

APPENDIX B

Main Features of Selected Safety Net Programs

TABLE B.1 **Cash and Near Cash Programs**

NEEDS-BASED TRANSFERS	
Albania: Ndhme Ekonomika (Economic Assistance)	
Description	This is an income transfer to households that have no or insufficient income from market or nonmarket sources to meet their minimal subsistence requirements. Eligibility for the program is based on a means test, with the income eligibility threshold based on household size and composition. Additional exclusion criteria, added in 1995, are related to access to income-generating assets, refusal of paid work or professional training, or a household member being employed. The benefit is determined based on monthly income testing. Generally, every month the household head has to visit a program office to claim the benefits and provide the necessary information. An eligible household receives a cash transfer equal to the difference between the eligibility threshold and its actual income from all sources, including imputed income from assets.
Start date	1993 with changes in 1994–5
Expenditure	2004: lek 3.99 billion (US\$38.8 million), or about 0.5% of GDP
Coverage	2004: about 125,000 households (500,000 people) or 16% of the population
Sources	Alderman (1998, 2002a); Kolpeja (2005, forthcoming); Tabor (2002)
Armenia: Family Poverty Benefits Program	
Description	Since 1999, the program has replaced the system of state compensation and humanitarian assistance in the sphere of social assistance. The program aims to reduce the number of extremely poor families and to ease their burden. The new system introduced a proxy means-tested targeting mechanism, whereby households are ranked based on a single index formula that includes individual and household indicators. The use of the targeting mechanism based on proxies, not income, was motivated by the highly informal nature of economic activities in Armenia. Each family that qualifies receives a basic monthly benefit.
Start date	1999
Expenditure	1999: dram 21 billion (about US\$39 million) or 2.1% of GDP; 2003: dram 13.2 billion (about US\$25 million), or 0.89% of GDP
Coverage	1999: 211,555 families (657,071 individuals), or about 21.2% of the population; 2003: 141,218 families (505,560 individuals), or about 16.6% of the population
Sources	Ghukasyan (forthcoming); World Bank (2003b, 2003c)

(continued)

TABLE B.1 (continued)

NEEDS-BASED TRANSFERS	
Bulgaria: Guaranteed Minimum Income Program	
Description	The program provides a means-tested cash benefit to the poor. Its objectives are to increase the income of the poor to reach a minimum defined by law and stimulate their social integration and integration into the labor market. The level of applicants' own incomes must be below a defined limit known as the differentiated minimum income. This is calculated by adjusting the value of the guaranteed minimum income using a set of coefficients, taking into account household size and composition, with preferential treatment for some vulnerable population groups (people with disabilities, the elderly, single parents with small children). This differentiated approach ensures consistency between the amount of social assistance benefits and other minimum incomes (the minimum wage, the social pension, unemployment benefits), while ensuring priority to specific population groups. Social workers also check the beneficiaries' property status to determine if the size of their housing meets legal requirements and if their movable and unmovable assets could be an income source.
Start date	1992
Expenditure	2004: US\$55 million or 0.22% of GDP
Coverage	2004: 527,000 beneficiaries or 6.8% of the population
Sources	Shopov (forthcoming); World Bank (2002c)
Hungary: social assistance	
Description	The social assistance system covers many means-tested assistance programs for which local governments are responsible. The three main forms of social assistance are cash benefits, in-kind benefits, and personal care. Cash benefits include the regular social assistance and also cover housing, medical fees, temporary assistance, and funeral benefits. The beneficiaries of regular social assistance are working-age people who have lost 67% of their working capacity or are blind and their per capita monthly income is less than 80% of the minimum old-age pension, and working-age people who are unemployed with an income less than 70% of the minimum old-age pension.
Start date	1993
Expenditure	1997: Ft 38,391 million (about US\$211 million) or 0.46% of GDP
Coverage	1997: approximately 2.3 million recipients or about 22.3% of the population
Sources	Grootaert (1997); Ringold and Kasek (2007); World Bank (2001d)
Indonesia: unconditional cash transfer	
Description	The government initiated this program to compensate poor families for the short-term impacts of the fuel price increase. It was implemented after the removal of the fuel subsidy and the decision to reallocate funds saved in programs that benefited the poor. Each beneficiary family, selected through a proxy means test based on households' economic and social characteristics, receives about US\$10 per month, paid quarterly. The plan is to convert the program into a conditional cash transfer program following a pilot program in 2007 that is still ongoing.
Start date	2005–6
Expenditure	2006: about US\$2.4 billion or 0.66% of GDP
Coverage	2006: 19.2 million poor and near poor households or about 34% of the population
Sources	World Bank (2006f)

(continued)

TABLE B.1 (continued)

NEEDS-BASED TRANSFERS	
Lithuania: Social Benefit Program	
Description	This means-tested cash transfer program is meant to ensure a minimum level of subsistence for low-income individuals. To be eligible, family members must be permanent residents of the country and the family's per capita income over the last three months must have been less than LTL135 (US\$52) per month. In addition, the value of the household's property must be less than a certain threshold set by the government and based on household size and place of residence. The program is autonomously administered by social assistance departments in municipalities.
Start date	1990
Expenditure	2004: US\$27.5 million or 0.1% of GDP
Coverage	2004: 84,000 families or 2.4% of the population
Sources	Ringold and Kasek (2007); Zalimiene (forthcoming)
Mozambique: Food Subsidy Program	
Description	The program is managed and implemented by the National Institute for Social Action under the auspices of the Ministry for Women and Social Action. The program provides a monthly cash transfer to recipient households. The value of the transfer is low and depends on the size of the household, starting at Mt 70,000 (US\$3) per month for a one-person household and rising to a maximum of Mt 140,000 (US\$6) for households with five or more members. Despite its name, the program is not a subsidy, but a cash transfer for the poor to buy food. Target groups include people who are temporarily or permanently unable to work or satisfy their subsistence needs. Eligibility is determined by a combination of proxy indicators (age, disability), means testing (per capita monthly income below Mt 70,000), and health status (chronically sick or malnourished). This program replaced an earlier cash transfer program that had been in effect during 1990–7.
Start date	1997
Expenditure	Not available
Coverage	2005: approximately 69,000 households or 160,000 people or about 1% of the population
Sources	Datt and others 1997; Devereux and others (2005)
Pakistan: Food Support Program	
Description	The program, managed by the Pakistan Bait-ul-Maal (Government Charitable Fund), an autonomous body under the umbrella of the Ministry of Social Welfare and Special Education, targets the poorest of the poor to provide relief from increased wheat prices since 2000. The program is administered in collaboration with the post office and provincial governments. Eligibility criteria are needy individuals with no support or source of income, including individuals with major ailments or disabilities, widows with dependent children, invalids with dependent children, orphans, and the destitute. The scheme provides assistance on an annual basis and selected households receive PRs 3,000 a year as of FY2005/06.
Start date	2000
Expenditure	FY2003/04: Rs 2,062.9 million (about US\$36 million) or about 0.04% of GDP
Coverage	2007: 1.46 million households or about 5.5% of total population
Sources	ADB (2006); Dawn (2003); Pasha, Jafarey, and Lohano (2000); World Bank (2007k)

(continued)

TABLE B.1 (continued)

NEEDS-BASED TRANSFERS	
Romania: Guaranteed Minimum Income Program	
Description	Local authorities provide the benefit in the form of an income-tested monthly benefit. It is calculated as the difference between the minimum guaranteed income threshold (established by law) and the monthly net income of poor households. Differentiated minimum income thresholds have been established in accordance with the number of people per household. The program uses a two-tier testing system: an administrative testing of personal income based on applicants' declarations of their incomes (including imputed income from assets such as land and animals) and a verification of means procedure based on inquiries at the claimant's domicile. Provisions include work requirements for those able to work. Beneficiaries are also entitled to health insurance and heating subsidies.
Start date	2002
Expenditure	2002: 0.28% of GDP; 2004: 0.19% of GDP
Coverage	2002: 619,000 families or about 8% of the population 2004: 422,157 families or roughly 1.3 million people or about 6% of the population
Sources	Pop, Florescu, and Tesliuc (forthcoming); World Bank (2003h)
Zambia: Kalomo District Pilot Social Cash Transfer Scheme	
Description	The pilot provides cash transfers for incapacitated and destitute households affected by AIDS. The targeted households initially received a monthly cash transfer of K 30,000 (about US\$7.50), or enough cash to buy one 50 kilogram bag of maize. Following complaints that this amount was insufficient to meet basic needs especially for large households with many dependents, the cash transfer was increased to K 40,000 (about US\$10) a month for households with children. The amount does not depend on the number of children, as all households with children get the same amount. A combination of targeting criteria is used that includes proxy indicators and means testing.
Start date	2003
Expenditure	2005: about K 500 million (about US\$112,000) or about 0.0015% of GDP
Coverage	2005: approximately 1,100 households or about 0.05% of the population
Sources	Devereux and others (2005); MCDSS and GTZ (2007); Schubert (2005)
NONCONTRIBUTORY OLD-AGE PENSION SCHEMES	
Bangladesh: old-age allowance	
Description	The old-age allowance is a monthly transfer of Tk 165 (about US\$3) targeted to low-income citizens in rural areas aged 65 and older, half of whom have to be women, subject to a means test. The Ministry of Social Welfare manages the scheme.
Start date	1998
Expenditure	FY2003/04: about US\$31 million or 0.05% of GDP
Coverage	Annually: about 1.2 million beneficiaries, or about 0.9% of the population
Sources	Barrientos (2004); World Bank (2005a)

(continued)

TABLE B.1 (continued)

NONCONTRIBUTORY OLD-AGE PENSION SCHEMES	
Bolivia: Bono Solidario (Solidarity Grant)	
Description	This benefit consists of a universal fixed cash transfer to all Bolivian citizens over 65. Initially established as an annuity of US\$248, the program has three primary objectives: to return the equity in Bolivia's recently privatized state enterprises to the people, to cover the large majority of elderly Bolivians not covered by a pension program, and to help reduce poverty by targeting a particularly poor and vulnerable segment of the population.
Start date	1997, suspended from 1998–2000, reinstated in 2001–2
Expenditure	Annually: about US\$90 million in payments or about 1% of GDP
Coverage	1997: 53,647 individuals or about 0.7% of the population
Sources	Barrientos and Lloyd-Sherlock (2002); Martinez (2005); Tabor (2002)
Brazil: previdência rural (rural old-age pension)	
Description	The age of pension eligibility is 60 for men and 55 for women (65 before 1991). Since 1991, entitlement to old-age, disability, and survivor pensions has been extended to workers in subsistence activities in agriculture, fishing, and mining and to those in informal employment. The pensions are financed through a tax on the first sale of agricultural produce, which covers 1/10th of benefit expenditures, and subsidies from the social insurance system, which cover 9/10ths of expenditures.
Start date	1963, reformed in 1991
Expenditure	1998: US\$10 billion or about 1% of GDP
Coverage	1998: 4 million households include at least one beneficiary; 2000: around 4.6 million beneficiaries or about 2.6% of the population
Sources	Barrientos (2004); Barrientos and others (2003); Barrientos and Lloyd-Sherlock (2002)
Chile: Pensiones Asistenciales de Ancianidad y de Invalidez (Old-Age and Disability Pension Program)	
Description	This noncontributory pension is provided to those over 65 and to people with disabilities provided that their total income is lower than 50% of the guaranteed minimum pension. Targeting is based on proxy means testing that takes housing characteristics, education levels, and labor market activity into consideration. Beneficiaries are automatically eligible for free access to the national public health service.
Start date	1975
Expenditure	2000: CH\$143 614 millions (about US\$270 million) or roughly 0.36% of GDP
Coverage	2000: 358,813 elderly and people with disabilities or 2.3% of the population
Sources	Bertranou, Solorio, and van Ginneken (2002); Larrañaga (2005); Lindert, Skoufias, and Shapiro (2006); Valdés-Prieto (2004)
Lesotho: old-age pension	
Description	This is a universal noncontributory pension for all Basotho older than 70. It is not means tested. It appears to have been generated entirely by a domestic political economy agenda and financed out of domestic resources with no technical or financial support from international donors.
Start date	2004
Expenditure	2005: about US\$20 million or 1.37% of GDP
Coverage	2005: 69,046 individuals or about 3.8% of the population
Sources	Devereux and others (2005)

