



Social Assistance, Politics and Institutions (SAPI) Database Index of Programmes in Asia

Countries

Armenia	2
Azerbaijan	8
Bangladesh	14
Cambodia	47
Georgia	50
India	56
Indonesia	76
Kazakhstan	82
Kyrgyz Republic	88
Malaysia	94
Maldives	100
Mongolia	106
Nepal	112
Pakistan	121
Papua New Guinea	127
Philippines	132
Sri Lanka	135
Tajikistan	139
Thailand	142
Timor Leste	145
Turkey	151
Turkmenistan	157
Uzbekistan	159
Viet Nam	168

Armenia

Variable	Description
Programme title	Poverty Family Benefit (PFB)
Country	Armenia
Region	Europe and Central Asia
A. Programme Characteristics	
Start date of the programme	The programme began operations in 1999. (3)
End date of programme	The programme is still ongoing.
Replace	The programme consolidated 26 fragmented, categorically-tested social assistance benefits into a single targeted family benefit. (3)
Programme type	Pure income transfer
Programme function	Unconditional cash transfer
Main programme objectives	The main objectives are the reduction of the number of extremely poor families and to ease their hardship. (10)
Pilot	No
Target population	The PFB is targeted at the poor, particularly at families with children of minor age, disabled and elderly persons. (10)
Beneficiary selection	Geographic targeting is adopted through the use of location weighting factors and proxy-means test in form of a vulnerability assessment of families. The eligibility of a family registered in the system to receive benefits is determined on the basis of a vulnerability score, which vary between 20 and 50 points, where higher scores indicate higher vulnerability. The criteria include social status of each family member, number of members, inability to work, settlement and living conditions, average monthly family income, among others. Preference is given to vulnerable groups, such as the disabled, elderly, single mothers, orphans, and families with multiple children. The vulnerability score used as a cut-off to determine eligibility has been revised over the years, starting from 36.01 or higher in 1999, lowered to 33.01 or higher in 2006, and again lowered to 30.01 or higher in 2009. (10)
Coverage – individual level	The coverage decreased from 667,897 individuals in 2000 to 372,612 in 2009. The numbers are reported for a calendar year. (6)(7)(8)(9)
Coverage – household level	The coverage decreased from 199,456 families in 2000 to 104,700 families in 2014. The numbers are reported for a calendar year. (6)(7)(8)(9)
Entitlement requisites	Reaching the vulnerability score for entitlement and submitting of documents such as identifications, certificate on the size of pension income and birth certificates of children. (5)(10)
Means test – treatment of income	The income indicator weights the score by a factor between 1.2 and 1, if the family income per capita is less than five estimated minimum salaries, and by a factor of less than 1 if the income per capita is higher than five estimated minimum salaries. The estimated minimum salary is set at about 40 percent of the extreme poverty line. Additionally, consumption indicators (such as energy and telephone bills) are used as proxies to compensate for the lack of accurate information on incomes due to the high informality of earnings. (10)(11)
Means test – treatment of assets	For current housing and durables, the score is assigned by a social worker, based on a home visit. Car ownership, land, livestock, other productive assets, financial assets and shares are excluded.
Means test – treatment of work	The ability to work is included in the vulnerability assessment.
Recipient of transfer	Household head
Payment regularity	The payment is made monthly, delivered through the post office. (4)(10)
Transfer minimum (domestic currency at current prices)	The basic benefit increased from 6,000 drams per household to 7,000 drams in 2004, 8,000 drams in 2008, and 10,000 drams per household in 2009. (2)(7)(9)

Transfer maximum (domestic currency at current prices)	In addition to the basic benefit, families receive a grant per child, depending on their poverty score, with 8,000 drams per child for families in high mountainous and bordering areas being the highest.
Transfer average (domestic currency at current prices)	The average transfer size increased from 7,196 drams per household in 2000 to 29,350 drams in 2012, and then decreased again to 23,560 drams in 2015.
Transfer fixed (domestic currency at current prices)	Families are entitled to an emergency allowance of 10,000 drams, one-time child birth allowance of 50,000 drams; one-time schooling allowance for a child attending first class of 25,000 drams; one-time funeral allowance of 50,000 drams in case of a death of a family non-pensioner and non-working member (as of 2015).
Transfer guaranteed period	The documents for eligibility are reviewed on a yearly basis. The entitlement to receive the benefit ceases if the family income has changed, the child has reached his/her full legal age, or required documentation is not submitted in set time frames. (5)(10)
Transfer conditions – human capital	No
Transfer conditions – work	No
B. Programme Institutionalization	
Implementing agency	Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs
Agency type	Governmental agency
Centralization of decision making	Highly centralized decision making.
Local government discretion	Due to high fragmentation and low capacity of rural local governments, the programme is implemented by sub-regional social service agencies under the coordination of the regional governments. The implementing agencies are bound by the nationwide legislation without any discretion to adjust the rules (i.e. target group, eligibility criteria, incomes to be imputed and assets to be taken into account, or conditions).
Intermediation	Access to social workers is given. (10)
Legal framework	Based on a Ministerial Decree.
Legal framework changes	NAC
Evaluation protocols	Yes, regulations include evaluation protocols. (10)
Beneficiary registration	Beneficiary registration is conducted at the local level, through electronic registration, with a centralized database including all beneficiaries. (5)(10)
Appeals procedure	Social support councils were introduced in 2008 as an oversight mechanism. Composed of local social sector officials and NGOs operating under the social services centres, they handle cases that fall outside the eligibility criteria and handle appeals. (10)
Social accountability and participation	No
Budgetary arrangements	The central government finances the benefits and the administrative costs at the central level, while the administrative costs of the regional social service agencies are covered by the regional governments. (10)
Website	None
C. Country-level Institutionalization	
Poverty strategy	Poverty Reduction Strategy Program (PRSP), as adopted by the Government in August 2003. (3)
National coordination	No
D. Programme Budget	
Budget	NAC
Cost	The actual expenditure increased from 17.72 billion drams in 2000, to 32.32 billion drams in 2009. The numbers are reported for a calendar year. (1)(4)(5)(6) (6)(7)(8)(9)
Donor financing	No

Government financing	The annual government executed contribution increased from 17.72 billion drams in 2000, to 32.32 billion drams in 2009. The numbers are reported for a calendar year. (1)(4)(5)(6)(6)(7)(8)(9)
E. Programme Outcomes	
Monitoring	Pending
Poverty	
Inequality	
Work	(11)
Enrolment	
Attendance	
Health utilization	
Immunization	
Health – nutrition	
Community / Local economy outcomes	
Others	
<p>Sources:</p> <p>(1) Armenia Poverty Family Benefit Program Notes on the role of good administration on program performance. (2005). World Bank. Retrieved from http://info.worldbank.org/etools/docs/library/207010/Tesliuc_Armenia%20Poverty%20Family%20Benefit%20Program_11-05.pdf</p> <p>(2) Average family benefit in Armenia totals \$63. (n.d.). Retrieved 6 March 2016, from http://news.am/eng/news/269109.html</p> <p>(3) European Commission. (2011). Armenia: Social Protection and Social Inclusion. Retrieved from http://ec.europa.eu/social/BlobServlet?docId=6881&langId=en</p> <p>(4) Harutyunyan, L. (2005a). <i>Case Study Summary: Armenia Family Poverty Benefit</i>. World Bank. Retrieved from http://siteresources.worldbank.org/SAFETYNETSANDTRANSFERS/Resources/281945-1131468287118/1876750-1138736077420/Armenia_Brief.pdf</p> <p>(5) Harutyunyan, L. (2005b). <i>Program Implementation Matters for Targeting Performance Country Study: Republic of Armenia</i>. Presented at the World Bank, Bucharest. Retrieved from http://siteresources.worldbank.org/SAFETYNETSANDTRANSFERS/Resources/281945-1131468287118/1876750-1138736077420/Armenia_ppt.pdf</p> <p>(6) ILO Social Security Inquiry - Economic and financial data Poverty Family Benefit. (n.d.). Retrieved 6 March 2016, from http://www.ilo.org/dyn/ilossi/ssimain.viewBenefit?p_lang=en&p_scheme_id=36&p_scheme_benefit_id=1099&p_geo_aid=51</p> <p>(7) Jerbashian, G. (2006). <i>Child Poverty in Armenia</i>. Yerevan: Caucasus Research Resource Center - Armenia. Retrieved from http://www.crrc.am/hosting/file/_static_content/fellows/fellowship05/G%20Jerbashian/Child%20Poverty_Final%20Paper.pdf</p> <p>(8) Social Snapshot and Poverty in Armenia, 2014 Armenian Statistical Service of Republic of Armenia. (n.d.). Retrieved 6 March 2016, from http://www.armstat.am/en/?nid=80&id=1618</p> <p>(9) Statistical Yearbooks Armenian Statistical Service of Republic of Armenia. (n.d.). Retrieved 6 March 2016, from http://www.armstat.am/en/?nid=45</p> <p>(10) Tesliuc, E., Pop, L., Grosh, M., & Yemtsov, R. (2014). <i>Income Support for the Poorest: A Review of Experience in Eastern Europe and Central Asia</i>. The World Bank. Retrieved from http://elibrary.worldbank.org/doi/book/10.1596/978-1-4648-0237-9</p> <p>(11) World Bank. (2011). Armenia: Social Assistance and Work Disincentives (No. 63112-AM). Retrieved from http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/2011/06/16388288/armenia-social-assistance-programs-work-disincentives</p>	

<i>Variable</i>	<i>Description</i>
Programme title	Old Age Social Pension / Social Pension
Country	Armenia
Region	Europe and Central Asia
A. Programme Characteristics	
Start date of the programme	No detailed information, as to when the Old Age Social Pension started. The Social Pension started in 2011 with the reform of the pension system. (1)(2)
End date of programme	The Old Age Social Pension ended in 2011.
Replace	The Old Age Social Pension was replaced by the Social Pension.
Programme type	Pure income transfer
Programme function	Old age pension
Main programme objectives	To address the needs of senior citizen, who do not receive the Labor Pension. (1)
Pilot	No
Target population	The Old Age Social Pension was targeted at people who have not been employed during their life or have been employed for less than 10 years, or have been employed but in the non-formal economy, and are aged 65 years and above. The Social Pension is targeted at men and women aged 65 years and above who have less than 5 years covered employment (2011), wherein the maximum years of employment is increased by one year every year, up to 10 years in 2016. (1)(2)
Beneficiary selection	Both schemes select beneficiaries categorically according to age and whether they receive a pension or not. Pensioners are not eligible for the Social Pension, if they receive the Labor Pension. (1)(2)
Coverage – individual level	The coverage decreased of the Old Age Social Pension scheme decreased from 10,300 pensioners in 2000 to 4,100 in 2010. With the introduction of the pension reform in 2011 and the restructuring of the pension system, the coverage of the Social Pension amounted to 51,300, and further increased to 58,600 in 2013. (4)(7)
Coverage – household level	N/A
Entitlement requisites	To be entitled to the Old Age Social Pension, pensioners had to be employed for less than 10 years or employed in the informal economy. The same requisite applies for the Social Pension from 2016 onwards. Men and women have to be at least 65 years of age. (1)(2)
Means test – treatment of income	No
Means test – treatment of assets	No
Means test – treatment of work	No
Recipient of transfer	The transfer is provided to the pensioner
Payment regularity	The payment is made monthly.
Transfer minimum (domestic currency at current prices)	The basic benefit increased from 2,900 drams in 2000 to 14,000 in 2014. (4)(7)
Transfer maximum (domestic currency at current prices)	N/A
Transfer average (domestic currency at current prices)	The average transfer size increased from 3,403 drams in 2000 to 16,236 drams in 2012, and then decreased again to 14,799 drams in 2013. (4)
Transfer fixed (domestic currency at current prices)	N/A
Transfer guaranteed period	The pension is guaranteed until the end of natural lifetime. (5)

Transfer conditions human capital	No
Transfer conditions – work	No
B. Programme Institutionalization	
Implementing agency	Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs
Agency type	Public agency
Centralization of decision making	NAC
Local government discretion	NAC
Intermediation	NAC
Legal framework	Law of the Republic of Armenia on State Pensions, adopted in late October 2010, forms the legal basis of the reformed pensions system. (5)
Legal framework changes	Adoption of law of State Pensions in 2010. (5)
Evaluation protocols	NAC
Beneficiary registration	NAC
Appeals procedure	NAC
Social accountability and participation	No
Budgetary arrangements	NAC
Website	No
C. Country-level Institutionalization	
Poverty strategy	Poverty Reduction Strategy Program (PRSP), as adopted by the Government in August 2003. (2)
National coordination	Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs is in charge of all means-tested programmes.
D. Programme Budget	
Budget	NAC
Cost	NAC
Donor financing	No
Government financing	NAC
E. Programme Outcomes	
Monitor	Pending
Poverty	
Inequality	
Work	
Enrolment	
Attendance	
Health utilization	
Immunization	
Nutrition	
Community / Local economy outcomes	
Others	
Sources:	

- (1) European Commission. (2011). Armenia: Social Protection and Social Inclusion. Retrieved from <http://ec.europa.eu/social/BlobServlet?docId=6881&langId=en>
- (2) Handayani, S. W., Babajanian, B. V., & Asian Development Bank (Eds.). (2012). *Social protection for older persons: social pensions in Asia*. Mandaluyong City, Metro Manila, Philippines: Asian Development Bank.
- (3) Harutyunyan, L. (2005). *Program Implementation Matters for Targeting Performance Country Study: Republic of Armenia*. Presented at the World Bank, Bucharest. Retrieved from http://siteresources.worldbank.org/SAFETYNETSANDTRANSFERS/Resources/281945-1131468287118/1876750-1138736077420/Armenia_ppt.pdf
- (4) ILO Social Security Inquiry - Economic and financial data | Social Pension. (n.d.). Retrieved 6 March 2016, from http://www.ilo.org/dyn/ilossi/ssimain.viewScheme?p_lang=en&p_scheme_id=3241&p_geoaid=51
- (5) Law of the Republic of Armenia on State Pensions. (2010). Government of the Republic of Armenia. Retrieved from http://www.parliament.am/law_docs/301210H0243eng.pdf
- (6) Social Security Administration | Armenia. (2014). Retrieved from <https://www.ssa.gov/policy/docs/progdesc/ssptw/2014-2015/asia/armenia.html>
- (7) Statistical Yearbooks | Armenian Statistical Service of Republic of Armenia. (n.d.). Retrieved 6 March 2016, from <http://www.armstat.am/en/?nid=45>

Azerbaijan

Variable	Description
Programme title	Targeted Social Assistance (TSA)
Country	Azerbaijan (all numbers reported for calendar year)
Region	Europe and Central Asia
A. Programme Characteristics	
Start date of the programme	The programme began operations in July 2006. (1)
End date of programme	The programme is still ongoing.
Replace	TSA eliminated and replaced three types of benefits to families with children that proved to be deficient. It is expected that TSA will further replace a few other categorical benefits. (1)
Programme type	Pure income transfer
Programme function	Unconditional cash transfer
Main programme objectives	The main objective is poverty reduction.
Pilot	No
Target population	The TSA is targeted at all poor.
Beneficiary selection	Beneficiaries are selected through an income test. (1)(8)
Coverage – individual level	As of the beginning of 2007, 218,673 individuals benefitted from the programme, increasing to 415,198 at the beginning of 2015. (1)(5)(6)
Coverage – household level	The coverage of families increased from 48,705 at the beginning of 2007, to 94,794 at the beginning of 2015.
Entitlement requisites	To be entitled to the TSA, the per capita income must be below the subsistence minimum.
Means test – treatment of income	The subsistence minimum is set as an income threshold. In 2006, the minimum amounted to 30 manat per person, increasing to 65 manat in 2010. (1)(5)(6)
Means test – treatment of assets	No
Means test – treatment of work	No
Recipient of transfer	The transfer is provided to the household head.
Payment regularity	The payment is made monthly through ATM cards. (1)(8)
Transfer minimum (domestic currency at current prices)	N/A
Transfer maximum (domestic currency at current prices)	N/A
Transfer average (domestic currency at current prices)	The average transfer size per individual increased from 8.36 manat in 2007 to 33.32 manat in 2015. (1)(2)(3)
Transfer fixed (domestic currency at current prices)	The transfer size amounts to the difference between the per capita income and the subsistence minimum. (1)(2)(3)
Transfer guaranteed period	The continuation of assistance is conditional on the monthly per capita income. (3)
Transfer conditions – human capital	No
Transfer conditions – work	No
B. Programme Institutionalization	
Implementing agency	Ministry of Labor and Social Protection of Population (MLSP)

Agency type	Governmental agency
Centralization of decision making	NAC
Local government discretion	NAC
Intermediation	A helpline is available for beneficiaries. (3)
Legal framework	The programme is based on ordinary legislation. (3)
Legal framework changes since start	NAC
Evaluation protocols	Evaluation is carried out with support from the World Bank. (8)
Beneficiary registration	Beneficiary registration is carried out at local offices of MLSPP, who share a database of all beneficiaries.
Appeals procedure	NAC
Social accountability and participation	No
Budgetary arrangements	NAC
Website	No
C. Country-level Institutionalization	
Poverty strategy	State Program on Poverty Reduction and Sustainable Development (SPPRSD) for 2008-15 (4)
National coordination	Ministry of Labor and Social Protection of Population is in charge of all social assistance programmes.
D. Programme Budget	
Budget	NAC
Cost	The cost increased from 127.4 million manat in 2008 to 180 million manat in 2010. (1)(5)(6)
Donor financing	The programme itself is not supported by donor financing, although the World Bank supports programmes on improving social assistance in the country. (8)
Government financing	The annual government executed contribution increased from 127.4 million manat in 2008 to 180 million manat in 2010.
E. Programme Outcomes	
Monitor	Pending
Poverty	(1)(3)
Inequality	
Work	
Enrolment	
Attendance	
Health utilization	
Immunization	
Nutrition	
Community / Local economy outcomes	
Others	
Sources:	
(1) European Commission. (2011). Social Protection and Social Inclusion in Azerbaijan. Retrieved from https://www.google.com.ph/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=1&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=0CCIQFjAAahUKEwjhvKDj0KLHAhXGHJQKHUrLB7I&url=http%3A%2F%2Fec.europa.eu%2Fsocial%2FBlobServlet%3FdocId%3D6885%26langId%3Den&ei=U8HKVaHHDca50ATKlp-QCw&usg=AFQjCNGzVPqyQDTWZ3p7R4_uoOFUw2kPKg&sig2=-WoRm1aEHcq_l4hsNmdIIA&bvm=bv.99804247,d.dGo	
(2) Healthcare, social security and housing conditions in Azerbaijan. (2015). Baku: State Statistical Committee of the Republic of Azerbaijan. Retrieved from http://www.stat.gov.az/menu/6/statistical_yearbooks/indexen.php	

- (3) Nazarov, I. (2010). *Review of Azerbaijan achievements in reducing poverty and vision on long-term sustainable income poverty reduction policy*. Center for Local Economic Development (CLED). Retrieved from http://cled.az/pdf/reports/Review%20of%20Azerbaijan%20achievements%20in%20reducing%20poverty_Final%20Report_I.Nazarov_en.pdf
- (4) State Program on Poverty Reduction and Sustainable Development in the Republic of Azerbaijan for 2008-2015. (2008). Government of the Republic of Azerbaijan. Retrieved from <http://www.cled.az/pdf/others/Azerbaijan%20Poverty%20Program%20for%202008-2015.pdf>
- (5) Statistical Yearbook of the Republic of Azerbaijan | 2014. (2014). Baku: State Statistical Committee of the Republic of Azerbaijan. Retrieved from http://www.stat.gov.az/menu/6/statistical_yearbooks/indexen.php
- (6) Statistical Yearbook of the Republic of Azerbaijan | 2015. (2015). Baku: State Statistical Committee of the Republic of Azerbaijan. Retrieved from http://www.stat.gov.az/menu/6/statistical_yearbooks/indexen.php
- (7) The State Statistical Committee of the Republic of Azerbaijan. (n.d.). Retrieved 7 March 2016, from <http://www.stat.gov.az/source/healthcare/indexen.php>
- (8) World Bank. (2011). Implementation Completion and Results Report on a Credit in the Amount of SDR 6.8 Million (US\$10 Million Equivalent) to the Azerbaijan Republic for a Pension and Social Assistance Project. Retrieved from http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2011/11/23/000333038_20111123231948/Rendered/PDF/ICR20410P049890OfficialUseOnly090.pdf

<i>Variable</i>	<i>Description</i>
Programme title	Social Pension / Social Benefits Old Age
Country	Azerbaijan (all numbers reported for calendar year)
Region	Europe and Central Asia
A. Programme Characteristics	
Start date of the programme	The Social Pension was introduced in 1990, while the Social Benefits in Old Age began operations at the end of 2006. (1)
End date of programme	The Social Pension ended in late 2006.
Replace	The Social Pension was replaced by the Social Benefits in Old Age, in line with reforming and restructuring of the pension system.
Programme type	Pure income transfer
Programme function	Old age pension
Main programme objectives	NAC
Pilot	No
Target population	The Social Benefits Old Age are targeted at men aged 67 years and above, and women aged 62 years and above, who are non-working citizens and are not eligible for another old-age pension. (1)
Beneficiary selection	Beneficiaries are selected through a pension test, i.e. elderly citizens not eligible for another old-age pension are eligible for Social Benefits. (1)(3)
Coverage – individual level	The number of pensioners receiving the Social Pension increased from 165,746 in 2000 to 230,935 in 2006. With the introduction of the Social Benefit beneficiary numbers decreased to 13,067 in 2015. (6)(7)(8)
Coverage – household level	NAP
Entitlement requisites	The pensioner must meet the minimum age requirements, and must not be eligible for any other pension. Additionally, the pensioner must be a non-working citizen of Azerbaijan.
Means test – treatment of income	No
Means test – treatment of assets	No
Means test – treatment of work	Pensioner is not allowed to work.
Recipient of transfer	The pensioner receives the transfer.
Payment regularity	NAC
Transfer minimum (domestic currency at current prices)	NAP
Transfer maximum (domestic currency at current prices)	NAP
Transfer average (domestic currency at current prices)	NAP
Transfer fixed (domestic currency at current prices)	The pension amount increased from 9.2 manat in 2000 to 60 manat in 2015. (6)(7)(8)
Transfer guaranteed period	The pension is guaranteed until end of natural lifetime.
Transfer conditions – human capital	No
Transfer conditions – work	No
B. Programme Institutionalization	

