High income	3.3
71 Kyrgyz Rep.	KGZ	Eastern Europe and Central Asia	Low income	5.6
72 Lao, PDR	LAO	East Asia & Pacific	Lower middle income	6.6
73 Latvia	LVA	Eastern Europe and Central Asia	High income	2.0
74 Lebanon	LBN	Middle East and North Africa	Upper middle income	4.4
75 Lesotho	LSO	Africa (Sub-Saharan)	Lower middle income	2.1
76 Liberia	LBR	Africa (Sub-Saharan)	Low income	4.2
77 Libya	LBY	Middle East and North Africa	Upper middle income	6.2
78 Lithuania	LTU	Eastern Europe and Central Asia	High income	3.0
79 Macedonia, FYR	MKD	Eastern Europe and Central Asia	Upper middle income	2.1
80 Madagascar	MDG	Africa (Sub-Saharan)	Low income	22.3
81 Malawi	MWI	Africa (Sub-Saharan)	Low income	15.9
82 Malaysia	MYS	East Asia & Pacific	Upper middle income	29.2
83 Maldives	MDV	South Asia	Upper middle income	0.3
84 Mali	MLI	Africa (Sub-Saharan)	Low income	14.9
85 Marshall Islands	MHL	East Asia & Pacific	Upper middle income	0.1
86 Mauritania	MRT	Africa (Sub-Saharan)	Lower middle income	3.8
87 Mauritius	MUS	Africa (Sub-Saharan)	Upper middle income	1.3
88 Mexico	MEX	Latin America and the Caribbean	Upper middle income	120.8
89 Micronesia, FS	FSM	East Asia & Pacific	Lower middle income	0.1
90 Moldova	MDA	Eastern Europe and Central Asia	Lower middle income	3.6
91 Mongolia	MNG	East Asia & Pacific	Lower middle income	2.8
92 Montenegro	MNE	Eastern Europe and Central Asia	Upper middle income	0.6
93 Morocco	MAR	Middle East and North Africa	Lower middle income	32.5
94 Mozambique	MOZ	Africa (Sub-Saharan)	Low income	25.2
95 Namibia	NAM	Africa (Sub-Saharan)	Upper middle income	2.3
96 Nepal	NPL	South Asia	Low income	27.5
97 Nicaragua	NIC	Latin America and the Caribbean	Lower middle income	6.0
98 Niger	NER	Africa (Sub-Saharan)	Low income	17.2
99 Nigeria	NGA	Africa (Sub-Saharan)	Lower middle income	168.8
100 Oman	OMN	Middle East and North Africa	High income	3.3
101 Pakistan	PAK	South Asia	Lower middle income	179.2
102 Panama	PAN	Latin America and the Caribbean	Upper middle income	3.8
103 Papua New Guinea	PNG	East Asia & Pacific	Lower middle income	7.2
104 Paraguay	PRY	Latin America and the Caribbean	Lower middle income	6.7
105 Peru	PER	Latin America and the Caribbean	Upper middle income	30.0
106 Philippines	PHL	East Asia & Pacific	Lower middle income	96.7
107 Poland	POL	Eastern Europe and Central Asia	High income	38.5
108 Qatar	QAT	Middle East and North Africa	High income	2.1

	Country Name	Code	Region	Income Classification	Population (millions)
109	Romania	ROM	Eastern Europe and Central Asia	Upper middle income	20.1
110	Russia	RUS	Eastern Europe and Central Asia	High income	143.5
111	Rwanda	RWA	Africa (Sub-Saharan)	Low income	11.5
112	S. Sudan	SSD	Africa (Sub-Saharan)	Low income	0.2
113	Samoa	WSM	East Asia & Pacific	Lower middle income	0.2
114	Sao Tome and Pr.	STP	Africa (Sub-Saharan)	Lower middle income	28.3
115	Saudi Arabia	SAU	Middle East and North Africa	High income	13.7
116	Senegal	SEN	Africa (Sub-Saharan)	Lower middle income	7.2
117	Serbia	SRB	Eastern Europe and Central Asia	Upper middle income	0.1
118	Seychelles	SYC	Africa (Sub-Saharan)	Upper middle income	6.0
119	Sierra Leone	SLE	Africa (Sub-Saharan)	Low income	5.4
120	Slovakia	SVK	Eastern Europe and Central Asia	High income	2.1
121	Slovenia	SVN	Eastern Europe and Central Asia	High income	0.5
122	Solomon Islands	SLB	East Asia & Pacific	Lower middle income	10.2
123	Somalia	SOM	Africa (Sub-Saharan)	Low income	52.3
124	South Africa	ZAF	Africa (Sub-Saharan)	Upper middle income	10.8
125	Sri Lanka	LKA	South Asia	Lower middle income	20.3
126	St. Kitts and Nev.	KNA	Latin America and the Caribbean	High income	0.1
127	St. Lucia	LCA	Latin America and the Caribbean	Upper middle income	0.2
128	St. Vincent	VCT	Latin America and the Caribbean	Upper middle income	0.1
129	Sudan	SDN	Africa (Sub-Saharan)	Lower middle income	37.2
130	Suriname	SUR	Latin America and the Caribbean	Upper middle income	0.5
131	Swaziland	SWZ	Africa (Sub-Saharan)	Lower middle income	1.2
132	Syria	SYR	Middle East and North Africa	Lower middle income	22.4
133	Tajikistan	TJK	Eastern Europe and Central Asia	Low income	8.0
134	Tanzania	TZA	Africa (Sub-Saharan)	Low income	47.8
135	Thailand	THA	East Asia & Pacific	Upper middle income	66.8
136	Timor-Leste	TMP	East Asia & Pacific	Lower middle income	1.2
137	Togo	TGO	Africa (Sub-Saharan)	Low income	6.6
138	Tonga	TON	East Asia & Pacific	Upper middle income	0.1
139	Trinidad and Tob.	TTO	Latin America and the Caribbean	High income	1.3
140	Tunisia	TUN	Middle East and North Africa	Upper middle income	10.8
141	Turkey	TUR	Eastern Europe and Central Asia	Upper middle income	74.0
142	Turkmenistan	TKM	Eastern Europe and Central Asia	Upper middle income	5.2
143	Tuvalu	TUV	East Asia & Pacific	Upper middle income	0.0
144	UAE	ARE	Middle East and North Africa	High income	9.2
145	Uganda	UGA	Africa (Sub-Saharan)	Low income	36.3
146	Ukraine	UKR	Eastern Europe and Central Asia	Lower middle income	45.6
147	Uruguay	URY	Latin America and the Caribbean	High income	3.4
148	Uzbekistan	UZB	Eastern Europe and Central Asia	Lower middle income	29.8
149	Vanuatu	VUT	East Asia & Pacific	Lower middle income	0.2
150	Venezuela	VEN	Latin America and the Caribbean	Upper middle income	30.0
151	Vietnam	VNM	East Asia & Pacific	Lower middle income	88.8
152	West Bank & Gaza	WBG	Middle East and North Africa	Lower middle income	4.0
153	Yemen, Rep.	YEM	Middle East and North Africa	Lower middle income	23.9
154	Zambia	ZMB	Africa (Sub-Saharan)	Lower middle income	14.1
155	Zimbabwe	ZWE	Africa (Sub-Saharan)	Low income	13.7

Note. The following countries were not included in the report and may be added in the next issues of The State of Safety Nets: American Samoa, Andorra, Aruba, Australia, Austria, The Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Bermuda, Brunei, Darussalam, Canada, Cayman Islands, Channel Islands, Cuba, Curaçao, Cyprus, Denmark, Faeroe Islands, Finland, France, French Polynesia, Germany, Greece, Greenland, Guam, Hong Kong SAR, Iceland, Ireland, Isle of Man, Israel, Italy, Japan, Korea, Dem. Rep., Korea, Rep., Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Macao SAR, Malta, Monaco, Myanmar, Nauru, Netherlands, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Northern Mariana Islands, Norway, Palau, Poland, Portugal, Puerto Rico, San Marino, Sint Maarten (Dutch part), Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States, Virgin Islands (U.S.).

A N N E X 2

PROGRAM INVENTORY

The table below presents an inventory of social safety net programs by region, country and program type. Social safety nets are non-contributory transfers designed to provide regular and predictable support to targeted poor and vulnerable people. These are also referred to as “social assistance” or “social transfers.”

Methodology

Programs are classified by benefit modality, including programs in cash and in-kind (including vouchers and targeted subsidies). Then the report divides programs by conditionality of transfers. Conditional transfers are provided upon fulfillment of a set of conditions or co-responsibilities by beneficiaries (e.g., ensuring a minimum level of school attendance by children, regular visits to health facilities, etc.). Unconditional transfers are provided without particular co-responsibilities, while public works engage participants in manual, labor-oriented activities such as building or rehabilitating community assets and public infrastructure. By combining these criteria, the following 5 program types are generated: conditional in-kind transfers, conditional cash transfers, unconditional in-kind transfers, unconditional cash transfers, and public works.³³

For each of the five categories, the table reports some of the most significant (if not the largest) program in terms of number of beneficiaries based on most recent data and available information, the number of beneficiaries and the data source. When beneficiaries are reported in terms of household these are labelled as “hh,” otherwise they refer to individuals. The time period across programs may differ (ranging from 2008 to 2013) as the table reports only the most recent year.

Sources

The main source of information was the World Bank Atlas of Social Protection: Indicators of Resilience and Equity SPL global database, which includes program data collected through World Bank social protection country assessment reports, public expenditure reviews, poverty assessment report, project documents, country policy notes, regional reports and social safety net reviews. The report also draws from extensive analysis of data available in official websites of governments and international development agencies engaged in social protection. These include the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), Helpage International (in particular the “Social Pensions Database”), the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the International Labor Office (ILO), the Standing Committee for Economic and Commercial Cooperation of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (COMCEC), the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), and the World Food Programme. The World Food Programme “State of School feeding Worldwide” (WFP 2013a) and “Public Works as a Safety Net: Design, Evidence, and Implementation” (Subbarao et al., 2013) were key sources for the number of beneficiaries of conditional in-kind transfers (school feeding) and public works programs respectively (see Annex 6 for full references and resources). Specific sources are reported next to each beneficiary number for every program and country.

Country	Conditional				Unconditional				Public Works					
	Food and Near Cash	Beneficiaries ('000)	Source	Conditional Cash Transfer	Beneficiaries ('000)	Source	Food and Near Cash	Beneficiaries ('000)	Unconditional Cash Transfer	Beneficiaries ('000)	Source	PW	Beneficiaries ('000)	Source
Afghanistan	School feeding	1841	WFP (2013a)				Emergency Food Assistance	1800	WFP (2014j)			Food-for-Work	1500	WFP (2014j)
Albania	School feeding	111	WFP (2013a)				Energy benefit	57	World Bank (2011n)	102	World Bank (2011n)	Employment program	2	World Bank (2010e)
Algeria	School feeding	31	WFP (2013a)											
Angola	School feeding	221	WFP (2013a)	Angola Conditional Cash Transfer School Program	900	World Bank (2012o)	Angola nutrition program	800	World Bank (2012o)	1000	World Bank (2012o)			
Antigua and Barbuda	School feeding	7	WFP (2013a)											
Argentina	Comedores escolares	3002	WFP (2013a)	Asignación Universal por Hijo para la Protección Social	3541	ECLAC (2012)	Plan nacional de seguridad alimentaria	1954	GoA (2007)	576	Cerutti et al. (2014)	Trabajadores Constructores	10	Subbarao (2013)
Armenia	School feeding	38	WFP (2013a)						Family Benefits Program	76	World Bank (2010)	Paid public works	5	Subbarao et al. (2013)
Azerbaijan^a									Targeted social assistance	180	Tesliuc et al. (2014)			
Bahrain	School feeding	58	WFP (2013a)						Large-scale temporary Cash Transfer Program (CTP)					
Bangladesh	School feeding	1930	WFP (2013a)	Primary Education Stipend Project	7800	UNICEF (2013)	Public Food Distribution System	2100	WB (2010f)	2475	Helpage International (2014)	Employment Generation Program for the Poorest	1200	Subbarao (2013)
Belarus^a	School feeding	228	WFP (2013a)				Subsidies for housing and utilities	1490	World Bank (2011r)	166	World Bank (2011r)			
Belize	School feeding	26	WFP (2013a)	Building Opportunities for Our Social Transformation (BOOST)	9	ECLAC (2012)	Women's Iron and Folic Acid Distribution Program	9	WB (2010a)	4	Helpage International (2014)			
Benin	School feeding	324	WFP (2013a)	Program for girls education		WB (2011f)	Le programme d'appui nutritionnel aux ménages affectés par le VIH/SID	22	WB (2011f)			PGUD	1470	WB (2011f)