(continued)

TABLE B.1 (continued)

NONCONTRIBUTORY OLD-AGE PENSION SCHEMES	
Namibia: old-age pension	
Description	Individuals aged 60 and older qualify for a monthly pension of N\$160. Prior to independence in 1990, whites received a pension of R 382 per month whereas 90% of blacks received a minimum pension of R 55 per month. Following independence, pensions were equalized and the minimum was N\$135 per month in 1994, which was roughly adjusted for inflation to N\$160 in 1996.
Start date	1949: program extended to black Namibians in 1973
Expenditure	1998: N\$158.7 million (about US\$29 million) or about 0.8% of GDP
Coverage	1998: an estimated 82,670 beneficiaries or about 4.7% of the population
Sources	Devereux (2001); Subbarao (1998)
South Africa: old-age pension	
Description	This is a noncontributory pension that covers all women above 60 and all men above 65 subject to a means test. As of 2005, the pension benefit was R 780 a month (about US\$130). In the 1980s and 1990s, there was a gradual move toward parity in benefit levels, which was completed in 1996. When the program first started, it covered the white population only, but blacks are now the main beneficiaries. The program is reasonably well administered and reaches the poorer rural areas. It is funded through general taxes.
Start date	1928
Expenditure	2000: 1.4% of GDP
Coverage	1999: 1.8 million people or about 4.2% of the population
Sources	Barrientos and others (2003); Barrientos and Lloyd-Sherlock (2002); Devereux (2001); Legido-Quigley (2003); Tabor (2002)
FAMILY ALLOWANCES	
Bulgaria: child allowances	
Description	This is a means-tested child allowance intended to help low-income parents raise their children and to promote school enrollment. The intended beneficiaries are low-income pregnant women, families with children less than one year old, and families with children starting first grade through age 20 as long as they are still in school. To be eligible, a household's average monthly income has to be lower than a certain threshold. In FY2003/04, the threshold was Lev 200 (US\$127) per family member per month. The requirement for children to attend school is an important additional criterion for households to have access to the monthly allowances and to receive the one-time allowance given when a child enrolls in the first grade.
Start date	2002
Expenditure	2004: US\$160 million or 0.65% of GDP
Coverage	2004: approximately 1.3 million children or 16.7% of the population
Sources	Rostgaard (2004); Shopov (forthcoming); Tabor (2002)

(continued)

TABLE B.1 (continued)

FAMILY ALLOWANCES	
Czech Republic: child benefit	
Description	This program provides means-tested allowances for each child under 15 years old (until the end of compulsory education) or under 26 years old if in full-time education or vocational training or if the child has a disability.
Start date	1995
Expenditure	2000: about 0.7% of GDP
Coverage	2000: 1.91 million people or about 18.6% of the population
Sources	Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs (2000); Potucek (2004); Rostgaard (2004)
Hungary: Családi Pótlék (Family Allowance)	
Description	Hungary has one of the most complex family benefit systems in Europe and consists of both universal and means-tested benefits. In terms of coverage, the main program is the Family Allowance, a universal benefit financed from the central government's budget. It is paid to parents starting with a child's birth and continuing until the child completes his or her compulsory school (usually through age 16), and continues during secondary school or vocational training up to 24 years of age. The amount depends on the number of children in the family, whether the parent is a single parent, and whether the child has a disability. Eligibility conditions were modified several times in the 1990s.
Start date	Ongoing during the 1990s
Expenditure	2004: Ft 188 billion (estimated) (about US\$927 million) or about 0.9% of GDP
Coverage	2004: 2.1 million children or about 20.8% of the population
Sources	Grootaert (1997); Ringold and Kasek (2007); Rostgaard (2004); Tabor (2002); World Bank (2001d)
Kyrgyz Republic: Unified Monthly Benefit Program	
Description	The benefit is the main poverty reduction program in the country. It is a means-tested cash benefit intended to bring the income of the poorest families up to a line known as the guaranteed minimum level of consumption. The process of determining eligibility involves two filters: a means test plus categorical criteria. First, only households whose per capita income is less than the guaranteed minimum level of consumption are eligible for the program. Second, only certain family members are eligible for the benefit, namely, children under 16 or until they are 21 if they are full-time students. The program underwent a number of modifications and assumed its current form in 1998, when a new unified monthly benefit became the basis for a simplified cash social assistance policy.
Start date	1995
Expenditure	2005: US\$14.5 million or 0.58% of GDP
Coverage	2005: 507,400 beneficiaries or 9.8% of the population
Sources	Kyrgyzstan Center for Social and Economic Research (forthcoming); E. Tesliuc (2004)

(continued)

TABLE B.1 (continued)

FAMILY ALLOWANCES	
Mongolia: Child Money Program	
Description	To qualify for a transfer, households must satisfy all of the following conditions: (1) earn an income below the minimum subsistence level, (2) have at least one child aged 18 or younger, (3) enroll all school-age children in school, (4) ensure that all children have received their mandatory immunizations, (5) must be the parents or legal guardians of the children living with them, and (6) ensure that their children are not engaged in illegal child labor. The program employs proxy means testing for targeting.
Start date	2005
Expenditure	2006: about 1.4% of GDP (expected)
Coverage	December 2005: 303,000 households or 609,000 children or about 24% of the population
Sources	Araujo (2006); Batjargal (2006); World Bank (2006g)
Poland: family benefits	
Description	Family benefits in various forms are granted for a child under age 16 (age 20 if in full-time education). Benefits are subject to means testing.
Start date	Mid-1990s, new regulations in effect since 2004
Expenditure	2003: Zl 3.3 billion (about US\$848 million) or about 0.4% of GDP
Coverage	2003: 5.9 million beneficiaries or about 15.4% of the population
Sources	Ministry of Economy and Labor (2004); Rostgaard (2004)
Romania: child allowances	
Description	The state child allowances are a universal benefit granted monthly for all children under the age of 16 (18 if with disabilities or in secondary education), provided that they attend school regularly. The supplementary child allowance was introduced in 1997 for families with two or more children. Starting in January 2004, the government decided to stop this type of allowance and to introduce a means-tested one, the complementary family allowance.
Start date	1993, new law came into effect in 1997
Expenditure	2004: 0.47% of GDP for the universal child allowance and 0.12% of GDP for the complementary family allowance
Coverage	2004: approximately 4.2 million beneficiaries of the universal child allowance and 667,905 beneficiaries of the complementary family allowance, or about 22.5% of the population (both allowances)
Sources	Pop, Florescu, and Tesliuc (forthcoming); Rostgaard (2004); Tabor (2002); World Bank (2003h)

(continued)

TABLE B.1 (continued)

FAMILY ALLOWANCES	
South Africa: child support grant	
Description	This is a cash grant to help poor households or caregivers provide for children aged 1–14. When the grant was first introduced, only children under the age of 6 were eligible. In 2003, the government announced an age extension for the grant; between 2003 and 2005, the age eligibility was increased in phases, first to children under 9, then to children under 11, and as of April 2005 to children under 14. The grant is means tested to target the poorest families.
Start date	1998
Expenditure	Not available
Coverage	2006: approximately 7.4 million children or about 15.6% of the population
Sources	Children's Institute (2006); Leatt (2006); Samson, MacQuene, and van Niekerk (2006)
FOOD STAMP PROGRAMS	
Honduras: Bono Escolar, Bono Materno Infantil (Food Stamps for Schoolchildren, Food Stamps for Mothers and Young Children)	
Description	Honduras implemented two food stamp programs in 1990 to protect the poor during a period of economic structural adjustment. One was for poor primary schoolchildren, which was distributed throughout primary schools in selected areas of the country. The other was for poor, pregnant women and/or with children under five years of age who attended periodic prenatal, immunization, and growth checks clinics for their children and training programs in health and nutrition. Food stamp recipients could use the stamps to purchase any food they wanted, school supplies, and medicines.
Start date	1990, replaced by the Family Allowance Program in 2000
Expenditure	1991: US\$4.6 million for Bono Escolar and US\$1.4 million for Bono Materno Infantil or about 0.2% of GDP (both programs)
Coverage	1992: 125,700 schoolchildren and 56,200 children aged birth to five, pregnant women, and nursing mothers or about 3% of the population
Sources	Castañeda (1998); Rogers and Coates (2002); Sanghvi and others (1995)
Jamaica: Food Stamp Program	
Description	The program was part of an effort to reduce the fiscal deficit in a context of structural economic adjustment and currency devaluation, but still protect the poor. It was targeted to all pregnant and lactating women, children under six, the elderly poor, people with disabilities, and selected poor families. Families were eligible if the threshold family income was less than the equivalent of 40% of the minimum wage (in 1996). Beneficiaries were limited to the purchase of specific food items, including rice, cornmeal, skim milk, and wheat flour. Stamps could be redeemed at food stores across the country. In 2002, the program was replaced by the PATH.
Start date	1984; ended 2002
Expenditure	1998: US\$8 million or about 0.1% of GDP
Coverage	1998: 263,000 individuals or roughly 11% of the population
Sources	Castañeda (1998); Ezemenari and Subbarao (1999); Grosh (1992); Rogers and Coates (2002); World Bank (2001f)

(continued)

TABLE B.1 (continued)

FOOD STAMP PROGRAMS	
Sri Lanka: Food Stamp Program	
Description	The program replaced the previous economically unsustainable, untargeted consumer food price subsidies with a targeted food stamp program that subsidized the consumption of basic goods for the poorest households. The program was targeted to the poorest 20% of the population, with eligibility determined by a means test based on self-reported household income with a marginal adjustment made for household size. Recipients could use the stamps to buy basic foods (rice, wheat flour, bread, sugar, milk products, and pulses) and kerosene for cooking. The program was replaced by cash transfers and subsidies following changes in 1989 and 1995.
Start date	1979; ended 1989
Expenditure	1984: 1.3% of GDP
Coverage	1989: about 8 million people or about 48% of the population
Sources	Castañeda (1998); Edirisinghe (1987); Rogers and Coates (2002)
United States: Food Stamp Program	
Description	This national program is intended to help low-income families meet their nutritional requirements by increasing their food purchasing power to enable them to obtain a more nutritious diet. They can use the stamps at regular retail stores. Recipients are free to purchase any food they want. The program covers 56% to 70% of recipients' monthly mean food expenditures. Standards for eligibility and benefit levels apply across the country. Most eligible households must have a monthly gross income of less than 130% of the federal poverty level (US\$2,097 for a family of four in FY2006), a monthly net income of less than 100% of the poverty level, and assets of less than US\$2,000. Households with elderly and disabled members are exempt from the gross income limit and must have assets of less than US\$3,000. Eligible households must also meet some nonfinancial criteria, including citizenship and work requirements. In FY2007, the program provided an average monthly benefit worth US\$95 per person.
Start date	1964
Expenditure	1995: US\$24 billion plus US\$3.2 billion in administrative costs or about 0.37% of GDP FY2007: US\$33,165.5 million or about 0.25% of GDP
Coverage	1995: 27 million people or 10.4% of the population; FY2007: 26,465,816 people or about 9% of the population
Sources	Castañeda (1998), annex 1; Gundersen and others (2000); Rogers and Coates (2002); Department of Agriculture 2005; www.fns.usda.gov/fsp/

SOURCE: Authors.

NOTE: GDP = gross domestic product.