Implementing agency	Ministry of Labor and Social Protection of Population (MLSPP)
Agency type	Governmental agency
Centralization of decision making	While the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection of Population is responsible for the oversight of the programme, the State Social Protection Fund of Azerbaijan (SSPFA) acts as a payment agency for all the social transfers. (1)(5)
Local government discretion	No discretion of the local government in selecting beneficiaries, or setting the benefit amount.
Intermediation	No
Legal framework	Until the reform of the pensions system in 2006, the Social Pension was implemented based on rules and regulations as stipulated in the Law on Social Insurance of 1997. In 2006, the laws on "State social grants" and "Addressed state social aid" became effective, covering social allowances for old-age as well. (5)
Legal framework changes	In 2001, Presidential Order on "The Concept of Pension Reform in Azerbaijan Republic" stipulated the restructuring of the pensions system for a clear separation of social insurances and social assistance. The Pension Reform Concept of 2003 passed on the functions of the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection of the Population on granting, financing and control over payments of pensions and supplemental benefits to the State Social Protection Fund, which carried out administration in the area of individual accounting and mandatory state social insurance. A new Concept of Pension Reform was adapted in 2014. (5)
Evaluation protocols	No
Beneficiary registration	Beneficiary registration is conducted locally, while, since the pension reform, all processes are integrated through a comprehensive, fully automated management information system.
Appeals procedure	NAC
Social accountability and participation	No
Budgetary arrangements	NAC
Website	No
C. Country-level Institutionalization	
Poverty strategy	State Program on Poverty Reduction and Economic Development (SPPRED) for 2003-05; State Program on Poverty Reduction and Sustainable Development (SPPRSD) for 2008-15 (4)
National coordination	Ministry of Labor and Social Protection of Population is in charge of all social assistance programmes.
D. Programme Budget	
Budget	NAC
Cost	NAC
Donor financing	No
Government financing	NAC
E. Programme Outcomes	
Monitor	Pending
Poverty	
Inequality	
Work	
Enrolment	
Attendance	
Health utilization	
Immunization	
Nutrition	
Community / Local economy outcomes	

Others	
<p>Sources:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) European Commission. (2011). Social Protection and Social Inclusion in Azerbaijan. Retrieved from https://www.google.com.ph/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=1&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=0CCIQFjAAahUKEwjhvKDj0KlHhAhXGHJQKHUrLB71&url=http%3A%2F%2Fec.europa.eu%2Fsocial%2FblobServlet%3FdocId%3D6885%26langId%3Den&ei=U8HKVaHHDca50ATKlp-QCw&usg=AFQjCNGzVPqyQDTWZ3p7R4_uoOFUw2kPKg&sig2=-WoRm1aEHcq_l4hsNmdlIA&bvm=bv.99804247,d.dGo <li>(2) Healthcare, social security and housing conditions in Azerbaijan. (2015). Baku: State Statistical Committee of the Republic of Azerbaijan. Retrieved from http://www.stat.gov.az/menu/6/statistical_yearbooks/indexen.php <li>(3) Nazarov, I. (2010). <i>Review of Azerbaijan achievements in reducing poverty and vision on long-term sustainable income poverty reduction policy</i>. Center for Local Economic Development (CLED). Retrieved from http://cled.az/pdf/reports/Review%20of%20Azerbaijan%20achievements%20in%20reducing%20poverty_Final%20Report_I.Nazarov_en.pdf <li>(4) State Program on Poverty Reduction and Sustainable Development in the Republic of Azerbaijan for 2008-2015. (2008). Government of the Republic of Azerbaijan. Retrieved from http://www.cled.az/pdf/others/Azerbaijan%20Poverty%20Program%20for%202008-2015.pdf <li>(5) State Social Protection Fund of Azerbaijan Republic. (n.d.). Retrieved 7 March 2016, from http://www.sspf.gov.az/view.php?lang=en&menu=14&id=516 <li>(6) Statistical Yearbook of the Republic of Azerbaijan 2014. (2014). Baku: State Statistical Committee of the Republic of Azerbaijan. Retrieved from http://www.stat.gov.az/menu/6/statistical_yearbooks/indexen.php <li>(7) Statistical Yearbook of the Republic of Azerbaijan 2015. (2015). Baku: State Statistical Committee of the Republic of Azerbaijan. Retrieved from http://www.stat.gov.az/menu/6/statistical_yearbooks/indexen.php <li>(8) The State Statistical Committee of the Republic of Azerbaijan Pensions and Social Benefits. (n.d.). Retrieved 7 March 2016, from http://www.stat.gov.az/source/healthcare/indexen.php 	

Bangladesh

Variable	Description
Programme title	Rural Maintenance Programme (RMP), renamed to Rural Employment and Road Maintenance Programme (RERMP) in 2008
Country	Bangladesh
Region	South Asia
A. Programme Characteristics	
Start date of the programme	In 1983, the programme was launched as a pilot in 7 Unions, implemented by CARE international. In 1992 CARE conducted an interim evaluation of this piloting, based on which two interconnected components were included in the project (a) Rural Maintenance Component (RMC) and (b) Income Diversification Component (IDC). In 2008, the programme was renamed to RERMP. (2)(8)(11)
End date of programme	The programme ended in January 2013.
Replace	Food for Work (FFW) was introduced in the face of floods and famine in 1974, and was upgraded with the assistance from various donors to RMP.
Programme type	Income transfer plus human capital investment
Programme function	The scheme is an employment guarantee, wherein women beneficiaries are provided with four years of guaranteed employment. The scheme includes a Road Maintenance Component (RMC), an Income Diversification Component (IDC) and a Capacity Strengthening Component (CS).
Main programme objectives	The goal is to contribute to the long-term sustainable socio-economic development of rural Bangladesh by improving the socio-economic status and food security of women while maintaining the year round traffic flow on important designated roads. The programme seeks to raise destitute women's economic self-reliance, self-confidence, social recognition and opportunities both at the household and community level. (2)(4)
Pilot	No
Target population	The programme was targeted at ultra-poor and destitute women in rural Bangladesh. The women were often divorced, separated, widowed or outcasts. This group was generally landless, has no assets, is poorly educated and has little or no means of livelihood. (2)(4)
Beneficiary selection	Each women meeting the requisites was interviewed in presence of the concerned ward member to ensure about her destituteness and a number was awarded to her if she was found eligible as a worker. A lottery was drawn in presence of the concerned Union council chairman and the Executive Engineer to select 10 beneficiaries from the eligible candidates. (5)(12)
Coverage – individual level	Under RMP, around 41,250 women workers were covered per year. Women are employed for a 4-year cycle, while each year 10,000 women graduate from the programme and are replaced by an equal number of new entrants. Under RERMP, 51,740 women were working every year, for five years. Considering a family size of four persons, the project indirectly benefitted about 204,000 people per year. (2)(3) All numbers are reported for the financial year, running from July to June (i.e. numbers for 2000 = July 1999 to June 2000).
Coverage – household level	N/A
Entitlement requisites	Women had to be aged 18-35 years; be permanent residents of the concerned Union; widowed, divorced, separated or abandoned; mentally sound and physically capable of performing road maintenance work. (2)(3)(8)
Means test – treatment of income	No means test, destituteness determined through interview.
Means test – treatment of assets	No set asset threshold, destituteness determined through interview.
Means test – treatment of work	No
Recipient of transfer	The transfer is provided to the female worker.
Payment regularity	Under RMP, payment was made every 14 days, under RERMP every 15 days.

Transfer minimum (domestic currency at current prices)	NAP
Transfer maximum (domestic currency at current prices)	NAP
Transfer average (domestic currency at current prices)	NAP
Transfer fixed (domestic currency at current prices)	Under RMP, the women received cash income of Tk 1,000 per month (Tk 40 per day for six hours of work, six days a week, 25 days per month) for four years, plus Tk 350 (Tk 14 per day) withheld as savings. Under RERMP, the women received cash income of Tk 1,350 per month (Tk 54 per day for six hours of work, six days a week) for five years, plus savings of Tk 900 (Tk 36 per day). Savings were kept in a joint savings account of executive engineer of LGED and the beneficiary woman, which together with the accrued interest amounted to Tk 75,000 at the end of the project. The sum in the savings account was then to be utilized for income generating activities like homestead gardening, poultry farming, fisheries, cow fattening, goat rearing and tailoring. Additional income generation training was provided to the women workers covering small grocery business, poultry rearing, livestock rearing, fish culture, mushroom /vegetable cultivation, small cloth shop and tailoring etc. Besides, literacy and numeracy trainings were arranged for the beneficiary women. (5)
Transfer guaranteed period	Employment was guaranteed for 4 years under RMP, and for 5 years under RERMP. (5)
Transfer conditions – human capital	No
Transfer conditions – work	The women had to work six hours per day, for six days a week.
B. Programme Institutionalization	
Implementing agency name	RMP was implemented by the Local Government Engineering Department (LGED) and CARE International, while RERMP was solely implemented by the LGED.
Agency type	Governmental agency and non-profit organization
Centralization of decision making	Low centralization, with 64 district level offices headed by the LGED executive engineers, who were supported by a sociologist and other support staff in each district. The physical works of the project were implemented from the <i>Upazila</i> (sub-district) offices of LGED headed by the Upazila engineer, who was supported by 2 community workers. The road maintenance plan was prepared by the Upazila engineer with the assistance of the Upazila technical staff. The community organizer form groups and arranged orientation training for each crew groups. The district level sociologist and the community workers organized road maintenance training for the workers and assisted in opening a crew wage account and individual crew savings accounts. The LGED regional training unit assisted them in developing training materials and providing training support. (5)
Local government discretion	High discretion of local government in terms of selecting beneficiaries and implementing the programme. No discretion in determining the transfer amount.
Intermediation	Sociologists and community workers available.
Legal framework	NAC
Legal framework changes since start	NAC
Evaluation protocols	Yes
Beneficiary registration	Beneficiary registration is conducted locally.
Appeals procedure	NAC
Social accountability and participation	No
Budgetary arrangements	NAC
Website	http://www.lged.gov.bd/



C. Country-level Institutionalization

Poverty strategy	Fifth Five Year Plan from 1997-2002, National Strategy for Accelerated Poverty Reduction from 2005-2010, Sixth Five Year Plan on Accelerating Growth and Reducing Poverty, Strategic Directions and Policy Framework from 2011-2015. (6)
National coordination	No, different ministries are assigned as lead ministries to different thematic areas.

D. Programme Budget

Budget	Under RERMP, the budget increased from Tk 1,920 million in 2009 to Tk 2,574.6 million in 2013. (4)(9) All numbers are reported for the financial year, running from July to June.
Cost	From 2001 to 2006, a total of Tk 3,153 million was spent, averaging Tk 525.5 million per year. The total cost of RERMP amounted to Tk 9,430 million (USD 135 million) over five years, running from 2008 until January 2013. In 2008, Tk 1,920 million were spent, decreasing to Tk 1,286.5 million in 2013. (4)(9) All numbers are reported for the financial year, running from July to June.
Donor financing	The RMP was supported through donor contributions from the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) and the European Commission (EC). Donor financing expenditure amounted to Tk 714 million for the period of 2001-2006, averaging to Tk 119 million per year. (9)
Government financing	From 2001 to 2006, the Government contributed a total of Tk 2,439 million to the financing of RMP, averaging Tk 406.5 million per year. The total cost of RERMP were shouldered by the Government. In 2008, Tk 1,920 million were spent, decreasing to Tk 1,286.5 million in 2013. All numbers are reported for the financial year, running from July to June.

E. Programme Outcomes

Monitor	Pending
Poverty	
Inequality	
Work	
Enrolment	
Attendance	
Health utilization	
Immunization	
Nutrition	
Community / Local economy outcomes	
Others	

Sources:

- (1) Bangladesh: Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper. (2012). International Monetary Fund. Retrieved from <https://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/scr/2012/cr12293.pdf>
- (2) Barrientos, A., Maitrot, M., & Nino-Zarazua, M. (2010). *Social Assistance in Developing Countries Database*. Retrieved from <http://opus.bath.ac.uk/45799/>
- (3) ILO Social Security Inquiry - Economic and financial data. (n.d.). Retrieved 28 February 2016, from http://www.ilo.org/dyn/ilossi/ssimain.viewScheme?p_lang=en&p_scheme_id=3177&p_geoaid=50
- (4) Local Government Engineering Department (LGED)-Rural Employment & Road Maintenance Programme (RERMP). (n.d.). Retrieved 28 February 2016, from <http://www.lged.gov.bd/ProjectAbout.aspx?projectID=22>
- (5) Nadiruzzaman, N., & Atkins, P. J. (2007). Infrastructure and poverty reduction: the Rural Maintenance Programme in Bangladesh. *Indian Journal of Landscape Systems and Ecological Studies*, 30(2), 1-6.
- (6) Planning Commission-Bangladesh. (n.d.). Retrieved 28 February 2016, from <http://www.plancomm.gov.bd/7th-five-year-plan/#>
- (7) Poverty Analysis (Summary). (n.d.). Asian Development Bank. Retrieved from <http://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/linked-documents/cps-ban-2011-2015-pa.pdf>
- (8) Rabbani, M. (2006). *Employment for Poverty Reduction in Bangladesh: A Review of the Rural Maintenance Program*. BRAC. Retrieved from http://www.economistsforfullemployment.org/knowledge/presentations/Session6_Rabbani.pdf
- (9) Rahman, H., Choudhury, L., & Ali, K. (2011). *Social Safety Nets in Bangladesh, Volume 1, Review of Issues and Analytical Inventory*. Dhaka: Power and Participation Research Centre (PPRC) & United Nations Development Program (UNDP). Retrieved from <http://www.undp.org/content/dam/bangladesh/docs/Publications/Social%20Safety%20Nets%20in%20Bangladesh%20Vol%201.pdf>
- (10) Robinson, V. C. (2006). *The Rural Maintenance Program: A Cash for Work Program*. CARE Bangladesh. Retrieved from http://www.carebangladesh.org/publication/Publication_5538986.pdf
- (11) Social and economic cost-benefit analysis of Rural Maintenance Programme in Bangladesh. (2006). CARE Bangladesh. Retrieved from http://www.hdrc-bd.com/admin_panel/images/notice/1380089070.social%20&%20economic%20cost-benefit%20analysis%20of%20rmp.pdf
- (12) UNPAN-The United Nations Public Service Award. (n.d.). Retrieved 28 February 2016, from https://publicadministration.un.org/unpsa/Public_NominationProfile.aspx?id=1133

Variable	Description
Programme title	100 Days Employment Generation Program, renamed to Employment Generation Program for the Poorest (EGPP) under the new government in 2010
Country	Bangladesh
Region	South Asia
A. Programme Characteristics	
Start date of the programme	The programme was launched under the name '100 Days Employment Generation Program' in 2008. (5)
End date of programme	The programme is still ongoing,
Replace	No
Programme type	Income transfer plus community assets
Programme function	It is an employment guarantee scheme designed to run during the lean season in rural areas and combat seasonal unemployment among the ultra-poor. The employment provided is conducted through subprojects at the local level, focused on improving rural communication, protection during natural disaster etc. The subprojects include canal (re-)excavating; earth dam (re-)construction; rural road (re-)construction; drain (re-)construction to address water logging; land filling of community institutions like schools, graveyard, prayer ground, etc.; earthen shelter for animals to protect against cyclone; excavation of public ponds and fish farms; organic fertilizer production for agriculture application; and water reservoirs construction for rainwater conservation. (3)(5)
Main programme objectives	The main objectives are to create employment for extreme rural poor unemployed people, to increase their purchasing power, affected by price hikes, to create wealth for the people and the nation, and to develop and maintain small scale rural infrastructure and communication systems. (3)(5)
Pilot	No
Target population	The programme is targeted at ultra-poor and unemployed workers in rural Bangladesh. (1)(2)
Beneficiary selection	The selection process is conducted through a combination of various methods, including geographic targeting, community targeting and proxy-means tests. Geographical targeting is based on the poverty map, where most resources go to the poorest <i>Upazilas</i> and those especially vulnerable to river erosion, munga, haor baor and char areas. The proxy-means test determines extreme poor residents and marginal farmers that are landless and are not permanent or temporary farm labourers. Community involvement through interviews ensures that the most suitable beneficiaries are selected. (1)(2)(4)
Coverage – individual level	From 2010 on, 630,000 ultra-poor were employed on a yearly basis, out of which over 200,000 were female. Since 2014, 700,000 ultra-poor are employed per year, out of which over 230,000 are female. (1)(2)(6) All numbers are reported for the financial year, running from July to June.
Coverage – household level	NAC
Entitlement requisites	Individuals have to be aged 18-50 years, eager and capable to work, but unemployed and unskilled. Only one household member can participate, irrespective of the gender. Persons receiving benefits from other ongoing social safety net are not eligible for to participate. (1)(2)
Means test – treatment of income	No means test, destituteness determined through proxy-means test and interview.
Means test – treatment of assets	Less than half an acre of cultivated land per household, no pond for fish culture, no animal resources.
Means test – treatment of work	Individual has to be unemployed.
Recipient of transfer	The worker receives the transfer.
Payment regularity	From 2008 to 2010, wages were to be paid in cash on a daily basis, however, in practice, the payments often ended up not taking place on a daily basis but on bi-weekly or weekly basis. Since 2010, wages are paid in cash on a weekly basis. Beneficiary bank accounts for electronic

	payment of wages to reduced leakage of funds and payment delays are gradually introduced. The goal is to transfer 95% of the wages electronically by 2014. (4)(5)
Transfer minimum (domestic currency at current prices)	NAp
Transfer maximum (domestic currency at current prices)	NAp
Transfer average (domestic currency at current prices)	NAp
Transfer fixed (domestic currency at current prices)	Tk 100 per day, totalling Tk 2,100 per month, assuming 21 working days per month. Wages increased to Tk 175 per day in 2012, totalling Tk 3,675 per month. From 2008 to 2010, an unemployment allowance was paid if the authority failed to give any job within 15 days after the registration. The labour would get Tk 40 per day for first 30 days and Tk 50 per day payable for the days remaining. In practice, only one district, Netrokona, distributed this benefit. (1)(2)(4) All numbers are reported for the financial year, running from July to June.
Transfer guaranteed period	Employment is guaranteed for 100 days, with 60 days of employment in winter slack season running from September to November and 40 days of employment in summer slack season from March to April. (3)(4)
Transfer conditions – human capital	No
Transfer conditions – work	Beneficiaries had to work for 100 days per year.
B. Programme Institutionalization	
Implementing agency	Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoFDM)
Agency type	Governmental agency
Centralization of decision making	Low centralization, with four tier set up consisting of Central Government, District, Upazila and Union Parishad level institutions, with responsibilities and decision making powers distributed among the tiers. (4)
Local government discretion	High discretion in beneficiary selection, with the Union Parishad members deciding on a list of names of potential beneficiaries based on their knowledge of the ward population, and in consultation with the community. No discretion in determining the transfer amount. (4)
Intermediation	No
Legal framework	The subprojects implemented under the programme are governed by the Environmental Management Framework (EMF) and implementation guidelines. (4)(8)
Legal framework changes	No
Evaluation protocols	The District Relief and Rehabilitation Officer (DRRO) sends a consolidated monthly project progress report of all the Upazilas under the district to the MoFDM. Concurrently, at the district level, the District Disaster Management Committee maintains a permanent evaluation and monitoring system under which the progress of all projects under the programme are examined. Monthly reports on the activities related to implementation of programme and suggestions for improvement are sent to the Steering Committee. Additionally, the World Bank, in coordination with local survey firms, undertakes baseline and follow-up surveys of programme participants and non-participants in a representative sample of Upazilas. (4)
Beneficiary registration	Beneficiary registration is conducted locally.
Appeals procedure	When the programme started operations, the District Committee was responsible for grievance redressal, however, no clear mechanism was in place. Since 2010, complaints are accepted at any of the three levels – Upazila, district or the Ministry. (4)
Social accountability and participation	The community participates in the identification of subprojects, environmental screening of the latter, preparation, and provides support in the implementation of the programme.
Budgetary arrangements	Formal

Website	<p>http://www.egpp.gov.bd/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=6:about-us&catid=9:uncategorised&Itemid=444</p> <p>You are here: Home</p> <p>Latest News</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Letter from EGPP for Handover Computer Motorcycle and other items to PIG ▶ Letter for Closing Date of Operation Support to the EGPP ▶ EGPP MIS User Course on 7 June 2014 held in Dhaka ▶ EGPP MIS User Course on 5 June 2014 held in Dhaka ▶ EGPP MIS User Course on 4 June 2014 held in Dhaka ▶ EGPP MIS User Course on 3 June 2014 held in Dhaka ▶ Letter for EGPP 2013-14 1st Phase Beneficiary List Check ▶ EGPP MIS TOT Course on 14-15 May 2014 held in Dhaka ▶ EGPP MIS TOT Course on 11-12 May 2014 held in Dhaka ▶ EGPP Upazila Training Schedule ▶ Office Adesh for Visit of Field Training ▶ Letter for FS Bank Account Information ▶ Letter from EGPP for Field Training ▶ Re-Letter for EGPP 2013-14 1st Phase Final Report ▶ Letter for EGPP 2013-14 1st Phase Final Report <p>Egpp link</p> <p>Overview of Employment Generation Program for the poorest (EGPP) Background:</p> <p>Background: Bangladesh is a developing country. About 31.5% of her population live under Poverty line, which amounts to about 47 million people. Among them about 50% is very poor. They are called as poorest of the poor. Roughly a third of all workers are daily agricultural wage workers, and nearly a quarter of all workers are self-employed in agriculture (HIES 2005); poverty is more prevalent among these groups of workers. Bangladesh is also vulnerable to chronic disasters, which pushes households further into poverty. These factors necessitate introducing mechanisms to provide succor to the poorest households to tide over the vulnerability. Read more...</p> <p>Our Partner</p>  <p>WORLD BANK World Bank is key partner for this program. The People's Republic of Bangladesh has received a credit of US \$ 3150 million from the World Bank to support the Employment Generation program for the poorest (EGPP). The EGPP comprises two components namely, the main program component (MPC) of USD 145 million Read more...</p> <p>Management</p>  <p>MD. Abdul Quddus Project Director and Additional Secretary</p>
---------	--

C. Country-level Institutionalization

Poverty strategy	Fifth Five Year Plan from 1997-2002, National Strategy for Accelerated Poverty Reduction from 2005-2010, Sixth Five Year Plan on Accelerating Growth and Reducing Poverty, Strategic Directions and Policy Framework from 2011-2015. (9)
National coordination	No, different ministries are assigned as lead ministries to different thematic areas.

