

Social Assistance in Low Income Countries Database

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README NOTES on the Database

The database aims to:

- provide a summary of the evidence available on the effectiveness of social assistance interventions in developing countries, with special reference to low income countries;
- focus on programmes seeking to combine the reduction and mitigation of poverty, with strengthening and facilitating household investments capable of preventing poverty and securing development in the longer term
- identify such programmes in Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia, with relevant programmes from other developing regions included where appropriate;
- select programmes for inclusion in the database on the basis of the availability of information on evaluation, size, scope or significance;
- provide summary information on each programme in a way that can be easily referenced by DFID staff and others with only a basic level of technical expertise.

Your comments, corrections, and suggestions are welcomed.

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USER GUIDE

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

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

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

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

For definitions of key terms check the GLOSSARY.

For best navigation of the database move the cursor over the relevant headings and a 'hand' icon will reveal the link. A left hand click of the mouse will take you to that part of the database. For examples, to go to the top of this page left click your mouse on [USER GUIDE](#).

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

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Country	Bangladesh(1)
Programme Type	Cash Transfer – Conditional – Cash for Human Development
Programme Title	Cash for education program in Bangladesh (previously Food for Education)
Agencies Involved	Government of Bangladesh, USAID
Year started	July 1993 as Food for Education, but in 2002 changed to Cash for Education
Programme Description	Provides cash transfers to households with children in poor areas on condition that children are enrolled at school and have a minimum attendance level.
Programme Objectives	Raise school enrolment and attendance rates, reduce child labour, and reduce dropout rates in primary school
Transfers	Taka 90 per month or US\$ 2.4, equivalent to nearly 4% of total household expenditure for poor households
Targeting	Geographic targeting of poor Unions (economically backward with low literacy rates) in poor Thanas. Then categorical targeting of households with less than 0.5 acres or landless, heads of household who are day labourers, female heads of household (widowed, separated from husband, divorced, disabled husband), and low-income professions (e.g., fishermen, potters, blacksmiths, weavers, and cobblers). At local level selection of beneficiaries is done by school committees.
Coverage	Participation rates per quintile of income, from poorest to richest quintile, have been estimated at 5.3, 4.0, 1.3, 2.0 and 1.1 percent, respectively, with a national average of 2.8%. Limited reach to the extreme poor. In 1994 4,787 schools were covered, with 698,000 students beneficiaries out of a total student population of 1.48 million in participating areas (47% coverage). In 1995-96, over 2 million children participated (13% of total primary enrolment nationally)
Monitoring and Evaluation	Evaluation of the programme has been undertaken by the Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies, and IFPRI
Operational Effectiveness	It costs US\$ 1.6 to deliver US\$1
Cost	US\$ 77m in 2000
Welfare Outcomes	Evaluations register a 9-17 percentage point rise in school enrolment rate (from a base of 55%), and nearly full attendance among beneficiaries, with improvement in long-term opportunities from children. A study has found that the improvement in school attendance has been associated with a less than proportionate reduction in child labour, suggesting a reduction in free/play time. The reduction in the incidence of child labour among boys (girls) was about one-quarter (one eighth) of the rise in school enrolment rate.
Other Issues	
Programme and Evaluation Sources	Ravallion, M. and Q. Wodon (1999). Does child labour displace schooling? Evidence on behavioral responses to enrollment subsidy, Policy Research Working Paper WPS2116, Washington DC, The World Bank. (Published in Economic Journal 110(462): C158-C175). Working paper posted at: http://econ.worldbank.org/external/default/main?pagePK=64165259&theSitePK=469372&piPK=64165421&menuPK=64166093&entityID=000094946_99060201584595 Ahmed, A. U. and C. del Ninno (2002). Food for Education Programme in Bangladesh: An evaluation of the Impact on Educational Attainment and Food Security. Washington DC, International Food Policy Research Institute. Posted at http://www.ifpri.org/divs/fcnd/dp/papers/fcndp138.pdf

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Country	Bangladesh(2)
Programme Type	Food based transfers – with a complementary package of development services
Programme Title	Vulnerable Group Feeding, renamed Vulnerable Group Development (VGD) in 1987
Agencies Involved	Ministry of Women and Children Affairs, World Food Program and other bilaterals
Year started	1975 onward
Programme Description	Programme provides in-kind wheat transfer to enable destitute rural women to improve their economic and social condition. A complementary package of development services was introduced in 1988, including health and nutrition education, literacy training, savings, and support in launching income-earning activities (see Bangladesh(4)).
Programme Objectives	The program enables destitute rural women to improve their economic and social condition.
Transfers	Monthly free wheat ration of 31.25 kg for two years. Average monthly transfer to beneficiaries was approximately US\$1 (41 taka) around one fifth of average monthly expenditures.
Targeting	Program used geographic targeting, then beneficiary selection done by local committees based on a wide range of categorical indicators (including personal characteristics, assets, family composition).
Coverage	575,000 households. As of 1994, 29% of VGD households received the full development package, while the remainder received only the monthly wheat ration and savings component.
Monitoring and Evaluation	Ministry of Women and Children Affairs, and International Food Policy Research Institute
Operational Effectiveness	About 30% to 50% of grain is sold immediately rather than consumed. Around 15% of grain allotted did not reach intended beneficiaries. Quintile participation rates are 8.5, 7.0, 3.9, 2.8, 2.1 percent respectively from poorest to richest, with a national average of 4.9 percent. It costs US\$ 1.68 to deliver US\$1 to beneficiaries, falling to US\$1.44 if all leakages to the non-poor could be eliminated.
Cost	At its peak, the annual subsidy was US\$54 million
Welfare Outcomes	In-kind transfers of wheat increased wheat consumption dramatically – by 70% for VGD households compared to 13.9% for its cash-based equivalent transfers. This high wheat consumption stems from heavy transaction costs faced by (largely Muslim) female-headed households, in accessing local markets to sell their grain. As a result, VGD wheat distribution generates a greater calorie impact on its target group (16%) than an equivalent cash allocation (10%). There was no noticeable improvement in nutritional status of pre-school children.
Other Issues	
Programme and Evaluation Sources	Del Ninno, C. [2002] In-Kind Transfers and Household Food Consumption: Implications for targeted food programs in Bangladesh. FCND Discussion Paper 134, IFPRI. Posted at: http://www.ifpri.org/divs/fcnd/dp/papers/fcndp134.pdf

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Country	Bangladesh(3)
Programme Type	Food Based transfer – Food for Work
Programme Title	Food-for-Work Program
Agencies Involved	Government of Bangladesh
Year started	Initiated in 1975 after famine; it is now an integrated rural development programme, supported by World Food Program and bilaterals
Programme Description	Provided wages in-kind (usually wheat) to rural labourers for working in labour-intensive public works (water, roads, forestry, fishery) during the dry season
Programme Objectives	Reduce food insecurity
Transfers	Average per capita transfer was worth US\$4.5 or around 60% of monthly expenditures
Targeting	Geographic targeting combined with self-targeting to low-income beneficiaries by imposing an arduous work requirement. Primarily targeted at men
Coverage	100 million workdays of employment per year, directly benefiting about 4 million rural beneficiaries, equivalent to at least 17 days of additional employment for every landless worker in Bangladesh in the construction phase alone.
Monitoring and Evaluation	Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies and International Food Policy Research Institute; Government of Bangladesh
Operational Effectiveness	Successful in reaching those who are landless or near landless. Leakage rates to the non-poor of 30% to 35%. It cost US\$2.1 to transfer US\$1, falling to US\$1.49 if all leakages could be eliminated. 85% of program resources were used during the December-May dry season but with improvements in irrigation this no longer a slack season in many covered areas.
Cost	At its peak, annual subsidy of US\$134 million, with food grain distribution of 496,000 MT (over 20% of total national wheat consumption).
Welfare Outcomes	Large increase in food consumption and calorie intake at the household level, and improvements in nutrition of the population in the areas covered by the programme, but no noticeable improvement in nutritional status of preschool children. The program had positive effects on agricultural production (via irrigation, change in cropping pattern to high-yielding varieties, and on increases in labour and fertilizer use per unit of land), but these were lower for the small farmers.
Other Issues	
Programme and Evaluation Sources	Dorosh, P. and S. Haggblade [1995] Filling the Gaps: Consolidating Evidence on the design of Alternative Targeted Food Programmes in Bangladesh, Bangladesh Development Studies (3 and 4): 47-80

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Country	Bangladesh(4)
Programme Type	Food based - Conditional food and asset transfer
Programme Title	Income Generation for Vulnerable Group Development Program (IGVGD)
Agencies Involved	Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee, World Food Program, Dutch Aid Agency NOVIB, and NGOs
Year started	1987, following evaluation of the Vulnerable Group Feeding and Vulnerable Group Development programmes (see Bangladesh(2))
Programme Description	This programme seeks to extend the outreach of poverty-reduction initiatives beyond the "moderate poor" to the "hardcore poor", who experience the deepest deprivation
Programme Objectives	To reduce the chronic food insecurity of extremely poor households.
Transfers	Following food support and a period of training, IGVGD participants receive initial loans of about US\$50, rising in year two to finance income generation activities (mainly poultry rearing).
Targeting	The poorest and most vulnerable households, including women-headed households. There is a selection of Vulnerable Group Development (VGD) cardholders by locally elected representatives and subsequently vetted by an <i>upazilla</i> -level committee. Recipients should meet three criteria, namely: be widowed or abandoned female heads of household; household owning less than 0.5 acres of land; and earning less than US\$6 per month.
Coverage	By 2000, about 200,000 Vulnerable Group Development cardholders were active participants
Monitoring and Evaluation	Internally by BRAC, and by World Food Program
Operational Effectiveness	Upscaling the programme to areas with poor infrastructure and weak communications posed a number of problems, including coordination of government agencies and the delivery of the full development package
Cost	It was estimated that by 2000 the subsidy element was US\$135 per household per cycle.
Welfare Outcomes	Monthly income of beneficiary households was just under six times larger three years after the start of the programme; percentage of households begging declined from 18 percent at the start of the programme to zero three years later. Beneficiaries reported higher levels of confidence and well-being.
Other Issues	
Programme and Evaluation Sources	Matin, Imran and David Hulme [2003], Programs For The Poorest: Learning From the IGVGD Program in Bangladesh, World Development Vol. 31, No. 3, pp. 647-665. CGAP [2001] Linking Microfinance and Safety Net Programs to Include the Poorest Focus Note 21, Washington DC: CGAP, May. Posted at : http://www.cgap.org/docs/FocusNote_21.html Matin, Imran and Yasmin, Rabeya [2004] Managing scaling up challenges of a programme for the poorest: Case study of Brac's IGVGD programme. Posted at http://www.bracresearch.org/publications_details.php?scat=29&v=0&tid=100 Matin, Imran [2002] Targeted development Programmes for the Extreme Poor: Experiences from BRAC Experiments, CPRC Working Paper 20, IDPM, Manchester. Posted at: http://www.chronicpoverty.org/pdfs/ImranMatin.pdf