TABLE B.2 **In-Kind Food Transfers and Other Food-Based Programs (Targeted Programs)**

RATION PROGRAMS	
Arab Republic of Egypt: food subsidy system	
Description	Cooking oil, sugar, tea, margarine, beans, lentils, rice, and pasta are available at subsidized prices on a monthly quota basis to those with ration cards. Eligibility for the cards is based on self-reported income. Egypt has been able to reduce the overall costs of its subsidies by raising food prices, reducing the number of ration card holders, and reducing the number and quantity of subsidized food items.
Start date	1941
Expenditure	2004: 0.4% of GDP
Coverage	1992: about 10.9 million ration card holders or 48 million beneficiaries or about 86% of the population; 1997: about 9.9 million card holders
Sources	Adams (2000); Ahmed and Bouis (2002); Alderman (1988a, 2002b); World Bank (1999b, 2005c)
India: public distribution system	
Description	The system is managed by state governments and provides rationed amounts of basic food items (rice, wheat, sugar, and edible oils) and nonfood products (kerosene, coal, and standard cloth) at below-market prices. In 1992, the subsidy on food grains was increased for people in tribal, drought-prone, and desert areas. Until 1997, access to the system was universal. In 1997, it was replaced by the targeted public distribution system in which targeting was shifted from poor regions to poor households that were entitled to ration cards that allowed them to buy higher quantities at a subsidized price. Specific amounts of food grain were available at a highly subsidized price per family per month for families below the poverty line. Since 1997, those classified as nonpoor have not received any subsidy unless they live in drought-prone areas, though they are served by a network of more than 462,000 fair price shops. In 2001, the government decided to allocate food grains to families above the poverty line at a discounted rate of 70% of the economic cost of the grain.
Start date	Since World War II with major changes in 1997, 2000, and 2001
Expenditure	FY2002/03: US\$4.3 billion or 0.7% of GDP
Coverage	About 160 million families per year or approximately 70% of the population; FY2004/05: 83% of all households hold a ration card, of which 33.7% are below the poverty line
Sources	Alderman (2002b); del Ninno, Dorosh, and Subbarao (2005); Dev and others (2004); Government of India (2001); Mooij (1999a, 1999b); World Bank (2007p)
Indonesia: JPS Operasi Pasar Khusus (Social Safety Net Special Market Operations)	
Description	The program was introduced after the 1997 Asian economic crisis. Under the program, the National Food Logistics Agency, a publicly owned corporation, sells rice to low-income families at a subsidized price of Rp 1,000 per kilogram. Each family is entitled to receive a specified allocation of rice per month. The program's aim is to distribute low-quality rice at below-market prices to poor households and provide a stable source of income to the poor farmers from whom most of the rice is procured. Beneficiaries are selected based on geographic and categorical household targeting. Renamed Beras untuk Keluarga Miskin (Rice for Poor Families Program) in 2001.
Start date	1998
Expenditure	2003: Rp 4,831 billion (about US\$563 million) or about 0.24% of GDP

(continued)

TABLE B.2 (continued)

RATION PROGRAMS	
Coverage	2003: 12 million households or about 23% of the population
Sources	ADB (2006); Ahmad and Leruth (2000); Alderman (2002b); Daly and Fane (2002); Perdana and Maxwell (2004); Pritchett, Sumarto, and Suryahadi (2002); Sumarto, Suryahadi, and Pritchett (2000); Timmer (2004); Yonekura (2005)
Mexico: Tortivales	
Description	The program, which replaced the Tortibonos Food Stamp Program, allowed urban low-income households to receive 1 kilogram of tortillas each day from participating tortilla shops at no cost. The program adopted the use of “smart” cards, which were issued to families based on a means test implemented through certain retail stores and the Trust Fund for Tortilla Subsidy Payments. Mexico has phased out the program as part of broader social assistance reforms.
Start date	1990; ended 199 when it became a component of PROGRESA (see table B.5)
Expenditure	Not available
Coverage	1990: 2.1 million low-income households or about 6% of the population
Sources	Alderman (2002b); Grosh (1994); Gundersen and others (2000); Mckenzie (2002)
Philippines: Food Subsidy Program	
Description	The program, implemented by the National Food Authority, was designed to provide rice at a subsidy of ₱2.50 per kilogram to families below the food poverty threshold. The beneficiaries are given discount cards to use when they purchase rice from accredited rice retail stores.
Start date	1998
Expenditure	1998: ₱6.208 billion (about US\$152 million) or 0.23% of GDP
Coverage	1995–8: about 11% of the country’s 14 million households
Sources	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (2001)
TAKE-HOME RATIONS	
Bangladesh: Vulnerable Group Development Program	
Description	This is a nationwide targeted program aimed at improving the lives of the poorest and most disadvantaged women in rural areas. Participants receive a monthly ration of 30 kilograms of wheat over a period of 24 months. Two nongovernmental organizations provide training in such income-generating activities as poultry rearing, livestock raising, fisheries, and sericulture; raising participants’ awareness of social, legal, health, and nutrition issues; providing basic literacy and numeracy training; and providing access to credit. Participants are required to make a monthly savings deposit of Tk 25 into an interest-bearing account maintained by the nongovernmental organizations.
Start date	1975
Expenditure	Annually: US\$40 million or about 0.09% of GDP in 2000
Coverage	2000: about 500,000 extremely poor rural women annually or about 0.4% of the population
Sources	Ahmed and others (2004); Ahmed (2005); Alderman (2002b); del Ninno and Dorosh (2003); del Ninno, Dorosh, and Subbarao (2005); Mujeri (2002); World Bank (2005a)

(continued)

TABLE B.2 (continued)

TAKE-HOME RATIONS	
Ethiopia: Gratuitous Relief Program	
Description	This program distributes cereals such as wheat, maize, and sorghum to those who are unable to participate in public works for reasons such as ill health or old age.
Start date	1993
Expenditure	US\$70–US\$500 million per year
Coverage	2–5 million beneficiaries during a normal year and up to 10 million during a bad year
Sources	Adams and Kebede (2005); del Ninno, Dorosh, and Subbarao (2005); Humphrey (2002)
SUPPLEMENTARY FEEDING PROGRAMS	
Bangladesh: National Nutrition Program	
Description	The program consisted of a large array of community-based nutrition services, with one of its key goals being to significantly reduce malnutrition, especially among poor women and children. It provided food supplements and counseling on nutrition and health to pregnant and lactating mothers and food supplements to children under two. The services provided were area-based community nutrition services, including growth monitoring and promotion, supplementary feeding, national-level nutrition services, training, and behavioral change communication. This program replaced the Integrated Nutrition Project.
Start date	2000; ended 2006
Expenditure	2000–6: total budget of about US\$90 million or about 0.2% of GDP
Coverage	2000–6: approximately 4 million women and children or about 3% of the population
Sources	World Bank (2000a, 2002f, 2004d, 2005k, 2007b)
Chile: Programa Nacional de Alimentación Complementaria (National Complementary Feeding Program)	
Description	Originally a public milk distribution program for working mothers, the program was significantly strengthened in the 1950s with the creation of the National Health Service. In 1983, a new “enhanced” program helped mothers and children under six at high risk for hunger. Currently, the supplements distributed are full-fat powdered cow’s milk fortified with vitamins and minerals and a milk-cereal blend fortified with iron and rice. Food supplements are distributed at public clinics on a monthly basis as an integral part of the primary health care system. Every pregnant woman and child is eligible for the free food supplements.
Start date	1924
Expenditure	1996: US\$70 million or 0.1% of GDP
Coverage	2000: 900,000 children under six and 100,000 pregnant and/or lactating women or about 6% of the population
Sources	Grosh (1994); Kain and Uauy (2001); Uauy, Albala, and Kain (2001)

(continued)

TABLE B.2 (continued)

SUPPLEMENTARY FEEDING PROGRAMS	
Peru: Vaso de Leche (Glass of Milk)	
Description	The program provides milk and milk substitutes to low-income pregnant women, children up to age 13, tuberculosis patients, and the elderly. The program uses community-based targeting operated at the local level. The milk or milk substitute is delivered by a network of mothers' clubs and Glass of Milk committees. It was introduced as a pilot in Lima in 1984 and was expanded nationally during the economic crises in the late 1980s and early part of the 1990s.
Start date	1984
Expenditure	2001: US\$93 million or about 0.17% of GDP
Coverage	2001: 4 million beneficiaries or about 15% of the population
Sources	Rogers and others (2002); Ruggeri Laderchi (2001); Stifel and Alderman (2006)
SCHOOL FEEDING PROGRAMS	
Bangladesh: School Feeding Program	
Description	The government and the World Food Programme launched this program in chronically food-insecure areas of the country to provide incentives directly to children in primary school as opposed to providing cash or food to parents for sending their children to school. The program provides a midmorning snack of eight fortified wheat cookies to more than 1 million children in approximately 6,000 primary schools in highly food-insecure rural areas plus four slum areas in Dhaka. At a cost of US\$0.06 per packet of eight, the cookies provide 300 kilocalories and 75% of the recommended daily allowance of vitamins and minerals.
Start date	2002
Expenditure	2002–4: total cost of about US\$30 million or about 0.06% of GDP
Coverage	2003: 1.21 million primary schoolchildren in 6,126 schools or about 0.9% of the population
Sources	Ahmed (2004b)
Costa Rica: School Cafeterias Program	
Description	This program offers breakfast and lunch to all students attending urban high-priority schools (education centers in marginal and remote areas) one-teacher schools, and education centers located in cantons where, according to the 1997 weight and height census, the student population suffers from serious nutritional problems.
Start date	1974
Expenditure	2004: C 9.964 million (about US\$23 million) or 0.12% of GDP
Coverage	2004: 515,684 children or about 12% of the population
Sources	Ministry of Public Education (2004); World Bank (2002e)

(continued)

TABLE B.2 (continued)

EMERGENCY FEEDING PROGRAMS	
Kenya: food assistance to drought-affected people in Kenya (a World Food Programme program)	
Description	The failure of the rains at the end of 2003 resulted in poor pasture and browse, which affected livestock and led to food insecurity among communities in semi-arid areas who rely on milk, other livestock products, and marginal crop production for their livelihoods. The program provides assistance through general food distribution, supplementary feeding, food-for-work, and an expanded school feeding program. The program uses a community-based targeting and distribution system, which empowers communities, especially women, to participate in program planning and management.
Start date	Initially August 2004–January 2005; subsequently extended through June 2008
Expenditure	Total cost: more than US\$370 million or about 2.2% of GDP
Coverage	2.1 million beneficiaries or about 6% of the population
Sources	www.wfp.org/operations/current_operations/countries/countryproject.asp?section=5&sub_section=7&country=404#EMOP
Pakistan: food assistance to affected persons following the South Asia earthquake (a World Food Programme program)	
Description	At the request of the government and in cooperation with other partners, the World Food Programme provided fortified food commodities for 1 million earthquake victims, with those located in more remote areas lacking cooking facilities initially provided with ready-to-eat foods. Distribution of dry food rations was expanded to cover all beneficiaries as cooking facilities become available.
Start date	October 15, 2005, to April 14, 2006
Expenditure	Total cost: about US\$56 million or 0.05% of GDP
Coverage	1 million beneficiaries targeted or about 0.6% of the population
Sources	www.wfp.org/operations/current_operations/project_docs/104910.pdf

SOURCE: Authors.

NOTE: GDP = gross domestic product.

TABLE B.3 **General Subsidy Programs**

UNIVERSAL INDIRECT PRICE SUPPORT FOR FOOD	
Indonesia: rice subsidy	
Description	Indonesia succeeded in stabilizing rice prices through the National Logistic Agency. The agency defended a floor price and a ceiling price through a combination of monopoly control over international trade in rice; access to an unlimited line of bank credit; procurement of as much rice as necessary by the agency's local-level bureaus to lift the price in rural markets to the policy-determined floor price; and extensive facilities, including a nationwide complex of warehouses, which permitted storage of substantial quantities of rice. After the 1997 Asian financial crisis, the sector was liberalized and the National Logistic Agency now sells rice at a subsidized price through a targeted program. In 2003, the National Logistic Agency was reorganized into a public corporation.
Start date	Late 1960s; ended 1997
Expenditure	FY1991/92: total annual cost of US\$1.5 billion, or about 1.2% of GDP
Coverage	Universal coverage
Sources	Alderman (2002b); Perdana and Maxwell (2004); Robinson and others (1997); Timmer (2004); Yonekura (2005)
Pakistan: wheat subsidy	
Description	The government purchases wheat from farmers and resells it to flour mills. A portion of the flour is then sold at a fixed price through utility stores at the same price throughout the country.
Start date	Not available
Expenditure	FY2003/04: 0.14% of GDP
Coverage	Universal coverage
Sources	Dorosh and Salam (2008); Faruqee (2005); World Bank (2007k)
South Africa: value added tax exemptions	
Description	The value added tax was introduced in 1991. Maize and brown bread were exempted shortly thereafter. By mid-1993, 19 food commodities had been exempted and roughly the same number of additional exemptions had been proposed, including several "luxury" foods, such as meat and dairy products, which were never exempted.
Start date	1991
Expenditure	1993: R 1,570 million (about US\$480 million), calculated as the fiscal revenue loss associated with granting the exemption, or 0.37% of GDP
Coverage	Universal coverage
Sources	Alderman (2002b); Alderman and del Ninno (1999); Alderman and Lindert (1998)