D. Programme Budget

Budget	<p>The budget increased from Tk 10,000 million in 2008 to Tk 15,000 million in 2015. (1)(2)(4)(5)(8)</p> <p>All numbers are reported for the financial year, running from July to June.</p>
Cost	<p>From 2001 to 2006, a total of Tk 3,153 million was spent, averaging Tk 525.5 million per year. The total cost of RERMP amounted to Tk 9,430 million (USD 135 million) over five years, running from 2008 until January 2013. In 2008, Tk 1,920 million were spent, decreasing to Tk 1,286.5 million in 2013.</p> <p>All numbers are reported for the financial year, running from July to June.</p>
Donor financing	From 2010 onwards, the World Bank supported the programme, specifically to strengthen implementation systems, such as electronic wage transfer, and monitoring and evaluation activities. For the period of 2010-2014, the World Bank contributed a total of USD 150 million, averaging 30 million per year.
Government financing	<p>In 2010, government expenditure amounted to Tk 10,000 million, slightly decreasing to Tk 9,682.3 million in 2012. In 2008/2009, the financing was sourced from earmarked taxes. (12)</p> <p>All numbers are reported for the financial year, running from July to June.</p>

E. Programme Outcomes

Monitor	Pending
Poverty	
Inequality	
Work	
Enrolment	
Attendance	
Health utilization	
Immunization	
Nutrition	
Community / Local economy outcomes	
Others	

Sources:

- (1) Bangladesh: Employment Generation for the Poorest. (n.d.). Retrieved 28 February 2016, from <http://www.worldbank.org/en/results/2013/04/15/bangladesh-employment-generation-for-the-poorest>
- (2) Bangladesh - Employment Generation Program for the Poorest. (n.d.). Retrieved 28 February 2016, from <http://www.worldbank.org/en/results/2014/04/11/bangladesh-employment-generation-program-for-the-poorest>
- (3) Barrientos, A., Maitrot, M., & Nino-Zarazua, M. (2010). *Social Assistance in Developing Countries Database*. Retrieved from <http://opus.bath.ac.uk/45799/>
- (4) Employment Generation Program for the Poorest (EGPP) - Environmental Management Framework (EMF). (2010). Ministry of Food and Disaster Management (MoFDM). Retrieved from [http://www.dmr.gov.bd/egp/EMF%20\(English\).pdf](http://www.dmr.gov.bd/egp/EMF%20(English).pdf)
- (5) Government of Bangladesh-The Employment Generation Program for the Poorest. (2015). Retrieved from http://www.egpp.gov.bd/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=6:about-us&catid=9:uncategorised&Itemid=444
- (6) Government of Bangladesh-The Employment Generation Program for the Poorest-Financial Status Report 2011-12. (2012). Retrieved from http://www.egpp.gov.bd/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=79&Itemid=514
- (7) Khatun, F., Khan, T., & Nabi, A. (2010). *Employment Generation for the Hardcore Poor and National Service Challenges of Effective Implementation*. Centre for Policy Dialogue (CPD). Retrieved from <http://www.cpd.org.bd/downloads/EGHP&NS.pdf>
- (8) Ministry of Finance-Safety Net. (n.d.). Retrieved 28 February 2016, from http://www.mof.gov.bd/en/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=217&Itemid=1
- (9) Planning Commission-Bangladesh. (n.d.). Retrieved 28 February 2016, from <http://www.plancomm.gov.bd/7th-five-year-plan/#>
- (10) Rahman, H., Choudhury, L., & Ali, K. (2011). *Social Safety Nets in Bangladesh, Volume 1, Review of Issues and Analytical Inventory*. Dhaka: Power and Participation Research Centre (PPRC) & United Nations Development Program (UNDP). Retrieved from <http://www.undp.org/content/dam/bangladesh/docs/Publications/Social%20Safety%20Nets%20in%20Bangladesh%20Vol%201.pdf>
- (11) Rahman, H. Z., Choudhury, L. A., & Ali, K. S. (2012). *Social Safety Nets in Bangladesh, Volume 2*. Dhaka: Power and Participation Research Centre & United Nations Development Programme. Retrieved from <http://www.undp.org/content/dam/bangladesh/docs/Publications/Social%20Safety%20Net%20Volume-2%20qxd.pdf>
- (12) Study on the first phase of the 100-Day Employment Generation Programme. (2009). National Food Policy Capacity Strengthening Programme (NFPCSP), BRAC & BRAC Development Institute (BDI). Retrieved from http://research.brac.net/others/100_day_Study_phase%201_%20FINAL.pdf

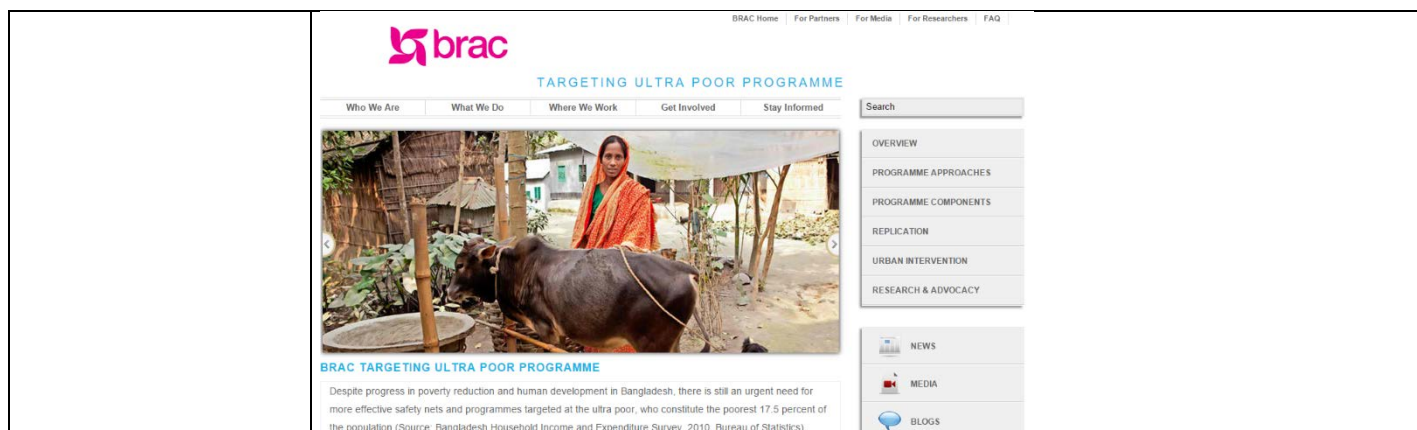
Variable	Description
Programme title	Vulnerable Group Development (VGD)
Country	Bangladesh
Region	South Asia
A. Programme Characteristics	
Start date of the programme	VGD emerged in more or less its present form – a food aid-supported development programme targeted at very poor women – in the mid-1980s. However, VGD originated in the Vulnerable Group Feeding (VGF) Programme in 1975, started after the famine of 1974. In its initial form, the chief input of the programme was wheat grain provided by the World Food Program (WFP), distributed locally to selected participants by local government representatives. In the early 1980s, the then-VGF programme underwent a reorientation towards more developmental goals. After a period of piloting a number of different approaches, by the mid-1980s the programme was delivering a package of development inputs through NGO partners. (1)(2)
End date of programme	The programme is still ongoing,
Replace	No
Programme type	Integrated antipoverty transfer programme
Programme function	The major component of the programme is a food transfer in form of wheat or rice to enable destitute rural women to improve their economic and social condition. A complementary package of developmental services was introduced in 1988, including health and nutrition education, literacy training, savings, and support in launching income-earning activities. VGD is a national programme, spread across 296 Upazilas (out of 464 in total), designated as food insecure regions. (1)(2)
Main programme objectives	The major objective of the programme is to enable the poorest and the most disadvantaged women in rural Bangladesh to overcome food insecurity and low social status in a sustainable way. (1)
Pilot	No
Target population	The programme is targeted at poor and destitute women. (3)
Beneficiary selection	The selection process is conducted through a combination of various methods. Firstly, geographic targeting is conducted based on the food insecurity and vulnerability map. It follows beneficiary selection through local committees, based on a wide range of categorical indicators, including personal characteristics, assets and family composition. A Union VGD Women's Selection Committee and an Upazila VGD Implementation Committee are created. The Union Women's Selection Committee prepares a list which then goes to the Upazila, then to the district VGD Committee Chair (who is the District Commissioner) and then to the Relief and Rehabilitation Directorate. The process of selecting VGD cardholders is widely recognised to be sensitive, and closely scrutinised by the community, all relevant committees, NGO partners and monitors from WFP and the ministries. (1)(2)(3)
Coverage – individual level	In each programme cycle of 18 months, 400,000 to 500,000 women are covered. (2)(3)
Coverage – household level	N/A
Entitlement requisites	Women have to be widowed, separated/deserted, divorced or have a husband who is unable to work. The household should not own more than 0.5 acres of land and have less than Tk 300 household income per month. The women should depend upon seasonal wage employment, be aged between 18-49 years, have little or no productive assets, and should not be a member of any other NGO programme. Moreover, preference is given to women who are physically fit, have the ability to develop their social and economic condition and are interested to work in a group. VGD cardholders, i.e. previous beneficiaries, are not supposed to get a second chance at programme membership, although in practice many are repeat members. (1)(2)(3)
Means test – treatment of income	The household income must be less than Tk 300 per month, with the income depending upon seasonal wage employment.
Means test – treatment of assets	The household must not own more than 0.5 acres of land.

Means test – treatment of work	No
Recipient of transfer	The female beneficiary receives the transfer.
Payment regularity	Payment is made on a monthly basis.
Transfer minimum (domestic currency at current prices)	NAp
Transfer maximum (domestic currency at current prices)	NAp
Transfer average (domestic currency at current prices)	NAp
Transfer fixed (domestic currency at current prices)	The programme distributes of 30 kg rice or wheat per head, and a monthly allowance of Tk 40 per head to enable destitute rural women to improve their economic and social condition. A complementary package of development services was introduced in 1988, including health and nutrition education, literacy training, savings, and support in launching income-earning activities. About 150 hrs of training are provided for a period of 24 months. About 80-90 per cent of VGD beneficiaries are enrolled in complementary NGO programmes, the vast majority into BRAC's IGVGD programme, which involves training and support in income-generating activities, mainly poultry rearing, and a carefully-designed sequence of small loans, leading up to 'graduation' into full NGO micro-credit programme membership. (1)(2)(3)
Transfer guaranteed period	Programme operates in 18 months' cycles. (2)
Transfer conditions – human capital	No
Transfer conditions – work	No
B. Programme Institutionalization	
Implementing agency	Ministry of Women and Children Affairs (MWCA), World Food Program, BRAC for IGVGD, and other bilaterals.
Agency type	Governmental agency, multilateral donor agency, non-profit organization
Centralization of decision making	High centralization, as all activities are coordinated and implemented by the Ministry of Women and Children Affairs and implemented by the Department of Women Affairs (DWA). Partner NGOs provide the development package services, including training and micro-finance, to VGD women. (2)
Local government discretion	Medium discretion in selecting the beneficiaries, no discretion in deciding upon the transfer amount.
Intermediation	NAc
Legal framework	NAc
Legal framework changes	NAc
Evaluation protocols	NAc
Beneficiary registration	Beneficiary registration is conducted locally.
Appeals procedure	NAc
Social accountability and participation	The community participates in the selection of beneficiaries.
Budgetary arrangements	NAc
Website	No
C. Country-level Institutionalization	
Poverty strategy	Fifth Five Year Plan from 1997-2002, National Strategy for Accelerated Poverty Reduction from 2005-2010, Sixth Five Year Plan on Accelerating Growth and Reducing Poverty, Strategic Directions and Policy Framework from 2011-2015. (5)

National coordination	No, different ministries are assigned as lead ministries to different thematic areas.
D. Programme Budget	
Budget	The budget increased from Tk 2,720 million in 2000 to Tk 8,869.2 million in 2015. (4)(6)(7) All numbers are reported for the financial year, running from July to June.
Cost	In 2009, the actual cost amounted to USD 85.5 million, increasing to USD 91.6 million in 2010. (4)(6)(7) All numbers are reported for the financial year, running from July to June.
Donor financing	Yes
Government financing	Yes
E. Programme Outcomes	
Monitor	Pending
Poverty	
Inequality	
Work	
Enrolment	
Attendance	
Health utilization	
Immunization	
Nutrition	
Community / Local economy outcomes	
Others	
Sources:	
<p>(1) Barrientos, A., Maitrot, M., & Nino-Zarazua, M. (2010). <i>Social Assistance in Developing Countries Database</i>. Retrieved from http://opus.bath.ac.uk/45799/</p> <p>(2) Hossain, N., & Chronic Poverty Research Centre. (2007). <i>The politics of what works: the case of the Vulnerable Group Development in Bangladesh</i>. Manchester: Chronic Poverty Research Centre.</p> <p>(3) Mannan, M., & Ahmed, B. (2012). <i>Impact Evaluation of Vulnerable Group Development (VGD) Program in Bangladesh</i>. Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies (BIDS). Retrieved from http://bids.org.bd/files/VGD_final_report-19052012.pdf</p> <p>(4) Ministry of Finance-Safety Net. (n.d.). Retrieved 28 February 2016, from http://www.mof.gov.bd/en/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=217&Itemid=1</p> <p>(5) Planning Commission-Bangladesh. (n.d.). Retrieved 28 February 2016, from http://www.plancomm.gov.bd/7th-five-year-plan/#</p> <p>(6) Pradhan, M. A. H., & Sulaiman, J. (2014). A Review of the Vulnerable Group Development (VGD) Program for Protection and Promotion of Poor Households in Bangladesh. <i>International Journal of Social Work and Human Services Practice</i>, 2(2), 30–39.</p> <p>(7) Rahman, H., Choudhury, L., & Ali, K. (2011). <i>Social Safety Nets in Bangladesh, Volume 1, Review of Issues and Analytical Inventory</i>. Dhaka: Power and Participation Research Centre (PPRC) & United Nations Development Program (UNDP). Retrieved from http://www.undp.org/content/dam/bangladesh/docs/Publications/Social%20Safety%20Nets%20in%20Bangladesh%20Vol%201.pdf</p> <p>(8) Rahman, H. Z., Choudhury, L. A., & Ali, K. S. (2012). <i>Social Safety Nets in Bangladesh, Volume 2</i>. Dhaka: Power and Participation Research Centre & United Nations Development Programme. Retrieved from http://www.undp.org/content/dam/bangladesh/docs/Publications/Social%20Safety%20Net%20Volume-2%20qxd.pdf</p> <p>(9) Vulnerable Group Development. (2007). World Food Programme (WFP). Retrieved from http://interactions.eldis.org/sites/interactions.eldis.org/files/database_sp/Bangladesh/Vulnerable%20Group%20Development/VGD2.pdf</p>	

Variable	Description
Programme title	Challenging the Frontiers of Poverty Reduction Targeting the Ultra Poor (CFPR-TUP)
Country	Bangladesh
Region	South Asia
A. Programme Characteristics	
Start date of the programme	The programme began operations in 2002.
End date of programme	The programme is still ongoing,
Replace	No
Programme type	Integrated antipoverty transfer programme
Programme function	The programme components entail cash, asset and food transfers, and a package of complementary social development and health services. CFPR-TUP emphasizes economic development through assets transfer but also includes a monthly subsistence allowance designed to cover a portion of a household's basic needs, such as food and other essentials. Participants receive grants, one-on-one follow-up and supervision, group formation and training, confidence building therapy, financial training, social development skills training, and health services. After 24 months, participants are eligible to graduate to Village Organizations (VO) to access microcredit. (2)(4)
Main programme objectives	The main objectives are to assist ultra-poor women and their households to graduate from extreme poverty, get access to the mainstream development programmes, and establish sustainable livelihood improvement. (2)(4)
Pilot	No
Target population	The programme is targeted at ultra-poor women. (1)(4)
Beneficiary selection	Geographical targeting is based on poverty maps to select poorest areas. It follows a selection of villages using BRAC's local knowledge and participatory wealth ranking exercises to identify locations in villages where the poorest live. Households are then ranked on targeting indicators, later visually confirmed by BRAC staff. Targeting ensures identification of the poorest but it is also instrumental in developing partnerships with local communities. (1)(4)
Coverage – individual level	In 2005, 5,000 women benefitted from the programme, increasing to 60,900 in 2011. (3) All numbers are reported for the financial year, running from July to June.
Coverage – household level	In the first 5-year-period from 2002 to 2006, 100,000 households, averaging 20,000 per year, benefitted from the programme. The number increased over the next 5 years, with an average of 167,000 beneficiary households. This number decreased to 90,450 households in 2014, out of which 53,475 were ultra-poor households supported through a full-grants based approach, and 36,975 slightly less deprived households participating in a credit plus grants-based approach. (3)(7) All numbers are reported for the financial year, running from July to June.
Entitlement requisites	The deprived women must live in households owning not more than 10 decimals (0.1 acres) of land and not possess any productive assets. Furthermore, the households must be dependent on irregular day labour or begging, with no active male members, and children of school going age working to earn money. (1)(4)
Means test – treatment of income	No
Means test – treatment of assets	The household must not own productive assets and not more than 10 decimals (0.1 acres) of land.
Means test – treatment of work	The male household member must be inactive and children of school going age must be working to earn money.
Recipient of transfer	The female beneficiary receives the transfer.
Payment regularity	Payment is made on a weekly basis.
Transfer minimum (domestic currency at current prices)	N/A

Transfer maximum (domestic currency at current prices)	NAp
Transfer average (domestic currency at current prices)	NAp
Transfer fixed (domestic currency at current prices)	The range of benefits includes: a) income-generating asset transfer within the range of Tk 3,000-9,000 including live stocks, poultry, agriculture farming, horticulture nursery, small trading etc.; b) income-generation skill training in poultry/livestock-rearing, vegetable cultivation, shoe-making, etc; c) technical follow-up of enterprise operations; d) provision of support inputs for the enterprise; e) weekly stipends for subsistence of Tk 10 per day for 12-15 months, support partially provided in form of food; f) social development, e.g. social awareness and confidence-building, legal awareness, social action on early marriage/dowry, etc; f) mobilization of local elites for support and counselling (pro-poor advocacy through seminar, workshop, and popular theatres); g) establishment of Village Poverty Reduction Committee (GDBC), a platform to support beneficiaries socially through active community participation, working to provide security for assets of the members, protecting them from maltreatment and social injustices, and mobilising resources from the community to help the ultra-poor households during crisis situations; and h) health support. (4)(7)
Transfer guaranteed period	The women participate for 24 months in CFPR-TUP, and afterwards graduate into BRAC's mainstream development programmes where beneficiaries have continued access to financial services, as well as services from other development interventions, such as human rights and legal aid, community empowerment, and health. (BRAC uses 10 indicators to determine whether a household has "graduated" from extreme poverty. These include having cash savings, three income sources, sandals or shoes, a sanitary latrine and a solid roof. When six of the 10 indicators are satisfied, a household is deemed to have graduated.) (4)
Transfer conditions – human capital	No
Transfer conditions – work	No
B. Programme Institutionalization	
Implementing agency	Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee (BRAC)
Agency type	Non-profit organization
Centralization of programme decision making	Medium degree of centralized decision making, with decision making power of local BRAC staff.
Local government discretion	Low discretion of local government, but high discretion of local BRAC staff.
Intermediation	Intermediation in form of Village Poverty Reduction Committee (GDBC), which is a platform established at the local level to support beneficiaries. (4)
Legal framework	None
Legal framework changes	NAp
Evaluation protocols	Evaluations conducted by BRAC.
Beneficiary registration	Beneficiary registration is conducted locally.
Appeals procedure	No
Social accountability and participation	Community members, including village elites, are brought into the process through pro-poor advocacy seminars, workshops, and popular theatres.
Budgetary arrangements	Informal
Website	http://tup.brac.net/



C. Country-level Institutionalization

Poverty strategy	Fifth Five Year Plan from 1997-2002, National Strategy for Accelerated Poverty Reduction from 2005-2010, Sixth Five Year Plan on Accelerating Growth and Reducing Poverty, Strategic Directions and Policy Framework from 2011-2015. (5)
National coordination	No, different ministries are assigned as lead ministries to different thematic areas.