Country	Conditional				Unconditional				Public Works					
	Food and Near Cash	Beneficiaries ('000)	Source	Conditional Cash Transfer	Beneficiaries ('000)	Source	Food and Near Cash	Beneficiaries ('000)	Unconditional Cash Transfer	Beneficiaries ('000)	Source	PW	Beneficiaries ('000)	Source
Bhutan	School feeding	82	WFP (2013a)											
Bolivia	School feeding	1906	WFP (2013a)	Bono Juacinto Pinto	1750	ECLAC (2012)	Nutrition program	4	WFP (2013i)	835	Helpage International (2014)			
Bosnia & Herzegovina	School feeding	112	WFP (2013a)						Family assistance benefits	181	World Bank (2010e)			
Botswana	School feeding	330	WFP (2013a)				Vulnerable Group Feeding Program	231	WB (2011b)	90	WB (2011b)	Alternative Packages Program (APP)		
Brazil	Programa nacional de alimentacao escolar	47271	WFP (2013a)	Bolsa Familia	57753	ECLAC (2012)	Seguranca Alimentar e Nutricional dos Povos Indigenas	-	Previdência Rural and Beneficio de Prestação Continuada and Renda Mensal Vitalícia	5852	Cerutti et al. (2014)	Programa economia solidaria	-	
Bulgaria	School feeding	166	WFP (2013a)				Energy Benefit	259	World Bank (2009e)	817	World Bank (2009e)			
Burkina Faso	School feeding	2209	WFP (2013a)				Urban voucher program	339	WB (2011c)	6.5	WB (2011c)	Food security support program		
Burundi	School feeding	190	WFP (2013a)				Support to refugees and returnees	252	USAID (2014)			Public Works and Urban management Project		
Cambodia	School feeding	756	WFP (2013a)				Mother and Child Health program	114	GoC (2009)			Emergency Food Assistance Project	1.3h	Subbarao et al. (2013)
Cameroon ^c	School feeding	43	WFP (2013a)				Nutrition program	20	WB (2011d)	20 hh	World Bank (2013k)	Public Work s Pilot	10h	World Bank (2013k)
Cape Verde	School feeding	86	WFP (2013a)				Apoio nutricional	1.9	ILO (2012)	23	ILO (2012)	Frontes de Alta Intensidade de Mão de Obra (FAIMOs)		
Central Afr. Rep.	School feeding	284	WFP (2013a)				General Food Distribution to IDPs and returnees	33	WFP (2014c)			Food for assets	89	CAR (2013)
Chad	School feeding	255	WFP (2013a)	Conditional cash grants in refugee camps		UNHCR (2011)	General Food Distribution to IDPs and returnees	757	WFP (2012d)			Food for assets	325	WFP (2012d)

Chile	Junta nacional de auxilio escolar y becas	2263	WFP (2013a)		Programa nacional de alimentación complementaria	-	Chile Solidario	1148	ECLAC (2012)	ProEmpleo	19.9	GoCh (2013)
China	School feeding program	26000	WFP (2013a)	Educational Subsidies and free education	Wubao	5500	Di Bao	74800	Umapathi et al. (2013)			
Colombia	School feeding	3334	WFP (2013a)	Familias en Acción	Red de seguridad alimentaria	11719	ECLAC (2012)	4137	Perfetti et al. (2010)	Programa de Protección Social al Adulto Mayor	14.3	GoC (2013)
Comoros	School feeding	20	WFP (2013a)							Community Development Support Fund (FADC in French)	3.8	Subbarao et al. (2013)
Congo, Dem. Rep.	School feeding	1176	WFP (2013a)		Voucher program	112	WFP (2014e)	92	WFP (2014e)	Social Emergency Action Program (PASU)	14	Subbarao et al. (2013)
Congo, Rep	School feeding	223	WFP (2013a)		Food assistance to refugees	70	WFP (2014f)		Hodges and O'Brien (2012)	Public Works project		
Costa Rica	School feeding	603	WFP (2013a)	Avancemos	Cen-cinai	125	WB (2008b)	84	Helpage International (2014)	Programa Nacional de Empleo	2	WB (2008b)
Cote d'Ivoire	School feeding	374	WFP (2013a)		General Food Distribution to IDPs	379	WFP (2014g)	54	WFP (2014g)	Post-Conflict Assistance Project	3	Subbarao et al. (2013)
Croatia	School feeding	152	WFP (2013a)					213	World Bank (2011t)			
Czech Republic								71	Tesiluc et al. (2014)			
Djibouti	School feeding	28	WFP (2013a)		Peri-urban voucher program	29	WFP (2012d)			Social Assistance Pilot Program on Labor and Human Capital (75)	75	Subbarao et al. (2013)
Dominica	School feeding	5	WFP (2013a)									
Dominican Rep.	School feeding	1372	WFP (2013a)	Programa solidaridad	Comer es Primero	2947	ECLAC (2011)	2071	GoDR (2012)	Aging in Extreme Poverty Protection Programme		
Ecuador	School feeding	1789	WFP (2013a)	Bono de Desarrollo Humano	Alimentate Ecuador	6418	ECLAC (2012)			Pension para Adultos Mayores	584	Helpage International (2014)

Country	Conditional				Unconditional				Public Works						
	Food and Near Cash	Beneficiaries ('000)	Source	Conditional Cash Transfer	Beneficiaries ('000)	Source	Food and Near Cash	Beneficiaries ('000)	Unconditional Cash Transfer	Source	Beneficiaries ('000)	PW	Beneficiaries ('000)	Source	
Egypt ^c	School feeding	7002	WFP (2013a)				Support to nutrition	15	WFP (2013g)	Social solidarity pension	82 hh	GoE (2008)	FFA support for vulnerable rural communities	8	WFP (2013g)
El Salvador	School feeding	1,313	WFP (2013a)	Comunidades Solidarias Rurales	412	ECLAC (2012)				Basic Social Pension	29	GoES (2013)	Program for Temporary Income Support (PATI)	63.7	GoES (2013)
Equatorial Guinea ^f															
Eritrea							Blanket feeding for under 5	187	UNICEF (2012)				Public Works program		
Estonia	School feeding	47	WFP (2013a)							Subsistence benefit (means-tested benefit)	38	Statistics Estonia (2014)			
Ethiopia	School feeding	681	WFP (2013a)				Food Assistance under Joint Emergency Operation Programme	3400	WFP (2014h)	Productive Safety Nets Program*	242 hh	GoE (2009)	Productive Safety Net Program*	7600	Subbarao et al. (2013)
Fiji				Care and Protection Allowance	8	ADB (2009j)	Food Voucher Program (na)		ADB (2009j)	Family Assistance Program	25	ADB (2009j)			
Gabon ^f															
Gambia, The	School feeding	159	WFP (2013a)	Family Strengthening Program	130	COMCEC (2013)	Blanket supplementary feeding for children under 5	200	WFP (2014i)	Emergency Food Security Response	20	WFP (2014i)			
Georgia							Electricity vouchers	78.5	UNICEF (2010)	Targeted social assistance	900	World Bank (2012l)			
Ghana	School feeding	352	WFP (2013a)	Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP)	73 hh	ILO (2013a)	Targeted supplementary feeding for malnourished children	480	WFP (2013f)	Social Inclusion Transfer		ILO (2013)	Labor Intensive Public Works	54	World Bank (2014b)
Grenada	School feeding	9	WFP (2013a)				Food Security Program	1	UN Women/ WB (2009)	Public Assistance	4	UN Women/ WB (2009)	Debrushing Program	0.4	Subbarao (2013)
Guatemala	School feeding	3052	WFP (2013a)	Mi Bono Seguro	4168	ECLAC (2012)	Bolsas Solidarias	70	WB (2010d)	Programa del Adult Mayor	103	Helpage International (2014)			
Guinea	School feeding	553	WFP (2013a)				Food and nutritional assistance to Ivoirian refugees	6	WFP (2014k)	Cash Transfer for nutrition and for girls' education			Productive Social Safety Net Program		

Guinea-Bissau	School feeding	126	WFP (2013a)				Social pension	2	GoGB (2007)		
Guyana	School feeding	17	WFP (2013a)				Social pension	43	Helpage International (2014)		
Haiti	School feeding	2155	WFP (2013a)	Ti Manman Cheri	111	ECLAC (2012)	Unconditional food transfer relief assistance	300	WFP (2014d)	National Project of Community Participation Development (PRODEP in French)	450 Subbarao (2013)
Honduras	Programa Escuela Saludables	1460	WFP (2013a)	Bono 10,000	200 hh	WB (2012n)	Nutrition Support for Vulnerable Groups	39	WFP (2012f)	Agro-Forestry and Watershed Project	13 WFP (2012f)
Hungary	School feeding	249	WFP (2013a)	For the road	26	Friedman et al. (2009)	Regular social assistance	269	Tesluc et al. (2014)		
India^e	School feeding	113600	WFP (2013a)	Janani Suraksha Yojana	9500	Lim (et al. (2010)	Integrated Child Development Services	19200	Helpage International (2014)	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme	38600 hh Ministry of Rural Development
Indonesia	School feeding	125	WFP (2013a)	Program Keluarga Harapan	2,906	ADB (2009k)	Raskin	18500	Wold Bank (2012t)	National Community Empowerment Program (PNPM Mandiri)	Subbarao et al. (2013)
Iran	School feeding	3	WFP (2013a)				Compensatory Cash Transfer	6100	World Bank (2010l)		
Iraq^c	School feeding	555	WFP (2013a)								
Jamaica	School feeding	311	WFP (2013a)	Programme of Advancement through Health and Education (PATH)	307	ECLAC (2012)	Rural feeding Programme	4	WB (2011o)	Helpage International (2014)	
Jordan^c	School feeding	115	WFP (2013a)				Urban TFA	115	WFP (2013h)	Rural FFA	42 WFP (2013h)
Kazakhstan^a	School feeding	629	WFP (2013a)	BOTA	135	World Bank (2011p)	Targeted social assistance	134	World Bank (2011p)	Road Map	247 World Bank (2011p)
Kenya	School feeding	1991	WFP (2013a)	Cash transfer for OVC (CT-OVC)	412	WB (2012d)	General relief food distribution	2180	WB (2012d)	Kazi Kwa Vialana Program (KKVP)	300 Subbarao et al. (2013)
Kiribati							Elderly Pension	2			

Country	Conditional				Unconditional				Public Works		
	Food and Near Cash	Beneficiaries ('000)	Conditional Cash Transfer	Beneficiaries ('000)	Food and Near Cash	Beneficiaries ('000)	Source	Unconditional Cash Transfer	Beneficiaries ('000)	Source	PW
Kosovo											
Kuwait	School feeding	136	WFP (2013a)	Families of Students grant				Social welfare benefits	426	World Bank (2010e)	Kosovo Public Works Program
Kyrgyz Rep.^a	School feeding	301	WFP (2013a)		Electricity compensation	516	World Bank (2014e)	Monthly benefit for poor Families with Children (MBPF)	377	World Bank (2014e)	Public Works
Lao, PDR	School feeding	177	WFP (2013a)								Poverty Reduction Fund
Latvia	School feeding	73	WFP (2013a)					Guaranteed minimum income	120	World Bank (2012r)	Workplaces with Stipend Emergency Public Works Program (WWS)
Lebanon	School feeding	295	WFP (2013a)					Family and education allowances			
Lesotho	School feeding	445	WFP (2013a)		Nutrition Support for Malnourished Children and other Vulnerable Groups	134	WB (2012e)	Old age social pension	83	WB (2012e)	Public works
Liberia	School feeding	648	WFP (2013a)		Supplementary feeding	152	WB (2011a)	Social Cash Transfer	2 hh	WB (2011a)	Liberia Emergency Employment Program/Liberia Employment Action Program (LEEP/LEAP)
Libya^f											
Lithuania								Social benefit	68	GoL (2009)	Temporary Employment Promotion
Macedonia, FYR				19	Conditional cash transfer-increased child allowance		World Bank (2011t)	Social financial assistance	52.7	World Bank (2010e)	Organizing Public Works
Madagascar	School feeding	237	WFP (2013a)	Conditional cash transfer	Nutrition-related transfers in-kind	52	WB (2012f)	Family allowance		WB (2012f)	Cash-for-work component of the Emergency Food Security and Reconstruction Project

Subbarao et al. (2013)

Subbarao et al. (2013)

Subbarao et al. (2013)

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Subbarao et al. (2013)

Subbarao et al. (2013)

Subbarao et al. (2013)

Subbarao et al. (2013)