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Country	Bangladesh(5)
Programme Type	Input grants - Asset transfers, cash transfers, social development and microcredit
Programme Title	Challenging the Frontiers of Poverty Reduction/Targeting the Ultra Poor (CFPR/TUP)
Agencies Involved	Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee (BRAC). Funded by BRAC Donor Consortium (EC, DFID, CIDA, NOVIB, and WFP)
Year started	January 2002
Programme Description	The programme extends the 'laddered strategic linkage' approach of IGVGD (Bangladesh(4)) to the very poorest. It builds up the asset base of the poorest, beginning with transfer of income generating assets, health and education support, training, social development and later integrating with microcredit programmes.
Programme Objectives	To reduce poverty among the poorest and support income generating activities
Transfers	Distribution of income earning assets, cash transfers for limited periods of time, skills training, essential health care support and developing enabling social environment
Targeting	Geographical targeting based on poverty maps to select poorest areas, then selection of villages using BRAC's local knowledge, then participatory wealth ranking exercises to identify locations in villages where the poorest live; then households ranked on targeting indicators, later visually confirmed by BRAC staff. Targeting ensures identification of the poorest but it is also instrumental in developing partnerships with local communities
Coverage	Target coverage is 70,000 households by 2006.
Monitoring and Evaluation	Undertaking by BRAC, involving a baseline survey to be followed by evaluation surveys. Three external assessments completed.
Operational Effectiveness	Targeting has been very effective—98% of participants had food consumption below the poverty line at the baseline. More cost effective than IGVGD, and had met its key targets.
Welfare Outcomes	At a 2004 mid term assessment study on the 2002 entrants and a comparison group, it was found that: (i) Programme participants fared significantly better in nutrients and in overall calorie intake, with a calorie gap from RDA at 8 percentage points lower for participants; (ii) 97% of participants reported to be in 'food deficit' at the baseline, but this was reduced to only 27% two years later. The corresponding figures for the comparison group of ultra poor households were 82% at the baseline and 75% two years later; (iii) Severe malnourishment (MUAC<125mm) among under-5 children was reduced by 27 percentage points for participants but only 3 percentage points for the comparison group; (iv) An initial asset transfer of US\$ 100 per household in 2002 led to asset value of US\$ 300 in 2005.
Cost	Per household cost is \$300.
Other Issues	
Programme and Evaluation Sources	Towards a profile of the ultra poor in Bangladesh: Findings from CFPR/TUP baseline survey [2004] Research and Evaluation Division, BRAC http://www.bracresearch.org/publications_details.php?scat=29&v=0&tid=94 Imran Matin, Shantana Halder [2004] Combining Methodologies for Better Targeting of the Ultra Poor, Working Paper No. 2, BRAC Research and Evaluation Division http://www.bracresearch.org/working_papers_details.php?scat=28&v=0&tid=89 Results from further evaluations will be posted at www.bracresearch.org

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Country	Bangladesh(6)
Programme Type	Cash transfers -Unconditional - Social Pensions
Programme Title	Old Age Allowance Scheme (OAAS) and Assistance Programme for Widowed and Destitute Women (APWDW)
Agencies Involved	Ministry of Social Welfare, Government of Bangladesh
Year started	1997-8
Programme Description	The programme provides a cash transfer to poorest older people and to destitute widows
Programme Objectives	To reduce extreme poverty and destitution among older people and widows
Transfers	US\$2 per month
Targeting	OAAS targets 10 (5 men and 5 women) oldest and poorest members of each <i>Ward</i> in each <i>Union</i> , the lowest level district. APWDW targets 5 poorest widows and destitute women in each <i>Ward</i> . The selection is done by Ward Committees
Coverage	403,110 beneficiaries of OAAS and 201,555 beneficiaries of APWDW
Monitoring and Evaluation	No monitoring and evaluation is planned
Operational Effectiveness	Analysis of household data from the 2000 Bangladesh Demographic and Health Survey indicates the percentages of beneficiary households in quintiles of wealth index are (from the poorest to the richest): 6.4; 6.0; 2.5; 0.8; 0.2 respectively. There is a concentration of beneficiary households in the lowest wealth index quintiles
Cost	0.03% of GDP
Welfare Outcomes	No evaluation of the programme is available
Other Issues	HelpAge International is collecting information from local networks to assess the implementation of the programme
Programme and Evaluation Sources	Begum, Sharifa [n.d.] Pension and Social Security in Bangladesh, mimeo, Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies Barrientos, A. [2004] Cash transfers for older people reduce poverty and inequality, Background paper for WDR06, IDPM, University of Manchester

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Country	Brazil(1)
Programme Type	Cash transfers – Conditional – Cash for human development - Targeted conditional schooling demand subsidy and supply side provision of extended school day
Programme Title	Child Labour Eradication Programme (PETI)
Agencies Involved	Government of Brazil, ILO, World Bank, USAID, UNICEF
Year started	Piloted in 1996, then extended to all other areas in 1999
Programme Description	The programme provides a cash transfer to households with children of school age working in hazardous or degrading occupations, and funding to school willing to offer an extended school day with activities focused on improving children's educational attainment
Programme Objectives	Eradicate the worst forms of child labour (e.g. those involving health risk); reduce child labour; and provide remedial education and training
Transfers	US\$11-17 per child per month
Targeting	Geographic targeting of municipalities with high incidence of hazardous child labour; then selection of poor households with per capita income below one half the minimum wage
Coverage	Poor households with children aged 7-14 working in hazardous or degrading conditions, 866,000 beneficiary children in 2002
Monitoring and Evaluation	Brazil's Audit Office
Operational Effectiveness	An evaluation of the programme identified a number of areas for improvement in performance: need for greater uniformity in criteria for inclusion of households in the programme, improvements in the quality of the extended school day, speed up in transfer of resources directly to beneficiaries through the distribution of magnetic cards, priority to be given to the poorest Municipalities
Welfare Outcomes	Fall in the incidence of child labour from 19.6% in 1992 to 12.7% in 2001; rise in completed schooling; rise in school enrolments; participating children have lower probability of working in a risky job
Cost	0.04% of GDP in 2002
Other Issues	Some municipalities were initially excluded from the program due to budget constraints
Programme and Evaluation Sources	<p>Brazilian Court of Audit [2003] TCU Evaluation of the Child Labor Eradication Program, Brasilia. Posted at : http://www2.tcu.gov.br/pls/portal/docs/PAGE/TCU/PUBLICACOES/PUBLICACAO_LINGUA_ESTRANGEIRA/INGLES/EXECUTIVE_SUMMARIES_3.PDF</p> <p>Yap, Y, Sedlacek, G. and Orazem, P. [2002] Limiting child labor through behaviour-based income transfers: An Experimental evaluation of the PETI Program in rural Brazil, Washington DC: The World Bank. Posted at: http://www.iadb.org/res/publications/pubfiles/pubS-223.pdf</p>

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Country	Brazil(2)
Programme Type	Cash transfers – Conditional – Cash for human development - Targeted conditional schooling demand subsidy
Programme Title	<i>Bolsa Escola</i> , currently being upscaled to <i>Bolsa Familia</i> incorporating a wider range of cash transfers
Agencies Involved	Brazilian Government, decentralized programme with strong local control and financing
Year started	Upscaled to federal programme in 2001, initiated in Campinas in 1995
Programme Description	The programme provides cash transfers to poor households with children of school age conditional on school attendance
Programme Objectives	Raise school enrolment, reduce chronic poverty
Transfers	US\$ 5 - US\$ 15 per household
Targeting	Participation of municipalities is demand driven; then geographic targeting within municipalities; then selection of poor households with per capita income less than one half the minimum wage
Coverage	Poor households with children aged 6-15; 8.2m children covered in 2002, living in 5m households or 4.7% of population
Monitoring and Evaluation	To date evaluations have been undertaken by independent researchers
Operational Effectiveness	Before 2001, decentralisation strengthened local ownership of the programme, but produced large differences in programme design and benefit provision across municipalities. In 2001, <i>Bolsa Escola</i> became a federal programme, largely funded by central government.
Welfare Outcomes	An evaluation based on 2000 Census data finds that school attendance rates among poor children have risen by 4 percentage points from a high base of 95%. The evaluation does not find strong evidence that the programme has reduced child labour.
Cost	US\$ 800m or 0.13% of GDP
Other Issues	
Programme and Evaluation Sources	Cardoso, E. and Souza, A. P. [2003] The Impact of cash transfers on child labor and school attendance in Brazil, mimeo, University of São Paulo. Posted at: http://www.undp.org/povertycentre/publications/social/Cash%20transfers child labor & school attendance - Nov 2003.pdf