(continued)

TABLE B.3 (continued)

SUBSIDIZED, UNTARGETED FOOD SALES	
Algeria: food price subsidies	
Description	The general subsidy scheme provided 16 categories of staple foods, including bread, flour, rice, and oil, at affordable prices to low-income groups. The aim was to maintain farm incomes and insulate the economy from short-term international price fluctuations. Increasing costs and leakages to the nonpoor led to reforms of the food subsidy program. Starting in 1992, over the course of four years, food subsidies were completely eliminated. To compensate for welfare losses, the government introduced safety nets targeted to the elderly, people with disabilities, and the poor unemployed.
Start date	1973; ended 1996
Expenditure	1991: 4.7% of GDP 1992: 3.3% of GDP 1995: 0.9% of GDP
Coverage	Universal coverage
Sources	Alderman (2002b); Belkacem (2001); World Bank (1999c)
Bangladesh: statutory rationing	
Description	Statutory rationing began in the major towns of East Bengal in 1956. All urban residents, regardless of income level, received a ration card that allowed them to purchase a weekly allotment of heavily subsidized basic foods, including wheat and oil. The subsidies decreased through the 1980s.
Start date	1956; ended 1994
Expenditure	Not available
Coverage	All urban residents
Sources	Ahmed, Haggblade, and Chowdhury (2000), chapter 11
Arab Republic of Egypt: food subsidy system (bread and flour)	
Description	Subsidized bread and wheat flour are available to all consumers without any quantity restrictions. Egypt has been able to reduce the overall costs of its subsidies by shifting to a self-targeting mechanism using lower-quality products.
Start date	1941
Expenditure	2004: 1.3% of GDP
Coverage	Universal coverage
Sources	Adams (2000); Ahmed and Bouis (2002); Ahmed and others (2001); Alderman (1988a, 2002b); World Bank (1999c, 2005c)
Islamic Republic of Iran: consumer food subsidies	
Description	General food subsidies on wheat flour and bread employ price controls and an overvalued exchange rate. After the 1992 reforms, price controls on a range of staples (sugar, vegetable oil, cheese, rice, meat, chicken, and eggs) were lifted, and the commodities became available for purchase using coupons.
Start date	Reforms launched around 1992
Expenditure	FY1991/92: 2.0% of GDP FY1994/95: 2.9% of GDP FY1995/96: 2.7% of GDP
Coverage	Universal coverage
Sources	World Bank (1999c)

(continued)

TABLE B.3 (continued)

SUBSIDIZED, UNTARGETED FOOD SALES	
Jordan: consumer food subsidies	
Description	Jordan's food subsidy system started as a general subsidy program available to all Jordanians. The first set of reforms occurred in 1990, when general subsidies on several food items were replaced by a targeted subsidy scheme that consisted of universal subsidies on barley and wheat; and a coupon system whereby fixed quantities of rice, sugar, and powdered milk were made available at subsidized prices initially to every Jordanian citizen, and from 1994 on, were subject to means-testing criteria. In 1996, the general wheat subsidies were replaced by targeted, means-tested cash transfers that were eliminated in 1999.
Start date	1970s through 1996 with major reforms in 1990 and 1994
Expenditure	1990: 3.4% of GDP 1995: 1.4% of GDP; 1999: 0.3% of GDP
Coverage	Universal coverage
Sources	Shaban, Abu-Ghaida, and Al-Naimat (2001); World Bank (1999c)
Morocco: food subsidies	
Description	Sugar, cooking oil, and low-grade flour are universally available at subsidized prices and in unlimited quantities. The subsidy can be characterized as a tax subsidy scheme in which taxes on particular commodities finance subsidies. Since July 1996, some aspects of the regulatory framework have been reformed. Currently local production and domestic markets are protected only via customs tariffs using a variable levy mechanism.
Start date	1941
Expenditure	1992: 1.3% of GDP 1998: 1.7% of GDP
Coverage	Universal coverage
Sources	World Bank (1999c, 2001g)
Sri Lanka: food subsidy scheme	
Description	The scheme included a major subsidy on rice, the staple food of the entire population. Other major commodities such as wheat flour, sugar, and powdered milk, were subsidized at various times. The amount of the subsidies and consumer entitlements have undergone changes influenced by fiscal and political considerations. In 1978, the subsidy was replaced by a targeted program of rice rations (means-tested based on self-reported household income), and in 1979 was replaced by food stamps.
Start date	1942; ended 1978
Expenditure	1977: Rp 1,424 million (about US\$160 million) or about 4% of GDP
Coverage	Universal coverage
Sources	Alderman (2002b); Edirisinghe (1988); Yapa (1998)

(continued)

TABLE B.3 (continued)

SUBSIDIZED, UNTARGETED FOOD SALES	
	Tunisia: food subsidy
Description	The government provided general food subsidies on major food commodities (cereals, cooking oil, sugar, and milk) until the first half of the 1990s, when it introduced self-targeting and quality differentiation. Specific measures involved improved targeting through a shift to subsidies on inferior goods, price increases for superior goods (goods consumed disproportionately by the rich), and reduced production and distribution costs of subsidized commodities.
Start date	1970
Expenditure	1984: 4.0% of GDP 1993: 2.0% of GDP 1995: 1.7% of GDP 1998: 1.5% of GDP
Coverage	Universal coverage
Sources	Alderman (2002b); Alderman and Lindert (1998); Tuck and Lindert (1996); World Bank (1999c)
	Republic of Yemen: food subsidies
Description	General subsidies were provided on wheat and wheat flour. Quantities and prices were set along the import and marketing chain through overvalued official exchange rates (through which the government distributed a sizable direct subsidy to importers) and fixed prices. The authorities embarked on a medium-term program to completely eliminate subsidies in 1996.
Start date	Early 1990s; ended 1999
Expenditure	1996: 7.9% of GDP 1997: 5.2% of GDP 1998: 3.6% of GDP
Coverage	Universal coverage
Sources	World Bank (1999c, 2000d)
SUBSIDIES FOR ENERGY AND UTILITIES	
	Bolivia: LPG, gasoline
Description	In 2004, of the total consumer subsidy equivalent to 4.3% of GDP, only 2.6 percentage points showed up in the budget in the form of explicit subsidies and forgone revenue. An automatic pricing formula for setting the domestic prices of petroleum products was introduced in 1996 as part of sectoral reforms but was abandoned in the late 1990s. Low prices are maintained by explicit subsidies, low producer prices, and low taxation. The outcome has been an increase in subsidies, the smuggling abroad of subsidized items, and demand shortages.
Start date	Not available
Expenditure	2004: 4.3% of GDP
Coverage	Universal coverage
Sources	Coady and others (2006)

(continued)

TABLE B.3 (continued)

SUBSIDIES FOR ENERGY AND UTILITIES	
Arab Republic of Egypt: electricity, LPG, gasoline, kerosene, natural gas, diesel, and fuel oil	
Description	The government has controlled the domestic prices of all energy products for decades. In the 1980s and early 1990s, the government raised energy prices significantly, but gradually, to reduce energy subsidies. There was no change in the nominal domestic price of any petroleum product between 1997 and 2004.
Start date	Subsidies for kerosene during World War II, program expanded thereafter
Expenditure	FY2004: financial cost of LE 21.7 billion (about US\$3.5 billion) or 4.4% of GDP ^a
Coverage	Universal coverage
Sources	World Bank (1999c, 2005c)
Ghana: LPG, gasoline, and kerosene	
Description	Explicit subsidies are provided to the refinery and to distributors to compensate for below-formula prices. The government introduced the pricing formula in January 2003 while simultaneously increasing prices by an average of 90%. The formula was effectively abandoned when continued increases in world prices were not passed on to consumers.
Start date	Not available
Expenditure	2004: 2.2% of GDP
Coverage	Universal coverage
Sources	Coady and others (2006)
India: kerosene and LPG	
Description	The subsidies on both kerosene and LPG are general and not targeted. The subsidized fuels are widely used for lighting and cooking. The public distribution system distributes the subsidized kerosene, quantities of which are limited, and dealers working with state-owned oil companies are responsible for distributing the subsidized LPG, which has no quantity limits.
Start date	Since World War II
Expenditure	FY2003/04: about Rs 65 billion (about US\$1.4 billion) or 0.23% of GDP
Coverage	Universal coverage
Sources	Gangopadhyay, Ramaswami, and Wadhwa (2005); Komives and others (2005); Misra and others (2005)
Indonesia: diesel, gasoline, and kerosene	
Description	The government reduced the universal fuel subsidies in 2005, thereby freeing up US\$10 billion, and redirected the savings to development programs in education, health, rural development, and infrastructure and to establishing a cash transfer program (see table B.1).
Start date	Not available

(continued)

TABLE B.3 (continued)

SUBSIDIES FOR ENERGY AND UTILITIES	
Expenditure	2001: 4.1% of GDP 2003: 1.5% of GDP 2005: 3.4% of GDP 2006: 2.1% of GDP 2007: 1.8% of GDP (estimated)
Coverage	Universal coverage
Sources	World Bank (2006f, 2007h)
Mali: energy subsidies	
Description	Mali introduced a formula in 1994, but abandoned it in 2003. Until mid-2005, domestic prices tracked world prices and included a significant element of taxation. Since then, price increases have been restrained by reducing excise tax rates. Petroleum products have traditionally been taxed, with the tax component of pump prices ranging from more than 20% for kerosene to nearly 50% for gasoline.
Start date	Not available
Expenditure	2004: 2% of GDP (lost tax revenues because of decreasing tax rates and exemptions for some sectors, especially mining)
Coverage	Universal coverage
Sources	Coady and others (2006)
Sri Lanka: LPG, diesel, gasoline, kerosene, and electricity	
Description	Sri Lanka introduced a pricing formula in 2002, but suspended it in early 2004. Formula prices included value added taxes on diesel and gasoline as well as excise taxes on all products. The value added tax on diesel was eliminated in August 2005.
Start date	Not available
Expenditure	2004: 2.1% of GDP
Coverage	Universal coverage
Sources	Coady and others (2006)
Republic of Yemen: gasoline, kerosene, diesel, and LPG	
Description	The net subsidy on petroleum products is the difference between the retail price at the distribution center gate and the economic price to which distribution costs and taxes have been added. In 2003, the total cost to the government of petroleum product subsidies amounted to 13% of all government spending and 63% of development spending.
Start date	Not available
Expenditure	2001: Yrls 63 billion (US\$370 million) or about 4% of GDP; 2003: Yrls 97 billion (about US\$530 million) or about 4.8% of GDP
Coverage	Universal coverage
Sources	World Bank (2005f)

SOURCE: Authors.

NOTE: GDP = gross domestic product, LPG = liquefied petroleum gas.

a. With more appropriate accounting of the opportunity costs of energy products, the economic cost of the subsidies would be much higher, estimated at LE 38.4 billion (8.1 percent of GDP) in FY2004.