Malawi^b	School Feeding	790	WFP (2013a)		Targeted in-kind transfer	1709	WFP (2013e)	Social Cash Transfer Scheme (SCTS)	Public works program	223h	Subbarao et al. (2013)
Malaysia^c	School feeding	1916	WFP (2013a)					MWFCDs financial assistance programs*			
Maldives								420 World Bank (2014d)			
								Old Age Pension Scheme			
								15 Helpage International (2014)			
Mali	School feeding	354	WFP (2013a)	Maternal Grants for Education (Bourses Maman)	Government nutrition program	450	WB (2011g)	Unconditional cash transfer program in Gao and Sikasso	Public Works Program	1h	Subbarao et al. (2013)
								7 World Bank (2011g)			
Marshall Islands	School feeding	4	WFP (2013a)								
Mauritania^d	School feeding	186	WFP (2013a)	Cash for Training Program	Program for Prevention of Acute Malnutrition	73	WFP (2013d)		Asset Creation Program	100	WFP (2013d)
								15 WFP (2013d)			
Mauritius	School feeding	75	WFP (2013a)		Food stamps and vouchers			Old age social pension	Public works		
								160 Helpage International (2014)			
Mexico	School feeding	5164	WFP (2013a)	Oportunidades	Programa de apoyo alimentario	674 hh	Sedesol (2012)	Programa de Atención a los Adultos Mayores de 70 años y más en Zonas Rurales	Programa de empleo temporal Ampliado	506	ILO (2009)
								5100 Helpage International (2014)			
Micronesia, FS^f											
Moldova^a	School feeding	70	WFP (2013a)					Ajutor Social	Moldova Social Investment Fund	112	Subbarao et al. (2013)
								27 Tesliuc et al. (2014)			
Mongolia	School feeding	135	WFP (2013a)		Food Stamp Program	97	ADB (2009f)	Child Money Program			
								932 ADB (2009f)			
Montenegro								13 Tesliuc et al. (2014)			
								Family material support and benefits based on social care			
Morocco^c	School feeding	1423	WFP (2013a)	Tayssir	Villes Sans Bidonvilles	324 hh	World Bank (2011s)	Family allowances	Promotion Nationale	45	World Bank (2011s)
								538 World Bank (2011s)			
Mozambique	School feeding	427	WFP (2013a)		Food for OVC program	125	WFP (2013i)	Programa Subsidio Social Basico	Programa de Accao Social Productiva	10	GoM (2013)
								217 WB (2011i)			

Romania	School feeding	538	WFP (2013a)	Money for High School	140	Friedman et al. (2009)	Heating Allowance	201	Grigoras and Tesliuc (2012)	State Child Allowance	4013	World Bank (2011m)			
Russia^a	School feeding	2647	WFP (2013a)				Housing and heating subsidies	9076	GoR (2010)	Child Allowances	10524	Russian Federal State Statistics Service (2010)	Regional public works program (2010h)		
Rwanda	School feeding	541	WFP (2013a)				Food stamps and vouchers			The Fond d'Assistance aux Rescapees du Genocide (FARG)			Vision 2020 Umurenge (VUP)	24h	Subbarao et al. (2013)
S. Sudan	School feeding**	400	WFP (2013a)				Supplementary Feeding Program	692	WB (2013c)				Food for Assets	942	WB (2013c)
Samoa										Senior Citizens Benefit	9	ADB (2009b)			
Sao Tome and Pr.	School feeding	40	WFP (2013a)	Maes Carencladas	12 hh	WB (2014c)				Old Age Social Pension	3	WB (2014c)			
Saudi Arabia^c	School feeding	2121	WFP (2013a)	Support Assistance: School Bags and Uniforms	428	World Bank (2012q)				Regular Assistance: Divorced, Widowed Women	371	World Bank (2012q)			
Senegal^c	School feeding	764	WFP (2013a)	Conditional Cash Transfer for Orphans and Vulnerable Children	5	WB (2013d)	Commissariat à la Sécurité Alimentaire, CSA	3600	World Bank (2013d)	Child Nutrition Program, NETS	26.3	Garcia & Moore (2012)			
Serbia	School feeding	181	WFP (2013a)							Child Allowance	203	World Bank (2011t)			
Seychelles	School feeding	6	WFP (2013a)							Universal Old Age Social Pension	76	Social Pension Database			
Sierra Leone	School feeding	530	WFP (2013a)				Food Assistance to Refugee and Returnee-Affected Areas of Sierra Leone	12	WB (2012i)	OVC benefits			The Rural Public Works and Shelter Programme, National Social Action Project	814	WB (2012i)
Slovakia	School feeding	136	WFP (2013a)	Motivation allowance	31	Sundaram et al. (2012)				Material need benefit	111	Sundaram et al. (2012)			
Slovenia	School feeding	68	WFP (2013a)				Housing Subsidy	4.5	GoS (2008)	Child Benefits	371	GoS (2008)			
Solomon Islands													Rapid Employment Program (na)		ADB (2009q)

Country	Conditional				Unconditional				Public Works			
	Food and Near Cash	Beneficiaries ('000)	Source	Conditional Cash Transfer	Beneficiaries ('000)	Source	Food and Near Cash	Beneficiaries ('000)	Unconditional Cash Transfer	Beneficiaries ('000)	PW	Source
Somalia	School feeding	76	WFP (2013a)				Targeted Supplementary Feeding Program	718	WFP (2012a)	96.7	Cash-for-Work Programme	780 FAO (2013)
South Africa	School feeding	8821	WFP (2013a)						Child Support Grant	10790	Expanded Public Employment Program	550 GoSA (2011)
Sri Lanka	School feeding	1264	WFP (2013a)	Free scholarship programs for school children—Grade 5	45	WB (2012p)	Samurdhi**	1541 hh	WB (2012p)	11	Emergency Northern Recovery Project (ENRep)	-
St. Kitts and Nev.	School feeding	4	WFP (2013a)				Uniforms and Shoes	2	WB (2009c)	1	Assistance Pensions	WB (2009c)
St. Lucia	School feeding	12	WFP (2013a)				Education Assistance	3	WB (2009b)	22.5 hh	Public assistance program	WB (2009b)
St. Vincent	School feeding	9	WFP (2013a)				Nutrition Support Program	1	WB (2010b)	6	Public Assistance Relief	3 WB (2010b)
Sudan	School feeding	1630	WFP (2012a)				General Food Distribution Program	5127	WFP (2012c)		Food for Assets	952 WFP (2012c)
Suriname									Social pension	44.7	Helpage International (2014)	
Swaziland	National School Meal Program	328	WFP (2013a)				WFP- Relief food distribution	70	WB (2012i)	44	Old Age Grant	WB (2012j) Public works
Syria	School feeding	46	WFP (2013a)								Public Works Program	
Tajikistan	School feeding	330	WFP (2013a)				Food for TB patients	45	WFP (2014)	7	Targeted social assistance (pilot)	World bank (2013o)
Tanzania	Food for Education	1275	WFP (2013a)	Tanzania Social Action Fund—Pilot Conditional Cash Transfer	6	WB (2011k)	Nutritional program		Most Vulnerable Children (MVC) Program		Tanzania Social Action Fund	22 WB (2011k)
Thailand	School feeding	1677	WFP (2013a)						Old Age Allowance	5700	Income generation program (na)	ADB (2009d)
Timor-Leste	School feeding	288	WFP (2013a)	Bolsa da Mae	11	ADB (2009a)	Food Security Fund		Transfers for the elderly	86.9	Cash for work	55 ADB (2009a)

Togo	School feeding	40	WFP (2013a)		Nutrition program by UNICEF	26	WB (2012k)	Cash transfer to children	Public Works with High Labor Intensity	25	Subbarao et al. (2013)
Tonga	School feeding	8	WFP (2013a)								
Trinidad and Tob.	School feeding	84	WFP (2013a)	36	ECLAC (2011)			Targeted conditional cash transfer program			
Tunisia^c	School feeding	240	WFP (2013a)					Programme National d'Aide aux Familles Nécessiteuses (PNAFN) – Cash transfers	World Bank (2013p)	235hh	
Turkey	School feeding	4209	WFP (2013a)	2130	Emir et al. (2013)			Conditional Cash Transfer Sarrli Nakit Transferi	Active Labor market Programs	64	GoT (2012)
Turkmenistan^f											
Tuvalu^f											
UAE^f											
Uganda	School feeding	94	WFP (2013a)			76	WFP (2013c)	Direct Income Support	Northern Uganda Social Action Fund 2	300	Subbarao et al. (2013)
Ukraine^a	School feeding	758	WFP (2013a)			684	World Bank (2012s)	Child Care Benefit	World Bank (2011t)	1800	
Uruguay	Programa de alimentacion escolar	256	WFP (2013a)	528	ECLAC (2012)	75 hh	GoU (2013)	Social pension	Uruguay trabaja	31	MIDES (2013)
Uzbekistan^a	School feeding	959	WFP (2013a)			475	UNICEF (2009)	Social assistance to poor families	Public Works Employment Program	600	Subbarao et al. (2013)
Vanuatu^f											
Venezuela	School feeding	4031	WFP (2013a)					Social pension	Helpage International (2014)	675	
Vietnam	School feeding	3,409	WFP (2013a)			500 hh	Castel (2010)	Social pensions	Public Works Program for Poor Unemployed or Underemployed Labours	1100	
West Bank & Gaza						46	Galluzi et al. (2010)	Cash Transfers CTP	Hillis et al. (2013)	100 hh	

Country	Conditional				Unconditional				Public Works			
	Food and Near Cash	Beneficiaries ('000)	Source	Conditional Cash Transfer	Beneficiaries ('000)	Source	Unconditional Cash Transfer	Beneficiaries ('000)	PW	Source		
Yemen, Rep. ^c	School feeding	65	WFP (2013a)				Social Welfare Fund		Labor Intensive Works (LIW) Program—Social Fund for Development	574 Subbarao (2013)		
Zambia	School feeding	2112	WFP (2013a)				Social Cash Transfer Scheme		C-SAFE Zambia Project	23 WB (2012c)		
Zimbabwe	SPLASH voucher program	72 hh	CaLP (2011)				DRP Seasonal Targeted Assistance	630	WFP (2014b)	32.5 OPM (2013)	Public works program	400h Subbarao et al. (2013)

^aIncludes other interventions not considered in the report, such as special privileges that provide access to subsidies.

^bIncludes other interventions not considered in the report, such as agricultural input subsidies.

^cIncludes other interventions not considered in the report, such as a number of subsidy programs.

^dIncludes other interventions not considered in the report, such as subsidized food shops.

^eIncludes other interventions not considered in the report, such as the targeted public distribution system.

^fInformation on safety net programs not available.

*May include more than one intervention or program type.

**Data refers to both Sudan and South Sudan.

A N N E X 3

SPENDING

Country Name	Code	Income Classification	Social Safety Net as % of GDP	Latest Year	Source	Note
Afghanistan	AFG	Low income	0.02	2009	ADB (2009s)	Own calculations based on ADB data
Albania	ALB	Upper middle income	1.54	2011	World Bank (2013e)	Public works and school feeding programs are not included in safety nets expenditure.
Algeria	DZA					
Angola	AGO					
Antigua and Barbuda	ATG					
Argentina	ARG	Upper middle income	1.86	2010	Cerutti et al. (2014)	Own calculations based on Cerutti et al. (2014)
Armenia	ARM	Lower middle income	1.43	2012	World Bank (2013e)	Public works and school feeding programs are not included in safety nets expenditure.
Azerbaijan	AZE	Upper middle income	0.97	2011	World Bank (2013e)	Public works and school feeding programs are not included in safety nets expenditure.
Bahrain	BHR	High income	1.45	2009	Silva et al. (2013)	
Bangladesh	BGD	Low income	0.28	2009	ADB (2009i)	Own calculations based on ADB data
Belarus	BLR	Upper middle income	1.28	2011	World Bank (2013e)	Public works and school feeding programs are not included in safety nets expenditure.
Belize	BLZ	Upper middle income	2.9	2009	World Bank (2010a)	Public works expenditures may not be included.
Benin	BEN	Low income	0.1	2009	World Bank (2011f)	
Bhutan	BTN	Lower middle income	0.33	2009	ADB (2009c)	Own calculations based on ADB data
Bolivia	BOL					
Bosnia & Herzegovina	BIH	Upper middle income	3.33	2010	World Bank (2013e)	Public works and school feeding programs are not included in safety nets expenditure.
Botswana	BWA	Upper middle income	3.2	2008	World Bank (2011b)	
Brazil	BRA	Upper middle income	2.49	2010	Cerutti et al. (2014)	
Bulgaria	BGR	Upper middle income	1.07	2008	World Bank (2013e)	Public works and school feeding programs are not included in safety nets expenditure.
Burkina Faso	BFA	Low income	0.90	2009	World Bank (2011c)	
Burundi	BDI					
Cambodia	KHM	Low income	0.72	2009	ADB (2009u)	Own calculations based on ADB data
Cameroon	CMR	Lower middle income	0.23	2009	World Bank (2011d)	
Cape Verde	CPV					
Central Afr. Rep.	CAF					
Chad	TCD					
Chile	CHL	High income	1.96	2010	Cerutti et al. (2014)	Own calculations based on Cerutti et al. (2014)
China	CHN	Upper middle income	0.7	2009	ADB (2009w)	Own calculations based on ADB data
Colombia	COL	Upper middle income	0.83	2010	Cerutti et al. (2014)	Own calculations based on Cerutti et al. (2014)
Comoros	COM					
Congo, Dem. Rep.	ZAR					
Congo, Rep	COG					
Costa Rica	CRI					