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Country	Chad
Programme Type	Cash transfers and loans – Unconditional - Food security
Programme Title	Food security project in Northern Guéra
Agencies Involved	The International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), The Belgian Survival Fund for the Third World (BSF); The World Food Programme; The Ministry of Planning (Chad); the United Nations Development Programme
Year started	1991-2000 (first phase of program)
Programme Description	The program comprises loans and cash transfers for improving food accessibility and stability for vulnerable individuals and households in the region, in a post-conflict context.
Programme Objectives	Promote rural grass-roots organizations in the region, allowing their members to improve in a sustainable manner their well being, food security and nutritional status. This will involve the setting up of food security funds and rural infrastructure; the development of microfinance services; and the creation, by the Ministry of Planning, of a food security association made up of representatives of village groups and NGOs.
Transfers	
Targeting	Vulnerable and disadvantaged households, farmers (especially female farmers), livestock breeders and nomads.
Coverage	The first phase of the project covered an area of 298 000 km ² in the mountainous region of Guéra,
Monitoring and Evaluation	International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), local communities, NGOs and public services.
Operational Effectiveness	Preliminary evaluation showed the programme has reached socially and economically marginalized groups in the Northern Guéra Region. The project will continue to work directly with women's and farmers' groups who benefited under the first phase as well as with other new groups, for an overall total corresponding to 15 000 households. Project activities will also benefit 200 of the villages in the Northern Guéra region, rising to 400 by the end of the second phase.
Cost	The total cost of the project, which was initiated by IFAD, amounts to US\$ 17.62 million. The Belgian Survival Fund for the Third World (BSF) and the World Food Programme are contributing US\$ 3.68 million and US\$ 334 000, respectively, to the project, and the contributions of the Government of Chad and the beneficiaries amount to US\$ 1.16 million and US\$ 780 000, respectively. A further US\$ 650 000 will be provided by IFAD in the form of a grant.
Welfare Outcomes	There was some improvement of the plight of the socially and economically disadvantaged and vulnerable, and food security funds and rural infrastructure were improved
Other Issues	
Programme and Evaluation Sources	International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), [online publication] 'New food security project in Northern Guéra', IFAD, Posted at: http://www.afrol.com/News/cha001_quera_food.htm

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Country	Colombia
Programme Type	Cash transfers – Conditional – Cash for human development - Targeted conditional cash transfer - Schooling and health demand subsidy
Programme Title	<i>Familias en Acción</i>
Agencies Involved	Government of Colombia and Inter-American Development Bank
Year started	2001/2002
Programme Description	The programme provides a cash transfer to poor households with children in poor areas conditional on school attendance and use of primary health centres
Programme Objectives	Reduce poverty among households with children; raise school enrolments; provide a safety net
Transfers	US\$6 schooling subsidy for children in primary school, and US\$12 for children in secondary school; US\$20 to households with children below 7 years of age; benefits paid to the mother
Targeting	622 municipalities with fewer than 100,000 inhabitants, with a bank and health and education infrastructure, then households with children 0-17 identified as poor by proxy means test
Coverage	Poor households with children 0-17, 362,403 households in 2002
Monitoring and Evaluation	Undertaken by the Institute for Fiscal Studies, through a baseline household survey and repeated evaluation surveys
Operational Effectiveness	Only households registered with SISBEN, a targeting instrument used in Colombia to rank poor households, are eligible for participation in the programme
Welfare Outcomes	Raised school attendance by 13% in urban sector and 5% in rural sector; raised household consumption by 19.5% in rural areas and 9.3% in urban areas; reduced incidence of undernourished infants, 12 month-old boys are 0.44 centimetres taller among beneficiary households; raised incidence of immunisation
Cost	US\$100m (2004)or 0.12% of GDP
Other Issues	
Programme and Evaluation Sources	Attanasio, O.; Battistin, E.; Fitzsimons, E.; Mesnard,A. and Vera-Hernandez,M. [2005] How effective are conditional cash transfers? Evidence from Colombia, IFS Briefing Notes, London: IFS. Posted at: http://www.ifs.org.uk/edepo/publications.php?publication_id=3214

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Country	Ethiopia(1)
Programme Type	Food based transfers - Food-For-Work
Programme Title	Non-emergency food aid and food-for-work
Agencies Involved	Government of Ethiopia
Year started	1980s and 1990s
Programme Description	Food security program with a work component attached.
Programme Objectives	Programs provide food to those in need either as an unconditional transfer or as a cash transfer conditional on work
Transfers	Food-for-work provided approximately 3kg of wheat per day, the value of which was typically higher than the local market wage
Targeting	Food aid used categorical targeting based on geography, age, and gender, and especially those unable to work. Food-for-Work used categorical (geographic) targeting as well as self-selection. For food aid, central government oversaw distribution of food to regions, which was then distributed to local peasant associations (PAs) who selected beneficiaries.
Coverage	20% of farm households received either food-aid or participated in food-for-work, 13% received food aid only, and 10% food-for-work only
Monitoring and Evaluation	Government of Ethiopia
Operational Effectiveness	Cereals accounted for 80% of household food security benefits between 1992 and 1995. Food aid had high leakage (78%) and low coverage (49%) rates because age and female-headed households proved to be poor indicators of food insecurity. Also, a geographically targeted region, Tigray, was no longer chronically food insecure. A high percentage of the poor did not receive food aid. Poor targeting may reflect high cost of setting up programs in face of shifting spatial distribution of insecurity over time.
Cost	15 million tons of food per annum in 1990s
Welfare Outcomes	No information is available
Other Issues	
Programme and Evaluation Sources	Clay, D. ; D. Molla and D. Habtewold [1999] Food Aid targeting in Ethiopia: A Study of who needs it and who gets it? , Food Policy 24: 391-409 Jayne, T., J. Straus, T. Yamano and D. Molla [2001] Giving to the Poor? Targeting of Food Aid in Rural Ethiopia, World Development 29 (5): 887-910

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Country	Ethiopia(2)
Programme Type	Cash transfer - Conditional – Food for Work
Programme Title	Cash for Work (CFW) in North and South Gonder Zone
Agencies Involved	German Agro Action (GAA); the Organization for the Rehabilitation and Development of Amhara (ORDA); co-financed by German Ministry for Economic Cooperation
Year started	2002
Programme Description	Programs provide cash to households in need. This can be an unconditional transfer, but in most cases has a work requirement.
Programme Objectives	Reduce poverty levels in households through asset-creation and improving food quantity and quality, where women and family members are considered most vulnerable.
Transfers	
Targeting	Households in need.
Coverage	13,000 recipients, 35% were women. In all, about 50,000 people benefited from the program if family members are included.
Monitoring and Evaluation	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA); Ministry of Agriculture
Operational Effectiveness	Programme is cost-effective, and a preferred option among beneficiaries. In Borana Zone over 65 percent of sample participants preferred cash to food payment. Cash payment also promoted higher participation in the project's employment schemes. Only in areas where supplies of grain in the market are very limited, as it was the case in Meda Welabu, a mixed wage-food payment was considered desirable.
Cost	The cash volume disbursed was US \$ 577,367.
Welfare Outcomes	Programme contributed to substantial asset creation at household level. Food consumption improved both in quantity and quality. No misuse of cash has been identified. Security in handling large cash amounts was satisfactory. Market prices have not been affected. Food availability in markets was good.
Other Issues	
Programme and Evaluation Sources	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) [2003]; Relief Bulletin: Weekly Humanitarian Highlights in Ethiopia, 22 Aug 2003 Posted at http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/rwb.nsf/AllDocsByUNID/30084754c2088c4685256d8a005ba1eb Ejigayehu Tefera, NCA Addis Yeshitla Admassu, et al [2001] FOOD AID IMPACT STUDY Meda Welabu Woreda, Ministry of Agriculture, Bidre, Posted at http://www.foodeconomy.com/reportLibrary/HFE2Impacts.pdf#search='Ethiopia%20%20CFW'

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Country	Ethiopia(3)
Programme Type	Food based transfers - Conditional – Food for Work
Programme Title	Urban Food for Work (UFFW)
Agencies Involved	CARE
Year started	1997 in Addis Ababa through an agreement between CARE ad the Municipality of Addis Ababa
Programme Description	Provides short-term employment opportunities to the unemployed and underemployed in extremely poor areas.
Programme Objectives	Provide basic roads and latrines to marginal urban communities in Addis Ababa; provide short-term unemployment to residents in those communities; and enhance the capacity of community groups to participate in self-help activities.
Transfers	Participants paid with food according to productivity
Targeting	Unemployed and underemployed unskilled workers in extremely poor communities, many of whom are often women. Communities selected if households earned less than US\$60 a month
Coverage	
Monitoring and Evaluation	International Food Policy Research Institute
Operational Effectiveness	UFFW is a relief rather than a development programme that provides permanent employment. Hardship is greater during the rainy season, but construction activities are also limited, and as a consequence the programme is not effective as a safety net.
Cost	Not available
Welfare Outcomes	The infrastructure provided by the programme improved mobility for residents especially in the rainy season, and drains reduced flooding. Food payments reduced food insecurity for participants. Longer term effects appear to be limited, the programme failed to provide long term poverty alleviation or food security.
Other Issues	
Programme and Evaluation Sources	Garret, J. [2001] Lessons from the urban Food for Work Programme: care-Ethiopia. Notes and observations. Washington DC: IFPRI. Posted at: http://www.ifpri.org/pubs/ib/ib9_ethiopia.pdf