TABLE B.4 **Public Works Programs**

PUBLIC WORKS PROGRAMS	
Argentina: Jefes de Hogar (Heads of Household)	
Description	In response to the severe economic crisis that hit Argentina in 2001, this program sought to reach a broad segment of the population that had been impoverished to provide affected heads of households with direct income support. The program transferred Arg\$150 (about US\$48) per month to beneficiaries who met the following criteria: (1) be unemployed; (2) be the head of a household; (3) live in a household with at least one minor below the age of 18, a pregnant woman, or a handicapped person of any age; and (4) work or participate in training or education activities for 4–6 hours a day (no less than 20 hours a week) in exchange for the payment. The transfer amount was set at a level slightly below the going wage for full-time work for unskilled workers. Program enrollment declined since mid-2003, reflecting the government's continued application of controls to identify and drop from the program those beneficiaries who no longer were eligible and efforts to strengthen the program's governance; improved employment opportunities; the transfer of beneficiaries to the Familias conditional cash transfer program as of March 2005; and beginning 2006, transfers to a new program promoting self-employment by beneficiaries through a set of activities designed to strengthen their long-term capacity to generate income (completing basic education, participating in training courses, combining the work requirement with on-the-job training, and participating in subprojects intended to provide experience and skills for future jobs).
Start date	2002; ended 2006
Wage level	$W_{pr} < W_{min} < W_{mk}$
Expenditure	2004: US\$1,255 million or 0.82% of GDP
Coverage	2002: 574,000 beneficiaries (about 3.3% of economically active population); 2003: nearly 2 million (about 11.3%) 2004: 1.7 million (about 9.5%); 2006: 1.2 million (about 6.4%)
Sources	Almeida and Galasso (2007); Galasso and Ravallion (2004); Latin American Economic System (2005); Reinecke (2005); Tcherneva and Wray (2005); World Bank (2003a, 2006b, 2007a)
Argentina: Trabajar (To Work)	
Description	The government introduced this program in the wake of a sharp rise in unemployment and evidence that this was hurting the poor more than others. The first objective was to provide short-term work opportunities to unemployed poor workers subject to a strictly enforced work requirement of 30–40 hours per week. The program tried to locate socially useful projects in poor areas that involved maintaining and building local infrastructure. The main targeting mechanism adopted was the low wage rate, supplemented by a project selection process that geographically targeted poor areas to receive projects.
Start date	1996; ended 2001
Wage level	$W_{pr} = W_{min} < W_{mk}$ Lowered in 2000: $W_{pr} < W_{min} < W_{mk}$
Expenditure	1998–2001: about US\$200 million per year or about 0.07% of GDP
Coverage	About 240,000 people (August 1998–October 1999) or about 1.5% of the economically active population
Sources	Arriagada, Castañeda, and Hall (2000); Galasso and Ravallion (2004); Jalan and Ravallion (1999, 2003); Latin American Economic System (2005); Ravallion (2002); Reinecke (2005); Subbarao (2003)

(continued)

TABLE B.4 (continued)

PUBLIC WORKS PROGRAMS	
Bangladesh: Food-for-Work Program	
Description	The program's short-term aim is to provide employment for landless rural families during the slack agricultural season. To this end, it creates work mostly in construction and maintenance of rural roads, river embankments, and irrigation channels. The program's long-term objectives are to improve the performance of the agricultural sector, increase communication among communities, and reduce the physical damage and loss of human life caused by floods and other natural disasters. The program is self-targeted, as it provides a relatively low wage and requires arduous manual labor that would be performed only by those in dire need of employment. Wage payments are made in kind (in wheat) rather than in cash.
Start date	1974
Wage level	Wpr < Wmk
Expenditure	FY2001/02: about US\$124 million (about 0.26% of GDP); FY2003/04: about US\$41 million (about 0.08%); FY2004/05: about US\$89 million (about 0.16% of GDP)
Coverage	About 1 million participants annually or about 1.7% of the economically active population in 2000
Sources	Ahmed and others (1995); Kabeer (2002); World Bank (2002f, 2005a)
Bangladesh: Rural Maintenance Program	
Description	Women are recruited and employed for four years during which they receive wages for maintaining earthen village roads; accumulate savings for investment; and participate in comprehensive training in road maintenance, health and health awareness, numeracy, human rights, gender equity, nutrition, business management, and preparation for income-generating activities. The program, managed by CARE Bangladesh, helps women become self-reliant and prepares them to be better able to face day-to-day challenges.
Start date	1982
Wage level	Participants are paid a wage of Tk 51 per day and required to save Tk 10 a day
Expenditure	Annually: US\$16 million or about 0.03% of GDP in 2000
Coverage	About 42,000 rural women annually or less than 0.1% of the economically active population
Sources	Ahmed (2005); Hashemi and Rosenberg (2006); World Bank (2005a)
Bolivia: Plan Nacional de Empleo de Emergencia (National Plan for Emergency Employment)	
Description	The program was created as a temporary intervention with the objective of generating employment for poor families in urban and rural areas as a response to increasing unemployment among the poor since 1998. Types of works include constructing, maintaining, and cleaning community infrastructure. The program has since been extended and is now a component of the Red de Protección Social (Social Protection Network).
Start date	2001–4, when it became a component of the Red de Protección Social
Wage level	Wpr < Wmk (about two-thirds of the average Wmk)
Expenditure	2002: US\$28 million or about 0.35% of GDP

(continued)

TABLE B.4 (continued)

PUBLIC WORKS PROGRAMS	
Coverage	2002: 170,000 participants or about 4.5% of the economically active population
Sources	Landa (2003, 2004); Latin American Economic System (2005); Reinecke (2005); www.rps.gob.bo/rps/pages/RPSMain.htm
Chile: direct employment programs	
Description	This group encompasses several employment programs implemented by different agencies. They share the same objectives, namely, to create short-term employment for the most vulnerable families following a large increase in the unemployment rate.
Start date	1993
Wage level	$W_{pr} = W_{min}$ plus social security contributions
Expenditure	2001: 0.24% of GDP
Coverage	2001: 7.79% of the economically active population
Sources	Latin American Economic System (2005); Oficina Internacional del Trabajo (2006); Reinecke (2005)
Colombia: Empleo en Acción (Employment in Action)	
Description	This program, together with Familias en Acción (Families in Action) and Jóvenes en Acción (Youth in Action), formed the Red de Apoyo Social (Social Support Network). Its objective was to provide temporary employment for unskilled workers in the bottom income quintile and incomes for their families and to maintain and build community infrastructure in poor urban areas to alleviate the negative impacts of the economic recession on the most vulnerable. The program was unable to set the wage below the minimum wage to encourage self-targeting because Colombia's labor laws prevent hiring workers for less than the minimum wage.
Start date	2001; ended 2004
Wage level	2001–March 2004: 205,298 beneficiaries or less than 1% of the economically active population
Expenditure	2001–March 2004: US\$290 million or 0.35% of GDP
Coverage	$W_{pr} = W_{min} < W_{mk}$
Sources	Departamento Nacional de Planeación (2004); Latin American Economic System (2005); World Bank (2002d)
Ethiopia: Productive Safety Net Program (PSNP)	
Description	The main component of the program is labor-intensive public works through which the chronically food insecure are employed on rural infrastructure projects such as road construction and maintenance, small-scale irrigation, and reforestation. The second component is Direct Support, an unconditional transfer of cash or food to vulnerable households with no able-bodied members who can participate in public works projects. The objectives are to provide transfers to the food-insecure population in a way that prevents asset depletion at the household level and creates community assets.
Start date	2005
Wage level	$W_{pr} < W_{mk}$ (cash and/or food)

(continued)

TABLE B.4 (continued)

PUBLIC WORKS PROGRAMS	
Expenditure	FY2005/06 budget: US\$225 million or about 2% of GDP
Coverage	2005: approximately 5 million chronically food-insecure people (about 14.6% of the economically active population); 2006: 7.2 million people (about 20.4%)
Sources	Adams and Kebede (2005); Devereux and others (2006); Government of Ethiopia (2004); Lind and Jallela (2005); Sharp, Brown, and Teshome (2006); World Bank (2006i, 2007n)
India: Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (Jawahar Employment Program)	
Description	The program's main objective is to generate supplementary wage employment for the unemployed and underemployed rural poor by creating rural economic infrastructure and community assets. It is largely implemented through elected bodies at the village level. The program was restructured in 1999 and renamed the Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (Jawahar Village Prosperity Program). It is no longer a wage employment program but a rural infrastructure program. In 2001, it was merged with the Employment Assurance Scheme to create the Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (Village Full Employment Program) with the objective of providing additional wage employment in rural areas and food security alongside the creation of durable community, social, and economic infrastructure in rural areas.
Start date	1989, restructured in 1999 and 2001
Wage level	$W_{pr} = W_{min} > W_{mk}$
Expenditure	FY1997/98: 0.14% of GDP
Coverage	800 million person-days annually
Sources	Kabeer (2002); Rohini (2002); Subbarao (2003)
India: Maharashtra Employment Guarantee Scheme	
Description	The program was established by the 1978 Employment Guarantee Scheme Act, which states that all adults in rural Maharashtra have a right to work as unskilled manual laborers and that work must be provided to every job seeker within 15 days of a formal request for employment. Self-targeting is built into the program, and no choice of work is offered. The types of works performed help develop rural, especially agricultural, infrastructure. In September 2005, Parliament approved the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act to extend the program nationally. Building on the experience of the Maharashtra Employment Guarantee Scheme, the national program offers up to 100 days of employment per rural household per year on public works at the prevailing minimum unskilled wage rate. The aim is to boost the rural economy and enhance overall economic growth.
Start date	1979, extended nationally in 2005
Wage level	1975–88: $W_{pr} < W_{mk} < W_{min}$; after 1988: $W_{pr} = W_{min} > W_{mk}$
Expenditure	1980: Rs 1 billion (about US\$130 million) or 0.07% of GDP; 1997: Rs 4.13 billion (about US\$114) or 0.03%; 2003: Rs 6.67 billion (about US\$143 million) or 0.02%; FY2006/07 (for the national program): Rs 88 billion (about US\$2 billion) or 0.22%
Coverage	1980: about 205 million person-days; 1997: about 94 million person-days; 2003: 154 million person-days; FY2006/07 (for the national program): 905 million person-days
Sources	Gaiha (2005); Murgai and Ravallion (2005); Overseas Development Institute (2005); Rohini (2002); Scandizzo, Gaiha, and Imai (2005); Sjoblom and Farrington (2008); Subbarao (2003); Subbarao and others (1997); Government of India (2007a); World Bank (2006d); http://nrega.nic.in

(continued)

TABLE B.4 (continued)

PUBLIC WORKS PROGRAMS	
Republic of Korea: public works projects	
Description	After the 1997 Asian financial crisis, the government undertook a number of emergency measures to help those affected. Among those interventions, the public works projects provided temporary work opportunities for the low-income unemployed who were not eligible to collect unemployment benefits. The work included activities ranging from infrastructure maintenance, social service provision, and environmental cleanup to information technology projects.
Start date	1998; ended 2000
Wage level	As of 1999, when wages were cut: $W_{pr} = W_{min} < W_{mk}$
Expenditure	1998: W 0.9 billion (about US\$660 million) or about 0.19% of GDP; 1999: W 2.3 trillion (about US\$1.9 billion) or about 0.43%; 2000: W 1.5 trillion (about US\$1.3 billion) or about 0.25%
Coverage	1998: 438,000 beneficiaries (about 2% of the economically active population); 1999: about 1.5 million (about 6.8%); 2000: 886,000 (about 4%)
Sources	Hur (2001); Kwon (2002); Subbarao (2003)
Malawi: Central Region Infrastructure Maintenance Programme	
Description	Poor women's communities select them for the program, in which they participate for 18 months to carry out maintenance work on the road network. They receive part of their salary in cash; part is held in a savings account for them. The intent is that by the end of the program, the participants will have built some assets and be able to start income-generating activities that will lead them out of destitution.
Start date	1999; ended 2002
Wage level	Average monthly income of MK 825 (about US\$12)
Expenditure	Not available
Coverage	Total of 1,600 women
Sources	Hashemi and Rosenberg (2006); www.caremalawi.org/crimp.htm
Malawi: Public Works Program	
Description	The program is a component of the Malawi Social Action Fund strategy, which aims to improve the livelihoods of the most vulnerable and marginalized groups. The program creates labor-intensive temporary employment for poor households in targeted poor rural and urban areas. Projects include road building, afforestation, and environmental rehabilitation.
Start date	1995
Wage level	2004: $W_{pr} < W_{min}$
Expenditure	1998–2003: about US\$76 million or about 4% of GDP
Coverage	1998–2003: about 535,700 people or about 10% of the economically active population
Sources	Benson (2002); Chirwa and others (2004); World Bank (2004c)

(continued)

TABLE B.4 (continued)