Country Name	Code	Income Classification	Social Safety Net as % of GDP	Latest Year	Source	Note
Cote D'Ivoire	CIV					
Croatia	HRV	High income	3.79	2011	World Bank (2013e)	Public works and school feeding programs are not included in safety nets expenditure.
Czech Republic	CZE					
Djibouti	DJI					
Dominica	DMA					
Dominican Rep.	DOM					
Ecuador	ECU	Upper middle income	1.79	2010	Cerutti et al. (2014)	Own calculations based on Cerutti et al. (2014)
Egypt	EGY	Lower middle income	0.16	2010	Silva et al. (2013)	
El Salvador	SLV	Lower middle income	0.86	2010	Cerutti et al. (2014)	
Equatorial Guinea	GNQ					
Eritrea	ERI	Low income	2.5	2008	WB Policy monitoring and reporting tools	
Estonia	EST	High income	2.63	2011	World Bank (2013e)	Public works and school feeding programs are not included in safety nets expenditure.
Ethiopia	ETH					
Fiji	FJI	Upper middle income	0.78	2009	ADB (2009j)	Own calculations based on ADB data
Gabon	GAB					
Gambia, The	GMB	Low income	1	2010	WB Policy monitoring and reporting tools	
Georgia	GEO	Lower middle income	6.09	2012	World Bank (2013e)	Public works and school feeding programs are not included in safety nets expenditure.
Ghana	GHA	Lower middle income	0.20	2012	ILO (2013)	
Grenada	GRD					
Guatemala	GTM					
Guinea	GIN					
Guinea-Bissau	GNB					
Guyana	GUY					
Haiti	HTI					
Honduras	HND	Lower middle income	0.54	2010	Cerutti et al. (2014)	
Hungary	HUN	Upper middle income	3.4	2011	ESSPROS	The number is calculated by aggregating the child/family, housing and social exclusion social protection functions.
India	IND	Lower middle income	0.24	2009	ADB (2009y)	Own calculations based on ADB data
Indonesia	IDN	Lower middle income	0.76	2009	ADB (2009k)	Own calculations based on ADB data
Iran	IRN					
Iraq	IRQ	Upper middle income	1.22	2009	Silva et al. (2013)	
Jamaica	JAM	Upper middle income	1.8	2010	World Bank (2011o)	

Country Name	Code	Income Classification	Social Safety Net as % of GDP	Latest Year	Source	Note
Jordan	JOR	Upper middle income	1.19	2009	Silva et al. (2013)	
Kazakhstan	KAZ	Upper middle income	1.04	2012	World Bank (2013e)	Public works and school feeding programs are not included in safety nets expenditure.
Kenya	KEN	Low income	0.8	2010	World Bank (2012d)	
Kiribati	KIR	Lower middle income	3.73	2010	WB Policy monitoring and reporting tools	
Kosovo	KSV	Lower middle income	1.47	2012	World Bank (2013e)	Public works and school feeding programs are not included in safety nets expenditure.
Kuwait	KWT	High income	0.84	2010	Silva et al. (2013)	
Kyrgyz Rep.	KGZ	Low income	3.39	2011	World Bank (2014e)	Public works and school feeding programs are not included in safety nets expenditure.
Lao, PDR	LAO	Lower middle income	0.33	2009	ADB (2009v)	Own calculations based on ADB data
Latvia	LVA	High income	0.88	2012	World Bank (2013e)	Public works and school feeding programs are not included in safety nets expenditure.
Lebanon	LBN	Upper middle income	1	2010	Silva et al. (2013)	
Lesotho	LSO	Lower middle income	4.6	2010	World Bank (2012e)	
Liberia	LBR	Low income	1.5	2011	World Bank (2011e)	
Libya	LBY					
Lithuania	LTU	High income	2.12	2009	World Bank (2013e)	Public works and school feeding programs are not included in safety nets expenditure.
Macedonia, FYR	MKD	Upper middle income	1.08	2011	World Bank (2013e)	Public works and school feeding programs are not included in safety nets expenditure.
Madagascar	MDG	Low income	1.10	2010	World Bank (2012f)	
Malawi	MWI					
Malaysia	MYS	Upper middle income	0.29	2009	ADB (2009e)	Own calculations based on ADB data
Maldives	MDV	Upper middle income	1.55	2009	ADB (2009l)	Own calculations based on ADB data
Mali	MLI	Low income	0.5	2009	World Bank (2011g)	
Marshall Islands	MHL	Upper middle income	1.05	2009	ADB (2009x)	Own calculations based on ADB data
Mauritania	MRT	Lower middle income	1.3	average 2008–2013	World Bank (2013f)	
Mauritius	MUS	Upper middle income	4.4	2008	World Bank (2011h)	
Mexico	MEX	Upper middle income	0.78	2010	Cerutti et al. (2014)	Own calculations based on Cerutti et al. (2014)
Micronesia, FS	FSM					
Moldova	MDA	Lower middle income	2.28	2010	World Bank (2013e)	Public works and school feeding programs are not included in safety nets expenditure.
Mongolia	MNG	Lower middle income	3.02	2009	ADB (2009f)	Own calculations based on ADB data
Montenegro	MNE	Upper middle income	1.43	2010	World Bank (2013e)	Public works and school feeding programs are not included in safety nets expenditure.
Morocco	MAR	Lower middle income	0.87	2008	Silva et al. (2013)	
Mozambique	MOZ	Low income	1.7	2010	World Bank (2011i)	

Country Name	Code	Income Classification	Social Safety Net as % of GDP	Latest Year	Source	Note
Myanmar	MMR	Low income				
Namibia	NAM	Upper middle income	2.8	2011	Namibia Ministry of Finance (2011)	
Nepal	NPL	Low income	1.2	2009	ADB (2009g)	Own calculations based on ADB data
Nicaragua	NIC	Lower middle income	2.9	2007	World Bank(2008)	
Niger	NER	Low income	0.4	2009	World Bank (2009a)	
Nigeria	NGA					
Oman	OMN					
Pakistan	PAK	Lower middle income	1.02	2009	ADB (2009t)	Own calculations based on ADB data
Panama	PAN	Upper middle income	2.8	2009	World Bank (2012g)	
Papua New Guinea	PNG	Lower middle income	0.01	2009	ADB (2009h)	Own calculations based on ADB data
Paraguay	PRY					
Peru	PER	Upper middle income	0.47	2010	Cerutti et al. (2014)	
Philippines	PHL	Lower middle income	0.34	2009	ADB (2009n)	Own calculations based on ADB data
Poland	POL	High income	1.6	2011	ESSPROS	The number is calculated by aggregating the child/family, housing and social exclusion social protection functions.
Qatar	QAT					
Romania	ROM	Upper middle income	3.38	2010	World Bank (2013e)	Public works and school feeding programs are not included in safety nets expenditure.
Russia	RUS	High income	3.3	2010	Russian Statistics Service	Public works programs included, school feeding excluded.
Rwanda	RWA	Low income	1.1	2010	World Bank (2012h)	
S. Sudan	SSD					
Samoa	WSM	Lower middle income	0.67	2009	ADB (2009b)	Own calculations based on ADB data
Sao Tome and Pr.	STP					
Saudi Arabia	SAU	High income	0.95	2009	Silva et al. (2013)	
Senegal	SEN					
Serbia	SRB	Upper middle income	2.08	2010	World Bank (2013e)	Public works and school feeding programs are not included in safety nets expenditure.
Seychelles	SYC	Upper middle income	3.35	2012	World Bank (2013h)	
Sierra Leone	SLE	Low income	3.5	2011	World Bank (2012i)	
Slovakia	SVK	High income	2.2	2011	ESSPROS	The number is calculated by aggregating the child/family, housing and social exclusion social protection functions.
Slovenia	SVN	High income	2.8	2011	ESSPROS	The number is calculated by aggregating the child/family, housing and social exclusion social protection functions.
Solomon Islands	SLB	Lower middle income	0.26	2009	ADB (2009q)	Own calculations based on ADB data
Somalia	SOM					

Country Name	Code	Income Classification	Social Safety Net as % of GDP	Latest Year	Source	Note
South Africa	ZAF	Upper middle income	3.4	2012	WB Policy monitoring and reporting tools	
Sri Lanka	LKA	Lower middle income	2.64	2009	ADB (2009r)	Own calculations based on ADB data
St. Kitts and Nev.	KNA	High income	1.6	2008	World Bank (2009c)	
St. Lucia	LCA	Upper middle income	1.3	2008	World Bank (2009b)	
St. Vincent	VCT	Upper middle income	2.2	2008	World Bank (2010b)	
Sudan	SDN					
Suriname	SUN					
Swaziland	SWZ	Lower middle income	2.2	2010	World Bank (2012j)	
Syria	SYR	Lower middle income	1	2010	Silva et al. (2013)	
Tajikistan	TJK	Low income	0.58	2011	World Bank (2013e)	Public works and school feeding programs are not included in safety nets expenditure.
Tanzania	TZA	Low income	0.3	2011	World Bank (2011k)	
Thailand	THA	Upper middle income	0.72	2009	ADB (2009d)	Own calculations based on ADB data
Timor-Leste	TMP	Lower middle income	5.91	2009	ADB (2009a)	Own calculations based on ADB data
Togo	TGO	Low income	0.5	2009	World Bank (2012k)	
Tonga	TON					
Trinidad and Tob.	TTO					
Tunisia	TUN	Upper middle income	0.67	2011	Silva et al. (2013)	
Turkey	TUR	Upper middle income	1.33	2010	World Bank (2013e)	Public works and school feeding programs are not included in safety nets expenditure.
Turkmenistan	TKM					
Tuvalu	TUV					
UAE	ARE					
Uganda	UGA					
Ukraine	UKR	Lower middle income	2.33	2011	World Bank (2013e)	Public works and school feeding programs are not included in safety nets expenditure.
Uruguay	URY	High income	1.01	2010	Cerutti et al. (2014)	Own calculations based on Cerutti et al. (2014)
Uzbekistan	UZB					
Vanuatu	VUT	Lower middle income	0.28	2009	ADB (2009o)	Own calculations based on ADB data
Venezuela	VEN					
Vietnam	VNM	Lower middle income	0.6	2009	ADB (2009p)	Own calculations based on ADB data
West Bank & Gaza	WBG	Lower middle income	0.81	2010	Silva et al. (2013)	
Yemen, Rep.	YEM	Lower middle income	1.44	2008	Silva et al. (2013)	
Zambia	ZMB	Lower middle income	0.2	2011	World Bank (2012c)	
Zimbabwe	ZWE					

A N N E X 4

POLICIES, INSTITUTIONS, AND ADMINISTRATION

The following table is based on internal World Bank monitoring and reporting tools and refers to latest available information as of 2013.

Country	Policy and Strategy				Institutions	Administration
	Y/N/P	Strategy Name	Year	Comment	Comment	Comment
Afghanistan	Y	Afghanistan National Development Strategy (ANDS)	2008	In 2010 the government has started prioritizing the ANDS. The process resulted in 22 National priority programs (NPPs).	A high level Inter-Ministerial committee on Social Protection was formed under the ANDS.	
Albania	Y	Inter-sectorial Strategy on Social Inclusion	2007	The Social Assistance Framework Law was amended in 2011 enabling social assistance reforms. The Government is currently working towards their implementation. It took initial steps with the approval of secondary legislation for the implementation of poverty-targeted social assistance program reforms.		Statistical monitoring information exists for all programs.
Algeria	Y	Government's Plan of Action for the Implementation of the President's Program	2009	There are plans to revise the sector strategy by the Ministry of National Solidarity, in charge of social assistance programs for most vulnerable groups.	The Ministry of national solidarity is in charge of social assistance programs for most vulnerable groups.	Algeria has an M&E for social assistance programs.
Angola	P			The GOA has made progress in developing a general framework for social protection.	The Bases of Social Protection law states that the basic SP scheme is under responsibility of the Ministério da Assistência e Reinserção Social (MINARS).	
Antigua and Barbuda						
Argentina	N				ANSES, the national Social Security Administration, has the core role of coordination. Efforts have been made to formalize links between national and provincial governments.	ANSES began to publish a quarterly report on its main social assistance program, the Universal Child Allowance.
Armenia	Y	Poverty Reduction Strategy	2011			A new MIS will be developed as part of the SPAP 2 project which will allow for the delivery of integrated monitoring of beneficiaries.
Azerbaijan	Y	Poverty Reduction Strategy	2005	The SP system consists of both targeted and categorical programs. Recently, there has been a slight shift towards non-means-tested programs.		MLSP had commissioned technical assistance to build a comprehensive M&E system and build internal staff capacity. A list of 100 social protection indicators has been developed based on the review of international best practices. The project's next phase (after January 2014) will focus on TSA and social housing policy.
Bahrain						

Country	Policy and Strategy				Institutions	Administration
	Y/N/P	Strategy Name	Year	Comment	Comment	Comment
Bangladesh	P	National Social Protection Strategy			The National Social Protection Strategy (NSPS) development is led by the Planning Commission. It will provide a framework for coordinating the existing 95 safety net programs.	The Poverty Database, led by the Statistics and Informatics Division, will allow safety net programs and any other targeted programs to adopt a more coordinated approach to targeting of beneficiaries. A reform of the largest safety net programs is underway to improve their targeting, payments and grievance redress systems, as well as better monitoring and evaluation.
Belarus	Y	Social and Economic Development of Belarus for 2006–2015	2006	The Government has clearly formulated an objective of reducing poverty that was translated into their overall strategy for social and economic development		Evaluations are available for some programs based on HBS data.
Belize	P			Belize has begun to develop the building blocks of an SP Strategy.	The GoB has begun a process of rationalization and reorientation of existing programs, and reorganization of institutional arrangements. The Ministry of Human Development, Social Transformation and Poverty Alleviation (MHD) and the Ministry of Education (MOE) will be in charge of implementing social protection programs.	A new monitoring/evaluation system in Belize was launched, i.e. the Inter-Agency Public Safety management information system (IPSMIS). The IPSMIS is a database that tracks institutional and social indicators across the Statistical Institute of Belize, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Human Development and the Ministry of Economic Development. They are now also sharing a common targeting tool to identify the poorest families. The MOE and MHD are now using the Single Identification System of Beneficiaries Beneficiary (SISB).
Benin	P	Holistic Social Protection Paper		The draft Holistic Social Protection Paper has been validated, and transmitted to the Council of Ministers for adoption.	Coordination of social protection intervention will better materialize when the Holistic Social Protection Policy Paper will fully be implemented. The Comité Socle de Protection Sociale has undertaken a number of activities in 2013, including the validation of a harmonized methodology for targeting beneficiaries of social protection programs. A new pilot community-based safety net program is underway with first transfers foreseen for the first half of 2014.	A national unified beneficiary database is underway, tentatively to be housed in the Ministry of Family and Social Affairs. In 2013, a draft monitoring and evaluation system of social protection and gender has been developed. The household survey program may resume in 2014.