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Country	Gambia
Programme Type	Food based transfers – In-kind transfers - Household
Programme Title	Combines two projects: the Child Survival Project and the Sesame Growers' Association (SGA) Institutional Strengthening Project.
Agencies Involved	Catholic Relief Service (CRS) provided the funding and implementation in association with local partners, the National Women Farmers Association (NAWFA) and the Gambian Food and Nutrition Association (GAFNA)
Year started	1990s
Programme Description	The National Women Farmers Association (NAWFA) and the Gambian Food and Nutrition Association (GAFNA), through both programs, share responsibilities in addressing the three food security components of access, availability and utilization, on the part of the Sesame Growers' Association (SGA) Project and improving health and nutrition on the part of the Child Survival Project.
Programme Objectives	The Child Survival Project concentrates on improving health and nutrition by promoting improved infant and child feeding practices, improved maternal health and nutrition, and improved home based care of childhood illnesses. The Sesame Growers' Association (SGA) Project aims to empower women so that they are better able to meet household food security needs. Through the SGA project, CRS/GM promotes sesame as a cash crop for women farmers, providing an alternative food and income source.
Transfers	
Targeting	Pregnant women, malnourished children, poor households, farmers (female).
Coverage	
Monitoring and Evaluation	A Final Impact Evaluation was completed in August/September 2000 by the Catholic Relief Service (CRS).
Operational Effectiveness	Results of the evaluation recommended project continuation.
Cost	63,534 MT
Welfare Outcomes	In FY00, the Child Survival Project (CSP) was able to make substantial progress in achieving its objectives on improving maternal and child health care and nutrition in project areas. Exit surveys showed that chronic malnutrition in project areas decreased, thereby improving long-term food security problems. In addition, more women received iron during pregnancy (98% of women received iron during pregnancy), attended antenatal consultations earlier on in pregnancy (51.3% women had their first prenatal care visit during first or second trimester), and consumed more nutritional food during pregnancy (45% women increased food intake during pregnancy). The CSP has significantly increased community awareness of health-related issues and the benefits of good nutrition.
Other Issues	
Programme and Evaluation Sources	USAID/THE GAMBIA RESULTS REVIEW AND RESOURCE REQUEST (R4) [2001], posted at http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/Pdabt641.pdf

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Country	Honduras
Programme Type	Cash transfer – Conditional - Cash for Human Development - demand subsidy and supply side support
Programme Title	<i>Programa de Asignacion Familiar (PRAF) Phase II</i>
Agencies Involved	IADB (US\$45.2m), Government of Honduras (US\$5.1m)
Year started	1990, later re-launched as PRAF II in 2000
Programme Description	The programme provides a cash transfer to poor households conditional on household investment in health and education, and supports institutional and financial provision of education and health
Programme Objectives	Improve school attendance, improve nutrition of children, and improve use of health care
Transfers	US\$3 a month for children under 3, disabled children under 12, plus pregnant mothers and poor elderly; and four monthly benefits to children at school in grades 1-4 (for 10 months only)
Targeting	Geographic targeting: municipalities with lowest mean height for age z-scores and with school and health centres are selected for participation; all households within the municipality are covered
Coverage	4.7 percent of population. Poor households with children aged 0-3 and 6-12 who have not completed 4th grade
Monitoring and Evaluation	International Food Policy Research Institute
Operational Effectiveness	Only baseline evaluation is available
Cost	0.019% of GDP
Welfare Outcomes	Evaluation in progress (see website below)
Other Issues	
Programme and Evaluation Sources	Monitoring and evaluation documentation and preliminary results are posted at: http://www.ifpri.org/themes/praf.htm#pubs

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Country	India(1)
Programme Type	Food based and cash transfers (rural public works)
Programme Title	Jawahar Rojgar Yohana (JRY)
Agencies Involved	Central and State Government; District Rural Development Agency
Year started	1989 (merger of the National Rural Employment Program and the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme).
Programme Description	Alleviate poverty through creation of supplementary employment opportunities for the rural poor during agricultural slack periods. Other objectives are the creation of social assets and a positive impact on wages.
Programme Objectives	To provide food and cash to stave off poverty mainly in rural areas.
Transfers	Not available
Targeting	Geographic, demographic and self-targeting. Central allocation of budget to states/unions on basis of their share in rural poverty using headcount index. State allocation to districts based on index of backwardness, which takes into account the proportion of the rural castes/tribes population, and agricultural productivity. Preference given to underprivileged groups (scheduled castes/tribes, freed bonded labourers); in addition 30% of the employment opportunities are earmarked for women.
Coverage	Two components: In 1993-94, the first component created 952 million person days of employment; the second 7.35 million person days. In total the programme provided 1678 million person days of employment.
Monitoring and Evaluation	Central and State Government
Operational Effectiveness	The percentage of beneficiaries that were poor was 31% in 1987 and 24% in 1993. Since the program wage was higher than the market wage, it tended to attract many of the non-poor to the program. 43% of budget went to poor rural households. In 1991, it required a public expenditure of US\$1.87 to transfer US\$1.
Cost	Not available
Welfare Outcomes	Since underemployment is estimated to be about 3,000 million person days, about one-third of the total underemployment may have been reduced by JRY. Yet, the impact of the program at the household level appears to have been modest. Food grains distributed (as part of wages) were negligible (Rs 0.21 worth of food grains per day per JRY worker).
Other Issues	
Programme and Evaluation Sources	Gaiha, R.; K. Imai and P. Kausik (2001) On the Targeting and Cost-Effectiveness of Anti-poverty Programmes in Rural India, Development and Change (32) 309-42 Government of Maharashtra (2002) Chapter 20 "Rural Employment- Employment Guarantee Scheme and Jawhar Rojgar Yohana in the Government Report on Tenth Five Year Plan 2002-2007. Posted at: www.maharashtra.gov.in/pdf/tenthPlan/Chapter20.pdf .

Country	India(2)
Programme Type	Cash Transfer – Conditional – Cash for Work
Programme Title	Employment Guarantee Scheme, Maharashtra State
Agencies Involved	Central and State Government; Food Corporation of India (FCI)
Year started	Introduced as a statutory program in the mid 1970s
Programme Description	The programme generates rural public works employment with the aim of reducing poverty through income gains to participating workers, and the completion of small-scale rural infrastructure projects.
Programme Objectives	Poverty alleviation
Transfers	On a par with unskilled agricultural wages
Targeting	Geographic placement of schemes followed by self-selection. The State is responsible for the placement of programs
Coverage	By early 1990s average annual attendance reached about 100 million person days.
Monitoring and Evaluation	Central and State Government; Food Corporation of India (FCI)
Operational Effectiveness	There is a higher rate of participation among the poor than the non-poor, around 12% to 16% for the poor compared to 6% for non-poor. Other studies argue the programme was not well targeted as it covered mainly the non-poor (See Gaiha and Imai 2002 below) However, the direct impact on poverty incidence was no greater than that of untargeted uniform transfers. It costs US\$1.5 to get US\$1 to beneficiaries
Cost	
Welfare Outcomes	Average forgone income due to having to provide work was estimated as 21% to 32% of wages received. The programme has been found to be effective in reducing risks among participants
Other Issues	
Programme and Evaluation Sources	Datt, G. and M. Ravallion [1994] Transfer Benefits from Public-Works Employment: Evidence for Rural India, Economic Journal 104:1346-1369 Imai, K and R. Gaiha (2002)'Rural Public Works and Poverty Alleviation - The Case of the Employment Guarantee Scheme in Maharashtra', The International Review of Applied Economics, Vol. 16, No. 2, April 2002, pp.131-151. A version of this paper is posted at: http://www.socialsciences.man.ac.uk/economics/staffpages/imai/RuralPublicWork-Gaiha-Imai.pdf Imai, K (2002) 'Employment Guarantee Scheme as a Social Safety Net-Poverty Dynamics and Poverty Alleviation' 2002, Department of Economics Working Paper, Ref. 149, March 2003, Department of Economics, University of Oxford. Posted at: http://www.econ.ox.ac.uk/Research/WP/PaperDetails.asp?PaperID=481)

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Country	India(3)
Programme Type	Cash Transfers – Unconditional - Social Pensions
Programme Title	National Old-Age Pension Scheme (NOAPS)
Agencies Involved	Central and State Government
Year started	NOAPS began in 1995.
Programme Description	NOAPS provides cash payments to destitute elderly households.
Programme Objectives	To provide security to elderly and destitute households through a cash transfers
Transfers	US\$1.5 per month
Targeting	Categorical (beneficiaries are required to be aged 65 or older) and informal individual assessment. Beneficiaries must be a destitute in the sense of having little or no regular means of subsistence from his/her own sources of income or through financial support from family members or other sources.
Coverage	One fourth of India's elderly receive some social assistance from the state-level pension schemes or from the National Old-Age Pension Scheme
Monitoring and Evaluation	Central and State Government
Operational Effectiveness	A HelpAge International study of Uttar Pradesh found that cash limits on the funding available for the programme provides a disincentive for government officials to publicise the programme. Criteria for eligibility are poorly understood, and the registration and selection processes are complex and time consuming. Delivery of the benefits is erratic.
Cost	In 1999-2000 the value of the benefits distributed was US\$ 9.5m
Welfare Outcomes	In spite of its low value, the pension benefit can make a significant difference to the lives of poor people
Other Issues	
Programme and Evaluation Sources	Rajan, S.I. [2001] Social Assistance for Poor Elderly: How effective?, Economic and Political Weekly XXXVI (8): 613-617 HelpAge International [2003] Non-contributory pensions in India: A case study of Uttar Pradesh, London: HAI. Posted at http://www.helpage.org/research/researchindia/researchindia.html

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Country	Jamaica
Programme Type	Cash transfer – Conditional – Cash for human development
Programme Title	Programme of Advancement through Health and Education (PATH)
Agencies Involved	Government of Jamaica and World Bank
Year started	2002
Programme Description	The programme provides a monthly cash benefit to households with vulnerable members (poorer older people, mothers, infants, disabled), conditional on school attendance and visits to primary health centres
Programme Objectives	Reduce poverty; raise school attainment; reduce child labour; provide safety net
Transfers	US\$ 6.2 (2002) fixed level benefit
Targeting	Poor households by proxy index
Coverage	236,000 households are the target beneficiary population
Monitoring and Evaluation	Undertaken by the programme agency supported by the Institute of Statistics of the Government of Jamaica
Operational Effectiveness	The programme brings together separate poverty programmes considered to be underperforming (food stamps, outdoor poor relief, and old age incapacity). Roll out of the programme began with a public information campaign generating a large response, and delays in the administration of registration. Cooperating ministries of education and health have found it difficult to provide timely information needed to check whether conditionalities have been met.
Welfare Outcomes	It is too early to assess welfare outcomes
Cost	US\$22m (2003) or 0.29% GDP
Other Issues	
Programme and Evaluation Sources	Review of Pilot Study and early information on programme implementation is posted at http://www.npep.org.jm/Projects_Programmes/Ministry_of_Labour_and_Social/P ATH/p_at h.html