PUBLIC WORKS PROGRAMS	
Mexico: Programa de Empleo Temporal (Temporary Employment Program)	
Description	This program was created as a response to the severe economic crisis in the mid-1990s. It was aimed at providing income to the poorest people by generating highly labor-intensive jobs in rural areas while rehabilitating and improving social and productive infrastructure. Since 2002, the program's objectives have been broadened and it has become more permanent.
Start date	1995
Wage level	$W_{pr} < W_{min}$
Expenditure	1995: 0.29% of GDP
Coverage	1995: 660,000 beneficiaries, or about 1.8% of the economically active population 2000: 1 million beneficiaries or about 2.5% of the economically active population
Sources	Latin American Economic System (2005); Samaniego (2002); www.sedesol.gob.mx/index/index.php?sec=3007&len=1
Peru: A Trabajar Urbano (Urban to Work)	
Description	The program was initiated in response to the 1998–2001 economic downturn, which resulted in an increase in poverty and unemployment. The objective is to provide temporary employment at low wages for unskilled workers negatively affected by the crisis in poor urban areas. The program aims to improve social and economic urban infrastructure through highly labor-intensive projects and to promote participation by communities in local development.
Start date	2002
Wage level	$W_{pr} < W_{min}$
Expenditure	2003: about US\$50 million or 0.08% of GDP
Coverage	2003: 76,886 four-month jobs
Sources	Chacaltana (2003); Latin American Economic System (2005); Reinecke (2005); World Bank (2005j)
South Africa: Expanded Public Works Program	
Description	The program is one element of a broader government strategy to reduce poverty by alleviating and reducing unemployment. It provides short-term employment opportunities for the unemployed coupled with training.
Start date	2004
Wage level	$W_{pr} \leq W_{min}$
Expenditure	FY2004/05: R 823 million (total wages paid out) (US\$128 million) or about 0.06% of GDP; FY2005/06: R 636 million (US\$100 million) or about 0.04%; FY2006/07: R 917 million (US\$135 million) or about 0.05%
Coverage	FY2004/05: 174,845 work opportunities; FY2005/06: 208,898; FY2006/07: 316,810
Sources	Department of Public Works (various years); McCord (2004b); Phillips (2004)

(continued)

TABLE B.4 (continued)

PUBLIC WORKS PROGRAMS	
Republic of Yemen: public works projects	
Description	The government has sought to mitigate the short-term effects of the adjustment program designed to stabilize the economy and stimulate sustainable growth on the country's most vulnerable people by providing a safety net and creating jobs. In particular, projects provide needed infrastructure to improve services and environmental conditions (particularly those affecting women and children) and create short-term employment. The government seeks to ensure the sustainability of projects through community involvement in project selection, preparation, and implementation and the development of local contracting and consulting firms.
Start date	1996
Wage level	$W_{pr} < W_{min}$
Expenditure	1996–2000: US\$28 million (about 0.48% of GDP); 2000–4: US\$60 million (about 0.63%); 2005–10: US\$52 million (about 0.31%)
Coverage	1996–2000: 66,000 person-months of employment 2000–4: about 95,000 person-months of employment
Sources	World Bank (2003k, 2004f)

SOURCE: Authors.

NOTE: GDP = gross domestic product, W_{min} = minimum wage, W_{mk} = market wage, W_{pr} = program wage.

TABLE B.5 **Conditional Cash Transfer Programs**

CONDITIONAL CASH TRANSFER PROGRAMS	
Argentina: Programa Nacional de Becas Estudiantiles (National Scholarship Program)	
Description	The program is designed to promote long-term human capital accumulation among young people and to reduce poverty. The program targets poor children aged 13–19 who are entering their eighth and ninth years of study in public schools and are at risk of leaving school before completing their education. Eligible students come from families with a monthly total income of less than Arg\$500 (about US\$170) who do not receive any similar benefit from another organization. The transfer is conditional on the students' school attendance and annual grade progression.
Start date	1997
Size of transfer	Annual scholarship of Arg\$400 (US\$140)
Expenditure	2003: US\$46 million or 0.03% of GDP
Coverage	2004: 350,000 beneficiaries or about 0.9% of the population
Sources	de Andraca (2006); Heinrich (2007); Heinrich and Cabrol (2005)
Bangladesh: Female Secondary School Assistance Program	
Description	The objectives of this program are to increase school enrollment among girls of secondary school age; improve the secondary schooling completion rate for girls; and increase the age at which girls marry. The program provides a stipend that covers tuition fees and other personal costs of educating girls after they enroll for sixth grade, conditional on school attendance of at least 75% and attainment of 45% of class-level test scores. The students must remain unmarried.
Start date	1994
Size of transfer	As of 2001: stipend varies by grade from Tk 300 (US\$5) to Tk 720 (US\$12) per student per year. In addition, tuition costs of Tk 120 (US\$2) to Tk 240 (US\$4) per student per year; annual book costs of Tk 250 (US\$4) for 9th graders, and examination fees of Tk 500 (US\$8) for 10th graders
Expenditure	2002–9 (second phase): about US\$145 million
Coverage	1994: 187,320 girls 1999: 875,858 girls 2002: 1,068,064 girls
Sources	Braun-Munzinger (2005); Herz and Sperling (2004); Hove (2007); Kattan and Burnett (2004); Khandker, Pitt, and Fuwa (2003); Mahmud (2003); World Bank (2003d, 2005a)
Bangladesh: Food for Education Program	
Description	The program's aim was to increase primary school enrollment, promote attendance, and reduce dropout rates among children from landless and very poor families. It provided rice and/or wheat transfers to poor households conditional on minimum school attendance by the children (85% per month) in primary school. The program was converted into a conditional cash transfer program (Primary Education Stipend Program) in 2002.
Start date	1993; ended 2002

(continued)

TABLE B.5 (continued)

CONDITIONAL CASH TRANSFER PROGRAMS	
Size of transfer	A ration of 15 kilograms of wheat or 12 kilograms of rice per month for a household that had only one child of primary school age (6–10) who attended school; a maximum ration of 20 kilograms of wheat or 16 kilograms of rice per month per household with more than one child if all children of primary school age attended school
Expenditure	FY1993/94: Tk 683 million (US\$17 million) or about 0.05% of GDP, distribution of 79,553 metric tons of food grains FY1999/2000: Tk 3.94 billion (US\$77 million) or about 0.17% of GDP, distribution of 285,973 metric tons of food grains
Coverage	2000: 2.1 million students or about 1.5% of the population
Sources	Ahmed and Arends-Kuenning (2003); Ahmed and del Ninno (2002); Barrientos and DeJong (2004); Morley and Coady (2003); Tietjen (2003)
Bangladesh: Primary Education Stipend Program	
Description	The program aims to increase enrollment and attendance rates, reduce dropout rates, and promote performance by children of primary school age from poor families by providing cash payments to targeted households. Cash benefits are conditional on school attendance of a minimum of 85% of school days and obtainment of at least 40% on annual examinations.
Start date	2002
Size of transfer	Tk 100 (about US\$1.7) per month per household with one student or Tk 125 (about US\$2) per month per household with more than one student
Expenditure	Annually: approximately US\$100 million or about 0.2% of GDP
Coverage	About 5.3 million beneficiaries every year or about 4% of the population
Sources	Ahmed (2005); Tietjen (2003); World Bank (2005a)
Brazil: Bolsa Escola (School Grant)	
Description	This program, which was piloted in 1995 and expanded nationally in 2001, targeted families with children aged 6–15 and per capita monthly incomes no greater than R\$90 (US\$43). It provided education grants for poor children aged 6–15 reporting at least 85% school attendance in a three-month period. This program, along with other programs, was merged with Bolsa Familia in 2003.
Start date	1995; ended 2003
Size of transfer	R\$15 (US\$7) per month per child up to a maximum of three children
Expenditure	2001: more than US\$680 million or about 0.13% of GDP
Coverage	2001: 8.2 million children or 4.8 million households 2002: 8.6 million children from 5 million families or 4.8% of the population
Sources	Barrientos and DeJong (2004); Cardoso and Souza (2004); de Janvry and others (2005); Herz and Sperling (2004); Lindert, Skoufias, and Shapiro (2006); Morley and Coady (2003); Nigenda and González-Robledo (2005); Rawlings (2005); World Bank (2001a, 2003j)

(continued)

TABLE B.5 (continued)

CONDITIONAL CASH TRANSFER PROGRAMS	
Brazil: Bolsa Familia (Family Grant)	
Description	This program integrated four cash transfer programs (school and health grants, a cash transfer for cooking gas, and a food card program) into a single program. It targets poor and extremely poor families. As of 2006, the income ceilings for program eligibility were set at a monthly per capita family income of R\$120 (about US\$57) for moderately poor families and R\$60 (about US\$28) for extremely poor families. It provides poor families with children up to 15 years old and/or pregnant or breastfeeding women with a monthly transfer that varies depending on per capita family income and family size and composition. The benefits are conditional on compliance with health and nutrition requirements for children from birth through age 6 and pregnant and lactating women, enrollment in school and attendance of at least 85% for each child of school age, and participation in nutritional education.
Start date	2003
Size of transfer	Basic benefit of R\$58 (about US\$30) for extremely poor families and variable benefit of R\$18–R\$54 (about US\$9–US\$28) per child (up to three children) per month for both extremely poor and moderately poor families (benefit amounts were increased to these levels in July 2007)
Expenditure	2005: R\$6.7 billion (about US\$3 billion) or 0.31% of GDP 2006: R\$8.3 billion (about US\$4 billion) (budgeted) or about 0.36% of GDP
Coverage	2006: 11.1 million beneficiary families or about 46 million people or about 24% of the population
Sources	de Janvry and others (2005); Lindert and others (2007); Lindert, Skoufias, and Shapiro (2006); World Bank (2005b); www.mds.gov.br/bolsafamilia
Brazil: Child Labor Eradication Program	
Description	The program's purpose is to stop the worst forms of child labor, such as work in charcoal or sugarcane production, while increasing educational attainment and reducing poverty. Eligible households must have an income per capita less than half the minimum wage (about US\$65 a month). The program includes an income transfer for poor families with children and adolescents aged 7–14 reporting at least 80% school attendance and participation in the program's afternoon school program. Families must participate in social education and income-generating activities and must ensure that their children are not involved in child labor. The income transfer part of the program (not the afternoon school program) was incorporated into Bolsa Familia in 2005.
Start date	Piloted in 1996 and extended to all areas in 1999–2005
Size of transfer	Varies across states from R\$25–R\$39 (US\$11–US\$17) per child per month
Expenditure	2002: R\$472.4 million (about US\$162 million) or 0.03% of GDP
Coverage	2002: 866,000 children or 0.5% of the population
Sources	Barrientos and DeJong (2004); Cardoso and Souza (2004); Lindert, Skoufias, and Shapiro (2006); Lindert and others (2007); Nigenda and González-Robledo (2005); Rawlings (2005); Yap, Sedlacek, and Orazem (2001); World Bank (2001c)

(continued)

TABLE B.5 (continued)

CONDITIONAL CASH TRANSFER PROGRAMS	
Chile: Chile Solidario	
Description	Benefits are targeted to households in extreme poverty identified through a proxy means test. Households receive both tailored conditional cash transfers and personalized assistance in one of seven possible areas (health, education, employment, housing, income, family life, or legal documentation). Participation is conditional on signing and complying with contracts that commit households to participating in the activities identified by their personal social workers who monitor their progress.
Start date	2002
Size of transfer	US\$20 per month for the first 6 months, US\$15 for the second 6 months, US\$10 for the third 6 months, and US\$6 (equivalent to the Subsidio Unitario Familiar) for the next 42 months
Expenditure	2003: about US\$22 million or 0.02% of GDP
Coverage	2006: about 290,000 of households or about 6% of the total population
Sources	Barrientos and DeJong (2004); Galasso (2006); Lindert, Skoufias, and Shapiro (2006); World Bank (2005g); www.mideplan.cl/final/categoria.php?secid=1&catid=8
Chile: Subsidio Unitario Familiar (Unified Family Subsidy)	
Description	This is a family cash transfer targeted to mothers in eligible families who have school-age children attending school or who are pregnant or caring for invalids. The beneficiaries of the education subsidy have to regularly take their children under age 6 to health clinics and send their children aged 6–18 to school. Eligibility is based on a proxy means test.
Start date	1981
Size of transfer	Average of US\$6 per child per month
Expenditure	1998: US\$70 million or about 0.09% of GDP
Coverage	1998: 954,000 students or about 6.3% of the population
Sources	Morley and Coady (2003)
Colombia: Familias en Acción (Families in Action)	
Description	This program provides a nutritional grant to poor families with children from birth through age 6 conditional on regular health care visits to monitor their growth and development every two months and an educational grant for families with children aged 7–17 enrolled in school conditional on at least 80% school attendance in a two-month cycle (maximum of eight unjustified absences/month).
Start date	2001
Size of transfer	Education grant of Col\$14,000 (US\$6) per child per month in primary school and Col\$28,000 (US\$12) per month per child in secondary school; health subsidy of Col\$46,500 (US\$20) per month per family regardless of the number of children under seven
Expenditure	2005: US\$95 million or about 0.08% of GDP