Country	Policy and Strategy				Institutions	Administration
	Y/N/P	Strategy Name	Year	Comment	Comment	Comment
Bhutan	Y	National Social Protection Policy for Workers in Bhutan	2013	The Royal Government of Bhutan has drafted a national social protection. The strategy expands benefits to those in the formal sector outside of civil service, as well as benefits for senior citizens outside of the formal sector.		
Bolivia	Y	Red de Protección Social y Desarrollo Integral Comunitario (RPS-DIC)	2007		UDAPE have responsibility for the monitoring and coordination of the Social Protection Network.	UDAPE completed the design of a Beneficiary Registry of Social Programs and initiated the use of a new Monitoring System for social programs. It completed the impact evaluations of BJA.
Bosnia and Herzegovina	N					
Botswana	Y	Social Development Framework	2011	In 2011 Botswana, through Department of Social Services, has adopted a Social Development Framework that covers the SP aspects.		Botswana made important progress in establishing an overall M&E system for public policies and programs, and some progress has been made in developing information systems for specific social assistance programs within the Ministry of Local Government.
Brazil	Y	Brasil Sem Miséria Plan (BSM)	2011		The Ministry for Social Development and Fight Against Hunger (MDS) leads the BSM.	A secretariat (SAGI) is dedicated to M&E functions. MDS has promoted the use of the Single Registry (Cadastro Único) as a platform and targeting mechanism for all social programs.
Bulgaria	N					
Burkina Faso	Y	Strategy for Growth and Sustainable Development	2011	In 2011 the Government has developed with the support of the development partners an action plan for the implementation of the SP strategy and which still needs to be operationalized.	In 2013 the government put in place the Conseil National de la Protection Sociale (CNPS) to serve as an inter-ministerial coordination mechanisms for social protection and social safety nets.	In 2013/14, the government started a project to develop an M&E system for the new cash transfer program and to undertake impact evaluations.
Burundi	Y	National Social Protection Policy	2011	A National Social Protection Policy (PNPS) was adopted in April 2011. A National Social Protection Commission (CNPS) was set up by a Presidential decree in August 2012. This commission is chaired by the President himself.	A technical working group that brings together donors and Government was recently established and has started to meet to discuss social protection issues.	

Country	Policy and Strategy				Institutions	Administration
	Y/N/P	Strategy Name	Year	Comment	Comment	Comment
Cambodia	Y	National Protection Strategy (NSPS, 2009–2013)	2010	The Action Plan for NSPS implementation (2012–2015) assigned responsibilities, timeframes and budgets. Some progress has been made in operationalizing the NSPS, although it is still limited.	Mandate was expanded for the Council for Agricultural and Rural Development to coordinate the development and implementation of the NSPS, including ensuring that effective inter-ministerial coordination mechanisms are in place.	The Monitoring Framework of the National Social Protection Strategy has been developed.
Cameroon	P			The government is in the process of preparing a social protection strategy.		
Cape Verde	Y	Second Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy	2009	The government has developed a National Strategy of Social Protection which is well articulated with the pillar of Social Cohesion of the country's Third Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy (GPRSP III, 2012).	The Ministry of Youth, Employment and Human Resources Development (MoYEHRD) is responsible for coordination and implementation.	To monitor the performance of the system, the MoYEHRD Government has developed a M&E system (Sistema de Seguimento e Avaliacao SISA). The system integrates financial and implementation information. A unique registry was recently introduced.
Central African Republic	N				Programs are implemented under the leadership of the Ministry of Planning.	
Chad	P			The Government is following a roadmap to elaborate a national social protection strategy.	The Ministry of Social Action, National Solidarity and Family performs the coordination and monitoring of programs in partnership with other departments.	
Chile	Y	Social Protection System	2012	In 2012, the Congress established the Ingreso Etico as a subsystem of the Intersectoral Social Protection System.	A variety of specific mechanisms and arrangements have been developed to promote coordination, including inter-institutional agreements, national budgeting procedures and an integrated social information system.	
China	Y	12th Five Year Plan (2011–2015)	2011	Its 12th Five Year Plan includes an overall strategy for a set of SP programs. In November, the CCP 18th third plenum outlined a reform proposal to deepen reforms so as to address the second generation issues of social protection and labor.	In 2012, a leading group composed of MOHRSS, MOF, NDRC, ACFTU and NSSF was formed to take various measures to coordinate within social assistance programs and between social assistance and insurance programs.	

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	Y/N/P	Strategy Name	Year	Comment	Comment	Comment
Colombia	Y	National Development Plan	2010		The Ministry of Social Protection operated from 2002 to 2012. It was subsequently divided into the Ministry of Labor and Ministry of Health and Social Protection.	The government is working to better align two major information systems, namely RUAF (registry of beneficiaries) and SISBEN (targeting identification system).
Comoros	Y	Social Protection Strategy	2007	A SP strategy had been drafted by the Ministry of Labor in 2007 but it is limited in scope to private sector workers.		
Congo, Dem. Rep.	P			Efforts are underway to develop a Social Protection Note as an initial building block toward a comprehensive policy.	A Social Protection Thematic Group has been established and meets regularly under the leadership of the Ministry of Social Affairs and the Ministry of Employment.	
Congo, Rep.	Y	National Social Protection Action Plan (PNAS) 2012–2016	2012		Ministry of Social Affairs provides the core institutional home for SP.	In line with the PNAS, a framework for monitoring and evaluation of programs performance is in place.
Costa Rica	Y	Plan Nacional de Desarrollo 2010–2014	2010		SP programs are mainly implemented by IMAS (Instituto Mixto de Ayuda Social) for the social assistance component, and Caja del Seguro Social for social insurance.	Beneficiaries are all captured by a unique registry (SIPO).
Cote d'Ivoire	P			The SP strategy has been finalized but is still waiting to be adopted in the Council of Ministers. Currently, the Strategy is being reviewed by the Ministry of Economics and Finance, the last step before the Council.		
Croatia	Y	Strategy of Social Welfare Development	2011		The Department of Social Policy is leading the SP coordination and proposing policy reforms.	The contributory and non-contributory programs have separate beneficiary registries. Significant benefits have been availed with their interconnection at the national level.
Czech Republic						
Djibouti	Y	Social Protection Strategy	2012	In 2012 the Government formulated a Social Protection Strategy. The Government is currently working on scaling-up the existing social safety net through ADDS and on designing new programs based on a forthcoming Poverty and Social Impact Analysis.	Given the cross-sectorial nature of the programs, the Djiboutian Social Development Agency (ADDS) coordinates with other partners, including the Ministry of Health and Ministry of Education.	MIS not yet fully operational, data entry is slow due to internet connectivity and limited staff, computerized MIS in rural areas is more challenging. The social registry will rely on biometric information to reduce double counting and misuse of resources. M&E systems at the program level have recently collected a vast number of different household data. A new social assistance project includes an MIS and a rigorous impact evaluation.

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	Y/N/P	Strategy Name	Year	Comment	Comment	Comment
Dominica	Y	Growth and Social Protection Strategy (GSPS)	2012	The GSPS lacks comprehensiveness and attention to improvements in the SP system. This is being partially addressed through the development of an Integrated Social Protection Strategy (ISPS).	There are limited mechanisms for coordination across ministries, although there are some efforts to address this through the ISPS currently being worked on.	The National Beneficiary Information System (NBIS) still provides the Ministry of Social Services, Community Development and Gender Affairs with an internal tool for program monitoring. The ISPS seeks to address these challenges by laying out a framework for revising and rolling out the NBIS and for developing M&E systems for main social assistance programs.
Dominican Republic	P			The current administration is calling for a new social protection strategy in order to accelerate results in terms of poverty reduction, coordination, coverage, and results-orientation. The process for designing such strategy is beginning.	In 2009–2010, important institutional improvements were made in terms of creating new cross-sectoral coordination mechanisms with education and health services to help identify and monitor the reduction of supply-side gaps in basic social services.	Intra-sectoral coordination mechanisms between the conditional cash transfer, the targeting system SIUBEN, and the Transfers Institution ADESS were established. Rigorous evaluations have been completed for the conditional cash transfer and youth employment programs. 2014 should see the development of expected results and targets for the Agreements between the Social Cabinet and other Institutions.
Ecuador	Y	National Plan 2013–2017	2013	The Constitution and the new National Plan for the second period of the current administration, reinforces access to social security without discrimination and extends its coverage to additional groups. Such extensions have served to underline the needed reform to establish a coherent and sustainable contributory and noncontributory social insurance system.	The Ministry Coordinator of Social Development (MCDS) is who lead the institutional framework in charge of the Social Protection Policy, and jointly with the National Secretary for Planning (SENPLADES) leads the National Strategy for Poverty Reduction.	The MCDS is leading the monitoring process through two main Information Systems: the Social Registry (proxy mean test); and the Registry of the Social Programs (RIPS). In terms of evaluation the MCDS and SENPLADES share the responsibility to evaluate the main programs and the second impact evaluation of the BDH.
Egypt, Arab Rep.	N					
El Salvador	Y	Universal Social Protection System	2013	As part of the National Development Plan 2010–2014, the Government has set up the Universal Social Protection System (SPSU) as the cornerstone of its social policy strategy. A new legislation is currently being discussed in Congress, the Ley de Desarrollo y Protección Social.	Technical Secretariat of the Presidency (STP) oversees the SP system	The STP is also strengthening its M&E system: the conditional cash transfer already has an impact evaluation, as well as the Temporary Income Support Program (PATI).

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	Y/N/P	Strategy Name	Year	Comment	Comment	Comment
Equatorial Guinea	Y	Horizon 2020	2011	The National Economic Development Plan: Horizon 2020 seeks to reduce poverty and diversify the economy. The Plan includes three strategic objectives related to social protection (no. 21–23).		
Eritrea	N					
Ethiopia	Y	Social Protection Policy	2013	The Social Protection Policy was submitted to parliament in November 2013. This Strategy will translate the commitments documented in the Policy into a concrete road map that will guide the design and implementation of social protection programs.	MoARD and Food Security Bureau have a range of institutional mechanisms to ensure coordination and scale-up in case of crises.	In the design of the next safety nets, significant work is undertaken to develop Management Information Systems for social protection and safety nets in Ethiopia.
Fiji	N				In 2013, a Poverty Benefit Scheme (PBS) replaced the Family Assistance Program and the Food Voucher Programme. Conditions for the PBS include that able bodied individuals in the family undergo skills training, search for employment or engage in income generating activities. Trainings are provided by the Ministry of Social Welfare.	The monitoring arrangements are in place to track the number and type (category) of programs beneficiaries and budgets. The Government has been taking steps in modernizing the system, including the transition from the E-Welfare to E-Gov system.
Gabon	Y	National Social Protection Policy	2013	The government is implementing the National Social Protection Policy, approved in 2012. In 2013 a Social Assistance Bill was submitted to the National Assembly. There now exists a Social Assistance Law. The draft Social Protection Sessional Paper and Social Protection Council Bill will further provide a legal and policy framework for SP, and are scheduled for discussion in the National Assembly.	The NSPP is a framework for harmonization and consolidation of the main cash transfer programs. The NSPP will form the basis for fully coordinated SP system.	The Monitoring and Evaluation systems are able to track, collect and collate basic data. However, the capacity for the systems to do this consistently and comprehensively is still lacking. Recent evaluations exist for programs in the health insurance, social security, labor market and social assistance sub sectors. The NSPP programs have recently developed a broad M&E framework for the main cash transfer programs. This will provide regular and comprehensive administrative data, and will include quasi-experimental impact evaluations for some programs.
Gambia	N					