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Country	Liberia
Programme Type	Food based transfers -Food transfers combined with Food-For-Work
Programme Title	Internally Displaced People Relief Assistance Project
Agencies Involved	World Relief Canada; Christian and Missionary Alliance; Mennonite Central Committee; Association of Evangelicals of Liberia (AEL).
Year started	October 1, 2002 (for three months)
Programme Description	The purpose of the project is to increase the accessibility of acceptable food to the war-affected people through the provision of basic foods over a three-month period.
Programme Objectives	The objectives are to provide 1,000 MT food to 41,000 people living in displaced camps; provide 30 MT of food for food-for-work projects; improve the nutritional status of the people; reduce distress related sale of household items; improve the infrastructure of the camps through food-for-work projects.
Transfers	121 MT lentils, 806 MT wheat flour, 101 MT edible oil.
Targeting	Poorest people living in the displaced people's camps of Wilson Displaced Centre, Jahtondo Town Displaced Centre, and Blamasee Displaced Centre. All 3 centres are in Montserrado County. Unaccompanied children, disabled, and the elderly are the most vulnerable people living in the camps.
Coverage	There will be 41,000 beneficiaries.
Monitoring and Evaluation	World Relief Canada; Christian and Missionary Alliance; Mennonite Central Committee; but mainly by; the Association of Evangelicals of Liberia (AEL).
Operational Effectiveness	The project will be administered by AEL, which will work with community leaders to determine the most needy people in the camps. The wheat flour will be milled in Canada before it arrives in Liberia.
Cost	The budget cost is: C\$786,076
Welfare Outcomes	Apart from the fact that this project is one of a series of projects over the past 5 years assisting displaced people in Liberia, no precise welfare outcomes are yet known.
Others Issues	
Programme and Evaluation Sources	The Canadian Foodgrains Bank: A Christian Response to Hunger, Canadian Foodgrains Bank. Posted at: http://www.foodgrainsbank.ca/projects/liberia020731.php

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Country	Malawi(1)
Programme Type	Input grants - Food security transfer for farming households
Programme Title	Starter Pack Program
Agencies Involved	Malawi's Ministry of Agriculture, International Donor Agencies
Year started	1998/1999
Programme Description	This program aims to raise productivity and improve food security of farming households, through the distribution of "starter packs" to all farming households, containing hybrid maize seed, fertilizer, and either groundnuts or soybeans.
Programme Objectives	The programme was intended to assist filling in transitory food gaps; promote crop diversification; and promote soil fertility improvements.
Transfers	The initial transfers included 15 kg of fertilizer, 1 kg of legume seed, and 2 kg of hybrid maize seed. In addition, the 1999/2000 starter pack program included a pilot project designed to distribute up to 50,000 starter packs of other household items utilizing existing private-sector retail outlets.
Targeting	Farming Households - particularly smallholder farmers (subsistence farmers), prioritizing female headed farming households.
Coverage	In 1999-2000, the 'universal' coverage was estimated at 2,7 million households by Malawi's Ministry of Agriculture. From 2000-1 distribution was restricted to poorest households only (1.5 million in that year, and 1 million in 2001-2). Scaled up in 2002-3 to meet a food crisis.
Monitoring and Evaluation	Malawi's Ministry of Agriculture, the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO). The program included a pilot voucher project testing whether vouchers were more effective than the starter packs. Thereafter Starter Pack/Targeted Inputs Programme evaluations have been carried out annually 1999-2001.
Operational Effectiveness	With many households in the southern region farming only 0.3 hectares or less, Malawi's most densely populated region has no land in natural fallow systems. Smallholder farmers in areas close to urban centres face the problem of limited land availability. Targeting the programme on to poor households has not proved effective.
Welfare Outcomes	Improved food security, in 2003 the programme contributed to a 159 kg of additional maize per beneficiary household
Cost	Not available
Other Issues	
Programme and Evaluation Sources	Levy, Sarah [2003] Starter Packs and Hunger Crises. A Briefing for Policy Makers on Food Security in Malawi, mimeo. Posted at http://www.personal.rdg.ac.uk/~susbarah/Tip2/ Gough, Amy E., Christina H. Gladwin, and Peter E. Hildebrand, 'Vouchers Versus Grants of Inputs: Evidence From Malawi's Starter Pack Program.' African Studies Quarterly 6, no.1 Posted at: http://web.africa.ufl.edu/asq/v6/v6i1a8.htm

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Country	Malawi(2)
Programme Type	Food based transfers - In-kind transfers
Programme Title	North-Central Food Response
Agencies Involved	World Relief Canada; World Relief Malawi
Year started	November, 2002
Programme Description	Following the Malawian food crisis the project was put in place to provide food to reduce consumption of green (unripe) maize in advance of harvest.
Programme Objectives	The two main objectives are: to provide food for 500 HIV/AIDS-affected families; to improve the nutritional status of children under the age of 5
Transfers	The project will provide a 50 kg bag of corn per month to each of the selected families for 6 months.
Targeting	Mothers of children under the age of 5; HIV/AIDS-affected families, in particular, HIV/AIDS orphans that have already lost their parents.
Coverage	3,580 families, 500 of whom have HIV/AIDS patients in the household. The total number of people receiving assistance will be 28,640 (estimated with an average 8 members per household).
Monitoring and Evaluation	World Relief Canada; World Relief Malawi
Operational Effectiveness	No information is available
Welfare Outcomes	No information is available
Cost	The budget is C\$514,795.
Other Issues	
Programme and Evaluation Sources	The Canadian Foodgrains Bank: A Christian Response to Hunger, Canadian Foodgrains Bank. Posted at: http://www.foodgrainsbank.ca/projects/malawi020830.php

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Country	Mexico
Programme Type	Cash transfers – Conditional – Cash for Human Development - demand subsidy and supply side support
Programme Title	<i>PROGRESA (Programa de Educacion, Salud y Alimentacion)</i> , then in March 2002 renamed OPORTUNIDADES and extended to urban areas
Agencies Involved	Government of Mexico, World Bank
Year started	1997
Programme Description	PROGRESA was developed as a cash transfer programme for poor rural households in Mexico, aimed at poverty reduction and prevention. OPORTUNIDADES extended the programme to urban areas with training and micro enterprise support components.
Programme Objectives	Poverty reduction and prevention, improving school attendance and nutrition of children and improving take up of primary health care provision
Transfers	US\$12.5 per family consumption supplement; US\$ 8-16.5 per child in primary school per month and US\$15.5 school materials per year; US\$ 24-30.5 per child in secondary school per month plus US\$20.5 school materials per year; up to a maximum of US\$75 per household per month; average household benefit is 21% of household consumption
Targeting	Geographic targeting, small rural communities with a high marginality score and access to education and health providers, then proxy means test based on household variables
Coverage	Initially rural households with children 7-14 in school, 3.2 m. households (2001); 40% of rural households, 3.38 % of population
Monitoring and Evaluation	Strong monitoring and evaluation built into the programme, with a baseline survey in 1997, followed by evaluation surveys every six months, conducted by International Food Policy and Research Institute
Operational Effectiveness	Evaluation shows improvement in all objectives, with varying degree of success. It costs US\$1.1 to deliver US\$1. Issues raised include the effectiveness of participatory inputs into targeting process; the effectiveness of conditionalities; and the extension of the programme to urban areas
Welfare Outcomes	Improved enrolment rates for girls between 7.2 and 9.3 percentage points (from a base of 67%) and between 3.5 and 5.8 percentage points for boys (from a base of 73%); stronger impact on secondary school enrolments; 70% of households show improved nutrition; reduction in incidence of illness among children below 5; increase in child weight; and improved adult health status, 16% fewer days with difficulty from illness
Cost	US\$ 1.8b or 0.32% of GDP in 2000
Other Issues	
Programme and Evaluation Sources	Coady, D. and S. Parker [2002] A Cost-effectiveness Analysis of Demand- and Supply-side Education Interventions: The Case of PROGRESA in Mexico, FCND Discussion Paper 127. Posted at: http://www.ifpri.org/divs/fcnd/dp/papers/fcndp127.pdf Skoufias, E. and McClafferty, B. [2001] Is PROGRESA Working? Summary of the Results of An Evaluation by IFPRI, Discussion Paper 118, IFPRI. Posted at: http://www.ifpri.org/divs/fcnd/dp/papers/fcndp118.pdf