D. Programme Budget

Budget	In 2011, the budget assigned to the programme amounted to Tk 2,600 million. (3) All numbers are reported for the financial year, running from July to June.
	In 2002, the actual cost amounted to Tk 435.48 million, increasing to Tk 2,406.1 million in 2014. Per beneficiary, the programme cost amount to USD 500 for a period of 24 months. (3) All numbers are reported for the financial year, running from July to June.
Donor financing	BRAC Donor Consortium, including AusAID, European Commission (EC), Department of International Development (DFID), Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), Oxfam Nederlandse Organisatie Voor Internationale Bijstand (NOVIB), and World Food Programme (WFP). In 2001, donors contributed a total of Tk 436.5 million (CIDA Tk 55.8 million; DFID Tk 211.2 million; EC Tk 149.2 million; NOVIB Tk 20.4 million). In 2011, donor contributions increased to Tk 2,589 million (AusAID Tk 775.9 million; DFID Tk 1,813.1 million) (3) All numbers are reported for the financial year, running from July to June.
Government financing	No

E. Programme Outcomes


Monitor	Pending
Poverty	
Inequality	
Work	
Enrolment	
Attendance	
Health utilization	
Immunization	
Nutrition	
Community / Local economy outcomes	
Others	

Sources:

(1) An end in sight for extreme poverty - Scaling up BRAC's graduation model for the ultra-poor. (2013, July). BRAC. Retrieved from http://tup.brac.net/images/BRAC_Briefing_Document_on_TUP.pdf

- (2) Barrientos, A., Maitrot, M., & Nino-Zarazua, M. (2010). *Social Assistance in Developing Countries Database*. Retrieved from <http://opus.bath.ac.uk/45799/>
- (3) BRAC: Annual Reports and Publications. (n.d.). Retrieved 28 February 2016, from <http://www.brac.net/annual-reports-and-publications>
- (4) BRAC Ultra Poor Programme. (n.d.). Retrieved 28 February 2016, from <http://www.brac.net/tup>
- (5) Planning Commission-Bangladesh. (n.d.). Retrieved 28 February 2016, from <http://www.plancomm.gov.bd/7th-five-year-plan/#>
- (6) Rahman, H., Choudhury, L., & Ali, K. (2011). *Social Safety Nets in Bangladesh, Volume 1, Review of Issues and Analytical Inventory*. Dhaka: Power and Participation Research Centre (PPRC) & United Nations Development Program (UNDP). Retrieved from <http://www.undp.org/content/dam/bangladesh/docs/Publications/Social%20Safety%20Nets%20in%20Bangladesh%20Vol%201.pdf>
- (7) Rahman, H. Z., Choudhury, L. A., & Ali, K. S. (2012). *Social Safety Nets in Bangladesh, Volume 2*. Dhaka: Power and Participation Research Centre & United Nations Development Programme.
- (8) Vulnerable Group Development. (2007, October). World Food Programme (WFP). Retrieved from http://interactions.eldis.org/sites/interactions.eldis.org/files/database_sp/Bangladesh/Vulnerable%20Group%20Development/VGD2.pdf

Variable	Description
Programme title	Chars Livelihoods Programme (CLP)
Country	Bangladesh
A. Programme Characteristics	
Start date of the programme	The programme began operations in 2004. (1)
End date of programme	The programme planned to cease operations in 2016.
Replace	No
Programme type	Integrated antipoverty transfer programme
Programme function	The programme components include cash and asset transfers, a complementary social development package, and health services. CLP provides a comprehensive package of support to the extremely poor, as well as extending support to the wider char community. The first phase of the CLP (CLP-1) ran between 2004-2010, and worked on the chars of the Jamuna River in the districts of Kurigram, Bogra, Gaibandha, Sirajgonj and Jamalpur. CLP-2 began in April 2010 and follows on from CLP-1, but with a redefined working area. CLP-2 will continue to work in Kurigram, Gaibandha and Jampalpur, as well as the new districts of Lalmonhirat, Nilpharmari, Rangpur, Pabna and Tangail. (1)(2)(11)
Main programme objectives	Improve the livelihoods, income and food security of up to one million extremely poor women, children and men living on island chars in the north west of Bangladesh. (2)
Pilot	No
Target population	The programme is targeted at extremely poor households living in island chars in Northern Bangladesh, who are identified as among the poorest, most isolated, and most vulnerable to flooding and climate change impacts. (1)(2)(11)
Beneficiary selection	Community involvement in the selection process, conducted by CLP's Implementing Organisations (IMOs), which are often local NGOs and charities. The senior management of the Secretariat then verifies the selection process by randomly selecting 5% of each IMO's potential participants and interviewing them. (1)(2)(11)
Coverage – individual level	
Coverage – household level	During the first phase of CLP (2004-10), a total of 55,000 households were covered, averaging 7,857 households per year. The target population for CLP II (2011-16) amounts to 78,026 households, averaging 13,004 households per year. (8)
Entitlement requisites	Household must have been living for at least 6 months on an island char; have no ownership or access to land; have productive assets worth not more than Tk 5,000; must not own more than two goats/sheep, or 10 fowl or one shared cow; not be receiving cash or asset grants from another programme; not have an outstanding loan from a micro-finance institute; have no regular source of income; and be willing to attend weekly group meetings for 18 months. (1)(3)
Means test – treatment of income	No set threshold, but household must have no regular source of income.
Means test – treatment of assets	The household must not have ownership or access to land; have productive assets worth not more than Tk 5,000; must not own more than two goats/sheep, or 10 fowl or one shared cow.
Means test – treatment of work	Household must not have a regular source of income.
Recipient of transfer	The female household member receives the transfer.
Payment regularity	Payment is made on a monthly basis.
Transfer minimum (domestic currency at current prices)	N/A
Transfer maximum (domestic currency at current prices)	N/A
Transfer average (domestic currency at current prices)	N/A

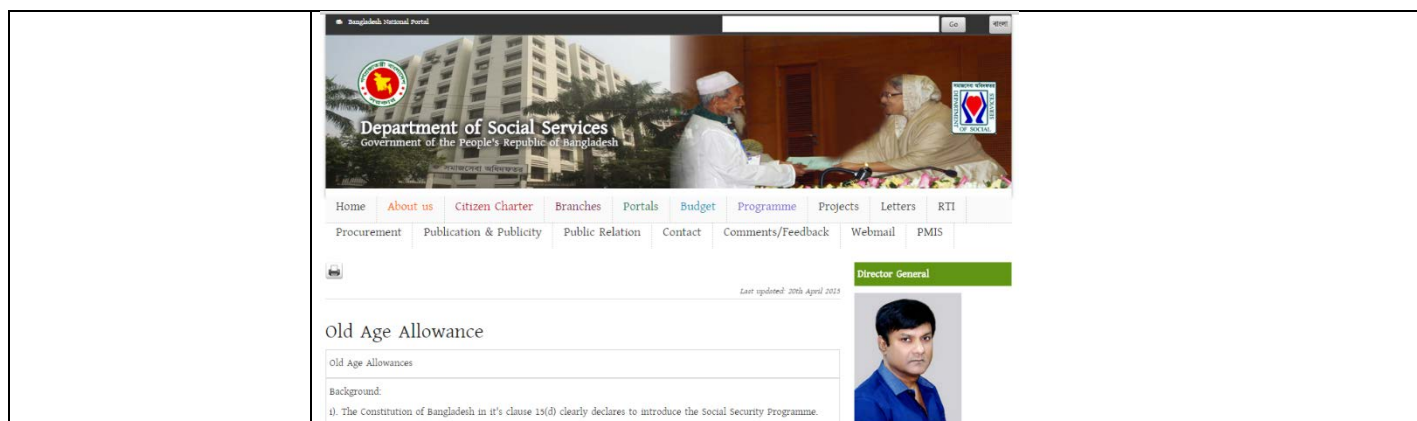
Transfer fixed (domestic currency at current prices)	Income generating asset of their own choice valued at Tk 16,500; access to clean water and a sanitary latrine; homestead raised on a plinth above the highest known flood level; stipend payments for 18 months including Tk 300 for family expenses and Tk 350 towards the upkeep of their asset (total of Tk 650 per month); access to a village savings and loans group; access to a social development group (comprising between 20 and 25 other female core participants) comprising a modular course lasting 18 months; various livelihoods training and inputs; vouchers to access the CLPs health services. Within the regular social development group meetings, subjects such as water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), health & family planning, nutrition and disaster preparedness are covered, amongst others. (1)(2)(3)
Transfer guaranteed period	A programme cycle runs for 18 months.
Transfer conditions – human capital	No
Transfer conditions – work	No
B. Programme Institutionalization	
Implementing agency	Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives Division; implementation through local NGOs and charities
Agency type	Governmental agency and non-profit organization
Centralization of decision making	The CLP contracts local NGOs or IMOs to deliver services to the chars. Staff in eight district offices oversee and guide implementation of these IMOs. Management staff, who develop policy and strategy, are located in Bogra at the Rural Development Academy. (1)
Local government discretion	Low discretion of local government.
Intermediation	Intermediation in form of the social development support group.
Legal framework	The Government of Bangladesh's 2001 National Rural Development Policy has provided a mandate for the CLP by giving priority to special development programmes for disadvantaged regions, including char-lands. (1)
Legal framework changes	No
Evaluation protocols	The Innovation, Monitoring and Learning (IML) Unit produces monthly progress reports and other materials.
Beneficiary registration	Beneficiary registration is conducted locally, with a beneficiary registration database managed by the IML Unit. (1)
Appeals procedure	No
Social accountability and participation	In order to familiarise the Union Parishad and local community with CLP activities, the Human Development Unit organises community dialogue and inception meetings, aiming to promote local ownership of activities and results, and to facilitate service delivery. (1)
Budgetary arrangements	NAC
Website	<p>http://clp-bangladesh.org/</p> 
C. Country-level Institutionalization	

Poverty strategy	Fifth Five Year Plan from 1997-2002, National Strategy for Accelerated Poverty Reduction from 2005-2010, Sixth Five Year Plan on Accelerating Growth and Reducing Poverty, Strategic Directions and Policy Framework from 2011-2015. (10)
National coordination	No, different ministries are assigned as lead ministries to different thematic areas.
D. Programme Budget	
Budget	The budget decreased from Tk 2,031.1 million in 2009 to Tk 1,892 million in 2015. (3)(7)(11) All numbers are reported for the financial year, running from July to June.
Cost	NAc
Donor financing	From 2004 to 2009, DFID supported the programme, and was joined by AisAID in 2010. For the first phase of the programme, running from 2004 to 2009, DFID contributed a total of USD 79 million, averaging USD 13.2 million per year. For the second phase of the programme, (2010-2016), DFID and AusAID contribute a total of USD 125.75 million, with USD 107.4 million from DFID and USD 18 million from AusAID. This averages USD 21 million in executed donor contribution per year. (1)(4)(5)(6)(7)(8) All numbers are reported for the financial year, running from July to June.
Government financing	NAc
E. Programme Outcomes	
Monitor	Pending
Poverty	
Inequality	
Work	
Enrolment	
Attendance	
Health utilization	
Immunization	
Nutrition	
Community / Local economy outcomes	
Others	
Sources:	
(1) Bangladesh's Chars Livelihoods Programme (CLP). (2013). The World Bank Group, Rapid Social Response & Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR). Retrieved from http://www.wcdrr.org/wcdrr-data/uploads/482/SPL_DRM_TK_CS1_Bangladesh%20Chars%20Livelihood%20Program%20(CLP).pdf	
(2) Barrientos, A., Maitrot, M., & Nino-Zarazua, M. (2010). Social Assistance in Developing Countries Database. Retrieved from http://opus.bath.ac.uk/45799/	
(3) Chars Livelihoods Programme - Bangladesh. (n.d.). Retrieved 28 February 2016, from http://clp-bangladesh.org/	
(4) Chars Livelihoods Programme Bangladesh Annual Report: July 2010-June 2011. (2011). Maxwell Stamp & DFID. Retrieved from http://clp-bangladesh.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/08/annual_report_april_2010_-_june_2011.pdf	
(5) Chars Livelihoods Programme Bangladesh Annual Report: July 2011-June 2012. (2012). Maxwell Stamp & DFID. Retrieved from http://clp-bangladesh.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/08/clp2-annual-report-april-2011-to-june-20121.pdf	
(6) Chars Livelihoods Programme Bangladesh Annual Report: July 2012-June 2013. (2013). Maxwell Stamp & DFID. Retrieved from http://clp-bangladesh.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/08/final-annual-report-2012-13-clp2.pdf	
(7) Chars Livelihoods Programme Bangladesh Annual Report: July 2013-June 2014. (2014). Maxwell Stamp & DFID. Retrieved from http://clp-bangladesh.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/08/CLP-Annual-Report-2013-20141.pdf	
(8) Chars Livelihoods Programme Bangladesh Final Report CLP-1. (2010). Maxwell Stamp & DFID. Retrieved from http://clp-bangladesh.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/08/clp1_final_report_02-09-10.pdf	
(9) CLP Timeline. (n.d.). Retrieved from http://clp-bangladesh.org/work/clp-timeline/	
(10) Planning Commission-Bangladesh. (n.d.). Retrieved 28 February 2016, from http://www.plancomm.gov.bd/7th-five-year-plan/#	

(11) Rahman, H., Choudhury, L., & Ali, K. (2011). *Social Safety Nets in Bangladesh, Volume 1, Review of Issues and Analytical Inventory*. Power and Participation Research Centre (PPRC) & United Nations Development Program (UNDP). Retrieved from <http://www.undp.org/content/dam/bangladesh/docs/Publications/Social%20Safety%20Nets%20in%20Bangladesh%20Vol%201.pdf>

Variable	Description
Programme title	Old Age Allowance (OAA)
Country	Bangladesh
Region	South Asia
A. Programme Characteristics	
Start date of the programme	The programme began operations in 1998. (5)
End date of programme	The programme is still ongoing.
Replace	No
Programme type	Pure income transfer
Programme function	Old age pension
Main programme objectives	The objective is to help reduce vulnerabilities and income insecurity among elderly. (5)
Pilot	No
Target population	According to the manual provided by the Government, poor elderly is defined as the target population, however, the manual does not give clear instructions as to whether poor or extreme poor should be targeted. (4)
Beneficiary selection	The number of beneficiaries is proportional to the population size in the area. The older people who wish to apply for this benefit are required to apply via a prescribed form. The ward committee located at the community level makes the primary selection of candidates from the applicants and recommends the list to the Upazila (municipal committee) for its finalization. As such, the latter committee is responsible for finalizing the primary list prepared by the former committee. Since the programme has been expanding continuously, the selection of beneficiaries is largely an annual affair. Along with beneficiary selection, a waiting list of priority candidates is also prepared to facilitate replacement. If a beneficiary remains absent in the area for 3 months or more, he or she is dropped from the beneficiary list of that area and the gap is filled from the waiting list. (4)
Coverage – individual level	The number of pensioners covered increased steadily from 403,110 in 1998 to 2,723,000 in 2015. (3)(4)(6) All numbers are reported for the financial year, running from July to June.
Coverage – household level	
Entitlement requisites	Elderly must be at least 65 (men) or 62 (women) years of age, and reside in Bangladesh. The age of eligibility has gradually increased from initially 57 years of age for both, men and women, residing in Bangladesh. Priority is given to elderly with an annual income less than Tk 3,000, who are physically unable or fully incapacitated, physically or mentally handicapped with partial or no ability to work. Priority is also given to landless applicants; widowed, divorced or separated women, who are deserted by family, and/or childless. Only one member from each family can receive the pension. Excluded are elderly who are VGD cardholders, elderly who receive regular assistance from any non-government agency or social welfare institution, elderly who have a household member that receives a pension or receives other support/assistance from the government or NGOs on a regular basis, and elderly who are day labourers, domestic servants and professional beggars. (2)(4)
Means test – treatment of income	Elderly with an annual income less than Tk 3,000 are priority beneficiaries.
Means test – treatment of assets	Landless elderly, or elderly with less than 0.5 acres of land are priority beneficiaries.
Means test – treatment of work	No
Recipient of transfer	The pensioner receives the money.
Payment regularity	Payment is made quarterly. The monthly allowance is distributed through the local branches of the government scheduled banks. For benefit distribution, there is an allowance disbursement book called the passbook. In principle, one should be able to draw the monthly allowance every

	month, but it is distributed generally once in every 3 months on a particular day. If one fails to arrive on his or her scheduled date for allowance collection, he or she can draw it from the bank later on, but it has to be a free day when the bank has no schedule for allowance distribution. (4)
Transfer minimum (domestic currency at current prices)	N/A
Transfer maximum (domestic currency at current prices)	N/A
Transfer average (domestic currency at current prices)	N/A
Transfer fixed (domestic currency at current prices)	The transfer amount has steadily increased from Tk 100 in 1998 to Tk 300 in 2015. (3)(4)
Transfer guaranteed period	There is no history of dropping a pensioner from the beneficiary list, even if he or she is later found to be ineligible or not a priority candidate, or has managed to graduate from poverty.
Transfer conditions – human capital	No
Transfer conditions – work	No
B. Programme Institutionalization	
Implementing agency	Ministry of Social Welfare (MOSW), Department of Social Services (DSS)
Agency type	Governmental agency
Centralization of decision making	While the DSS under the MOSW implements the Old Age Allowance, a ministerial committee headed by the Minister for Finance looks after the programme activities and decides on all matters relating to it.
Local government discretion	The local government has high discretion in beneficiary selection, as the government manual does not clearly state target population and selection criteria for beneficiaries.
Intermediation	No
Legal framework	The Social Security Clause (15)(d) in the Constitution and the Law on Old-Age (1998)
Legal framework changes	No
Evaluation protocols	No
Beneficiary registration	Beneficiary registration is conducted locally. In rural areas, the records of the Old Age Allowance beneficiaries, including their passbook, picture, and the certified signature/fingerprints are maintained by the Thana/Upazila (subdistrict) Social Service Office, the local level office of the DSS. This office also forwards them to the Thana/Upazila Accounts Officer. In urban areas, the office of the Deputy Director or the District Social Service Officer (district level office of DSS) and the Office of the District Accounts keep these records. (4)
Appeals procedure	If an older person feels aggrieved about the beneficiary selection or has any complaints, he or she can file a complaint with the ward committee responsible for primary selection of the candidates. This committee will then try to address the grievance at local level and if it fails to resolve the issue and the question of appeal arises, the case will be forwarded to the Upazila committee for settlement. In reality, most of the complaints are not addressed properly. (4)
Social accountability and participation	No
Budgetary arrangements	Budgetary allocations for the scheme are provided in the Five Year Plans.
Website	http://www.dss.gov.bd/site/page/7314930b-3f4b-4f90-9605-886c36ff423a/Old-Age-Allowance



C. Country-level Institutionalization

Poverty strategy	Fifth Five Year Plan from 1997-2002, National Strategy for Accelerated Poverty Reduction from 2005-2010, Sixth Five Year Plan on Accelerating Growth and Reducing Poverty, Strategic Directions and Policy Framework from 2011-2015. (7)
National coordination	No, different ministries are assigned as lead ministries to different thematic areas.

D. Programme Budget

Budget	The budget increased from Tk 125 million in 1998 to Tk 13,068 million in 2015. (6) All numbers are reported for the financial year, running from July to June.
Cost	The cost increased from Tk 490 million in 2000 to Tk 3,136 million in 2008. All numbers are reported for the financial year, running from July to June.
Donor financing	No
Government financing	The government expenditure increased from Tk 490 million in 2000 to Tk 3,136 million in 2008. The allowance is financed through general government revenues. All numbers are reported for the financial year, running from July to June.

E. Programme Outcomes


Monitor	Pending
Poverty	
Inequality	
Work	
Enrolment	
Attendance	
Health utilization	
Immunization	
Nutrition	
Community / Local economy outcomes	
Others	

Sources:

- (1) Begum, S., & Wesumperuma, D. (2013). *Challenges and Lessons*. Retrieved from <http://citeseerx.ist.psu.edu/viewdoc/download?doi=10.1.1.408.6915&rep=rep1&type=pdf>
- (2) Begum, S., Wesumperuma, D., & others. (2013). *The Old-age Allowance Programme in Bangladesh: Challenges and Lessons*. Retrieved from <http://www.ipc-undp.org/conference/south-south-learning-event/presentations/Sharifa%20Begum.pdf>
- (3) Department of Social Services-Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh. (n.d.). Retrieved 28 February 2016, from <http://www.dss.gov.bd/site/page/7314930b-3f4b-4f90-9605-886c36ff423a/Old-Age-Allowance>
- (4) Handayani, S. W., Babajanian, B. V., & Asian Development Bank (Eds.). (2012). *Social protection for older persons: social pensions in Asia*. Mandaluyong City, Metro Manila, Philippines: Asian Development Bank.