(continued)

TABLE B.5 (continued)

CONDITIONAL CASH TRANSFER PROGRAMS	
Coverage	2004: 340,000 families or about 3% of the population 2005: 400,000 households in 700 municipalities or about 3.6% of the population
Sources	Attanasio and others (2005, 2006); Ayala (2006a); Barrientos and DeJong (2004); Lindert (2005b); Lindert, Skoufias, and Shapiro (2006); Nigenda and González-Robledo (2005); Rawlings (2005); Rawlings and Rubio (2005); World Bank (2003j, 2005b)
Costa Rica: Programa Superémonos (Let's Overcome Program)	
Description	The program provides a monthly food coupon to poor households on the condition that all children in the household aged 6–18 attend school. The program requires letters of commitment signed by fathers or mothers in which they promise that their children will not drop out of school while they are receiving the benefit and acknowledge that the benefit will be suspended automatically if they do so. Participating households receive a coupon each month for the 10 months of the school year that they can redeem for food in any supermarket.
Start date	2000
Size of transfer	Monthly coupon worth C 10,000 per month (approximately US\$30)
Expenditure	2002: US\$3.45 million or 0.02% of GDP
Coverage	2001: 12,234 families or about 1.2% of the population
Sources	Duryea and Morrison (2004); World Bank (2003j)
Dominican Republic: Solidaridad (Solidarity)	
Description	The program provides monthly transfers to poor households conditional on school enrollment and attendance of at least 85% for children aged 6–16 and visits to health units for preventive care and early detection of health problems for children from birth through age 5. Transfers are conditional on attendance at capacity-building sessions for household heads and their spouses every four months and on obtaining identity documents (birth certificates, identify cards) for family members who lack them.
Start date	2005
Size of transfer	Monthly food component of RD\$550 (US\$17); education component of RD\$300 (US\$9) for households with one or two minor children, RD\$450 (US\$14) for households with three minor children, and RD\$600 (US\$19) for households with four or more minor children
Expenditure	2006: US\$57 million or 0.19% of GDP
Coverage	2006: 230,000 families or about 9% of the population
Sources	Regalia and Robles (2005); World Bank (2006a); www.gabsocial.gov.do/solidaridad/
Ecuador: Bono de Desarrollo Humano (Human Development Grant)	
Description	This program targets transfers to households with children from birth to 16 in the poorest two quintiles and poor households with elderly and/or disabled members. Payments are conditional on the fulfillment of certain health and education responsibilities. Children through age 1 are expected to visit a health center every two months for checkups. Children aged 1–5 are expected to visit a health center every six months for checkups. During these checkups the children's weight and height are monitored to detect any signs of malnutrition and vaccinations are given. Children aged 6–16 are expected to enroll in school and have attendance rates of at least 80% for each school year they are in the program.

(continued)

TABLE B.5 (continued)

CONDITIONAL CASH TRANSFER PROGRAMS	
Start date	2003
Size of transfer	US\$15 per month per household with children and US\$11.5 per household with elderly and/or disabled members
Expenditure	2006: approximately US\$200 million or 0.5% of GDP
Coverage	Targeted to families in the poorest two quintiles, or approximately 5.2 million people or 1.2 million households or about 40% of the total population
Sources	Armas (2005); Schady and Araujo (2006); World Bank (2005b, 2006a, 2006l)
Honduras: Programa de Asignación Familiar II (Family Allowance Program II)	
Description	This program provides demand- and supply-side incentives for education and health care. On the demand side, education vouchers are given to poor households with children aged 6–12 who have not yet completed the fourth grade of primary school conditional on school enrollment and a school attendance rate of at least 85%. A maximum of up to three children per family are eligible. Health vouchers are given to pregnant women and/or mothers of children under age 3. Vouchers are provided only to women who have visited a health clinic every month. Each family may receive up to three health vouchers per month. On the supply side, the program provides monetary transfers to health centers and to primary school parent-teacher associations.
Start date	2000
Size of transfer	Education vouchers of about US\$5 per child per month (limit of three children per family), health vouchers of US\$4 per family per month (limit of three health vouchers per family), average school incentive of US\$4,000 a year, and average health facility incentive of US\$6,000 a year
Expenditure	2005: US\$25 million or 0.3% of GDP
Coverage	2005: 411,000 households or about 28% of the population
Sources	Barrientos and DeJong (2004); Glewwe, Olinto, and de Souza (2003); Handa and Davis (2006); Morley and Coady (2003); Nigenda and González-Robledo (2005); Rawlings (2005); Rawlings and Rubio (2005); World Bank (2003j, 2006a); www.ifpri.org/themes/praf.htm
Indonesia: JPS Scholarship and Grant Program	
Description	The program aims to maintain enrollments in primary and lower and upper secondary schools and the quality of education in these schools at the same level as before the 1997 Asian economic crisis. It consists of two components. The first is scholarships for the poorest students attending primary, junior secondary, and senior secondary schools that are paid directly to the students or their families twice a year via a cash transfer handled by the local post office. Poorer districts and schools receive a relatively larger allocation of scholarships. The number of scholarships to particular schools and students relies heavily on local knowledge and community participation. Beneficiary selection is based on the families' socioeconomic situation using criteria such as families living in poverty, single parents, large households, or welfare status. At least 50% of the scholarships must be awarded to girls. The second component is block grants for primary, junior secondary, and senior secondary schools serving predominantly poor communities.
Start date	1998

(continued)

TABLE B.5 (continued)

CONDITIONAL CASH TRANSFER PROGRAMS	
Size of transfer	Scholarships amounted to Rp 10,000 (US\$1.2) per month for students in primary school, Rp 20,000 (US\$2.4) per month for students in junior secondary school, and Rp 25,000 (US\$3) per month for students in senior secondary school
Expenditure	FY1998/99: Rp 1,138 billion (about US\$145 million) or 0.15% of GDP FY1999/2000: Rs 1,251 billion (about US\$150 million) or 0.11% of GDP FY2000: Rp 667 billion (about US\$80 million) or 0.05% of GDP ^a
Coverage	Target for the scholarship program: 1.8 million primary school students, 1.65 million junior high school students, and 500,000 senior high school students Target for block grants: 104,000 primary school schools, 18,000 junior high school schools, and 9.5 senior high school students
Sources	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (2001); Haryadi (2001); Perdana and Maxwell (2004); Pritchett, Sumarto, and Suryahadi (2002); Sparrow (2007); Sumarto, Suryahadi Widyanti (2002)
Jamaica: Program of Advancement through Health and Education (PATH)	
Description	This program replaced several fragmented income support and targeted transfer programs. It has two components. The first is child health and education grants for eligible poor children through age 17. The receipt of health grants is conditional on children up to age 6 not enrolled in school visiting a health clinic every two months during the first year and twice a year thereafter. The receipt of education grants is conditional on school attendance for at least 85% of school days by poor children aged 6–17. The second component is a social assistance grant for poor pregnant or lactating women; poor people older than 65; and poor, disabled, and destitute adults younger than 65. Initially, the receipt of benefits was conditional on adults making regular visits to health clinics. This was changed shortly after the program was launched, and benefits for adults are no longer conditional. Targeting is based on a proxy means test.
Start date	2001
Size of transfer	Each grant is J\$530 (about US\$9) per month per beneficiary
Expenditure	2005: US\$16 million or 0.16% of GDP
Coverage	2005: 220,000 people or about 8% of the population
Sources	Ayala (2006b); Ayala and Endara (2005); Barrientos and DeJong (2004); Handa and Davis (2006); Levy and Ohls (2007); Nigenda and González-Robledo (2005); Rawlings (2005); Rawlings and Rubio (2005); World Bank (2003j, 2005b, 2006a)
Mexico: Programa de Educación, Salud y Alimentación (PROGRESA)/ Oportunidades (Education, Health, and Employment Program/Opportunities)	
Description	The program provides demand-side subsidies and supply-side support for education, health, and nutrition. Education grants are targeted to poor families with children aged 8–18 enrolled in primary and secondary school conditional on school enrollment and minimum attendance of 85%, both monthly and annually, and completion of middle school. The health and nutrition component includes cash transfers for family food consumption; a basic health package for all family members; and nutritional supplements for children 4–23 months, undernourished children aged 2–5, and women who are pregnant or nursing and is conditional on health care visits by all household members and mothers' attendance at health and nutrition lectures. The program provides cash transfers or in-kind support to improve the supply of schools and health services. In 2002, PROGRESA changed its name to Oportunidades and broadened its objectives. The program now aims to create income-generating opportunities for poor households through preferential access to microcredit, housing improvements, and adult education. The program has expanded from a rural program to a national program.

(continued)

TABLE B.5 (continued)

CONDITIONAL CASH TRANSFER PROGRAMS	
Start date	1997
Size of transfer	Grant for primary education varies by grade from US\$11–US\$22 per child per month plus US\$21 per child/per year for school supplies; for secondary education, grant varies by grade and gender from US\$32–US\$40 per child per month plus US\$26 per child per year for school supplies; for upper secondary and higher education, grant varies by grade and gender from US\$53–US\$69 per child per month plus US\$26 per child per year for school supplies; US\$300 in saving account upon completion of middle school; health grant is US\$16 per household per month; US\$23 per month per adult over 70 who is part of a beneficiary family
Expenditure	2007: Mex\$36 billion (about US\$3.3 billion) or about 0.4% of GDP
Coverage	2007: 5 million households or about 25 million people or about 23% of the population
Sources	Barrientos and DeJong (2004); de Janvry and others (2006); Garcia (2005); Government of Mexico (2007); Handa and Davis (2006); Levy (2006); Lindert (2005b); Lindert, Skoufias, and Shapiro (2006); Morley and Coady (2003); Rawlings (2005); Rawlings and Rubio (2005); Schultz (2004); Skoufias (2001); World Bank (2003j, 2005b); www.opportunidades.gob.mx/
Nicaragua: Red de Protección Social (Social Protection Network)	
Description	The program provided demand-side incentives such as a nutritional grant (to be used to purchase the food necessary to improve family nutrition) that was conditional on health care visits, vaccinations, and attendance at health and nutrition talks; a basic health care package for children from birth to age 5; and an education grant for poor families with children aged 6–13 who were in the first through fourth grades of primary school conditional on school enrollment, less than six days of absence from school in a two-month period, and passage to the next grade. It also provided a supply grant to mothers to give to schools to motivate teachers to buy school supplies.
Start date	2000; ended 2006
Size of transfer	Nutritional grant of C\$480 (US\$34) per family every two months; educational grant of C\$240 (US\$17) per family every two months; school material support of C\$275 (US\$20) per year per child; supply incentive of C\$10 (US\$0.70) per student every two months
Expenditure	2004: US\$6.37 million or 0.14% of GDP
Coverage	2004: 21,619 families or about 2.2% of the population
Sources	Barrientos and DeJong (2004); Handa and Davis (2006); Herz and Sperling (2004); Maluccio and Flores (2004); Maluccio and others (2005); Morley and Coady (2003); Rawlings (2005); Rawlings and Rubio (2005); World Bank (2003j, 2005b)
Pakistan: Child Support Program	
Description	The program's benefits are targeted to extremely poor families with children aged 5–12 conditional on school enrollment and attendance of at least 80% of classes. Initially the program will cover all beneficiaries of the Food Support Program with at least one child of primary school age.
Start date	2006 (pilot)

(continued)

TABLE B.5 (continued)

CONDITIONAL CASH TRANSFER PROGRAMS	
Size of transfer	Rs 200 (about US\$3.5) per month for a family with one child and Rs 350 (about US\$6) per month for a family with two or more children of school age enrolled and going to school
Expenditure	FY2005/06: budget of US\$7 million or about 0.006% of GDP
Coverage	Pilot phase: 125,000 households or about 0.5% of the population
Sources	World Bank (2006a, 2007k)
Peru: Juntos (Together)	
Description	The program provides transfers to the poorest households in rural communities conditional on school attendance of at least 85% for children aged 6–14 and regular health visits for pregnant women and children under age 5.
Start date	2005
Size of transfer	Financial incentive equivalent to S/. 100 (US\$33) per month
Expenditure	2006: S/. 300 million (US\$100 million) or about 0.1% of GDP
Coverage	November 2007: 336,555 households or about 5.3% of the population
Sources	World Bank (2006a); www.juntos.gob.pe/intro.php
Turkey: Social Risk Mitigation Project	
Description	The project is aimed at improving the education and health status of the poorest 6% of Turkey's population. It provides proxy means-tested education and health grants to extremely poor households with children from birth to age 6, school-aged children aged 6–17, and women of child-bearing age. Benefits are paid to mothers with children under age 7 or attending school conditional on school attendance of at least 80% of total monthly education days and not repeating the same grade more than once. Also included are health care visits for children younger than school age. Benefits for pregnant and lactating women are conditional on regular attendance at health clinics and on giving birth at a health clinic.
Start date	2001
Size of transfer	Monthly education grant for primary school of US\$13 for boys and US\$16 for girls and for secondary school of US\$21 for boys and US\$29 for girls; health grant of US\$12.50 per month per child, US\$12 per month during pregnancy, US\$41 for birth at a health clinic.
Expenditure	Total of US\$360 million or about 0.2% of GDP
Coverage	2006: 870,660 families or about 4.5% of the population
Sources	Adato and others (2007); Ahmed and others (2007); Kudat (2006); Rawlings and Rubio (2005); World Bank (2003j, 2005b, 2006a)

SOURCE: Authors.