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Country	Mozambique(1)
Programme Type	Cash Transfer – Unconditional - Household
Programme Title	Cash Payments to War-displaced Urban Destitute households (GAPVU)
Agencies Involved	Ministry of Social Action; Ministry of Planning and Finance.
Year started	September 1990
Programme Description	Improve nutritional status of poorest households in urban areas.
Programme Objectives	Target nutritional needs and prevention of malnutrition in urban areas.
Transfers	Around \$US 1.14 (or Mt. 10,353) per month equivalent to 13% of beneficiaries' per capita consumption expenditures. Cash transfer increases less than proportionately with household size.
Targeting	<p>Categorical targeting of households:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • with children less than 5 years old with nutritional problems • with pregnant women with nutritional problems • with unemployed elderly persons over 60 years old living alone or in households without working-age children • with persons with physical disabilities who are over 18 years and suffer from some incapacity to work, who are employed, and who live alone or are heads of household without working-age persons • with a head of household who is chronically ill • with a female head of household with 5 or more children with no working-age persons <p>Identification is followed by a household assessment means test (must prove that household income is less than Mt 32,000 per person per month and have lived in respective cities for over 1 year, and have no working age persons absent working in South Africa or Mozambique). Beneficiaries must provide proof of income and disability status, reviewed every year (6 months for pregnant women).</p>
Coverage	Around 70,000 beneficiary urban households in 1995 (16% of urban households), in 13 principal urban areas
Monitoring and Evaluation	International Food Policy Research Institute; Ministry of Social Action; Ministry of Planning and Finance.
Operational Effectiveness	Limited analysis of targeting shows large leakage rates, only 31% of transfers go to the poor. Households appear to have received much less than their entitlements (around 33% less).
Welfare Outcomes	Reduced poverty headcount from 71% to 66%. Poverty would be 27% higher without program, and severity of poverty 44% higher.
Cost	Not available
Other Issues	
Programme and Evaluation Sources	<p>Datt, G., E. Payongayong, J. Garret and M. Ruel [1997] The GAPVU Cash Transfer Program in Mozambique: An Assessment, FCND Discussion paper 36, IFPRI posted at http://www.ifpri.org/divs/fcnd/dp/papers/dp36.pdf</p> <p>Devereux, S. [2001] Can Social safety Nets reduce Chronic Poverty?, Development Policy Review 20(5): 657-675.</p>

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Country	Mozambique(2)
Programme Type	Unconditional cash transfer – Household
Programme Title	Minimum Income for School Attendance (MISA) as part of the Action Plan for the Reduction of Absolute Poverty
Agencies Involved	Ministry of Education, Health, Social Action and Natural Disasters
Year started	2002 start of Pilot Study
Programme Description	The Programme provides a cash transfer to poor household with children of school age
Programme Objectives	Improve schooling to increase employment opportunities for the poorest people, reduce gender inequalities, promote economic growth by investing in human capital and address the lack of technical skills. Compensate households for the cost of children's schooling thus raising school enrolment rates
Transfers	US\$ 2 a month per member for each family.
Targeting	Poorest households in rural areas with children of school age; girls are especially targeted.
Coverage	Around 5,000 families.
Monitoring and Evaluation	Internally by the Ministry of education, but also ILO and UNCTAD.
Operational Effectiveness	Pilot project has not yet been properly evaluated. There are concerns about sustainability because of the macro economic constraints facing the country. If international aid were withdrawn, the government of Mozambique would find it impossible to allocate long-term budget resources to the programme.
Welfare Outcomes	Not available as the pilot programme has been implemented recently
Cost	Not available as the pilot programme has been implemented recently
Other Issues	
Programme and Evaluation Sources	Lavinas, Lena [2003] 'Encouraging School Attendance in Mozambique by Granting a Minimum Income to parents', International Social Security Review, vol. 56, July-December 2003, Blackwell Publishing: Geneva, pp. 139-155.

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Country	Mozambique(3)
Programme Type	Cash transfers – Unconditional – Households
Programme Title	Resettlement Grant for flood affected regions
Agencies Involved	USAID
Year started	December 2000 to April 2001
Programme Description	Provision of time limited cash transfers to households affected by floods in 1999/2000
Programme Objectives	To support households affected by floods to recover their livelihoods
Transfers	US\$92 per household
Targeting	Beneficiaries targeted on the basis of criteria including location and damage to home and crops; information verified by village elders
Coverage	106,000 rural households
Monitoring and Evaluation	USAID Impact Evaluation done in November 2001 to May 2002 through four surveys (household, village, retailer, wholesaler)
Operational Effectiveness	Uncertainty over timing and size of transfers delayed planning and implementation
Welfare Outcomes	The program helped stabilise households affected by the floods, and jump-start economic activity
Cost	US\$97m distributed
Other Issues	
Programme and Evaluation Sources	Impact Evaluation, Mozambique 1999-2000 Floods [2002] USAID. Posted at http://www.sarpn.org.za/documents/d0000811/P907-Mozambique_floods_1999-2000_USAID_072002.pdf

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Country	Namibia
Programme Type	Cash transfer – Unconditional - Social Pension
Programme Title	Pension
Agencies Involved	Government of Namibia
Year started	Program extended to black population in 1990
Programme Description	Old-age universal pension
Programme Objectives	Preventing poverty among older people
Transfers	US\$26 per month
Targeting	Categorical: individuals must be 60 or older to qualify
Coverage	In 2001 there were 96,767 beneficiaries.
Monitoring and Evaluation	No arrangements for monitoring and evaluation
Operational Effectiveness	Approximately 95% of eligible individuals received the pension in 2001, up from 48% in 1993-94. Coverage is lower in remote northern provinces, and the likelihood of receiving the pension falls when social worker posts are unfilled. About half of individuals eligible for pensions are regarded as non-poor. Private contractors delivering pension payments are economizing on the number of delivery points, making it difficult (and costly) for individuals to access their pensions. The cost of delivering pensions by private contractors is 9% of benefits, and the cost of administration is a further 15%..
Welfare Outcomes	Pensions account for 14% of rural incomes and 7% of urban incomes.
Cost	Just under 2% of GDP
Other Issues	Government has been considering introducing means testing
Programme and Evaluation Sources	Schleberger, E. (2002), Namibia's Universal Pension Scheme: Trends and Challenges, ESS Paper 6, Geneva: International Labour Organization. Posted at: http://www.ilo.org/public/english/protection/socsec/download/esspaper6.pdf Devereux, S. [2001] 'Social Pensions in Namibia and South Africa', IDS Discussion Paper 379. Posted at http://www.ntd.co.uk/idsbookshop/details.asp?id=603 Subbarao et al. [1996] Namibia's Social Safety Net: Issues and Options for Reform, World Bank Policy Research Working Paper 280. Posted at http://econ.worldbank.org/docs/280.pdf

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Country	Nepal
Programme Type	Cash transfers - Unconditional - Social Pensions
Programme Title	Old Age Allowance Programme (OAP); Helpless Widows Allowance (HPA); Disabled Pension (DP)
Agencies Involved	Ministry of Local Development, Government of Nepal
Year started	1995
Programme Description	The OAP provides a cash transfer to all over 75 years of age. The HWA provides a cash transfer to destitute widows aged 60 or over; and the DP provides a cash transfer for individuals with physical infirmity and unable to work
Programme Objectives	To ameliorate poverty among the very old, widows and disabled groups
Transfers	US\$2 for OAP beneficiaries. Average benefit for HWA beneficiaries was US\$1 in 2002, and for DP beneficiaries US\$1.2
Targeting	Categorical for the very elderly and disabled, but a means test is applied to widows, and a disability test to the disabled
Coverage	In 2002, OAP beneficiaries were 191,953; HWA beneficiaries were 227,694; DP beneficiaries were 3,667
Monitoring and Evaluation	No monitoring and evaluation is planned
Operational Effectiveness	The application process and benefit payments have worked OK, only 2% of applications for the OAP are rejected
Welfare Outcomes	Not available
Cost	In 2002, the total costs of the programmes was US\$7.4 million
Other Issues	
Programme and Evaluation Sources	Rajan, S.I. [2003] Oldage Allowance Program in Nepal, Conference Paper. Posted at: http://idpm.man.ac.uk/cprc/Conference/conferencepapers/rajan27.03.pdf

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Country	Nicaragua
Programme Type	Cash transfers – Conditional – Cash for Human Development - demand subsidy and supply side support
Programme Title	<i>Red de Protección Social</i>
Agencies Involved	Inter-American Development Bank and Fondo de Inversion Social de Emergencia (FISE)
Year started	2000, as extension of an existing Social Fund
Programme Description	The programme has been successfully transformed from a social fund established to deal with an emergency into a medium term conditional cash transfer programme. Cash transfers to poor households are made conditional on household investment in education and health
Programme Objectives	Rise in rates of school enrolment and attendance for children in grades 1-14. Improvement in care for children aged 0-4 (nutrition, hygiene, health, and early childhood development). Income gains for households in extreme poverty
Transfers	US\$ 9.2 per household per month and US\$ 21 school materials per year to help with schooling; US\$ 18.7 per household per month to support health; and US\$4.6 per year subsidy to school per child covered; maximum transfer is 17% of household consumption
Targeting	Geographic targeting selects poorest departments, then poorest municipalities within them with access to health and education and transport infrastructure; and then proxy means test to identify poor households within municipalities
Coverage	Poor households and poor households with children 7-13 who have not completed 4th grade; 10,000 households, 60,000 individuals; 1.21% of population
Monitoring and Evaluation	International Food Policy Research Institute
Operational Effectiveness	Enrolments have risen by 22 percentage points (from a base of 69%); reduction in child labour is 8.8 percentage points from a base of 27% for 10-13 year olds; reduction in working hours of children continuing in work. It costs US\$1.1-US\$1.5 to deliver US\$1.
Welfare Outcomes	The Pilot Programme provided a supplement to household income in the communities targeted of around 18% of their total expenditures. In addition to improvements in enrolment rates, the pilot has also been associated with a rise in immunisation rates and improvements in nutrition. The measured decline in stunting, 5 percentage points for children under 5 years of age, is 1.5 times the decline that took place between 1998 and 2001.
Cost	US\$5m (2002) or 0.021% of GDP
Other Issues	
Programme and Evaluation Sources	Maluccio, J. and R. Flores [2004] Impact Evaluation of a Conditional Cash Transfer Program: The Nicaraguan Red de Protección Social, FCND Discussion Paper 184, IFPRI. Posted at: http://www.ifpri.org/divs/fcnd/dp/papers/fcndp184.pdf