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	Y/N/P	Strategy Name	Year	Comment	Comment	Comment
Georgia	Y	Poverty Reduction Strategy	2013	There has been significant progress, relative to many other countries in the region, in streamlining different social benefit schemes, targeting to the poor, and maintaining a fiscally sustainable family of SP programs.		A new MIS is designed to integrate Social Assistance with the pension database. Georgia does periodic monitoring and evaluations of its SP programs, and makes changes to the approach on a semi-regular basis.
Ghana	Y	National Social Protection Strategy	2012	The government is laying the roadmap towards strengthening the coordination capabilities of the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection.	In 2013 the ministry in charge of social protection in Ghana was created: the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection is mandated to coordinate and oversee social protection.	The new Ministry for Social Protection is also initiating discussions on designing a results framework and M&E system for SP in the country. It has adapted the Common Targeting Mechanism as a basis to create a National Targeting System.
Grenada	Y	Social Safety Net Policy Framework	2013	This framework builds on the 2009 Social Safety Net Assessment. This framework has been approved by the Government's cabinet in August 2013.	The cross-sectoral technical coordination committee for the SEED Program has been revived. Its composition includes officials from health, education, housing, finance and social protection and taking an active role in decision-making about SEED and social programs as well.	Monitoring and evaluation systems are in the process of being developed. M&E is a critical area stressed under the new Social Safety Net Policy Framework, thus allowing policy makers to make more informed decisions about existing programs.
Guatemala	N					
Guinea	N				The Ministry of Social Affairs and Promotion of Women and Children is in charge of interventions for the protection of poor and vulnerable people.	
Guinea-Bissau	N					
Guyana	N					The presence of an MIS system enables data capture for monitoring purposes.
Haiti	N				There is limited coordination and planning mechanisms across programs to ensure systematic coverage of the poor and vulnerable. The Ministry with the institutional mandate for social protection is the Ministry of Social Affairs (MAST).	
Honduras	Y	National Social Protection Policy	2013	The Government approved in March 2012 a comprehensive National Social Protection Policy.		A Unique Registry of Beneficiaries of social programs will help rationalize interventions and focus targeting on priority groups.
Hungary						

Country	Policy and Strategy				Institutions	Administration
	Y/N/P	Strategy Name	Year	Comment	Comment	Comment
India	N			India has a strong legal framework, including Right to Food and MGNREGS acts. It also includes Directive Principles of State Policy, although a coherent SP policy framework is lacking.		Initiatives such as the Unique Identification (UID) hold the potential of improving coverage, implementation and coordination across programs in the future. In addition, there are many state-level initiatives aimed at increasing performance of social protection programs utilizing information technology and innovations in administration.
Indonesia	N					The National Team for the Acceleration of Poverty Reduction (TNP2K) Secretariat established an M&E Working Group in 2010. This is responsible for establishing a single monitoring system with data from poverty reduction programs. It also created a national registry.
Iraq	Y	National Development Plan	2013	The GoI began to reform the social protection policies in alignment with the National Development Strategy and implementation of these reforms through ESPP project. The reforms included expanding the Social Safety Net programs.	The Secretary General of the Cabinet oversees coordination and implementation of the Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS) and works across several ministries in coordination with the Ministry of Planning.	
Jamaica	Y	Social Inclusion Policy	2013	The Government of Jamaica developed over the past year a social protection strategy.		Systems to monitor performance across all main SP programs are in place, including number and types of beneficiaries, budgets and periodic progress, and impact evaluations.
Jordan	Y	National Agenda	2007	The GoJ has developed a comprehensive strategy for SP as part of its National Agenda, as well as subsequent updates and strategies including the recent Poverty Reduction Strategy (2013) and the adopted National Employment Strategy (2012).	Institutional mechanisms are planned as part of the development of a National Unified Registry.	There are systems to monitor performance of safety nets and labor market programs. The GoJ is developing a National Unified Registry which ultimately will be the main coordinating mechanism for SSNs and subsidy reform in the country.
Kazakhstan	Y	Strategic Development Plan 2020	2010	The government has a strategy for social protection integrated in a set of documents covering employment, pensions, safety nets and services.		Existing monitoring systems are able to track numbers, types of beneficiaries, spending, average benefit, etc. The Household Budget Survey is used for analysis of SP programs. An M&E framework for SP was developed and is reported on.

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	Y/N/P	Strategy Name	Year	Comment	Comment	Comment
Kenya	Y	National Social Protection Policy	2012	The government is implementing the National Social Protection Policy which was approved by Cabinet in 2012.	In the operationalization of the policy there is a framework for harmonization and consolidation of main cash transfer programs.	NSNP programs have recently developed a broad M&E framework for the main CT programs. This will provide regular and comprehensive administrative data, and will include quasi-experimental impact evaluations in some programs.
Kiribati	N					
Kosovo	N			A White Paper (Social Protection Strategy) was developed in 2008, but never adopted officially.		Existing monitoring systems are able to track the number, types of beneficiaries and budgets. New social assistance and employment registries were introduced in early 2012.
Kyrgyz Republic	Y	National Social Protection Development Strategy and Action Plan 2012-2014	2011	The Strategy lays down measures to strengthen the social safety net, reform the system of social care, step up child protection and to improve social security for the elderly.		Existing monitoring systems are able to track numbers, types of beneficiaries, spending, average benefit, etc. The Kyrgyz Integrated Household Survey is used for analysis of SP programs. The Government is in the process of rolling out a registry of beneficiaries of social protection programs.
Latvia						
Lao PDR	N					
Lebanon	Y	National Social Development Strategy	2011	The government has poverty reduction among its declared objectives and has developed a Social Sector Strategy and certain policies have been implemented from the strategy including its National Poverty Targeting Program (NPTP).		
Lesotho	P	Social Protection Strategy		Building on the National Social Development Policy, the Government intends to prepare a Social Protection Strategy.	The Ministry of Social Development will lead and coordinate the social protection agenda.	The National Information System for Social Assistance (NISSA) serves as a national registry for beneficiaries of Social Safety Net programs.
Liberia	Y	Social Protection Strategy and Policy	2012	The Social Protection Policy provides a solid framework for addressing vulnerabilities over the next years covered by the country's long-term plan.		In 2013, a single-set of indicators for a common MIS was developed and populated with beneficiary information from the countrys largest social safety net programs (excluding school feeding).

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	Y/N/P	Strategy Name	Year	Comment	Comment	Comment
Macedonia, FYR	Y	National Strategy for Alleviation of Poverty and Social Exclusion (2010–2020)	2010	The Government has developed the National Strategy for Alleviation of Poverty and Social Exclusion, as an overall strategy for social protection, and a set of programs which aim to improve resilience, opportunity and equity for large groups of the population.	The Inter Ministerial working group is responsible for preparation of the annual programs, coordination and reporting on implementation of the Strategy to the Government. The infrastructure in the Ministry of Labor and Social Policy and the Centers for Social Works were upgraded to allow more efficient workflow in the sector.	A Cash Benefits Management Information System (CBMIS), a unique registry of social cash beneficiaries, was developed and is an important tool in defining policies to improve the functioning of the system.
Madagascar	N					
Malawi	Y	Social Support Policy	2012	The Government approved the Social Support Policy in July 2012, and by April 2013, the National Social Support Programme was also endorsed to operationalize the Policy.	The coordination is under the Ministry of Economic Planning and Development within its Directorate of Poverty Reduction and Social Protection.	The Government has a central M&E Department in the Ministry of Economic Planning and Development which captures information from the district level where the programs are implemented.
Malaysia	N					Existing monitoring systems are able to track the number, types of beneficiaries and budgets of individual programs.
Maldives	P	Social Protection Act		The government has been codifying its overall strategy for the social protection sector through a Social Protection Act, which following ratification provides a stronger legal framework for building more coherent and better coordinated social protection systems.	The major agencies delivering social protection and labor programs are the National Social Protection Agency (NSPA), the Maldives Pension Administration Office (MPAO), and Ministry of Youth and Sports (MoYS). A coordination mechanism are yet to be formalized.	Most programs have functioning monitoring mechanisms to track the number and types of beneficiaries as well as expenditure. There has been efforts to develop shared administrative systems including common and improved targeting and monitoring systems.
Mali	Y	National Action Plan for the Extension of Social Protection	2008	In August 2011, the Government of Mali adopted a National Action Plan for the Extension of Social Protection which aims at improving resilience, equity, and opportunity for large groups of the population.		
Marshall Islands	N					
Mauritania	Y	National Social Protection Strategy	2013	The strategy was adopted by the Council of Ministers in June 2013.	The Government has also established a special Technical Advisor for Social Protection in the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Development, who is in charge of leading the efforts to implement the national strategy.	

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	Y/N/P	Strategy Name	Year	Comment	Comment	Comment
Mauritius	N					The Government is rolling out a single registry for Mauritius (the Social Register of Mauritius, SRM), which started by integrating databases for Social Aid and NEF programming, with the aim of improving integrated service delivery and coordination. The NEF is currently developing a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation framework.
Mexico	Y	National Development Plan	2013	Mexico has a well-defined national policy for social development, together with a comprehensive strategy to reduce poverty.		Effective monitoring systems are in place for major social protection programs in Mexico. The National Council for the Evaluation of Social Development Policy (CONEVAL) regularly conducts an independent evaluation of social programs.
Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	N					
Moldova	N					A management information system is being developed for the social assistance benefits. Once completed, it will be able to track performance.
Mongolia	N				There are some institutional arrangements that promote coordination of programs and policies within the social protection system.	Monitoring arrangements are in place to track the number and type (category) of programs beneficiaries, as well as budgets. An intersectoral database of poor households and registry of beneficiaries is being developed.
Montenegro	Y	Strategy for Social and Child Protection (2008–2012)	2008	Montenegro implemented Strategy for Social and Child Protection (2008–2012), and is now implementing a Strategy for Integration of People with Disabilities (2008–2016), a National Action Plan for Gender Equality and a set of programs which deliver the basic elements of prevention, protection and promotion for vulnerable population groups.		Existing monitoring systems are able to track the number, types of beneficiaries and budgets. Evaluations are available for some programs.
Morocco	N					

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	Y/N/P	Strategy Name	Year	Comment	Comment	Comment
Mozambique	Y	National Strategy for Social Protection	2010	The National Strategy for Social Protection was initially defined for a 5-year period (2010–2014). The Government has already started an evaluation process for the Strategy that will facilitate the development of the Strategy for 2015–2019.	A Council for Coordination of Basic SP system is Chaired by the Ministry of Women and includes the Ministry of Education, Ministry of Planning, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Public Works, Ministry of Labor, Ministry of State Administration. A Support Group for SP programs is chaired by the National Institute of Social Action and includes WB, World Food Programme, UNICEF, International Labour Organization, Dutch Cooperation, DFID. A Social Protection Partners Group is chaired by the Dutch Cooperation (Co-chaired by UNICEF) and includes UN agencies, WB, USAID, EU, DFID, Dutch Cooperation, Swedish Cooperation, Platform for Civil Society and several NGOs.	The Government is in the process of developing a comprehensive management information system for social safety net programs.
Namibia	Y	Vision 2030 Strategy	2004	The government's overall social protection strategy is articulated in the long-term Vision 2030 Strategy, which sets goals for protecting the vulnerable (e.g., orphans, elderly, disabled) and promoting welfare of youth and women in the context of poverty reduction.		Basic data are tracked (e.g., spending, services delivered, numbers of beneficiaries). Evaluations are conducted for some programs.
Nepal	P			In 2011, the Government prepared a ten year national social protection strategy/framework.	Different government entities, are working together, under the auspices of the Ministry of Finance, to ensure the coordination of social protection schemes across different ministries.	In 2013, the Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development (MoFALD) established a Management Information System for its cash transfer programs, which was rolled out in 2 districts. Work is underway to expand it to an additional 12 districts.
Nicaragua	P			The government developed the National Human Development Plan 2009–2012 and created the National Social Welfare System in 2008. In 2013, the government undertook a review for these two instruments to align different approaches into a systemic social assistance strategy. This strategy is expected for mid-2014.	The national welfare system in Nicaragua is overseen by the Social Cabinet for the Family and Solidarity consisting of a coordinator and the Ministers of Finance, Health, Education, and the Family, Youth and Children.	The MIFAN continues to advance in creating interphases with the MIS of the Ministry of Health to share information about beneficiaries.

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	Y/N/P	Strategy Name	Year	Comment	Comment	Comment
Niger	Y	National Social Protection Strategy	2011	In October 2013, the Government of Niger held its first national social protection forum aimed to operationalize the national social protection strategy.	The consultative inter-ministerial committee on social protection was created in August 2013 to coordinate SP interventions and is still in place.	The system in place is able to monitor and evaluate the impact of the main Social Safety Nets programs.
Nigeria	P	National Social Protection Policy Framework (draft)		The National Planning Commission is now revisiting the Social Protection Policy framework in Nigeria.	The SP policy framework is expected to bring the current Social Safety Nets interventions in the country into a better coordinated system.	There are M&E Systems for all targeted intervention of Government currently instituted in the National Planning Commission. There is a planned introduction of a National Identity Card system also expected to be coordinated with the targeting and identification system for the SP administrative and coordinating system.
Pakistan	Y	National Social Protection Strategy	2007	In 2007, the Government of Pakistan approved its National Social Protection Strategy.		Most social protection programs are able to track the number, types and benefits received by their beneficiaries.
Palau						
Panama	N					MIDES has implemented a Unified Registry of Beneficiaries (RUB) of MIDES programs which is functional.
Papua New Guinea	P	Social Protection Policy		A first draft of the SP Policy has been submitted to the Department for Community Development (DfCD) with the elderly and disabled as the initial target beneficiaries. As of November 2013, the Prime Minister announced that GoPNG would implement the Social Pension in 2015.		The GoPNG is currently implementing PNGInfo. It is expected to improve provincial database systems. An integrated electronic system (like the EID Card Project) is currently being developed and may help with data collation.
Paraguay	N					
Peru	Y	Crece para Incluir (Growth for Inclusion)	2011	Implementation of the strategy has continued with revisions of some programs and expansions of others.	Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion (MIDIS) has been tasked with coordinating the implementation of the 5 most important social protection programs. MIDIS started the development of a National System for Development and Social Inclusion (SINADIS): the country's platform for inter-sectorial and inter-governmental coordination on social policy interventions.	