- (5) Khondker, B. H., Knox-Vydmanov, C., & Vilela, A. (2013). *Old Age Social Protection Options for Bangladesh Volume-I*. University of Dhaka & HelpAge International.
- (6) Ministry of Social Welfare-Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh. (n.d.). Retrieved 28 February 2016, from <http://www.msw.gov.bd/site/page/99075cc7-d653-45ee-8d1d-09c9a4e4630b/Social-Safety-Net-Budget>
- (7) Planning Commission-Bangladesh. (n.d.). Retrieved 28 February 2016, from <http://www.plancomm.gov.bd/7th-five-year-plan/#>

<i>Variable</i>	<i>Description</i>
Programme title	Assistance Programme for Widowed and Destitute Women (APWDW)
Country	Bangladesh
Region	South Asia
A. Programme Characteristics	
Start date of the programme	The programme began operations in 1998. (1)
End date of programme	The programme is ongoing.
Replace	No
Programme type	Pure income transfer
Programme function	Unconditional cash transfer
Main programme objectives	To reduce extreme poverty and destitution among widows. (1)
Pilot	No
Target population	The programme targets the five poorest widows and destitute women in each Ward. (5)
Beneficiary selection	Community targeting, with Ward Committees selecting the 5 poorest widows and destitute women in each Ward.
Coverage – individual level	The coverage increased from 207,630 women in 2002 to 1,012,000 women in 2015. Data for 2002-04 are estimates. (2) All numbers are reported for the financial year, running from July to June.
Coverage – household level	NAp
Entitlement requisites	Priority is given to women who are widowed, abandoned, divorced, otherwise separated from or not living with their husbands; elderly, disabled or physically incapacitated; destitute and have at least two children under 16 years. Excluded are women who are government or non-government employees; recipients of pension allowances; VGD cardholders; recipients of other government allowances; recipients of regular assistance from any other nongovernmental or social welfare institute; women who have remarried. (1)(5)
Means test – treatment of income	No
Means test – treatment of assets	No
Means test – treatment of work	No work test, women in government or non-government jobs are excluded though.
Recipient of transfer	The female beneficiary receives the money.
Payment regularity	Payment is made on a quarterly basis. (1)
Transfer minimum (domestic currency at current prices)	NAp
Transfer maximum (domestic currency at current prices)	NAp
Transfer average (domestic currency at current prices)	NAp
Transfer fixed (domestic currency at current prices)	The transfer amount increased from Tk 100 per month in 2000 to Tk 300 per month in 2015. (1)(2)
Transfer guaranteed period	The transfer guaranteed period is subject to the continuation of the woman's condition as one of the most vulnerable in the Ward.
Transfer conditions – human capital	No

Transfer conditions – work	No
B. Programme Institutionalisation	
Implementing agency	Ministry of Women and Children Affairs (MoWCA) (1)
Agency type	Governmental agency
Centralisation of decision making	NAC
Local government discretion	High discretion in beneficiary selection, as government manual does not clearly state target population and selection criteria for beneficiaries. (5)
Intermediation	No
Legal framework	The Social Security Clause (15)(d) in the Constitution and the Law on Old-Age (1998) (1)
Legal framework changes	No
Evaluation protocols	No
Beneficiary registration	The beneficiary registration is conducted locally.
Appeals procedure	If a person feels aggrieved about the beneficiary selection or has any complaints, she can file a complaint with the ward committee responsible for primary selection of the candidates. This committee will then try to address the grievance at local level and if it fails to resolve the issue and the question of appeal arises, the case will then be forwarded to the upazila/municipal committee for settlement. In reality, most of the complaints are not addressed properly, except by giving promises to the complainants of considering them for the benefit next time. (5)
Social accountability and participation	No
Budgetary arrangements	Formal arrangements, through budgetary allocations in the five-year plan. (1)
Website	<p>http://www.dss.gov.bd/site/page/b7c725f3-ad58-4ca8-811d-236f052bb6b0/Widow-Allowance</p> 
C. Country-level Institutionalisation	
Poverty strategy	Fifth Five Year Plan from 1997-2002, National Strategy for Accelerated Poverty Reduction from 2005-2010, Sixth Five Year Plan on Accelerating Growth and Reducing Poverty, Strategic Directions and Policy Framework from 2011-2015. (4)
National coordination	No, different ministries are assigned as lead ministries to different thematic areas.
D. Programme Budget	
Budget	<p>The budget increased from Tk 250 million in 2000 to Tk 4,857.6 million in 2015. Numbers for 2012-15 are retrieved from the revised budget. (2)</p> <p>All numbers are reported for the financial year, running from July to June.</p>

Cost	The cost increased from Tk 397.73 million in 2003 to Tk 3,312 million in 2010. Numbers for 2003/04 are based on estimates. All numbers are reported for the financial year, running from July to June.
Donor Financing	No
Government financing	The government expenditure increased from Tk 397.73 million in 2003 to Tk 3,312 million in 2010. Numbers for 2003/04 are based on estimates. The programme is financed through general government revenue.
E. Programme outcome	
Monitor	Pending
Poverty	
Inequality	
Work	
Enrollment	
Attendance	
Health utilization	
Immunization	
Nutrition	
Community / Local Economy outcome	
Others	
Sources:	
<p>(1) Department of Social Services-Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh. (n.d.). Retrieved 28 February 2016, from http://www.dss.gov.bd/site/page/b7c725f3-ad58-4ca8-811d-236f052bb6b0/Widow-Allowance</p> <p>(2) ILO Social Security Inquiry - Economic and financial data. (n.d.). Retrieved 28 February 2016, from http://www.ilo.org/dyn/ilossi/ssimain.viewBenefit?p_lang=en&p_scheme_id=1355&p_scheme_benefit_id=3337&p_geoaid=50</p> <p>(3) Ministry of Women and Children Affairs-Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh. (n.d.). Retrieved 28 February 2016, from http://www.mowca.gov.bd/</p> <p>(4) Planning Commission-Bangladesh. (n.d.). Retrieved 28 February 2016, from http://www.plancomm.gov.bd/7th-five-year-plan/#</p> <p>(5) Small Scale Old Age and Widow Allowance for the Poor in Rural Bangladesh: An Evaluation. (2008). Research and Evaluation Division, BRAC.</p>	

<i>Variable</i>	<i>Description</i>
Programme title	Primary Education Stipend Project (PESP)
Country	Bangladesh
Region	South Asia
A. Programme Characteristics	
Start date of the programme	The programme officially began operations in 2002, although full operations were launched in 2003.
End date of programme	The programme is ongoing.
Replace	It replaced the Food for Education Program.
Programme type	Income transfers plus human capital investment
Programme function	Conditional cash transfer providing benefits to families with school children, on the condition that the children attend school.
Main programme objectives	To increase school access, participation and completion, and to keep 40% of the children from poor rural households enrolled in primary schools. Additionally, to enhance the quality of primary education and to alleviate poverty. (1)
Pilot	No
Target population	The program targets 40% of the poorest rural students attending eligible primary schools and belonging to a landless or near landless household; children whose parents who work as day labourers; children belonging to a female-headed household (widow, separated, divorced); children belonging to a household that derives its living from fishing, pottery, weaving, blacksmithing; children belonging to a household which derives from sharecropping. (1)(8)
Beneficiary selection	The first layer of targeting is geographical, with the programme operating only in rural areas. Then, the selection process is delegated to school managing committees (SMCs) with oversight from education officials. Beneficiaries are selected from the poorest among students with at least one predefined poverty attribute, defined in the project pro-forma as female-headed households, households of day labourers, households of insolvent professionals and households with less than 0.5 acres of land. The list of proposed stipend recipients will be reviewed and approved by the Upazilla Primary Education Officer (UPEO) and countersigned by the Upazilla Nirbahi Officer (UNO).
Coverage – individual level	The coverage increased from 916,667 children in 2002 (estimate) to 7,725,000 children in 2015. Data for 2002-07 are estimates, based on the yearly average of the total coverage for the first period, amounting to 5.5 million children. (3) All numbers are reported for the financial year, running from July to June.
Coverage – household level	NAC
Entitlement requisites	Household must have at least one predefined poverty attribute defined as female-headed households, households of day labourers, households of insolvent professionals and households with less than 0.5 acres of land. (8)
Means test – treatment of income	No
Means test – treatment of assets	Less than 0.5 acres of land per household
Means test – treatment of work	No
Recipient of transfer	The money is given to the parent/guardian of pupil, with preference given to the mother.
Payment regularity	Payment is made on a quarterly basis through six designated national banks. These distribute the money on a pre-determined date at the local bank branch or at a temporary distribution post, established at a convenient location within 5 kilometres of the school site. Stipends are disbursed to pupils' parents or legal guardians who present the proper PESP bank-issued identity card. (7)
Transfer minimum (domestic currency at current prices)	Tk 100 per month per household, if one child in the household attends primary school. (1)(7)

Transfer maximum (domestic currency at current prices)	Tk 125 per month per household, if more children of the same household are in primary school.
Transfer average (domestic currency at current prices)	NAP
Transfer fixed (domestic currency at current prices)	NAP
Transfer guaranteed period	As long as children attend primary school.
Transfer conditions – human capital	Children must attend school at least 85% of the time and achieve at least 40% marks in examinations. (1)(7)
Transfer conditions – work	No
B. Programme Institutionalisation	
Implementing agency	Government of Bangladesh (GoB) and Ministry of Primary and Mass Education (MoPME) (1)(7)
Agency type	Governmental agency
Centralisation of decision making	NAC
Local government discretion	The Upazilla Primary Education Officer (UPEO) and the Upazilla Nirbahi Officer (UNO) review, approve and countersign the list of proposed stipend recipients, they have no discretion in changing the benefit amount.
Intermediation	No
Legal framework	Primary Education Act (1990), Primary Education Plan (PEDP) (2002) (2)
Legal framework changes	No
Evaluation protocols	Monthly, quarterly and annual reports submitted. (7)
Beneficiary registration	The beneficiary registration is conducted locally.
Appeals procedure	NAC
Social accountability and participation	No
Budgetary arrangements	NAC
Website	No
C. Country-level Institutionalisation	
Poverty strategy	Fifth Five Year Plan from 1997-2002, National Strategy for Accelerated Poverty Reduction from 2005-2010, Sixth Five Year Plan on Accelerating Growth and Reducing Poverty, Strategic Directions and Policy Framework from 2011-2015. (4)
National coordination	No, different ministries are assigned as lead ministries to different thematic areas.
D. Programme Budget	
Budget	The budget increased from Tk 954 million in 2002 to Tk 9,400 million in 2015. Numbers for 2012-15 are retrieved from the revised budget. (3)(5) All numbers are reported for the financial year, running from July to June.
Cost	NAC
Donor Financing	No
Government financing	NAC
E. Programme outcome	
Monitor	Pending
Poverty	

Inequality	
Work	
Enrollment	
Attendance	
Health utilization	
Immunization	
Nutrition	
Community / Local Economy outcome	
Others	

Sources:

- (1) Barrientos, A., Maitrot, M., & Nino-Zarazua, M. (2010). *Social Assistance in Developing Countries Database*. Retrieved from <http://opus.bath.ac.uk/45799/>
- (2) Legislation on Cash Transfer Programmes – Selected Countries. (n.d.). International Labour Organization. Retrieved from <http://www.social-protection.org/gimi/gess/RessourcePDF.action;jsessionid=8af48b672bb9ebab477697aa19b6d2a00f118fca9da256a59ea0048091a90743.e3aTbhULbNmSe34MchaRahaNax50?ressource.ressourceId=14383>
- (3) Ministry of Finance-Safety Net. (n.d.). Retrieved 28 February 2016, from http://www.mof.gov.bd/en/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=217&Itemid=1
- (4) Planning Commission-Bangladesh. (n.d.). Retrieved 28 February 2016, from <http://www.plancomm.gov.bd/7th-five-year-plan/#>
- (5) Rahman, H., Choudhury, L., & Ali, K. (2011). *Social Safety Nets in Bangladesh, Volume 1, Review of Issues and Analytical Inventory*. Power and Participation Research Centre (PPRC) & United Nations Development Program (UNDP). Retrieved from <http://www.undp.org/content/dam/bangladesh/docs/Publications/Social%20Safety%20Nets%20in%20Bangladesh%20Vol%201.pdf>
- (6) Raynor, J., & Wesson, K. (2006). The girls' stipend program in Bangladesh. *Journal of Education for International Development*, 2(2), 1–12.
- (7) Samson, M. (2006). *Designing and implementing social transfer programmes*. EPRI Press.
- (8) Tietjen, K. (2003). *The Bangladesh primary education stipend project: a descriptive analysis*. Partnership on Sustainable Strategies for Girls' Education. Retrieved from [http://interactions.eldis.org/sites/interactions.eldis.org/files/database_sp/Bangladesh/Primary%20Education%20Stipend%20Project%20\(PESP\)/BangladeshStipend.pdf](http://interactions.eldis.org/sites/interactions.eldis.org/files/database_sp/Bangladesh/Primary%20Education%20Stipend%20Project%20(PESP)/BangladeshStipend.pdf)

Variable	Description
Programme title	Nation Wide Female Stipend Program (NFSP)
Country	Bangladesh
Region	South Asia
A. Programme Characteristics	
Start date of the programme	The programme officially began operations in 1994 at a national scale. (1)(2)(6)
End date of programme	The programme is ongoing.
Replace	No
Programme type	Income transfers plus human capital investment
Programme function	Conditional cash transfer paying a stipend to girls in secondary school and school and examination fees. The programme is implemented through 4 development projects covering 461 upazillas. The four projects included are 1) the government financed Female Secondary School Project (FSSP); 2) the World Bank assisted Female Secondary School Assistance Programme (FSSAP) from 1994 to 2000 in 118 upazilas; 3) the Asian Development Bank (ADB) assisted Secondary Education Development Project (SEDP) from December 1993 to June 2000, followed by the Secondary Education Sector Improvement Project (SESIP) in 53 disadvantaged upazilas; 4) Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD) assisted Female Secondary Education Stipend Project (FESP) in 19 upazilas, which has completed its second phase from January 1997 to March 2002. (6)
Main programme objectives	To increase girl's enrolment and retention in secondary school, to assist them in passing secondary school examinations, and to delay girls' marriage. (4)(6)
Pilot	No
Target population	Girls reaching secondary school age coming from vulnerable and poor households. Children that are very pauper, helpless (i.e. orphan, parentless); children of insolvent freedom fighters; disabled learners (i.e. handicap, hearing and speech disabilities, intellectual disabilities with an IQ below the average, physical disabilities, visual impairments) are entitled as well. (6)
Beneficiary selection	Categorical targeting based on gender (2)
Coverage – individual level	The coverage increased from 251,356 girls (187,320 under FSSAP; 64,036 under SEDP; excluding coverage under FSSP) in 1994 to 3,892,000 in 2011, and then decreased again to 1,000,000 in 2015. (2)(4)(6) All numbers are reported for the financial year, running from July to June.
Coverage – household level	NAc
Entitlement requisites	The guardian/parent of the student must own less than 50 decimals (0.5 acres) of land; have a yearly income below Tk 30,000 and be a very poor earner i.e. rickshaw driver, puller or day labourer; or unable to earn (i.e. disabled, blind, dumb). (2)
Means test – treatment of income	Yearly income of parent/guardian below Tk 30,000. (2)
Means test – treatment of assets	Less than 0.5 acres of land per household. (2)
Means test – treatment of work	No
Recipient of transfer	The money is given to the parent/guardian of pupil. (8)
Payment regularity	Payment is made monthly, distributed through banks.
Transfer minimum (domestic currency at current prices)	Minimum monthly transfer of Tk 25 (depending on grade, with lower transfers for lower grades), school fees of a minimum of Tk 10 (depending on grade), plus a book allowance and the examination fee. (7)(8)
Transfer maximum (domestic currency at current prices)	Maximum monthly transfer of Tk 60 (for higher grades), school fees of a maximum of Tk 20 (depending on grade), plus a book allowance and the examination fee. (4)(9)

Transfer average (domestic currency at current prices)	NAp
Transfer fixed (domestic currency at current prices)	NAp
Transfer guaranteed period	As long as girls attend secondary school.
Transfer conditions – human capital	Girls must achieve at least 75% school attendance, a minimum of 45% marks in annual exam, and remain unmarried till SSC exam.
Transfer conditions – work	No
B. Programme Institutionalisation	
Implementing agency	Ministry of Education, Asian Development Bank (ADB), Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD), World Bank (WB)
Agency type	Governmental agency and multilateral donor agencies
Centralisation of decision making	Low centralization, given this nation-wide programme is implemented through four different sectoral projects.
Local government discretion	NAc
Intermediation	No
Legal framework	NAc
Legal framework changes	NAc
Evaluation protocols	NAc
Beneficiary registration	NAc
Appeals procedure	NAc
Social accountability and participation	No
Budgetary arrangements	NAc
Website	<p>http://www.dshe.gov.bd/images/female_stipend.html#Overview</p> <p>THE NATIONWIDE FEMALE STIPEND PROGRAM : AN OVERVIEW</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Education is the basic need for the socio-economic transformation and the advancement of a country. It is the prime ingredient of human resource development. The Constitution of Bangladesh obligates the Government to adopt effective measures for establishing a uniform, mass-oriented and universal system of education and extending free compulsory education to all children to such a stage as may be determined by law. It also obligates the Government to relate education to the needs of the society and produce properly trained and motivated citizens to serve the needs. It also obligates the Government for removing illiteracy within such times as may be determined by law. ◆ Bearing in mind the Constitutional obligation, the Government of Bangladesh has been trying its best to achieve impressive results in education sector. Although it is mentioned that the educational development in Bangladesh has not yet been adequately geared to meet its human needs. However, having with around 133.4 million (2003), the adult literacy rate (15 + age) of the country is about 54.8% wherein the female literacy rate is 45.9% and male 60.3%. The gap of literacy rates between the urban and rural areas is also very wide. ◆ The Government of Bangladesh has already undertaken various reform measures for the quantitative and qualitative development of primary, secondary and tertiary education and perhaps the greatest strength of the Government in this regard is the consistent high level national commitment and consensus on the priority of female education. Government has realized that the benefits of education should be experienced and shared equitably by both women and men. In fact, sustainable development of a nation is absolutely impossible without the participation of women in the mainstream of development activities. ◆ However, the Government of Bangladesh with some short term and long term objectives laid special emphasis in the Fourth Five Year Plan (FFYP) (1990-95) to raise female literacy rate from 16% to 25% and thereby ensure enhanced participation of females in all spheres of national life. The objectives of the FFYP are stated below: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Short term objectives <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To increase the number of enrollment of girls in grades 6-10. • To assist them to pass their SSC examination so that they become qualified for employment as primary school teachers, agricultural extension agents health and planning workers and NGO field workers etc; and • To hold them in studies and thereby refrain them from early marriage. ■ Long term objectives <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To enhance the number of educated women capable of participating in economic and social development activities of the country.
C. Country-level Institutionalisation	
Poverty strategy	Fifth Five Year Plan from 1997-2002, National Strategy for Accelerated Poverty Reduction from 2005-2010, Sixth Five Year Plan on Accelerating Growth and Reducing Poverty, Strategic Directions and Policy Framework from 2011-2015. (8)
National coordination	No, different ministries are assigned as lead ministries to different thematic areas.
D. Programme Budget	

Budget	The budget increased from Tk 1,112.8 million (FSSP (GoB) Tk 642.4 million; FSSAP (IDA) Tk 380.0 million; FESP (NORAD) Tk 45.5 million; SEDP (ADB) Tk 44.9 million) in 1995 to Tk 2,185.8 million in 2015. (2)(4)(7)(8) All numbers are reported for the financial year, running from July to June.
Cost	The cost increased from Tk 2314.78 million in 1999 to an estimated Tk 7,500 million in 2011. All numbers are reported for the financial year, running from July to June.
Donor Financing	Support from Asian Development Bank (ADB), Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD) and World Bank (WB) until 2002. (6)
Government financing	NAC
E. Programme outcome	
Monitor	Pending
Poverty	
Inequality	
Work	
Enrollment	
Attendance	
Health utilization	
Immunization	
Nutrition	
Community / Local Economy outcome	
Others	
Sources:	
(1) Bangladesh, Power and Participation Research Centre (Dhaka, Bangladesh), & UNICEF Bangladesh (Eds.). (2013). <i>Bangladesh primary education stipends: a qualitative assessment</i> . Dhaka: Directorate of Primary Education (DPE), Power and Participation Research Centre (PPRC), and UNICEF Bangladesh.	
(2) Barrientos, A., Maitrot, M., & Nino-Zarazua, M. (2010). <i>Social Assistance in Developing Countries Database</i> . Retrieved from http://opus.bath.ac.uk/45799/	
(3) Baulch, B. (2009). <i>The medium-term impact of the primary education stipend in rural Bangladesh</i> . Retrieved from http://r4d.dfid.gov.uk/Output/183704/	
(4) Directorate of Secondary and Higher Education. (n.d.). Retrieved 28 February 2016, from http://www.dshe.gov.bd/	
(5) Female Stipend. (n.d.). Retrieved 28 February 2016, from http://banbeis.gov.bd/data/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=145&Itemid=171	
(6) Mahmud, S. (2003). <i>Female secondary school stipend programme in Bangladesh: A critical assessment</i> . Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies. Retrieved from https://www.google.com.ph/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=2&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=0CCgQFjABahUK Ewi%20S287G3NTHAhUEfjIKHcSmAzE&url=http%3A%2F%2Fportal.unesco.org%2Feducation%2Fes%2Ffile_download.php%2F6c1807a68c58613a407957a6adbd8cc7Female%2Bsecondary%2Bschool%2Bstipend%2Bprogramme%2Bin%2BBangladesh.doc&ei=jwTlVdLXEoT4yQTEzY6IAw&usq=AFQjCNGp2H2qoPVXeTAFhxUI8HJ7H-x2Qg	
(7) Ministry of Finance-Safety Net. (n.d.). Retrieved 28 February 2016, from http://www.mof.gov.bd/en/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=217&Itemid=1	
(8) Planning Commission-Bangladesh. (n.d.). Retrieved 28 February 2016, from http://www.plancomm.gov.bd/7th-five-year-plan/#	
(9) Rahman, H., Choudhury, L., & Ali, K. (2011). <i>Social Safety Nets in Bangladesh, Volume 1, Review of Issues and Analytical Inventory</i> . Power and Participation Research Centre (PPRC) & United Nations Development Program (UNDP). Retrieved from http://www.undp.org/content/dam/bangladesh/docs/Publications/Social%20Safety%20Nets%20in%20Bangladesh%20Vol%201.pdf	
(10) Raynor, J., & Wesson, K. (2006). The girls' stipend program in Bangladesh. <i>Journal of Education for International Development</i> , 2(2), 1-12.	