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Country	Pakistan
Programme Type	Cash Transfer and food subsidy schemes – Unconditional - Households
Programme Title	Pakistan Bait-ul-Maal (PBM) which incorporates Individual Financial Assistance (IFA) Scheme and the Food Subsidy Scheme.
Agencies Involved	Government of Pakistan
Year started	1992 (under Bait-ul-Maal Act of 1991)
Programme Description	The program is a combined food subsidy and cash transfer.
Programme Objectives	To assist in improving the welfare of widows, orphans, disabled, needy and poor persons.
Transfers	Funds for the Bait-ul-Maal essentially come in the form of non-lapsable grants from the federal government.
Targeting	Disabled persons, invalids, widows, orphans and households living below the poverty line.
Coverage	Under the Individual Financial Assistance (IFA) scheme Rs 14 million was disbursed in 1997-98 to about 5,000 beneficiaries, and under the Food Subsidy Scheme (FSS), renamed the Atta Subsidy Scheme (ASS) about 240,000 families were provided with a monthly cash stipend at Rs 200. Of the beneficiaries, 29 per cent were widows, 19 per cent were disabled people or invalids and the remaining 52 per cent were families living below the poverty line. The total disbursement was Rs 0.6 billion. Until 1994, the PBM ran a food stamp scheme, now abandoned, which reached 4.2 million people.
Monitoring and Evaluation	Ministry of Social Welfare and Special Education
Operational Effectiveness	The Pakistan Bait-ul-Maal reaches only a minority of the destitute and deserving, with a high leakage rate. Applying for assistance from the PBM is a time consuming procedure. Three local people (including a local Zakat committee member) must support the application form, which is then processed both at the district and provincial levels. However, the Prime Minister and other high-level functionaries can sanction amounts in open kutcheries (public gatherings) or elsewhere for individual financial assistance. PBM's limited coverage is one of its biggest problems. Transparency also appears to be a serious problem in terms of the level of discretion exercised by functionaries in allocating funds.
Welfare Outcomes	With only 240,000 people receiving the <i>atta</i> subsidy, transfers have a very limited impact on poverty
Cost	Funding dropped sharply from Rs.1 billion in 1996-97 to Rs 0.2 billion in 1998-99.
Other Issues	
Programme and Evaluation Sources	International News Network [2005] 'Foolproof monitoring system for PBM funds' disbursement voiced', International News Network - the Internet Edition, posted at http://www.onlinenews.com.pk/details.php?id=71485 Pasha, Hafiz A., Sumaira Jafarey and Hari Ram Lohano, EVALUATION OF SOCIAL SAFETY NETS IN PAKISTAN, Research Report No.32 Posted at: http://www.spdc-pak.com/pub/rr/rr32.pdf#search='EVALUATION%20OF%20SOCIAL%20SAFETY%20NETS%20IN%20PAKISTAN'

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Country	Republic of Congo
Programme Type	Food based transfers – Food security and cash transfer
Programme Title	Eastern Congo Food Security Program (ECSFP)
Agencies Involved	World Food Program and Food and Agriculture Organization; Food for the Hungry incorporated (FHI) is the implementing agency.
Year started	1st June 2003- 30th May 2004
Programme Description	This program provides assistance to food insecure families in South Kivu province, to ensure viable levels of household food production, consumption and marketing.
Programme Objectives	To improve food security for war affected families by providing access to seeds and tools; to improve agricultural practices and availability of food types to address emergency food needs in high malnutrition level populations.
Transfers	Transferred amounts are: US\$1,500,010 from USAID; US\$103, 188 from other sources; and in-kind transfers to the value of US\$200,000.
Targeting	Households displaced by conflict, especially those returning in South Kivu and limited locations in Katangoa province.
Coverage	23,000 war affected families and 10,000 families with children.
Monitoring and Evaluation	Food for the Hungry Inc. (FHI).
Operational Effectiveness	In 2003 it was decided that FHI will use a monitoring and evaluation specialist to coordinate monitoring activities, ensure the timely and precise collection of information and compile the results for data analysis and program evaluation. A baseline assessment is to be conducted at the end of project in order to evaluate the effectiveness of the project. Distributions in urban centres only cause the rural population to feel increasingly marginalized and encourage migration.
Welfare Outcomes	Not available
Cost	The total amount for the project is: US\$1,803,199
Other Issues	
Programme and Evaluation Sources	Food for the Hungry Inc. (FHI), 'Proposal for Eastern Congo Food Security Program', (Revision) [2003], July 10. Posted at: http://www.relief.fhi.net/where_we_work/congo/proposals/econgo_fsp_forweb.pdf#search='Eastern%20Congo%20Food%20Security%20program'

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Country	Sri Lanka
Programme Type	Near cash transfers - Conditional food stamps
Programme Title	Food stamps
Agencies Involved	The Food and Nutrition Policy Planning Division of the Ministry of Health; International Food Policy Research Institute
Year started	1979
Programme Description	Food and kerosene stamps subsidise purchase of these goods
Programme Objectives	To subsidise consumption of basic goods for poorest households.
Transfers	In 1982, households received monthly stamps worth US\$2 for each child under 8; US\$1.5 for each child 8-12; and US\$1 for each member over 12. In addition, households receive stamps worth US\$0.5 for kerosene. These transfers were equivalent to 15% of per capita expenditures of the poorest quintile. Unused stamps could be deposited in the Post Office Savings Bank. The real value of these stamps fell by 50% between 1979 and 1982. For four-fifths of the population earning less than 400 rupees (around US\$27) per month, this subsidy amounted to 20 per cent of their total caloric intake and 14 to 15 per cent of their average income
Targeting	Means tested based on self-reported household income with marginal adjustments for household size; Households were required to apply for food stamps through a declaration of income and household composition.
Coverage	Precise estimates unknown, but the scheme had a large impact as a safety net for the poor because of its extensive coverage and high value of benefits.
Monitoring and Evaluation	The Food and Nutrition Policy Planning Division of the Ministry of Health
Operational Effectiveness	The programme reached the poorest, the contribution to calories from food stamps declines from 11.6% for the lowest quintile to less than 0.7% for the highest. Analysis based on 1990-1991 household-level survey data concludes that the program is well targeted, and food stamp receipts are progressive. It takes US\$2.5 to transfer US\$1. Primary criticism of the food-stamp programme within the Government relates to its high cost, and to abuses in programme operations. As a result, the Government has considered the replacement of the food-stamp programme with some form of welfare payment to needy families.
Welfare Outcomes	The programme is partly responsible for a reduction in inequality. Simulations suggest that poverty with food stamps is lower than it would be under uniform transfers of the same gross budget.
Cost	Not available, but research noted that the government spends 98 cents for each 100 calories provided through the food stamp scheme. This is over 250 per cent of the actual cost of 38 cents per 100 calories. In 1982 the program budget was US\$128m
Other Issues	
Programme and Evaluation Sources	Subbarao K., Jeanine Braithwaite and Jyotsna Jalan [1995] 'Protecting The Poor During Adjustment And Transitions', HCO WORKING PAPERS, Number 58' posted at: http://www.worldbank.org/html/extdr/hnp/hddflash/hcwp/hrwp049.html Levinson, F. James, 'Toward Success in Combating Malnutrition: An Assessment of What Works', UN ACC Subcommittee on Nutrition, posted at: http://www.unu.edu/unupress/food/8F043e/8F043E07.htm

Country	South Africa(1)
Programme Type	Cash Transfer – Unconditional - Social pensions
Programme Title	Social Pension
Agencies Involved	Central Government Administration; Povincial Authorities
Year started	Early 1990s; evaluation examines performance around 1993 and 2002/3
Programme Description	Old-age pension; program extended to black majority population gradually over 1980s and 1990s
Programme Objectives	To prevent poverty in old age
Transfers	Maximum benefit in 2002 was US\$75 per month, reduced if income sources of the beneficiary and his/her spouse are over the means test threshold.
Targeting	Categorical – age of entitlement is 60 for women and 65 for men and means tests are applied to self-reported income and assets of the beneficiary and spouse
Coverage	1.9 million beneficiaries in 2002. Take up is nearly universal among blacks
Monitoring and Evaluation	Central Government Administration monitors implementation
Operational Effectiveness	The social pension is widely shared within beneficiary households; it reduces poverty; improves nutrition and health status; facilitates household investment; improves school enrolment and reduces child labour. It is costly to get benefits to remote rural areas. Benefits are suspended or delayed when provincial authorities have fiscal or administrative problems. Registration process can take up to a year
Welfare Outcomes	Beneficiary household members show lower poverty headcount and gap, and improved health status and school attendance
Cost	1.4 % of GDP in 2002
Other Issues	
Programme and Evaluation Sources	<p>Barrientos, A. and P. Lloyd-Sherlock (2003), Non-contributory pensions and poverty prevention. A comparative study of Brazil and South Africa, Report, Manchester: IDPM and HelpAge International. Posted at http://idpm.man.ac.uk/ncpps</p> <p>Case, A. (2001), Does Money Protect Health Status? Evidence from South African Pensions, NBER Working Paper 8495. Posted at http://www.nber.org/papers/W8495</p> <p>Case, A. and A. Deaton (1998), 'Large Scale Transfers to the Elderly in South Africa', <i>Economic Journal</i>, vol. 108, no. 450, pp. 1330-1261.</p> <p>Devereux, S. [2001] 'Social Pensions in Namibia and South Africa', IDS Discussion Paper 379. Posted at http://www.ntd.co.uk/idsbookshop/details.asp?id=603</p>