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Philippines	Y	Social Protection Operational Framework and Strategy	2012	The Social Protection strategy was approved by the National Economic and Development Authority NEDA in 2012.	In 2009, the Social Development Committee (SDC) of the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) approved the creation of a sub-committee on social protection. This sub-committee is co-chaired by Department of Social Welfare and Development and NEDA.	All major agencies involved in the design and implementation of social protection policies have established monitoring systems. A new poverty targeting assessment is planned nationwide.
Poland	Y	Social Assistance Law	2004	The government has an overall strategy for SP and a well-designed set of programs, both on the contributory and the non-contributory side. In the last year, the Ministry made a number of important reforms.	The Ministry of Labor and Social Policy is responsible for developing policy in social assistance, social insurance and labor market policies	The ministry has a sophisticated administrative system to administer its programs and track results of the main programs.
Qatar						
Romania	Y	Social Assistance Reform Strategy	2011	In early 2011, Romania approved a new Law on Pensions, Labor Code, and Social Assistance.	The Ministry of Labor coordinates effectively the delivery of most of the Social Safety net programs, social services and labor market policies.	All the SP sectors have well developed IT systems which allow a good M&E (beneficiaries and funds). The performance indications started being regularly monitored.
Russian Federation						
Rwanda	Y	National Social Protection Strategy	2011	A national social protection strategy (NSPS) was developed through a consultative process	A sector working group (SWG) established in 2008 has fostered increased coordination of the SP sector.	A basic MIS was completed in 2012.
S. Sudan						
Samoa	N				The Ministry of Women, Community and Social Development remains as the main coordination agency for social protection programs in Samoa.	
Sao Tome and Principe	P			The Government has developed a first draft of Social Protection Strategy.		
Senegal	Y	National Social Protection Strategy	2005	The government has developed an overall strategy for social protection, which was recently approved and endorsed by the different sectors and development partners.	The Délégation Générale à la Protection Sociale et la Solidarité Nationale is responsible for the coordination of the sector.	In terms of Monitoring and Evaluation, the Délégation Générale has been tasked with the overall monitoring and evaluation of the sector and a unique registry of programs.
Serbia	Y	Social Welfare Development Strategy	2005	The Government of Serbia has strategies and action plans for the basic elements of social protections social insurance, labor market policy, social assistance and social services, including the National Strategy for Development of Social Protection		Systems are in place to monitor performance across all main SP programs, including number and types of beneficiaries and budgets.

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	Y/N/P	Strategy Name	Year	Comment	Comment	Comment
Seychelles	N			SP Strategy and Policy Seychelles has a comprehensive social protection system.	The Agency for Social Protection (ASP) was created in 2012 by merging Social security Fund and Social Welfare Agency to improve the efficiency and governance of the social protection system.	The Government intends to integrate other benefits into the MIS to improve the efficiency of the overall social assistance system and for more effective monitoring of programs.
Sierra Leone	Y	National Social Protection Policy	2013	The Social Protection agenda in Sierra Leone is detailed in the country's third generation PRSP (2013–2018) dubbed Agenda for Prosperity.	In 2012, a National Social Protection Authority was created by Parliament to lead coordination in the sector.	The quality of M&E systems continues to vary across programs, though information on number and types of beneficiaries and budgets is generally available. A growing number of impact evaluations are being carried out.
Solomon Islands	N					
South Africa	Y	White Paper for Social Welfare	1997	South Africa has put in place a well-developed publicly provided social protections system that consists of two main pillars of social assistance and social insurance.		A new electronic biometric card payment system successfully rolled out this year to all social benefit beneficiaries.
South Sudan	P	South Sudan Development Plan		The South Sudan Development Plan (SSDP) 2011–2013 includes Social Protection interventions under the Social and Human Development Pillar.	The government has created a Social Protection Core Team led by the Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Welfare to coordinate and facilitate the development of a comprehensive social protection policy.	
Sri Lanka	P			The Government has embarked on developing a Social Protection strategy.	The Government has been interested in coordinating several social assistance programs and schemes using the Divineguma program. The Divineguma Act was presented and debated at the Parliament and now certified into law.	The existing programs are able to track basic administrative information, including the number and types of beneficiaries and payments.
St. Kitts and Nevis	Y	National Social Protection Strategy	2011	SKN provides numerous social assistance, social insurance benefits and labor market programs, now guided by an overall Social Protection Strategy that has been approved by Cabinet.	The recent approval of the SP strategy and a move to its implementation phase is expected to place coordination mechanisms.	The SP strategy will facilitate improved M&E through the development of information systems and capacity building.
St. Lucia	P			The Social Protection Policy will be validated by Cabinet in October 2013.		M&E of SPL programs will also improve once the MIS for social programs has been developed under the current reform. A proxy means test, Saint Lucias National Eligibility Test (SL-NET) has been developed.

Country	Policy and Strategy				Institutions	Administration
	Y/N/P	Strategy Name	Year	Comment	Comment	Comment
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	N					
Sudan	N				The Ministry of Welfare and Social Security is in charge of the overall coordination of Social Protection initiatives.	
Suriname						
Swaziland	P			The Government intends to establish an inter-ministerial committee to oversee the development of a Safety Net Strategy.	The Department of Social Welfare has been housed in the Deputy Prime Ministers Office since 2009, is responsible for Swazilands largest cash transfer programs and is also responsible for overseeing social care services.	
Syria						
Tajikistan	P			While objectives of the reform in the sector have been formulated, a broad and consistent SP strategy is still in the process of formulation.	The Government is establishing a consolidated Registry for social protection programs. It is expected that the system will be launched in late 2014. The social protection function is being transferred to a new Ministry.	The new MIS Registry system when developed and implemented is expected to substantially improve capacity of the Government to plan and monitor implementation of its key poverty related interventions. The social protection function is being transferred to a new Ministry.
Tanzania	P			The Government is finalizing a draft of a National Social Protection Framework (NSPF) which aims to improve coordination and speed up the implementation of social protection policies designed to improve the lives of the poor and most vulnerable groups. The process includes the preparation of an Action Plan for operationalizing the Framework.		A national monitoring system exists for capturing performance of the National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (NSGRP II). Social protection indicators have been developed and incorporated in the national monitoring system. Most programs are able to track budgets and numbers of beneficiaries.
Thailand	Y	Eleventh national economic and social development plan	2012	The government has an overall strategy for Social Protection and a set of programs that deliver prevention, protection and promotion services for large groups of the population. The Thai government is working toward developing a universal social protection system by 2017, called the Welfare Society.	The Ministry of Social Development and Human Security (MOSDHS) is in charge of coordinating the implementation of the different schemes.	Existing monitoring systems track the number of beneficiaries, the type of beneficiaries and budgets devoted to programs.
Timor-Leste	N					The Ministry of Social Solidarity will incorporate a M&E module into its MIS, which is currently under development.

Country	Policy and Strategy				Institutions	Administration
	Y/N/P	Strategy Name	Year	Comment	Comment	Comment
Togo	P			A Social Protection strategy and a budgeted action plans have been validated in November 2013 by main national stakeholders. This strategy document is yet to be adopted by the Government.	The National Social Protection Promotion Committee provides directions and coordinates all social protection activities in Togo. In October 2013, the Government created a Ministry of Public Policy Evaluation to oversee and assess the results of public policies.	Monitoring & Evaluation systems exist for most of the programs.
Tonga	N					
Trinidad and Tobago	P	National Poverty Reduction Strategy		For fiscal year 2013–2014, the Ministry of the People and Social Development has set as objectives the Development of a National Poverty Reduction Strategy.		The main SP programs have monitoring and information systems and collect main information. The country implements a Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey to monitor Millenium Development Goals. It also implements a periodical Survey of Living Conditions. The latest version was conducted in 2013.
Tunisia	N				Tunisia has taken steps toward consolidating its main social assistance programs under a single Directorate of Social Promotion, but a number of programs are operated by other ministries, and greater coordination is necessary to ensure equitable distribution of safety net programs overall.	In 2012, while the Government has launched a new project to develop a unified registry and improved monitoring of beneficiaries.
Turkey	N					The Social Security Institution (SSI) and Ministry of Family and Social Policies (MFSP) established systems to monitor performance across all main SP programs. MFSP established the integrated Social Assistance Information System (SAIS) to target SA benefits more effectively.
Turkmenistan	Y	Social Protection of the Population Code	2012	The government has an overall framework for social protection (2012 Code)		
Tuvalu	N				The Department of Community Affairs in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Rural Development (MHARD) focuses on monitoring and developing a social policy to address poverty and hardship. The Department also coordinates the activities of other departments within MHARD and other stakeholders.	

Country	Policy and Strategy				Institutions	Administration
	Y/N/P	Strategy Name	Year	Comment	Comment	Comment
Yemen, Rep.	P			A new legal and policy framework is being implemented. The GoY has initiated an overall social protection strategy and accompanying policies for protection of the population and was able to deliver on elements of prevention, protection and promotion during the crisis.		The major safety net programs have a well-developed database and MIS which are supporting management processes and decision making. This information was instrumental in making the safety net program more responsive to the recent political and economic crisis.
Zambia	P	National Social Protection Policy, chapter in the Fifth National Development Plan		In August, 2013, government revised the chapter on Social Protection in the draft RSNBP (2013-2016). However, the chapter is yet to be aligned with the National Social Protection Policy being prepared.		The National Social Protection Policy should provide a basis for harmonization of programs and also a comprehensive Monitoring and Evaluation system.
Zimbabwe	N					

A N N E X 5

ASPIRE PERFORMANCE INDICATORS BASED ON HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS

Country	Survey Year	Coverage		Benefit Incidence (Poorest 20%)	Adequacy		Gini Inequality Reduction % (all hh)	Poverty Headcount Reduction % (all hh)	Poverty Gap Reduction % (all hh)
		(Poorest 20%)	(Total)		(Poorest 20%)	(Total)			
Afghanistan	2007	21.775	14.514	8.245	25.69	22.423	0.106	0.63	1.611
Albania	2008	22.526	9.656	19.514	18.303	25.66	2.253	6.399	18.541
Algeria									
Angola									
Antigua and Barbuda									
Argentina	2010	24.167	9.702	53.98	19.828	10.36	0.823	2.689	7.443
Armenia	2009	25.819	16.369	32.678	33.718	17.965	5.185	12.626	31.8
Azerbaijan	2008	40.071	31.133	27.166	37.645	16.729	7.801	20.146	42.518
Bahrain									
Bangladesh	2010	27.382	17.95	22.888	6.959	5.436	1.391	5.586	10.953
Belarus	2010	66.937	58.279	28.912	22.259	8.77	9.219	22.267	40.907
Belize									
Benin									
Bhutan	2007	2.033	1.01	14.12	2.303	3.51	0.053	0.097	0.205
Bolivia	2007	10.346	13.717	8.893	37.178	8.26	1.072	8.795	10.024
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2007	11.424	6.489	30.586	16.858	7.762	0.618	1.338	4.742
Botswana									
Brazil	2009	53.189	21.131	33.159	24.12	14.544	1.992	10.073	22.077
Bulgaria	2007	56.928	38.384	29.33	2.175	1.066	0.579	2.05	3.323
Burkina Faso									
Burundi									
Cambodia	2008	0.171	0.523	0.128	0.702	13.101	-0.12	0	0.004
Cameroon									
Cabo Verde									
Central African Republic									
Chad									
Chile	2009	89.716	70.581	21.395	15.525	7.484	2.655	13.514	23.136
China									
Colombia									
Comoros									
Congo, Dem. Rep.									
Congo, Rep.									
Costa Rica	2009	67.813	44.279	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Cote D'ivoire									
Croatia	2008	44.813	25.226	40.554	21.826	10.385	4.289	11.105	25.585
Czech Republic									
Djibouti									
Dominica									
Dominican Republic	2009	35.222	23.746	25.732	10.932	4.96	0.963	5.681	8.724