Cambodia

Variable	Description
Programme title	Targeted Assistance for Education of Poor Girls and Indigenous Children/ Secondary School Scholarship Program
Country	Cambodia
Region	East Asia and the Pacific
A. Programme Characteristics	
Start date of the programme	The Targeted Assistance for Education of Poor Girls and Indigenous Children began operations in 2002, followed by the Secondary School Scholarship Program, which was part of the Cambodia Education Sector Support Project (CESSP) in 2005. In 2011, the Government of Cambodia fully took over the Secondary School Scholarship Program. Initially the take-over was planned for 2010, however was delayed for one year due to a natural disaster. (1)(10)
End date of programme	The Targeted Assistance for Education of Poor Girls and Indigenous Children ended in 2005.
Replace	The Targeted Assistance for Education of Poor Girls and Indigenous Children was replaced by the Secondary School Scholarship Program in 2005.
Programme type	Income transfers plus human capital investment
Programme function	Conditional cash transfer
Main programme objectives	To ensure equitable access to lower secondary educational services (grades 7 to 9), by investing in facilities in targeted areas, which are the poorest rural areas with overcrowded schools.
Pilot	The programme was a pilot from 2002 until 2010. (10)
Target population	The transfer is targeted at children who have completed grade 6 and are likely to drop out due to poverty, gender, ethnic minority status, etc. A transfer is then provided to lower secondary school children (grade 7 to 9). Initially, only girls from grade 7 to 9 were covered, however, since 2005, both sexes are targeted. (1)(4)(5)(6)
Beneficiary selection	Geographic targeting to cover a maximum of 75 lower secondary schools in the poorest areas of Cambodia; then a proxy means tests, wherein applicants fill out the application forms in school. Criteria for scoring are socio-economic status of the child, risk of drop-out and distance to school. The teacher reads the information aloud and the classmates help verify/certify that it is correct. A local committee of school and community leaders score the forms by hand. To assist in manual scoring, the formula uses only integers. In each school, the scored forms are arranged by score and the poorest children, up to the quota for that school, are selected for the scholarship. This process implies that recipients in poorer schools will be poorer, on average, than recipients in less-poor schools. (1)(4)(5)(6)
Coverage – individual level	The coverage increased from 3,727 students in 2006, to an estimated 56,000 students in 2013. (3)(7)
Coverage – household level	N/A
Entitlement requisites	N/A
Means test – treatment of income	N/A
Means test – treatment of assets	N/A
Means test – treatment of work	No
Recipient of transfer	The money is given to the parent/guardian of the pupil.
Payment regularity	The payment is delivered in three instalments per year. (5)
Transfer minimum (domestic currency at current prices)	From 2005-10, under the CESSP, a minimum yearly transfer of USD 45 was provided, averaging USD 3.75 per month. This amounted to 2-3% of the median household income. (5)
Transfer maximum (domestic currency at current prices)	From 2005-10, under the CESSP, children from poorer households received USD 60 per year, averaging USD 5 per month.

Transfer average (domestic currency at current prices)	NAp
Transfer fixed (domestic currency at current prices)	Under the Targeted Assistance for Education of Poor Girls and Indigenous Children from 2002-04, and under the Secondary School Scholarship Program from 2011 onwards, the fixed transfer amount is USD 45 per year, averaging USD 3.75 monthly.
Transfer guaranteed period	Three years of the lower secondary cycle (grade 7 to 9).
Transfer conditions – human capital	The pupil must be enrolled in school, maintain a passing grade, and not be absent without “good reason” 10 days or more per year. (5)
Transfer conditions – work	No
B. Programme Institutionalisation	
Implementing agency	Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports (MOEYS), Asian Development Bank (2002-04), World Bank (2005-10)
Agency type	Governmental agency and multilateral donor agencies
Centralisation of decision making	NAc
Local government discretion	NAc
Intermediation	No
Legal framework	In line with Education Strategic Plans (ESPs) set out by the Government of Cambodia.
Legal framework changes	NAp
Evaluation protocols	NAc
Beneficiary registration	NAc
Appeals procedure	NAc
Social accountability and participation	No
Budgetary arrangements	Formal since the Government fully took over the programme in 2011.
Website	No
C. Country-level Institutionalisation	
Poverty strategy	Socio-Economic Development Plan (SEDP) from 2001-05, and National Poverty Reduction Strategy from 2003-05, followed by the National Strategic Development Plan (2006-10) and the National Social Protection Strategy for the Poor and Vulnerable (2011-15). (8)
National coordination	Since 2011, the Social Protection Coordination Unit (SPCU) is in charge of coordinating the social protection programmes in the country, while line ministries are responsible for the actual implementation, according to their area of specialisation.
D. Programme Budget	
Budget	For the Targeted Assistance for Education of Poor Girls and Indigenous Children (2002-04), the budget amounted to USD 2.2 million for the total period, averaging 0.73 million per year. (10)
Cost	NAc
Donor Financing	For the Targeted Assistance for Education of Poor Girls and Indigenous Children (2002-04), donor financing from the Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction (JFPR) amounted to USD 2.2 million for the total period, averaging USD 0.73 million per year. For the Secondary School Scholarship Program, which was part of the Cambodia Education Sector Support Project (CESSP) from 2005-10, donor financing from the International Development Association (IDA) amounted to USD 6.9 million for the total period, averaging USD 1.15 million per year. (7)(9)(10)
Government financing	Government expenditure increased from KHR 3,409 million in 2007 to KHR 11,497 million in 2013. The programme is financed through the MOEYS regular budget. (7)
E. Programme outcome	

Monitor	Pending
Poverty	
Inequality	
Work	
Enrollment	
Attendance	
Health utilization	
Immunization	
Nutrition	
Community / Local Economy outcome	
Others	

Sources:

- (1) Barrientos, A., Maitrot, M., & Nino-Zarazua, M. (2010). Social Assistance in Developing Countries Database. Retrieved from <http://opus.bath.ac.uk/45799/>
- (2) Cambodia - Cambodia: Education Sector Support Project. (n.d.). Retrieved 28 February 2016, from <http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/COUNTRIES/EASTASIAPACIFICEXT/CAMBODIAEXTN/0,,contentMDK:22707671~menuPK:50003484~pagePK:2865066~piPK:2865079~theSitePK:293856,00.html>
- (3) Cambodia's \$45 Scholarships: What Is the Impact? (n.d.). Retrieved 28 February 2016, from <http://www.worldbank.org/en/news/feature/2014/04/15/cambodias-45-scholarships-what-is-the-impact>
- (4) Design and Implementation Features of CCT Programs. (2003) (Vol. 4, p. 25). Retrieved from <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/bitstream/handle/10986/2597/476030PUB0Cond101Official0Use0Only1.txt?s>
- (5) Educational effect of selected social protection programmes. (2010). In *Education for All Global Monitoring Report 2010*. UNESCO. Retrieved from <http://www.unesco.org/fileadmin/MULTIMEDIA/HQ/ED/GMR/pdf/gmr2010/gmr2010-annex-03-social-protection.pdf>
- (6) Filmer, D., & Schady, N. (2008, January). *Promoting lower secondary school attendance: The impact of the CESSP Scholarship Program in Cambodia*. Presented at the Conference on Making Smart Policy: Using Impact Evaluation for Policy Making. Retrieved from <http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTISPMA/Resources/Training-Events-and-Materials/449365-1199828589096/DeonFilmer.pdf>
- (7) Implementation Completion and Results Report. (2012, May). World Bank. Retrieved from http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2012/05/02/000333037_20120502001329/Rendered/PDF/ICR22910P070660C0Disclosed040230120.pdf
- (8) King, N. R. (n.d.). National Social Protection Strategy for the Poor and Vulnerable. Retrieved from http://www.cdc-crdb.gov.kh/cdc/documents/Sector_Strategy/5_Social_Protection_Food_Security_Nutrition/National_SP_Strategy_for_the_Poor_and_vulnerable_2011_2015_ENG.pdf
- (9) Projects : Basic Education Project | The World Bank. (n.d.). Retrieved 28 February 2016, from <http://www.worldbank.org/projects/P070668/basic-education-project?lang=en&tab=overview>
- (10) Proposed Grant Assistance to the Kingdom of Cambodia for the targeted Assistance for Education of Poor Girls and Indigenous Children. (2002, October). Asian Development Bank. Retrieved from http://interactions.eldis.org/sites/interactions.eldis.org/files/database_sp/Cambodia/Targeted%20Assistance%20for%20Education%20of%20Poor%20Girls%20and%20Indigenous%20Children/36152.pdf
- (11) Schady, N., & Filmer, D. (2006). Getting girls into school: Evidence from a scholarship program in Cambodia. *World Bank Policy Research Working Paper Series, Vol.* Retrieved from http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=917481

Georgia

Variable	Description
Programme title	Targeted Social Assistance (TSA)
Country	Georgia
Region	Europe and Central Asia
A. Programme Characteristics	
Start date of the programme	The programme began operations in 2006. (7)(8)
End date of programme	The programme is still ongoing, with reforms planned for 2015.
Replace	No
Programme type	Pure income transfer
Programme function	Unconditional cash transfer with complementary services, wherein households receive state-financed medical insurance coverage through a program called "Medical Insurance for the Poor" (MIP).
Main programme objectives	To provide financial assistance to the poorest families.
Pilot	No
Target population	The transfer is targeted at all households in poverty. (3)(7)(8)
Beneficiary selection	Beneficiaries are identified through a proxy-means test that measures household welfare through a large set of welfare indicators. The test is based on a complex scoring formula that yields a composite score based on over 100 household welfare indicators that include economic, demographic, and regional measures. Additionally, a subjective assessment of the household's welfare, conducted by a government representative, is taken into account. The applicant's information is processed in the Central Office and entered into the data base, where the ranking score is calculated. The lower the score, the more vulnerable a household is according to the test, with an eligibility threshold of 52,000 points. A data verification is conducted if the social agent's subjective assessment considerably differs from the rating score calculated based on the filled-in application; the social agent has doubts about the accuracy of the information provided by a household; or the information about the household coming from other sources differs from data that is reported in the household's application. (3)(5)(7)(8)
Coverage – individual level	The coverage increased from 233,000 individuals in 2006 to 444,000 in 2009. (4)(5)(7)
Coverage – household level	The coverage increased from 89,000 households in 2006 to 141,800 in 2014. (4)(5)(7)
Entitlement requisites	Although any household in Georgia can apply for TSA, only those with low proxy-means test scores – representing low levels of wealth – are granted benefits. (3)(7)(8)
Means test – treatment of income	No fixed income threshold, but income from labour, pensions, social assistance and remittances factor into score of proxy means test.
Means test – treatment of assets	No fixed asset threshold, but ownership of durables such as car, TV, refrigerator and washing machine, and housing conditions factor into score of proxy means test
Means test – treatment of work	No
Recipient of transfer	The household head is transfer recipient.
Payment regularity	The payment is made monthly, via bank accounts.
Transfer minimum (domestic currency at current prices)	From 2006-12, a core sum of GEL 30 (USD 18) per month, complemented by a benefit of GEL 12 (USD 7) per month, per additional family member, was provided. In 2013, the amounts increased to GEL 60 and GEL 48, respectively. (1)(2)(7)
Transfer maximum (domestic currency at current prices)	N/A
Transfer average (domestic currency at current prices)	The average spending per household amounted to GEL 78 in 2012.

Transfer fixed (domestic currency at current prices)	NAp
Transfer guaranteed period	Applicants can register on a continuous basis, and are recertified at least every 4 years.
Transfer conditions – human capital	No
Transfer conditions – work	No
B. Programme Institutionalisation	
Implementing agency	Social Services Agency (SSA), as part of the Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Affairs (MoHLSA) (7)
Agency type	Governmental agency
Centralisation of decision making	The proxy-means test and benefits are standardized.
Local government discretion	Discretion in beneficiary selection, as a subjective assessment of the household’s welfare, conducted by a government representative, is taken into account.
Intermediation	No
Legal framework	Law on Social Assistance/Social Care (2006) and Governmental Order No. 145 on Targeted Social Assistance (2006)
Legal framework changes	NAp
Evaluation protocols	NAc
Beneficiary registration	Application is submitted by families in local government offices, which send information to regional office that in turn sends applicant’s information to central office. The live database containing key information on all applicant households, referred to as the United Database for Socially Unprotected Families (UDSUF), is maintained by the SSA. (8)
Appeals procedure	NAc
Social accountability and participation	No
Budgetary arrangements	NAc
Website	No
C. Country-level Institutionalisation	
Poverty strategy	Government Order No. 51 On Poverty Reduction and Improving Measures for Social Protection (2005) and Social-economic Development Strategy of Georgia “Georgia 2020” (2013) (6)
National coordination	No
D. Programme Budget	
Budget	The budget increased from GEL 83 million in 2007 to GEL 150.9 million in 2009. (2)(5)
Cost	The cost increased from GEL 91 million in 2008 to GEL 201 million in 2013, equating to 0.9% of the GDP. (2)(5)
Donor Financing	No
Government financing	The government expenditure increased from GEL 91 million in 2008 to GEL 201 million in 2013.
E. Programme outcome	
Monitor	Pending
Poverty	(1)
Inequality	
Work	
Enrollment	
Attendance	

Health utilization	
Immunization	
Nutrition	
Community / Local Economy outcome	
Others	
Sources:	
<p>(1) Baum, T., Mshvidobadze, A., & Tsuruoka, H. (2015). <i>Reducing Child Poverty in Georgia: A Way Forward</i>. UNICEF. Retrieved from http://www.developmentpathways.co.uk/resources/wp-content/uploads/2015/07/UNICEF_Georgia-Poverty_Paper_2015_ENG_FINAL_.pdf</p> <p>(2) Georgia Public Expenditure Review Managing Expenditure Pressures for Sustainability and Growth. (2012). World Bank. Retrieved from http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2012/12/20/000333037_20121220015016/Rendored/PDF/NonAsciiFileName0.pdf</p> <p>(3) Georgia Targeted Social Assistance Program: Targeting Model at a Glance. (n.d.). Retrieved from http://siteresources.worldbank.org/SAFETYNETSANDTRANSFERS/Resources/281945-1340738001148/Georgia_targeting.pdf</p> <p>(4) GeoStat.Ge. (n.d.). Retrieved 28 February 2016, from http://www.geostat.ge/index.php?action=page&p_id=200&lang=eng</p> <p>(5) Kits, B., Santos, I., Isik-Dikmelik, A., & Smith, O. (2015). <i>The Impact of Targeted Social Assistance on Labor Market in Georgia - A Regression Discontinuity Approach</i>. World Bank. Retrieved from http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2015/08/04/090224b08304e8ac/1_0/Rendored/PDF/The0impact0of00continuity0approach.pdf</p> <p>(6) Social-economic Development Strategy of Georgia - 'GEORGIA 2020'. (2013). Government of Georgia. Retrieved from http://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/linked-documents/cps-geo-2014-2018-sd-01.pdf</p> <p>(7) Social Protection and Social Inclusion in Georgia. (2011). European Commission & Institute of Social Studies and Analysis (ISSA). Retrieved from http://ec.europa.eu/social/BlobServlet?docId=6887&langId=en</p> <p>(8) Social Service Agency - Pecuniary Social Assistance (Subsistence Allowance). (n.d.). Retrieved 28 February 2016, from http://ssa.gov.ge/index.php?lang_id=ENG&sec_id=35</p>	

<i>Variable</i>	<i>Description</i>
Programme title	Social Pension
Country	Georgia
Region	Europe and Central Asia
A. Programme Characteristics	
Start date of the programme	The Social Pension began operations in 1995, followed by the State Pension in 2006. (2)(3)
End date of programme	The Social Pension ended in 2006 with a reform of the pension system.
Replace	The Social Pension is replaced by the State Pension in 2006, a non-contributory flat-rate basic pension.
Programme type	Pure income transfer
Programme function	Old age pension
Main programme objectives	To reduce poverty in old-age.
Pilot	No
Target population	Before the pension reform in 2006, the transfer was targeted at all men aged 70 and above and women aged 65 and above, without any means of support. With the introduction of the State Pension, the target population was expanded to all men aged 65 and above and women aged 60 and above. (2)(7)
Beneficiary selection	Before 2006, a means test was applied to select beneficiaries. Local departments of MoHLSA determined eligibility according to available means, including pension benefits, income earned by any family member, or assistance from relatives outside the immediate household. With the introduction of the universal State Pension, no more selection process is needed. (2)(7)
Coverage – individual level	The Social Pension covered 32,419 elderly in 1995, increasing to 40,176 in 2005. The State Pension expanded coverage to 589,900 elderly in 2006, further increasing to 697,200 in 2014. (6)(7)
Coverage – household level	NAp
Entitlement requisites	Although any household in Georgia can apply for TSA, only those with low proxy-means test scores – representing low levels of wealth – are granted benefits. (2)(7)
Means test – treatment of income	For the Social Pension, no fixed income threshold was set, but sources of income were included in the means test.
Means test – treatment of assets	No
Means test – treatment of work	The right to the State Pension ceases when the pensioner takes up employment. (2)
Recipient of transfer	The pensioner receives the transfer.
Payment regularity	The payment is made monthly. For the State Pensions, option of payment every 6 months with 5 months being paid in advance. Liberty Bank as principal distributor of pensions has established a card system for benefit withdrawal. Every six months the cardholder must verify his or her details, notably to ensure he or she is still alive. This six-month window allows Liberty Bank to lend the next five month's pension to the beneficiary, which means that the beneficiary need only travel once every six months to the bank to obtain the benefit (15–17% of recipients take advantage of this service). (2)
Transfer minimum (domestic currency at current prices)	NAp
Transfer maximum (domestic currency at current prices)	NAp
Transfer average (domestic currency at current prices)	NAp

Transfer fixed (domestic currency at current prices)	The monthly pension increased from GEL 6 in 1995 to GEL 150 in 2015. (2)(7)
Transfer guaranteed period	The payment is made until end of natural lifetime, or in case of the State Pension, until employment is taken up.
Transfer conditions – human capital	No
Transfer conditions – work	No
B. Programme Institutionalisation	
Implementing agency	Social Services Agency (SSA), as part of the Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Affairs (MoHLSA)
Agency type	Governmental agency
Centralisation of decision making	NAc
Local government discretion	The local departments of MoHLSA had discretion to determine the eligibility of elderly under the Social Pension.
Intermediation	No
Legal framework	Law of Georgia on State Pension (2008), amending the previous law (4)
Legal framework changes	NAc
Evaluation protocols	No
Beneficiary registration	NAc
Appeals procedure	NAc
Social accountability and participation	No
Budgetary arrangements	Formal
Website	No
C. Country-level Institutionalisation	
Poverty strategy	Government Order No. 51 On Poverty Reduction and Improving Measures for Social Protection (2005) and Social-economic Development Strategy of Georgia “Georgia 2020” (2013) (8)
National coordination	No
D. Programme Budget	
Budget	The budget almost doubled from GEL 455 million in 2007 to GEL 821 million in 2009. (5)(7)
Cost	The cost increased from GEL 509 million in 2008 to GEL 1,257.1 million, an estimated 4.3% of GDP, in 2013. (5)(7)
Donor Financing	No
Government financing	The government expenditure increased from GEL 509 million in 2008 to GEL 1,257.1 million in 2013. The State Pension is financed from tax revenues.
E. Programme outcome	
Monitor	Pending
Poverty	
Inequality	
Work	
Enrollment	
Attendance	
Health utilization	
Immunization	
Nutrition	

Community / Local Economy outcome	
Others	
<p>Sources:</p> <p>(1) Baum, T., Mshvidobadze, A., & Tsuruoka, H. (2015). <i>Reducing Child Poverty in Georgia: A Way Forward</i>. UNICEF. Retrieved from http://www.developmentpathways.co.uk/resources/wp-content/uploads/2015/07/UNICEF_Georgia-Poverty_Paper_2015_ENG_FINAL_.pdf</p> <p>(2) Gadbury, J., & Schou-Zibell, L. (2011). <i>Pensions and Pension Reform in Georgia</i>. Retrieved from https://openaccess.adb.org/handle/11540/1308</p> <p>(3) Georgia Country fact file Pension watch. (n.d.). Retrieved 28 February 2016, from http://www.pension-watch.net/country-fact-file/georgia/</p> <p>(4) Georgia - Law No. 5869 of 14 March 2008 to amend the previous Law on State Pension. (n.d.). Retrieved 28 February 2016, from http://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/natlex4.detail?p_lang=en&p_isn=81334&p_country=GEO&p_classification=15</p> <p>(5) Georgia Public Expenditure Review Managing Expenditure Pressures for Sustainability and Growth. (2012). World Bank. Retrieved from http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2012/12/20/000333037_20121220015016/Rendered/PDF/NonAsciiFileName0.pdf</p> <p>(6) GeoStat.Ge. (n.d.). Retrieved 28 February 2016, from http://www.geostat.ge/index.php?action=page&p_id=200&lang=eng</p> <p>(7) Nutsubidze, T., & Nutsubidze, K. (2015). The Challenge of Pension Reform in Georgia: Non-contributory Pensions and Elderly Poverty. <i>Boston College Center for Retirement Research Working Paper</i>, (2015-18). Retrieved from http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=2634677</p> <p>(8) Social-economic Development Strategy of Georgia - 'GEORGIA 2020'. (2013). Government of Georgia. Retrieved from http://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/linked-documents/cps-geo-2014-2018-sd-01.pdf</p> <p>(9) Social Protection and Social Inclusion in Georgia. (2011). European Commission & Institute of Social Studies and Analysis (ISSA). Retrieved from http://ec.europa.eu/social/BlobServlet?docId=6887&langId=en</p>	