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Country	South Africa(2)
Programme Type	Cash transfer - Unconditional - Child and Family Allowance
Programme Title	Child Support Grant (There are two other grants in South Africa, a Foster Care Grant paid to guardian of children who are legally placed in the care of someone who is not their parent; and a Care Dependency Grant paid to carers of children with severe physical or mental disability)
Agencies Involved	Government of South Africa
Year started	1998
Programme Description	Cash transfer to children aged 13 or less in poor households
Programme Objectives	To ameliorate poverty among children in poor households
Transfers	Around US\$20 (R160 in 2002) per month paid to carers of children or guardians
Targeting	Means tested on the income of parent/carer/guardian
Coverage	2.5m children (2003)
Monitoring and Evaluation	No monitoring and evaluation of the grant is planned, but the central government undertakes regular reviews of its implementation
Operational Effectiveness	Preliminary studies indicate high levels of registration among potential beneficiaries. Administrative constraints meant the introduction of the grant was done in stages: children up to age 8 were registered in 2003, 9 and 10 year olds in 2004; and 11 to 13 year olds in 2005. A study has found that receipt of the grant is less likely for children with absent mothers.
Welfare Outcomes	Receipt of the grant is associated with lower socio-economic status measured by assets and household variables
Cost	0.7% of GDP
Other Issues	
Programme and Evaluation Sources	Woolard, I. [2003] Social Assistance Grants (Impact of Government Programmes using Administrative Data Sets). Report. Posted at http://www.saprn.org Case, A.; Hosegood, V.; Lund, F [2003] The reach of the South African Child Support Grant: Evidence from Kwa-Zulu Natal', CSDS Working Paper 38. Posted at: http://www.sarpn.org.za/documents/d0000582/P538_Child_Support_KZN.pdf

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Country	Zambia
Programme Type	Cash transfer – Unconditional - Household
Programme Title	Pilot cash transfer scheme Kalomo district
Agencies Involved	Ministry of Community Development and Social Services and GTZ
Year started	2004
Programme Description	Cash transfer for critically poor households
Programme Objectives	Reduction of extreme poverty, hunger and starvation, with a focus on households headed by the elderly and caring for orphan and vulnerable children To generate information on the feasibility, costs and benefits of a social cash transfer scheme as a component of a social protection strategy for Zambia.
Transfers	Households receive US\$ 6 per month (ZMK 30,000), paid to the head of household. Estimated to cover the cost of a meal a day, not expected to lift people out of poverty but to preclude critical poverty.
Targeting	Community targeting. Multi-stage identification of the 10% poorest households by village, area, and district committees.
Coverage	1027 households including 3856 individuals, 66% female headed, 54% elderly headed, 54% affected by AIDS, 61% children (of which 71% are orphan). Target population is 10% of population in area covered by pilot, 100% of critically poor, 20% of the poor.
Monitoring and Evaluation	Independent monitoring and evaluation by consultant, who delivers quarterly reports based on baseline dataset and repeated survey data collection. Programme implementation has been more difficult in low density, remote rural areas. Payment is through the banking system and ad hoc payment points in remote areas.
Operational Effectiveness	Low leakage rate to the non-poor, but low coverage of the poor. This is a consequence of capping transfers to the 10% poorest households.
Welfare Outcomes	Improved household consumption and investment by beneficiary households. Improved nutrition and school attendance by children in beneficiary households.
Cost	The cost of covering all destitute households in Zambia has been estimated at US\$16 million, or 0.4% of GDP, or 4% of annual aid flows.
Other Issues	
Programme and Evaluation Sources	Schubert, Berndt [2004] 'The Pilot Social Cash Transfer Scheme Kalomo District – Zambia', Lusaka. Posted at http://www.sarpn.org.za/documents/d0001054/index.php

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Country	Zimbabwe
Programme Type	Fee waiver for medical treatment, and waivers for school and examination fees
Programme Title	Public Assistance
Agencies Involved	Government of Zimbabwe, Department of Social Welfare (DSW); Department of Policy, Planning and Development,
Year started	1988 onward
Programme Description	Public assistance is designed for destitute people who are unable to work, are aged over 65, or who have disabilities or chronically illnesses, and have no known family who can provide care
Programme Objectives	To reduce poverty by lowering restrictions on access to basic services
Transfers	Not available
Targeting	Targeting is passive in that individuals must apply at a DSW office. There are few offices, and because individuals must make several trips to fill out forms, many potential beneficiaries never bother to apply or are discouraged from completing the application process. Social workers are supposed to complete a home visit before recommending the individual receives assistance.
Coverage	69,000 in 1994, dropping to 20,500 by 1998
Monitoring and Evaluation	Undertaken by the Department of Policy, Planning and Development
Operational Effectiveness	No figures available, though one study suggests that given the tightness of the targeting method, errors of inclusion are likely to be very low while errors of exclusion are likely to be high. Funds are provided by central government.
Welfare Outcomes	Not available
Cost	In 1998, about 0.1% of GDP.
Other Issues	
Programme and Evaluation Sources	Munro, Lauchlan, 2005, 'A social safety net for the chronically poor? Zimbabwe's Public Assistance Programme in the 1990s', European Journal of Development Research (17) : . An earlier version of this paper is posted at: http://idpm.man.ac.uk/cprc/Conference/conferencepapers/Munro.pdf

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GLOSSARY

- Beneficiaries** Direct recipients of support from social assistance programmes.
- Cash for Work** Cash transfers distributed to vulnerable individuals or households in exchange for labour.
- Cash Transfer** Money distributed to individuals and households.
- Categorical Targeting** Selection of programme beneficiaries based on individual or household characteristics or assets, e.g. age, disability, landlessness.
- Conditional Cash Transfer** Cash distributed to individuals or households on condition that these undertake specified activities, e.g. that children attend school or that mothers attend primary health centres.
- Coverage** The population reached by a programme. Coverage rate measures the extent to which programmes reach their target population.
- Displaced People** Those who have been forced to flee from a region or country to settle elsewhere due to war, conflict, or natural disasters.
- Disability** The condition of being unable to support oneself due to mental or physical unfitness.
- Errors of Exclusion** Refers to programmes in which some of the population targeted by a programme are not able or permitted to participate.
- Errors of Inclusion** Refers to programmes in which some of the beneficiaries were not targeted by a programme.
- Evaluation** Process of assessing whether a programme is fulfilling its objectives.
- Fee Waiver** Exemptions from payment of fees, e.g., school fees, exam fees or fees for medical treatment, for selected individuals or groups.
- Food Based Transfer** Food distributed to individuals and households to alleviate poverty or malnutrition.
- Food For Work** Food distributed to individuals or households in exchange for labour.
- Food Stamp** A type of redeemable stamp or coupon issued by government to low-income households and individuals.
- Geographic Targeting** Selection of beneficiaries on the basis of their residence in poorer regions or locations.
- Gini Coefficient** Is a number between 0 and 1, where 0 corresponds with perfect equality (where everyone has the same income) and 1 corresponds with perfect inequality (where one person has all the income, and everyone else has zero income).
- Grant** A sum of money or in-kind subsidy awarded to compensate for specified contingencies, e.g. resettlement, old age, or disability.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MT Metric tonnes

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

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

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

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

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

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

Poverty Headcount The proportion of a population who are poor.

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

Proxy Index A test of whether individuals or households are eligible for participation in a programme, based on an index calculated from several variables but excluding income or

expenditure. Households are then ranked according to their index value, and programme beneficiaries are selected if their index value is below a threshold.

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

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

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

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

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

Targeting The selection of beneficiaries of a programme.

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

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

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

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

LINKS TO COMPARATIVE SOURCES

For an overview of social assistance programmes in developing countries, and a comparative discussion of specific types of programmes, a good starting point is the World Bank's safety net website at <http://www1.worldbank.org/sp/safetynets/>.

It contains short primer notes at

<http://www1.worldbank.org/sp/safetynets/PrimerNotes.asp> with links to the full papers.

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

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

http://www1.worldbank.org/sp/safetynets/Primers/Notes_CashTransfer.pdf

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

For a discussion of price and tax subsidies to meet social protection objectives see a paper by H. Alderman on *Subsidies as a Social safety net: Effectiveness and Challenges* at

<http://wbln0018.worldbank.org/HDNet/hddocs.nsf/0/B42F80A7645C691185256C45005760F1?OpenDocument>

For a discussion of the challenges of extending social protection in low income countries see a paper by J. Smith and K. Subbarao on *What Role for Safety Net Transfers in Very Low Income Countries?* at

<http://wbln0018.worldbank.org/HDNet/hddocs.nsf/View+to+Link+WebPages/1C2DA514E51AFDB685256CB0007294AE?OpenDocument>

For information on food security and other food-based social protection programs specific to Africa and South Asia, see the United Nations World Food Program's operations at

http://www.wfp.org/operations/introduction/index.asp?section=5&sub_section=1

For a review of conditional cash transfer programmes in Latin America see Rawlings, L. and Rubio, G. [2003] *Evaluating the Impact of Conditional Cash Transfer Programs: Lessons from Latin America*, at:

http://www1.worldbank.org/sp/safetynets/Training_Events/CCTLatin-Rawlings%20.pdf

LINKS TO OTHER DATABASES

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

Family Allowances. A database of family allowances, with information on both employment-based and public programmes can be found in S. Roddis and Z. Tzannatos [1999] *Family Allowances*, Social Protection Discussion Paper 9814, Washington: The World Bank. Posted at
[http://wbln0018.worldbank.org/HDNet/hddocs.nsf/65538a343139acab85256cb70055e6ed/916eb48f8d5e08d3852567d20065578d/\\$FILE/9814.pdf](http://wbln0018.worldbank.org/HDNet/hddocs.nsf/65538a343139acab85256cb70055e6ed/916eb48f8d5e08d3852567d20065578d/$FILE/9814.pdf)

Targeted Programmes. Coady, David , Margaret Grosh, and John Hoddinott, [2004], *Targeted Anti-poverty Intervention: A Selected Annotated Bibliography*, Washington DC: The World Bank. Posted at:
http://www1.worldbank.org/sp/safetynets/Primers/Targeting_Grosh_8-04.pdf

Cash transfers targeted on households with children. Barrientos, A. and J. DeJong [2004], *Child poverty and cash transfers*, Report 4, London: Childhood Poverty Research and Policy Centre, includes an Appendix with summary information on conditional cash transfer programmes. Posted at <http://www.childpoverty.org>

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