Country	Survey Year	Coverage		Benefit Incidence (Poorest 20%)	Adequacy		Gini Inequality Reduction % (all hh)	Poverty Headcount Reduction % (all hh)	Poverty Gap Reduction % (all hh)
		(Poorest 20%)	(Total)		(Poorest 20%)	(Total)			
Ecuador	2010	84.247	61.406	28.17	24.622	11.131	3.03	13.124	23.38
Egypt, Arab Rep.	2008	54.861	44.878	17.578	4.996	3.555	1.354	5.778	11.689
El Salvador	2009	78.613	66.575	47.758	9.075	4.905	0.178	0.404	1.725
Equatorial Guinea									
Eritrea									
Estonia									
Ethiopia									
Fiji									
Gabon									
Gambia, The									
Georgia	2007	21.043	13.832	41.71		65.012	8.462	17.184	46.871
Ghana	2005	2.214	4.929	1.565	13.177	16.802	-0.303	1.506	2.546
Grenada									
Guatemala	2006	52.399	41.948	18.763	6.945	2.553	0.539	3.115	5.65
Guinea									
Guinea-Bissau									
Guyana									
Haiti									
Honduras									
Hungary									
India	2009	25.374	18.071	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Indonesia	2009	65.814	42.436	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Iran									
Iraq	2006	99.948 ^a	99.886 ^a	17.931	3.557	2.149	1.861	8.601	14.118
Jamaica									
Jordan									
Kazakhstan	2007	42.162	29.123	22.9	16.488	10.893	4.349	15.068	27.94
Kenya	2005	30.46	16.64	16.921	3.864	2.99	0.123	1.387	2.399
Kiribati									
Kosovo	2006	26.868	10.934	43.386	3.812	2.638	0.426	1.564	3.151
Kuwait									
Kyrgyz Republic	2006	27.931	17.156	34.911	10.139	5.826	1.427	4.004	11.583
Lao PDR	2008	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Latvia	2008	65.942	54.173	20.605	15.275	7.219	5.008	15.295	28.712
Lebanon									
Lesotho									
Liberia									
Libya									
Lithuania									
Macedonia, FYR	2005	15.819	14.87	15.324	25.925	9.713	1.482	7.38	11.354

Country	Survey Year	Coverage		Benefit Incidence (Poorest 20%)	Adequacy		Gini Inequality Reduction % (all hh)	Poverty Headcount Reduction % (all hh)	Poverty Gap Reduction % (all hh)
		(Poorest 20%)	(Total)		(Poorest 20%)	(Total)			
Slovenia									
Solomon Islands									
Somalia									
South Africa									
Sri Lanka	2008	52.215	29.749	32.431	6.663	4.016	1.252	5.888	12.16
St. Kitts and Nev.									
St. Lucia									
St. Vincent									
Sudan									
Suriname									
Swaziland									
Syria									
Tajikistan	2011	12.465	8.733	13.682	1.01	1.123	0.055	0.354	0.512
Tanzania	2009	78.549 ^b	77.441 ^b	4.237	4.65	6.776	-0.119	0.745	0.965
Thailand	2009	82.6	63.913	23.607	7.842	2.539	1.091	5.616	11.185
Timor-Leste	2007	26.84	26.269	1.391	1.725	11.941	2.912	9.91	23.571
Togo									
Tonga									
Trinidad and Tob.									
Tunisia									
Turkey	2008	55.529	37.052	42.338	0.847	0.22	0.117	0.279	0.953
Turkmenistan									
Tuvalu									
UAE									
Uganda	2010	75.242 ^c	66.255 ^c	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Ukraine	2006	46.317	39.454	25.071	18.187	7.99	4.788	14.133	29.416
Uruguay	2009	82.813	42.23	40.138	11.406	5.6	2.053	7.838	16.683
Uzbekistan									
Vanuatu									
Venezuela, RB	2006	4.996	4.739	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Vietnam	2006	37.016	18.062	13.798	20.519	16.481	1.839	6.714	13.979
West Bank and Gaza	2007	30.352	11.49	63.66	7.609	3.154	0.4	0.876	3.732
Yemen, Rep.	2005	27.598	21.868	19.088	5.258	2.883	0.634	3.887	5.834
Zambia	2010	0.801	0.571	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Zimbabwe									

Note: Indicators are calculated using national representative household surveys and available at www.worldbank.org/aspire. When interpreting Atlas of Social Protection: Indicators of Resilience and Equity indicators, it is important to note that the extent to which information on specific transfers and programs is captured in the household surveys can vary a lot across countries. As a consequence, Atlas of Social Protection: Indicators of Resilience and Equity indicators are not fully comparable across program categories and countries; however, they provide approximate measures of social protection systems performance.

Numbers in red represent increase in inequality due to all social safety nets transfers.

^a The coverage number includes food ration cards.

^b The coverage number mostly refers to school feeding program.

^c The coverage number mostly refers scholarships and/or education benefits.

A N N E X 6

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ENDNOTES

¹ Blanket price subsidies often are not traceable and verifiable in terms of unit of assistance and amounts of support. In some cases, governments provide citizens with access to specified food products at subsidized prices. Many of these programs are large-scale and are undergoing a transition process, including moving from general subsidy measures (e.g., Iraq's Public Distribution System or Egypt's Baladi bread subsidy scheme) to more targeted programs (e.g., India's Targeted Public Distribution Systems). Those reforms often include transitional periods with changes to benefit structures and the reconfiguration of operational procedures (e.g., use of electronic vouchers, etc.). In a number of countries undergoing such process data on beneficiaries may not always be available or consistent. It is expected that as reporting numbers improve, such targeted schemes may be included in the next issues of the State of Social Safety Nets report.

² Vouchers or near-cash transfers provide access to goods for a given monetary value or quantity in predetermined locations (e.g., stores, fairs, etc.). As such, they are a hybrid form of transfer that shares features with both cash (ultimately, they are market-based) and in-kind transfers (e.g., they may not provide choice when tied to predetermined commodities). Food vouchers are sometimes referred to as "food stamps."

³ Conditional transfers may vary considerably in terms of level of planning, monitoring and enforcement of compliance. For example, in the context of education-related conditions, Baird et al. (2013) distinguish between four categories of conditionalities: (a) explicit conditions on paper and/or encouragement of children's schooling, but no monitoring or enforcement; (b) explicit conditions, monitored with minimal enforcement; (c) explicit conditions with monitoring and enforcement of enrollment condition; and (d) explicit conditions with monitoring and enforcement of attendance condition.

⁴ In theory, also public works are a form of conditional transfers (i.e., conditioned on labor). Given their peculiar nature and design, however, we considered them as a separate, third class transfers. This is also in line with the general approach followed in the literature. Also, wages in public work programs can be provided in-kind or cash, including food-for-work and cash-for-work programs. Yet, since programs are often reported as "public works," information on the specific transfer modality may not be available systematically. Also, public works sometimes provide a combination of cash and food transfers, such as in the Ethiopia PSNP. As a result, the report opted to consider public works as a tout court intervention. Just like the conditional transfers, also public works can vary considerably in terms of approach and design parameters.

⁵ A total of 155 countries were surveyed (including 13 HICs), and for 9 countries information on social safety nets was not available (i.e., Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Micronesia, Libya, Oman, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, United Arab Emirates, and Vanuatu). Note that for Sections 3 and 4, the number of countries for which information was available was smaller, i.e. 107 countries for Section 3 and 135 countries for Section 4.

⁶ In cases where support is provided to the family or household as a unit of assistance, we estimate the number of individuals using an average household size (standard of 5 individuals).

⁷ The percentage of poor individuals (living on less than \$1.25/day) is calculated from PovcalNet (<http://iresearch.worldbank.org/PovcalNet/index.htm>).

⁸ The percentage of poor individuals (living on less than \$1.25/day) covered by social safety nets is estimated based on household survey data from 69 developing countries included in ASPIRE. Since household surveys include questions on coverage by social safety nets, the report was able to estimate how many among the extremely poor receive social safety net support at country level. Population numbers are then used to estimate the weighted average of coverage rates. Applying such average coverage rate of the extremely poor to the absolute number of poor globally we estimate how many extremely poor are covered by social safety nets.

⁹ This information can be found in detailed country reports on the ASPIRE website, www.worldbank.org/aspire.

¹⁰ For an overview, see Gentilini (2007).

¹¹ For the specific purpose of this paragraph, public works were left out of the analysis in line with the rationale set out earlier in the discussion (i.e., in many cases, programs may not report the modality of transfers or may provide a combination of both). Shares were calculated by first calculating the share of a given program type (say UCTs) out of all countries for a given income group (e.g., LICs). Then the same was done for the other program type for the same modality (in this case, CCT). Then the average of the two shares was considered as the share of cash-based programs for a given income group (in this case, LICs). The same was applied to the in-kind programs and the other income groups.

¹² Aggregate spending data on social assistance rely on multiple sources: the World Bank Eastern Europe and Central Asia Social Protection expenditure and evaluation Database, European system of integrated social protection statistics, World Bank LAC SP database, country assessment reports for Africa, MENA and LAC countries, ADB country reports for South Asia and East Asia countries, regional , the MENA Social Safety Nets flagship regional report. See Annex 3 for a full list of resources.

¹³ Social safety net spending in some Eastern Europe and Central Asia countries does not include public works and school feeding programs (see Annex 3). Cross country comparisons should be interpreted with caution because the definitions (such as the scope of social assistance or social insurance) may not be fully consistent across countries.

¹⁴ See for example Weigand and Grosh (2008).

¹⁵ The definition of safety nets used here is different from the one adopted in a previous cross-country study on social protection spending (e.g., Weigand and Grosh, 2008), limiting the comparability of main findings.

¹⁶ The high spending in Georgia is accounted by universal social pension program.

¹⁷ External finance in Africa is represented by grants from multilateral international organizations such as the World Bank, WFP and UNICEF as well as several bilateral organizations.

¹⁸ See World Bank 2012l

¹⁹ See World Bank 2013g.

²⁰ Ahmed, S. 2013, World Bank 2012m, World Bank 2010c

²¹ Based on the World Bank Eastern Europe and Central Asia Social Protection expenditure and evaluation Database, historical spending data of real safety net spending available in 15 countries.

²² In general, the analysis does not account for decrees, laws or other legislation, but rather investigates policy and strategic frameworks that often emanate, elaborate and detail the basic content enshrined in legislation on the matter.

²³ These findings are consistent with a recent review of country social protection assessments in 30 countries (Honorati and Rodriguez, 2014). The report finds that while most countries have clear policies and strategies, a key challenge is often to operationalize them.

²⁴ This section largely draws from Leite and Felix (2014) and Palacios (2014).

²⁵ Six countries in the Annex 7 table are high income countries. As the efforts to collect and disseminate surveys lead to greater data availability, ASPIRE will expand its coverage.

²⁶ The indicator is a measure of inequality.

²⁷ It is assumed that, in the absence of the program, the welfare aggregate of a recipient household falls by the value of the transfer. To establish the impact of a social protection program(s) on poverty, one ought to compare poverty without the program(s) ("pre-transfer"), to poverty with it ("post-transfer"). Then the transfer received under the program would need to be subtracted from the welfare aggregate and poverty measure recalculated to get a pre-transfer/program poverty measure. Comparing the two poverty measures gives an estimate of the program's poverty impact.

²⁸ These figures show the power of social protection in attaining the goal of ending extreme poverty. According to World Bank estimates, over the past 20 years the economic growth in the world was able to lift approximately 35 million people out of extreme poverty each year.

²⁹ See Fiszbein et al. (2013).

³⁰ See Andrews et al. (forthcoming).

³¹ In theory, the effects of safety nets on labor supply are mediated by two mechanisms. On one hand, beneficiaries' behavioral response to transfers may include exchanging part of such additional income for more leisure. This is also known as "income effect." On the other hand, if the size of the transfer is based on income levels, then those benefits could alter beneficiaries' effective wage. In other words, such "price effect" would result in introducing an implicit tax on earnings, or a marginal tax rate. For example, means-tested transfers aimed at ensuring a minimum income level could imply that program participants may face a 100 percent marginal tax rate—that is, a small increase in non-program income may result in an equal reduction in program benefits. This dynamic is sometimes referred to as a "policy-induced poverty trap."

³² See <http://www.fao.org/economic/ptop/home/en/>.

³³ In theory, wages in public work programs can be provided in-kind or cash, including food-for-work and cash-for-work programs. Yet, since programs are often reported as "public works," information on the specific transfer modality may not be available systematically or transfers are often provided as a combination of cash and food.



This publication is the first in a series of monitoring reports on the rich and evolving world of social safety nets in developing countries. Social safety nets, also known as ‘social assistance’ or ‘social transfers’, are part of broader social protection systems, and provide regular and predictable support to poor and vulnerable people. Such support is critical for reducing poverty; for boosting inclusive growth and shared prosperity; for reducing food insecurity and malnutrition; for increasing demand for education and health services; for stimulating local economies and for

helping households to better manage risks and cope with shocks. Social safety nets are not just about assistance—they are an important ingredient for building and strengthening social contracts between states and their citizens.

This report examines data from 144 countries, including detailed household survey data from 69 countries in the World Bank’s ASPIRE database, it describes key policy and practical developments, distills evidence, and highlights emerging innovations. It focuses on developing countries, although in a few cases reference is made to high-income settings.

With new and concisely presented estimates on the scale, type and performance of safety nets in the developing and emerging world, this report aims to be a reference and a benchmark for policymakers, thinkers and practitioners in the world of social safety nets and of social protection more broadly.



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