India

Variable	Description
Programme title	Maharashtra National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MEGS)
Country	India
Region	South Asia
A. Programme Characteristics	
Start date of the programme	The scheme began operations in 1979.
End date of programme	The scheme ended in 2008.
Replace	No
Programme type	Income transfers plus community assets and complementary services, wherein the worker is entitled to an unemployment allowance, if the state fails to provide employment within 15 days. The allowance amounts to 25% of the minimum wage rate for first 30 days, and 50% for the remaining 70 days (payable by the state government). An ex-gratia payment up to INR10,000 is also admissible in case of death or disablement of a worker on the site. (1)(2)(4)
Programme function	Employment guarantee scheme guaranteeing each rural household an access to 100 days of unskilled wage employment per year. The scheme focuses on small-scale road construction, water supply infrastructure, flood protection, reforestation and irrigation projects. Work is provided to every job seeker within 15 days of a formal request. (1)
Main programme objectives	To offer temporary earning opportunities in periods of low labour demand, to boost the rural economy and enhance overall economic growth.
Pilot	No
Target population	All households in poverty
Beneficiary selection	Self-targeting, with no choice of job offered. (4)
Coverage – individual level	In 2008, 48 million individuals were covered. All numbers are reported for the financial year, running from April to March (i.e. numbers for 2000 = April 2000 to March 2001).
Coverage – household level	NAc
Entitlement requisites	Applicants had to be local residents, i.e. residing within the Gram Panchayat (local government institutions), and willing to do unskilled manual work. Even a person who was aged below 18 years, but had attained 15 years of age, was allowed to apply for registration, if there was no able-bodied adult person in the family. (4)
Means test – treatment of income	No
Means test – treatment of assets	No
Means test – treatment of work	No
Recipient of transfer	The transfer was provided to the worker.
Payment regularity	The payment was made every 14 days.
Transfer minimum (domestic currency at current prices)	NAc
Transfer maximum (domestic currency at current prices)	NAc
Transfer average (domestic currency at current prices)	NAc

Transfer fixed (domestic currency at current prices)	Workers were paid at the minimum wage, prescribed for agricultural labour for the concerned zone, at seven hours of work daily. (2)
Transfer guaranteed period	100 days of employment per year
Transfer conditions – human capital	No
Transfer conditions – work	7 hours of work per day.
B. Programme Institutionalisation	
Implementing agency	Central and State Government and Food Corporation of India (FCI)
Agency type	Governmental agency
Centralisation of decision making	It was implemented via a three-tier set up, comprising committees for planning, direction and co-ordination at the State, District and Panchayat Samiti levels. (2)
Local government discretion	The Village, Intermediate and Zilla Parishads were the principal authorities for planning and implementation of the scheme.
Intermediation	No
Legal framework	Maharashtra Employment Guarantee Act (1977) (4)
Legal framework changes	N/A
Evaluation protocols	National Employment Guarantee Council and State Employment Guarantee Councils were responsible for periodic evaluations. (1)(4)
Beneficiary registration	Individuals had to register with the local village authority, and provide a 'demand for work'. All applications were verified by the Gram Panchayat (local government institutions) and registered after due verification. (2)
Appeals procedure	N/A
Social accountability and participation	No
Budgetary arrangements	Formal
Website	No
C. Country-level Institutionalisation	
Poverty strategy	9th Five Year Plan (1997-2002), 10th Five Year Plan (2002-07), 11th Five Year Plan (2007-12), 12th Five Year Plan (2012-17) (3)(5)
National coordination	Plans are developed, executed, and monitored by the Planning Commission.
D. Programme Budget	
Budget	N/A
Cost	The cost amounted to USD 4 billion in 2008 (1) All numbers are reported for the financial year, running from April to March.
Donor Financing	No
Government financing	The government expenditure amounted to USD 4 billion in 2008, equalling 2.3% of total central government spending. The MEGS was financed through a combination of taxes which were levied specifically for the scheme, and a matching contribution from the state government. The former included (i) a tax on professionals (e.g. lawyers, doctors, accountants) and formal sector employees in the urban sector, (ii) an additional tax on motor vehicles, (iii) a surcharge on sales tax, (iv) a surcharge on land revenue, and (v) a tax on non-residential urban land and buildings. The most important of these was the first. (2)
E. Programme outcome	
Monitor	Pending
Poverty	
Inequality	

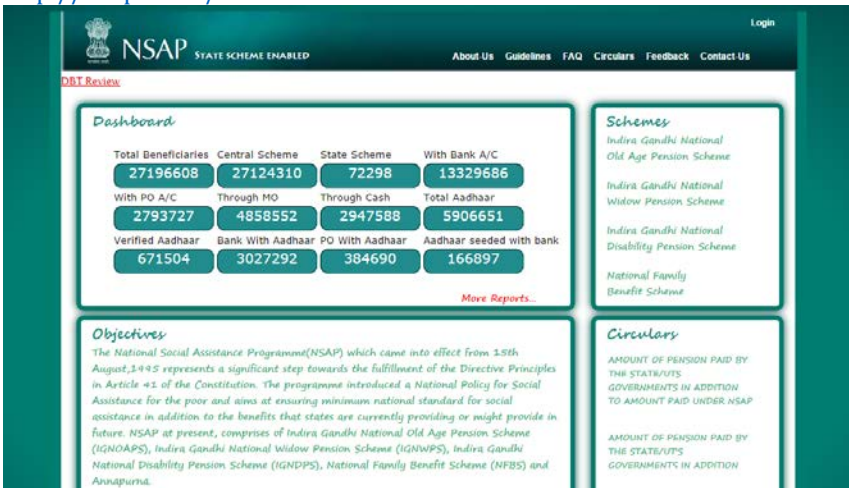
Work	
Enrollment	
Attendance	
Health utilization	
Immunization	
Nutrition	
Community / Local Economy outcome	
Others	
Sources:	
<p>(1) Barrientos, A., Maitrot, M., & Nino-Zarazua, M. (2010). <i>Social Assistance in Developing Countries Database</i>. Retrieved from http://opus.bath.ac.uk/45799/</p> <p>(2) Gaiha, R. (2005). <i>The Maharashtra Employment Guarantee Scheme</i>. Overseas Development Institute. Retrieved from http://www.odi.org/sites/odi.org.uk/files/odi-assets/publications-opinion-files/1698.pdf</p> <p>(3) National Plans: Planning Commission, Government of India. (n.d.). Retrieved 29 February 2016, from http://planningcommission.gov.in/plans/planrel/index.php?state=planbody.htm</p> <p>(4) The Maharashtra State Employment Guarantee Scheme. (2006). Retrieved 29 February 2016, from http://nagarzp.gov.in/html_docs/MREGS.htm</p> <p>(5) Twelfth Five Year (2012-17), Planning Commission, Yojana Bhawan, Government of India. (n.d.). Retrieved 29 February 2016, from http://planningcommission.gov.in/plans/planrel/12thplan/welcome.html</p>	

<i>Variable</i>	<i>Description</i>
Programme title	National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA), renamed to Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act of India (MGNREGA) in 2009
Country	India
Region	South Asia
A. Programme Characteristics	
Start date of the programme	The scheme began operations in 2006.
End date of programme	The scheme is still ongoing.
Replace	No
Programme type	Income transfers plus community assets and complementary services, wherein the worker is covered by insurance and entitled to an unemployment allowance, if the state fails to provide employment within 15 days. The allowance amounts to 25% of the minimum wage rate for first 30 days, and 50% for the remaining 70 days (payable by the state government). (1)(2)
Programme function	Employment guarantee scheme. NREGA is an Indian labour law and social security measure that aims to guarantee the right to work by providing unskilled, manual labour, and is designed very closely to the Maharashtra National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme. Initially implemented in 200 districts in 2006, with expansion to 330 districts in 2007 and coverage of all Indian district in 2008. (1)(2)
Main programme objectives	To ensure livelihood security in rural areas, to create durable assets such as roads, canals, ponds, wells, and to boost the rural economy.
Pilot	No
Target population	All households in poverty
Beneficiary selection	Self-targeting, with no choice of job offered.
Coverage – individual level	NAp
Coverage – household level	In 2006, 21.1 million households that requested employment were provided with employment based, and 2.2 million households actually availed of it. In 2014, 39.5 million households were provided with employment, and 1.7 million availed of it. (4) All numbers are reported for the financial year, running from April to March.
Entitlement requisites	Applicants need to be local residents, and willing to do unskilled manual work. Only one worker per household is eligible. (1)(2)
Means test – treatment of income	No
Means test – treatment of assets	No
Means test – treatment of work	No
Recipient of transfer	The worker receives the benefit.
Payment regularity	The payment of wages is made by the Government directly to the worker's account by electronic means, called Direct Benefit Transfer System (DBTS). (1)
Transfer minimum (domestic currency at current prices)	NAc
Transfer maximum (domestic currency at current prices)	NAc
Transfer average (domestic currency at current prices)	NAc
Transfer fixed (domestic currency at current prices)	Workers are paid at the statutory minimum wage rate. (1)

Transfer guaranteed period	100 days of employment per year
Transfer conditions – human capital	No
Transfer conditions – work	Yes
B. Programme Institutionalisation	
Implementing agency	Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) and Government of India
Agency type	Governmental agency
Centralisation of decision making	It is implemented via a multi-tier set up, comprising committees for planning, direction and co-ordination at various governmental levels. (1)
Local government discretion	Open village meetings (Gram Sabhas) are supposed to identify suitable projects and local government institutions (Gram Panchayats) are given a central role in planning and implementation. A web-based Management Information System (MIS), NREGASoft, is used to address the planning and monitoring needs of the Scheme. This is a local language enabled workflow based e-Governance System and is available in offline as well as online mode to capture all the activities under MGNREGA at the Centre/State/District/Block and Panchayat level. (1)
Intermediation	No
Legal framework	National Rural Employment Guarantee Act of 2005, renamed into Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act of India in 2009. (4)
Legal framework changes	Renaming of the Act in 2009.
Evaluation protocols	Yes
Beneficiary registration	Individuals must register with the local village authority, and provide a 'demand for work'. All applications are verified by the Gram Panchayat (local government institutions) and registered after due verification. (1)(2)
Appeals procedure	NAC
Social accountability and participation	No
Budgetary arrangements	The Central Government bears 90% of all variable costs, including wage costs and three-quarters of the non-wage component. The Centre also provides an additional 6% of program costs to the States to defray the costs of administering the scheme. States are responsible for paying unemployment allowances from their own budget. (1)
Website	<p>http://www.nrega.nic.in/netnrega/home.aspx</p>
C. Country-level Institutionalisation	
Poverty strategy	9th Five Year Plan (1997-2002), 10th Five Year Plan (2002-07), 11th Five Year Plan (2007-12), 12th Five Year Plan (2012-17) (5)(6)
National coordination	Plans are developed, executed, and monitored by the Planning Commission.
D. Programme Budget	

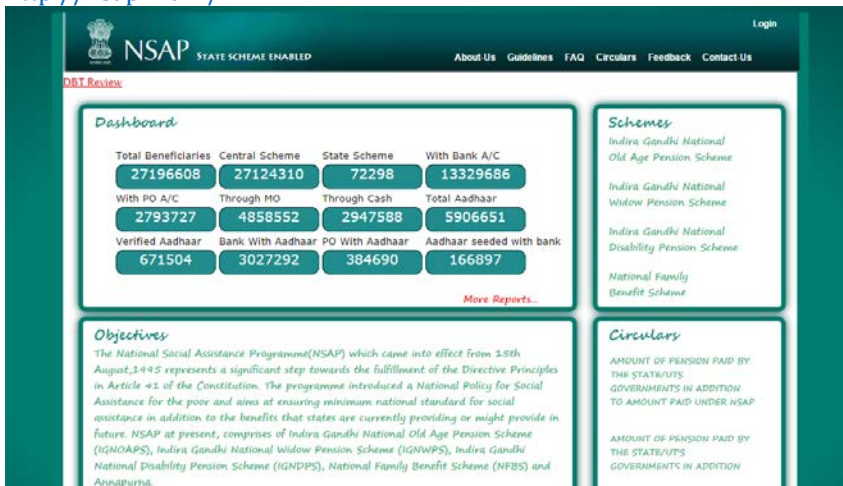
Budget	The budget increased from INR 120,736 million in 2006, to INR 1,765,604 million in 2012, and decreased again to INR 355,246 million in 2014. (4) All numbers are reported for the financial year, running from April to March.
Cost	The cost increased from INR 88,234 million in 2006, to INR 396,555 million in 2014. (4) All numbers are reported for the financial year, running from April to March.
Donor Financing	No
Government financing	Government executed contribution increased from INR 88,234 million in 2006, to INR 396,555 million in 2014. All numbers are reported for the financial year, running from April to March.
E. Programme outcome	
Monitor	Pending
Poverty	
Inequality	
Work	
Enrollment	
Attendance	
Health utilization	
Immunization	
Nutrition	
Community / Local Economy outcome	
Others	
Sources:	
<p>(1) Dutta, P., Murgai, R., Ravallion, M., & Van de Walle, D. P. (2012). <i>Does India's employment guarantee scheme guarantee employment?</i> World Bank Policy Research Working Paper, (6003). Retrieved from http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=2026807</p> <p>(2) Emad, A. (2013). <i>Effects of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme on expenditure in rural households.</i> Retrieved from http://blogs.colgate.edu/economics/files/2013/05/Thesis_Ahmad_Emad.pdf</p> <p>(3) Hagen-Zanker, J., McCord, A., Holmes, R., Booker, F., Molinari, E., & others. (2011). <i>Systematic review of the impact of employment guarantee schemes and cash transfers on the poor.</i> London: Overseas Development Institute. Retrieved from http://re.indiaenvironmentportal.org.in/files/systematic-review.pdf</p> <p>(4) MGNREGA-Mahatma Gandhi NREGA Outcomes. (n.d.). Retrieved from http://164.100.129.6/Netnrega/mpr_ht/nregampr_dmu_mis.aspx?fin_year=2015-2016&month=Latest&flag=1&page1=S&Digest=YNM1xjNNDz0MWPXC1L4hCQ</p> <p>(5) National Plans: Planning Commission, Government of India. (n.d.). Retrieved 29 February 2016, from http://planningcommission.gov.in/plans/planrel/index.php?state=planbody.htm</p> <p>(6) Twelfth Five Year (2012-17), Planning Commission, Yojana Bhawan, Government of India. (n.d.). Retrieved 29 February 2016, from http://planningcommission.gov.in/plans/planrel/12thplan/welcome.html</p>	

Variable	Description
Programme title	National Old Age Pension Scheme (NOAPS)/ Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS)
Country	India
Region	South Asia
A. Programme Characteristics	
Start date of the programme	NOAPS began operations in 1995, followed by IGNOAPS from 2007 onwards. (1)(8)
End date of programme	IGNOAPS is still in operation.
Replace	IGNOAPS replaced NOAPS in 2007.
Programme type	Pure income transfer
Programme function	Old age pension launched as part of the National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP). The IGNOAPS also provides, one free dhoti for each male and one free saree for each female, twice a year, for Deepavali and Pongal festivals. All the pensioners are supplied daily with a free nutritious meal and 2 kg of rice per month; or 4 kg of rice per month to those who are not taking the nutritious meal. (1)(8)
Main programme objectives	To support the destitute old people and to secure minimum standards of living. The overall National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) aims to ensure that social protection is available to beneficiaries everywhere in the country, in a uniform and constant manner.
Pilot	No
Target population	Before 2011, elderly aged 60 years and older with leprosy, blindness, insanity, paralysis and loss of limb; and elderly of 65 years of age and older and living in poverty, were targeted. In 2011, the age of eligibility was lowered to 60 years. (7)(9)
Beneficiary selection	Under the NOAPS, beneficiaries were selected based on an informal, individual assessment, wherein beneficiaries had to be destitute in the sense of having little or no regular means of subsistence from own sources of income, or through financial support from family members or other sources. Under IGNOAPS, a means test is conducted, and the pension is granted to all elderly belonging to a household living below the poverty line as prescribed by the Government of India at USD 1.25 per day/per person. (1)(7)(9)
Coverage – individual level	Beneficiary numbers increased from 7,471,509 in 2002, to 17,059,756 in 2010. As of August 2011, 9,116,385 older persons were covered. (6)
Coverage – household level	NAP
Entitlement requisites	Meeting age requirements and income below poverty line.
Means test – treatment of income	Income below the poverty line of USD1.25 per day.
Means test – treatment of assets	No
Means test – treatment of work	No
Recipient of transfer	The pensioner receives the transfer.
Payment regularity	Depending on the state, payments are made on a monthly basis or payments are made for several months at a time. Benefits are distributed through the accounts of the beneficiaries in banks or post office savings banks or through postal money order. The assistance may also be disbursed in public meetings such as Gram Sabha meetings in rural areas and by neighborhood committees in urban areas. (4)
Transfer minimum (domestic currency at current prices)	NAP
Transfer maximum (domestic currency at current prices)	Since 2011, beneficiaries aged 80 years and above receive INR 500 per month. (6)
Transfer average (domestic currency at current prices)	NAP

Transfer fixed (domestic currency at current prices)	The transfer amount increased from INR 75 in 2000, to INR 200 in 2006. This amount can be topped up by the states, if funds are available. The states can decide to provide a higher benefit amount, funds permitting. (6)																										
Transfer guaranteed period	Under IGNOAPS, annual verification of eligibility is conducted.																										
Transfer conditions – human capital	No																										
Transfer conditions – work	No																										
B. Programme Institutionalisation																											
Implementing agency	Ministry of Rural Development, scheme implemented by the Social Welfare Departments and Rural Development Departments in the States																										
Agency type	Governmental agency																										
Centralisation of decision making	Based on the states discretion, the benefit amount can be increased, funds permitting. (1)(6)(7)																										
Local government discretion	Under NOAPS, the local government had high discretion in selecting the beneficiary, unlike under IGNOAPS, where a means test is used to determine eligibility.																										
Intermediation	No																										
Legal framework	National Social Assistance Programme (1995)																										
Legal framework changes	Office Memorandum (2007) on the revision of beneficiary selection, Office Memorandum (2011) on the revision of age limit and benefit amount																										
Evaluation protocols	Under the IGNOAPS, evaluation is conducted by the National Level Monitors (NLMs).																										
Beneficiary registration	NAC																										
Appeals procedure	NAC																										
Social accountability and participation	No																										
Budgetary arrangements	Minimum benefits funded by the central government, available state funds used to increase the benefits provided.																										
Website	http://nsap.nic.in/  <p>The screenshot shows the NSAP website dashboard with the following data:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Category</th> <th>Value</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Total Beneficiaries</td> <td>27196608</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Central Scheme</td> <td>27124310</td> </tr> <tr> <td>State Scheme</td> <td>72298</td> </tr> <tr> <td>With Bank A/C</td> <td>13329686</td> </tr> <tr> <td>With PO A/C</td> <td>2793727</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Through MO</td> <td>4858552</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Through Cash</td> <td>2947588</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total Aadhaar</td> <td>5906651</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Verified Aadhaar</td> <td>671504</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bank With Aadhaar</td> <td>3027292</td> </tr> <tr> <td>PO With Aadhaar</td> <td>384690</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Aadhaar seeded with bank</td> <td>166897</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>The dashboard also lists schemes: Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme, Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme, Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme, and National Family Benefit Scheme. It includes sections for Objectives and Circulars.</p>	Category	Value	Total Beneficiaries	27196608	Central Scheme	27124310	State Scheme	72298	With Bank A/C	13329686	With PO A/C	2793727	Through MO	4858552	Through Cash	2947588	Total Aadhaar	5906651	Verified Aadhaar	671504	Bank With Aadhaar	3027292	PO With Aadhaar	384690	Aadhaar seeded with bank	166897
Category	Value																										
Total Beneficiaries	27196608																										
Central Scheme	27124310																										
State Scheme	72298																										
With Bank A/C	13329686																										
With PO A/C	2793727																										
Through MO	4858552																										
Through Cash	2947588																										
Total Aadhaar	5906651																										
Verified Aadhaar	671504																										
Bank With Aadhaar	3027292																										
PO With Aadhaar	384690																										
Aadhaar seeded with bank	166897																										
C. Country-level Institutionalisation																											
Poverty strategy	9th Five Year Plan (1997-2002), 10th Five Year Plan (2002-07), 11th Five Year Plan (2007-12), 12th Five Year Plan (2012-17) (5)(11)																										
National coordination	Plans are developed, executed, and monitored by the Planning Commission.																										
D. Programme Budget																											
Budget	The budget increased from INR 52,000 million in 2009, to INR 61,575.7 million in 2011. This budget constitutes the combined budget for all schemes under the Indira Gandhi umbrella scheme – the old age pension, the disability pension, and the widow pension. (7)																										
Cost	In 2010, the cost amounted to INR 51,620 million. As of July 2011, INR 21,006 million were spent on the pension scheme in the respective financial year. These cost constitute the																										