NOTE: GDP = gross domestic product.

A. In 2000, the government changed its fiscal year from April–March to January– December. Thus, FY2000 was only nine months long, April– December.

TABLE B.6 **Fee Waivers for Health and Education**

HEALTH	
Armenia: basic benefits package	
Description	To help poor families cope with reduced public financing and increased privatization of health services, the government provides a basic package of services free of charge to eligible individuals in vulnerable groups, such as people with disabilities, orphans under 18, veterans, those affected by the Chernobyl accident, and families of war victims. In January 2001, the government extended program eligibility to the beneficiaries of the Family Poverty Benefits Program (table B.1).
Start date	1998
Expenditure	Not available
Coverage	Not available
Sources	Chaudhury, Hammer, and Murrugarra (2003); Murrugarra and others (2004)
Cambodia: Health Equity Fund	
Description	The fund finances the cost of health services provided at no charge or at reduced prices to the poor. A local nongovernmental organization manages the fund. When poor patients arrive at a hospital, their socioeconomic status is identified through interviews that rely on indicators such as ownership of land and productive assets, housing characteristics, occupation, food security, and household size and structure. The fund's target group consists of the extremely poor and those poor who risk falling into extreme poverty. The level of support is determined on a case-by-case basis and ranges from partial payment of the admission fee to full coverage of the total cost of hospitalization, including transport, food, and basic items. Waiver policies vary widely among provinces and districts.
Start date	2000
Expenditure	September 2000–September 2002: US\$27,100
Coverage	September 2000–September 2002: 1,437 patients (16% of hospitalized patients)
Sources	Bitrán (2002); Bitrán and Giedion (2003); Hardeman and others (2004); Jacobs and Price (2006)
Chile: Fondo Nacional de Salud (FONASA) (National Health Fund)	
Description	Chile's health care system includes both public and private provision of care. The fund is the only large public insurer. In addition there are multiple, competing private health insurers and traditional commercial indemnity insurance firms. The fund covers middle-, lower-middle, and low-income people whose eligibility is based on their income and age. The fund identifies the indigent through a means test based on individual assessments. The indigent obtain a health care card for free access to health services and are not required to contribute to the fund.
Start date	1980
Expenditure	1995: Ch\$175.3 billion (about \$441 million) or 0.6% of GDP
Coverage	1995: total of 8.47 million beneficiaries of which 3.4 million or about 23.6% of the population were classified as indigent
Sources	Bitrán and Giedion (2003); Bitrán and Muñoz (2000); Bitrán and others (2000)

(continued)

TABLE B.6 (continued)

HEALTH	
Ghana: national health exemption policy	
Description	Official fee levels and exemption categories were established in 1985. Whole or partial exemption from payment of user fees was initially targeted to the poor, but also to selected service user subgroups, which included psychiatric patients, lepers, malnourished children, and pregnant women. Those with specific diseases of public health concern, such as tuberculosis, yaws, and cholera, also fell under the exempt category. Later, health staff and their immediate families (spouse and up to four children) were exempted from user fees. In subsequent years, the target groups and conditions allowing exemptions have been broadened through policy changes made in response to critical emerging issues.
Start date	1985
Expenditure	Not available
Coverage	No systematic monitoring, but according to some data, exemptions granted to fewer than 2% of patients
Sources	Bitrán and Giedion (2003); Nyonator (2002); Nyonator and Kutzin (1999)
Indonesia: JPS Kartu Sehat (Social Safety Net Health Card)	
Description	The program was initially implemented in an effort to mitigate the adverse effects of user fees on the poor and received additional impetus following the 1997 Asian economic crisis. Local leaders are given cards for distribution in their districts based on the estimated number of poor along with guidelines on the criteria to use when distributing the cards to households. The criterion for eligibility is the household's "prosperity status," whereby they are deemed to be in need when they have insufficient funds for any one of the following: (1) worshipping according to the tenets of their faith, (2) eating twice a day, (3) having different clothes for school or work and home, (4) having a floor not made of earth, or (5) having access to modern medical care for their children or to modern contraceptive methods. This information is collected by the National Family Planning Board via a census. Local leaders maintain a good deal of leverage to distribute health cards based on their own insights as to who might need them. Those holding cards are entitled to free access to health services provided by designated public health care centers for basic medical care, family planning purposes, prenatal care, and childbirth.
Start date	1994
Expenditure	FY1998/99: Rp 1,043 billion (about US\$133 million) or about 0.14% of GDP FY1999/2000: Rp 1,030 billion (about US\$122 million) or about 0.09% of GDP FY2000: Rp 867 billion (about US\$103 million) or about 0.06% of GDP ^a
Coverage	FY2000: 9.3 million poor households or about 18% of the population
Sources	Bitrán and Giedion (2003); Bitrán and Muñoz (2000); Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (2001); Perdana and Maxwell (2004); Pritchett, Sumarto, and Suryahadi (2002); Saddah, Pradhan, and Sparrow (2001); Sumarto, Suryahadi, and Widyanti (2002); World Bank (2006f)

(continued)

TABLE B.6 (continued)

HEALTH	
Kenya: exemptions	
Description	To mitigate the negative effects of user fees on access by the poor, the Ministry of Health introduced a system of exemptions for categories of patients afflicted with certain illnesses. Since 1992, the number of exemption categories has been reduced. For example, before 1995 children under age five were waived from fees in all primary care facilities; after 1998, only about half of all facilities kept this waiver in place. Facility staff determines whether they will grant waivers to the poor on the basis of income and health status following approval by the medical superintendent.
Start date	1990
Expenditure	Not available
Coverage	On average, two exemptions per month per facility, but systematic information is not available
Sources	Bitrán and Giedion (2003); Owino and Abagi (2000); Owino and Were (1998)
Thailand: Low- Income Card Scheme	
Description	Qualified beneficiaries of this program, who are subject to geographic targeting and means testing, have free access to health facilities. During the 1990s, eligibility was expanded to include not only the poor, but the elderly, children under 12, veterans, people with disabilities, monks, and other groups. Those who qualify for the scheme are given a beneficiary card that is valid for three years. The card specifies one or two designated health facilities, normally local health centers or district hospitals, that beneficiaries should visit in case of illness or injury.
Start date	1975
Expenditure	1997: B 6,703 million (about US\$216 million) or 0.14% of GDP
Coverage	1997: about 15 million people or about 25% of the population
Sources	Bitrán and Giedion (2003); Giedion (2002); Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (2001)
Zambia: Public Welfare Assistance Scheme	
Description	The scheme was intended to address inequalities in access. It has a structure of welfare assistance committees at the district, subdistrict, and village levels. Chronically ill patients who cannot pay are referred to a district social welfare office for assessment, and the scheme pays approved fees to the district's health management board on behalf of the patient.
Start date	1995
Expenditure	1999: K 1.52 billion (about US\$640,000) or about 0.02% of GDP
Coverage	1999: 66,210 people or about 0.6% of the population or 29% of 228,558 applicants
Sources	Republic of Zambia (2002)

(continued)

TABLE B.6 (continued)

EDUCATION	
Colombia: Programa de Ampliación de Cobertura de la Educación Secundaria (PACES) (Plan for Increasing Secondary School Coverage)	
Description	The program was introduced to enable poor students to attend secondary school in areas where public schools had reached capacity limits. Students receive school vouchers to pay for tuition at private schools. The government covers 80% of voucher costs and participating municipalities cover 20%. To receive voucher funds, a school has to be situated in one of the participating towns, which include all major cities. The program targets students from low-income families, specifically, students entering the sixth grade and living in low-income areas who have previously attended public primary schools and who cannot obtain a place at a public secondary school.
Start date	1992
Expenditure	Not available
Coverage	1997: more than 125,000 students or about 0.3% of the population
Sources	Angrist and others (2002); Braun-Munzinger (2005); Herz and Sperling (2004); Kattan and Burnett (2004)
Guatemala: Eduque a la Niña (Educate the Girl) pilot under the Basic Education Strengthening Project	
Description	The program provided payments to girls and their parents in the form of scholarships or stipends. While the pilot made use of parent committees and community outreach workers, its most innovative tool was a small scholarship payable each month for 11 months a year and renewed for the following year conditional on promotion to the next grade that was provided to girls enrolled in grades 1, 2, and 3 in 12 rural communities. Communities selected were those with the highest gender disparity in school enrollment and attendance. Within the chosen communities, girls were selected based on income criteria.
Start date	1993; ended 1996
Expenditure	1995: US\$37,464
Coverage	1995: 442 recipients
Sources	Braun-Munzinger (2005); Kattan and Burnett (2004); Liang and Marble (1996); USAID (1999)
Pakistan: Quetta Urban Fellowship Program	
Description	The purpose of this program was to determine whether establishing private girls' primary schools in poor neighborhoods was a cost-effective means of expanding primary education for girls in Quetta's lower-income urban neighborhoods. The program encouraged private schools, which were controlled by the community, to establish new facilities by paying subsidies directly to the schools. Schools were assured of government support for three years. This subsidy was sufficient to cover typical tuition fees at the lowest-priced private schools.
Start date	1995; ended 2000
Expenditure	First year: US\$0.11 million
Coverage	1995–8: the program grew from 11 schools with about 2,000 students to 40 schools with 10,000 students

(continued)

TABLE B.6 (continued)

EDUCATION	
Sources	Alderman, Kim, and Orazem (2003); Herz and Sperling (2004); Kim, Alderman, and Orazem (1999a); Liang (1996); Orazem (2000)
Pakistan: Rural Fellowship Pilot	
Description	The pilot was built around a model that used government funds to leverage private sector involvement in the provision of education to poor communities. Communities donated land and buildings, and the government provided funding for teachers' salaries. The transfers were used to target girls, set minimum and maximum class sizes, and encourage retention.
Start date	1995; ended 1998
Expenditure	First year: about US\$0.14 million for the direct costs of establishing 30 rural schools in Balochistan
Coverage	First year: 1,570 students
Sources	Alderman, Kim, and Orazem (2003); Kim, Alderman, and Orazem (1999b); Liang (1996); Orazem (2000)
Zimbabwe: Basic Education Assistance Module	
Description	The program aims at reducing the number of needy children aged 6–19 dropping out of school or not attending because of economic hardships. It provides targeted fee waivers at the primary and secondary school levels in both urban and rural areas. Local school selection committees comprised of people with some knowledge of the socioeconomic realities of the communities are in charge of identifying the most deserving children for assistance.
Start date	2001
Expenditure	2005: about Z\$195 billion (about US\$9 million) or about 0.25% of GDP
Coverage	2005: about 970,000 children or about 7% of the population
Sources	Regional Hunger and Vulnerability Programme (2007); Subbarao, Mattimore, and Plangemann (2001); World Bank (2006a); www.wahenga.net/index.php/views/country_update_view/zimbabwe_the_basic_education_assistance_module_beam/

SOURCE: Authors.

NOTE: GDP = gross domestic product.

a. In 2000, the government changed its fiscal year from April–March to the calendar year, thus FY2000 only covers nine months, April–December.