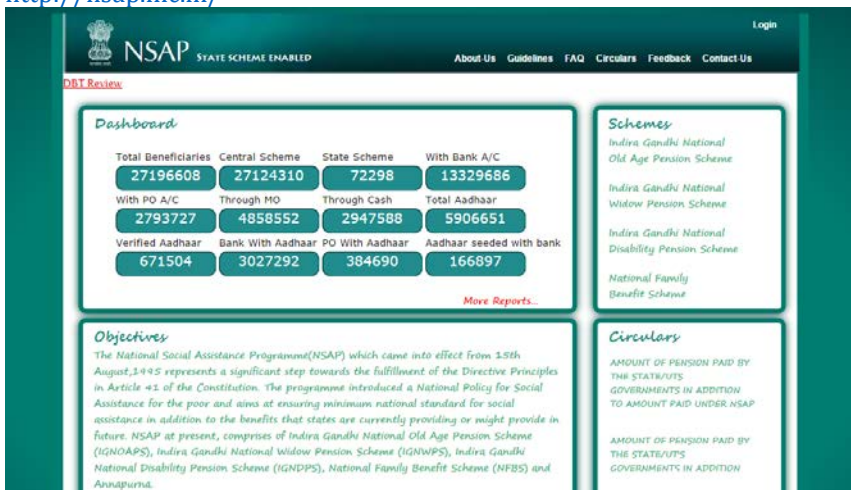
	combined cost for all schemes under the Indira Gandhi umbrella scheme – the old age pension, the disability pension, and the widow pension. (7)
Donor Financing	No
Government financing	Government expenditure increased from INR 6,571 million in 2002, to INR 51,620 million in 2010.
E. Programme outcome	
Monitor	Pending
Poverty	
Inequality	
Work	
Enrollment	
Attendance	
Health utilization	
Immunization	
Nutrition	
Community / Local Economy outcome	
Others	
Sources:	
<p>(1) Barrientos, A., Maitrot, M., & Nino-Zarazua, M. (2010). <i>Social Assistance in Developing Countries Database</i>. Retrieved from http://opus.bath.ac.uk/45799/</p> <p>(2) Dutta, P. (2008). <i>The Performance of Social Pensions in India: The Case of Rajasthan</i>. Retrieved from http://siteresources.worldbank.org/SOCIALPROTECTION/Resources/SP-Discussion-papers/Pensions-DP/0834.pdf</p> <p>(3) Guidelines for Central Assistance under the Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS). (2012). Government of India, Ministry of Rural Development. Retrieved from http://nsap.nic.in/Guidelines/aps.pdf</p> <p>(4) Munshi, I., & Tata Institute of Social Sciences (Eds.). (2012). <i>The Adivasi question: issues of land, forest, and livelihood</i>. New Delhi: Orient BlackSwan.</p> <p>(5) National Plans: Planning Commission, Government of India. (n.d.). Retrieved 29 February 2016, from http://planningcommission.gov.in/plans/planrel/index.php?state=planbody.htm</p> <p>(6) National Social Assistance Programme About us. (n.d.). Ministry of Rural Development. Retrieved from http://nsap.nic.in/nsap/NSAP-%20About%20us.pdf</p> <p>(7) National Social Assistance Programme Frequently Asked Questions. (n.d.). Ministry of Rural Development. Retrieved from http://nsap.nic.in/nsap/FAQ_ON_NSAP_NEW.pdf</p> <p>(8) National Social Assistance Programme Home. (n.d.). Retrieved 29 February 2016, from http://nsap.nic.in/</p> <p>(9) Office Memorandum on the Modification of the Eligibility Criteria for Central Assistance under the Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS). (2011). Government of India, Ministry of Rural Development. Retrieved from http://nsap.nic.in/Guidelines/english_oaps.pdf</p> <p>(10) Social Security Programs Throughout the World: Asia and the Pacific, 2012 - India. (n.d.). Retrieved 29 February 2016, from https://www.ssa.gov/policy/docs/progdesc/ssptw/2012-2013/asia/india.html</p> <p>(11) Twelfth Five Year (2012-17), Planning Commission, Yojana Bhawan, Government of India. (n.d.). Retrieved 29 February 2016, from http://planningcommission.gov.in/plans/planrel/12thplan/welcome.html</p>	

<i>Variable</i>	<i>Description</i>
Programme title	Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS)
Country	India
Region	South Asia
A. Programme Characteristics	
Start date of the programme	The scheme began operations in 2009. (1)(2)
End date of programme	The scheme is still in operation.
Replace	No
Programme type	Pure income transfer
Programme function	Disability pension
Main programme objectives	To support destitute, disabled people and secure minimum standards of living. The overall National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) aims to ensure that social protection is available to beneficiaries everywhere in the country, in a uniform and constant manner. (1)(2)(4)
Pilot	No
Target population	Destitute, physically handicapped and blind people.
Beneficiary selection	Beneficiaries should have no source of income or be a professional beggar, and belong to a household living below the poverty line, as prescribed by the Government of India at USD 1.25 per day/per person. They should not receive support from a family member and should not hold property of value more than INR 5,000. The District Committee constituted by the District Collector, District Social Welfare Officer and District Medical Officer may recommend offering the support. (2)(8)
Coverage – individual level	1,328,310 individuals received the transfer in 2010, and 471,205 received it as of August 2011. (7)
Coverage – household level	NAp
Entitlement requisites	Aged 18-79, with more than 80% disability or multiple disabilities (having more than one disability and at least 40% incapacitation in each type of disability, totalling disabilities 80% or more). There is no age limit or requirement for a medical certificate of disability for blind people or persons who lost both legs. (1)(2)
Means test – treatment of income	Poverty line of USD1.25 per day
Means test – treatment of assets	Applicant should not hold property of value more than INR 5,000.
Means test – treatment of work	No
Recipient of transfer	The transfer is provided to the person with disability.
Payment regularity	Depending on the state, payments are made on a monthly basis or payments are made for several months at a time. Benefits are distributed through the accounts of the beneficiaries in banks or post office savings banks or through postal money order. The assistance may also be disbursed in public meetings such as Gram Sabha meetings in rural areas and by neighborhood committees in urban areas. (5)
Transfer minimum (domestic currency at current prices)	NAp
Transfer maximum (domestic currency at current prices)	NAp
Transfer average (domestic currency at current prices)	NAp
Transfer fixed (domestic currency at current prices)	The monthly benefit increased from INR 200 in 2009, to INR 300 in 2012. The states can decide to provide a higher benefit amount, funds permitting. (7)

Transfer guaranteed period	Discontinuation when the son of the applicant reaches 21 years of age, entailing that a son will take care of the disabled person; when the household moves out of poverty as defined by the poverty line, verified annually. When the beneficiary reaches the age of 80, he/she is migrated to the IGNOAPS. (1)																												
Transfer conditions – human capital	No																												
Transfer conditions – work	No																												
B. Programme Institutionalisation																													
Implementing agency	Ministry of Rural Development, scheme implemented by the Social Welfare Departments and Rural Development Departments in the States																												
Agency type	Governmental agency																												
Centralisation of decision making	Based on the states discretion, the benefit amount can be increased, funds permitting. (7)																												
Local government discretion	Local governments officially have no discretion in selecting beneficiaries due to centrally set poverty line, but if funds are available, might extend eligibility.																												
Intermediation	No																												
Legal framework	National Social Assistance Programme (1995), Guidelines for central assistance under the Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS) as part of the National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)																												
Legal framework changes	Office Memorandum (2012) on the revision of age limit and benefit amount																												
Evaluation protocols	Under the IGNOAPS, evaluation is conducted by the National Level Monitors (NLMs).																												
Beneficiary registration	NAC																												
Appeals procedure	NAC																												
Social accountability and participation	No																												
Budgetary arrangements	Minimum benefits funded by the central government, available state funds used to extend the coverage and/or increase the benefit amount.																												
Website	http://nsap.nic.in/  <p>The screenshot shows the NSAP website dashboard with the following data:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="4">Dashboard</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Total Beneficiaries</th> <th>Central Scheme</th> <th>State Scheme</th> <th>With Bank A/C</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>27196608</td> <td>27124310</td> <td>72298</td> <td>13329686</td> </tr> <tr> <th colspan="4">With PO A/C</th> </tr> <tr> <td>2793727</td> <td>4858552</td> <td>2947588</td> <td>5906651</td> </tr> <tr> <th colspan="4">Verified Aadhaar</th> </tr> <tr> <td>671504</td> <td>3027292</td> <td>384690</td> <td>166897</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Other sections include: Schemes (Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme, Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme, Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme, National Family Benefit Scheme), Objectives, and Circulars.</p>	Dashboard				Total Beneficiaries	Central Scheme	State Scheme	With Bank A/C	27196608	27124310	72298	13329686	With PO A/C				2793727	4858552	2947588	5906651	Verified Aadhaar				671504	3027292	384690	166897
Dashboard																													
Total Beneficiaries	Central Scheme	State Scheme	With Bank A/C																										
27196608	27124310	72298	13329686																										
With PO A/C																													
2793727	4858552	2947588	5906651																										
Verified Aadhaar																													
671504	3027292	384690	166897																										
C. Country-level Institutionalisation																													
Poverty strategy	9th Five Year Plan (1997-2002), 10th Five Year Plan (2002-07), 11th Five Year Plan (2007-12), 12th Five Year Plan (2012-17) (6)(11)																												
National coordination	Plans are developed, executed, and monitored by the Planning Commission.																												
D. Programme Budget																													
Budget	The budget increased from INR 52,000 million in 2009, to INR 61,575.7 million in 2011. This budget constitutes the combined budget for all schemes under the Indira Gandhi umbrella scheme – the old age pension, the disability pension, and the widow pension. (7)																												
Cost	In 2010, the cost amounted to INR 51,620 million. As of July 2011, INR 21,006 million were spent on the pension scheme in the respective financial year. These cost constitute the																												

	combined cost for all schemes under the Indira Gandhi umbrella scheme – the old age pension, the disability pension, and the widow pension. (7)
Donor Financing	No
Government financing	In 2010, government expenditure amounted to INR 51,620 million. As of July 2011, INR 21,006 million were spent on the pension scheme in the respective financial year.
E. Programme outcome	
Monitor	Pending
Poverty	
Inequality	
Work	
Enrollment	
Attendance	
Health utilization	
Immunization	
Nutrition	
Community / Local Economy outcome	
Others	
Sources:	
<p>(1) Guidelines for Central Assistance under the Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS). (2012). Government of India, Ministry of Rural Development. Retrieved from http://www.nsap.nic.in/Guidelines/dps.pdf</p> <p>(2) Barrientos, A., Maitrot, M., & Nino-Zarazua, M. (2010). <i>Social Assistance in Developing Countries Database</i>. Retrieved from http://opus.bath.ac.uk/45799/</p> <p>(3) Dutta, P. (2008). <i>The Performance of Social Pensions in India: The Case of Rajasthan</i>. Retrieved from http://siteresources.worldbank.org/SOCIALPROTECTION/Resources/SP-Discussion-papers/Pensions-DP/0834.pdf</p> <p>(4) Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS). (n.d.). Retrieved 29 February 2016, from http://interactions.eldis.org/programme/indira-gandhi-national-disability-pension-scheme-igndps?vnc=FjeiCTJ_QphrcfN5bZiPKsSwHtmIRXMqtaL_tcQ_qQM&vnp=3</p> <p>(5) Munshi, I., & Tata Institute of Social Sciences (Eds.). (2012). <i>The Adivasi question: issues of land, forest, and livelihood</i>. New Delhi: Orient BlackSwan.</p> <p>(6) National Plans: Planning Commission, Government of India. (n.d.). Retrieved 29 February 2016, from http://planningcommission.gov.in/plans/planrel/index.php?state=planbody.htm</p> <p>(7) National Social Assistance Programme About us. (n.d.). Ministry of Rural Development. Retrieved from http://nsap.nic.in/nsap/NSAP-%20About%20us.pdf</p> <p>(8) National Social Assistance Programme Frequently Asked Questions. (n.d.). Ministry of Rural Development. Retrieved from http://nsap.nic.in/nsap/FAQ_ON_NSAP_NEW.pdf</p> <p>(9) National Social Assistance Programme Home. (n.d.). Retrieved 29 February 2016, from http://nsap.nic.in/</p> <p>(10) Social Security Programs Throughout the World: Asia and the Pacific, 2012 - India. (n.d.). Retrieved 29 February 2016, from https://www.ssa.gov/policy/docs/progdesc/ssptw/2012-2013/asia/india.html</p> <p>(11) Twelfth Five Year (2012-17), Planning Commission, Yojana Bhawan, Government of India. (n.d.). Retrieved 29 February 2016, from http://planningcommission.gov.in/plans/planrel/12thplan/welcome.html</p>	

<i>Variable</i>	<i>Description</i>
Programme title	Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS)
Country	India
Region	South Asia
A. Programme Characteristics	
Start date of the programme	The scheme began operations in 2009.
End date of programme	The scheme is still in operation.
Replace	No
Programme type	Pure income transfer
Programme function	Old age pension
Main programme objectives	To support destitute widows and secure minimum standards of living. The overall National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) aims to ensure that social protection is available to beneficiaries everywhere in the country, in a uniform and constant manner. (1)(8)
Pilot	No
Target population	Destitute widows
Beneficiary selection	The woman must belong to a household living below the poverty line, set at USD 1.25 per day/per person. The District Committee constituted by the District Collector, District Social Welfare Officer and District Medical Officer may recommend offering the support. (3)(7)
Coverage – individual level	3,425,390 women received the transfer in 2010, and 2,134,256 received it as of August 2011. (6)
Coverage – household level	N/A
Entitlement requisites	Woman must be aged 40 to 79 years, be widowed, and live below the poverty line.
Means test – treatment of income	Income below the poverty line of USD1.25 per day.
Means test – treatment of assets	No
Means test – treatment of work	No
Recipient of transfer	The woman beneficiary receives the transfer.
Payment regularity	Depending on the state, payments are made on a monthly basis or payments are made for several months at a time. Benefits are distributed through the accounts of the beneficiaries in banks or post office savings banks or through postal money order. The assistance may also be disbursed in public meetings such as Gram Sabha meetings in rural areas and by neighborhood committees in urban areas. (4)
Transfer minimum (domestic currency at current prices)	N/A
Transfer maximum (domestic currency at current prices)	N/A
Transfer average (domestic currency at current prices)	N/A
Transfer fixed (domestic currency at current prices)	The monthly benefit increased from INR 200 in 2009, to INR 300 in 2012. The states can decide to provide a higher benefit amount, funds permitting. (6)
Transfer guaranteed period	Discontinuation when woman moves out of poverty, i.e. has an income higher than USD1.25 per day, as verified annually, or when the woman reaches the age of 80 years, when she is migrated to the IGNOAPS. (3)
Transfer conditions – human capital	No

Transfer conditions – work	No
B. Programme Institutionalisation	
Implementing agency	Ministry of Rural Development, scheme implemented by the Social Welfare Departments and Rural Development Departments in the States
Agency type	Governmental agency
Centralisation of decision making	Based on the states discretion, the benefit amount can be increased, funds permitting. (6)
Local government discretion	Local governments officially have no discretion in selecting beneficiaries due to centrally set poverty line.
Intermediation	No
Legal framework	National Social Assistance Programme (1995), Guidelines for central assistance under the Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS) as part of the National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)
Legal framework changes	Office Memorandum (2012) on the revision of age limit and benefit amount
Evaluation protocols	Under the IGNOAPS, evaluation is conducted by the National Level Monitors (NLMs).
Beneficiary registration	NAC
Appeals procedure	NAC
Social accountability and participation	No
Budgetary arrangements	Minimum benefits funded by the central government, available state funds used to extend the coverage and/or increase the benefit amount.
Website	http://nsap.nic.in/ 
C. Country-level Institutionalisation	
Poverty strategy	9th Five Year Plan (1997-2002), 10th Five Year Plan (2002-07), 11th Five Year Plan (2007-12), 12th Five Year Plan (2012-17) (5)(10)
National coordination	Plans are developed, executed, and monitored by the Planning Commission.
D. Programme Budget	
Budget	The budget increased from INR 52,000 million in 2009, to INR 61,575.7 million in 2011. This budget constitutes the combined budget for all schemes under the Indira Gandhi umbrella scheme – the old age pension, the disability pension, and the widow pension. (7)
Cost	In 2010, the cost amounted to INR 51,620 million. As of July 2011, INR 21,006 million were spent on the pension scheme in the respective financial year. These cost constitute the combined cost for all schemes under the Indira Gandhi umbrella scheme – the old age pension, the disability pension, and the widow pension. (7)
Donor Financing	No
Government financing	In 2010, government expenditure amounted to INR 51,620 million. As of July 2011, INR 21,006 million were spent on the pension scheme in the respective financial year.

E. Programme outcome	
Monitor	Pending
Poverty	
Inequality	
Work	
Enrollment	
Attendance	
Health utilization	
Immunization	
Nutrition	
Community / Local Economy outcome	
Others	
<p>Sources:</p> <p>(1) Barrientos, A., Maitrot, M., & Nino-Zarazua, M. (2010). <i>Social Assistance in Developing Countries Database</i>. Retrieved from http://opus.bath.ac.uk/45799/</p> <p>(2) Dutta, P. (2008). <i>The Performance of Social Pensions in India: The Case of Rajasthan</i>. Retrieved from http://siteresources.worldbank.org/SOCIALPROTECTION/Resources/SP-Discussion-papers/Pensions-DP/0834.pdf</p> <p>(3) Guidelines for Central Assistance under the Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS). (2012). Government of India, Ministry of Rural Development. Retrieved from http://nsap.nic.in/Guidelines/wps.pdf</p> <p>(4) Munshi, I., & Tata Institute of Social Sciences (Eds.). (2012). <i>The Adivasi question: issues of land, forest, and livelihood</i>. New Delhi: Orient BlackSwan.</p> <p>(5) National Plans: Planning Commission, Government of India. (n.d.). Retrieved 29 February 2016, from http://planningcommission.gov.in/plans/planrel/index.php?state=planbody.htm</p> <p>(6) National Social Assistance Programme About us. (n.d.). Ministry of Rural Development. Retrieved from http://nsap.nic.in/nsap/NSAP-%20About%20us.pdf</p> <p>(7) National Social Assistance Programme Frequently Asked Questions. (n.d.). Ministry of Rural Development. Retrieved from http://nsap.nic.in/nsap/FAQ_ON_NSAP_NEW.pdf</p> <p>(8) National Social Assistance Programme Home. (n.d.). Retrieved 29 February 2016, from http://nsap.nic.in/</p> <p>(9) Social Security Programs Throughout the World: Asia and the Pacific, 2012 - India. (n.d.). Retrieved 29 February 2016, from https://www.ssa.gov/policy/docs/progdsc/ssptw/2012-2013/asia/india.html</p> <p>(10) Twelfth Five Year (2012-17), Planning Commission, Yojana Bhawan, Government of India. (n.d.). Retrieved 29 February 2016, from http://planningcommission.gov.in/plans/planrel/12thplan/welcome.html</p>	

<i>Variable</i>	<i>Description</i>
Programme title	Destitute Agricultural Labourer Pension Scheme
Country	India
Region	South Asia
A. Programme Characteristics	
Start date of the programme	The scheme began operations in 1981.
End date of programme	The scheme is still in operation.
Replace	No
Programme type	Pure income transfer
Programme function	Old age pension, with additional provision of sarees and food. (1)(2)
Main programme objectives	NAc
Pilot	No
Target population	Destitute farmers aged 60 years and above.
Beneficiary selection	NAc
Coverage – individual level	NAc
Coverage – household level	NAc
Entitlement requisites	Minimum of 60 years of age, evidence as an agricultural labourer, with no source of income and not being a professional beggar. Applicants should not receive support from family members and hold assets with a value greater than IND 5,000. (1)(2)
Means test – treatment of income	No set threshold, but applicants should have no source of income.
Means test – treatment of assets	Applicant should not hold assets of value more than INR 5,000.
Means test – treatment of work	Applicant should present evidence on being an agricultural labourer.
Recipient of transfer	The pensioner receives the transfer.
Payment regularity	NAc
Transfer minimum (domestic currency at current prices)	NAp
Transfer maximum (domestic currency at current prices)	NAp
Transfer average (domestic currency at current prices)	NAp
Transfer fixed (domestic currency at current prices)	INR 400 per month (1)(2)
Transfer guaranteed period	NAc
Transfer conditions – human capital	No
Transfer conditions – work	No
B. Programme Institutionalisation	
Implementing agency	Ministry of Rural Development, scheme implemented by the Social Welfare Departments and Rural Development Departments in the States

Agency type	Governmental agency
Centralisation of decision making	NAC
Local government discretion	NAC
Intermediation	NAC
Legal framework	Government Order on Destitute Agricultural Labourers Pension Scheme
Legal framework changes	NAC
Evaluation protocols	NAC
Beneficiary registration	NAC
Appeals procedure	NAC
Social accountability and participation	NAC
Budgetary arrangements	NAC
Website	No
C. Country-level Institutionalisation	
Poverty strategy	9th Five Year Plan (1997-2002), 10th Five Year Plan (2002-07), 11th Five Year Plan (2007-12), 12th Five Year Plan (2012-17) (2)(4)
National coordination	Plans are developed, executed, and monitored by the Planning Commission.
D. Programme Budget	
Budget	NAC
Cost	NAC
Donor Financing	NAC
Government financing	NAC
E. Programme outcome	
Monitor	Pending
Poverty	
Inequality	
Work	
Enrollment	
Attendance	
Health utilization	
Immunization	
Nutrition	
Community / Local Economy outcome	
Others	
Sources:	
(1) Barrientos, A., Maitrot, M., & Nino-Zarazua, M. (2010). <i>Social Assistance in Developing Countries Database</i> . Retrieved from http://opus.bath.ac.uk/45799/	
(2) National Plans: Planning Commission, Government of India. (n.d.). Retrieved 29 February 2016, from http://planningcommission.gov.in/plans/planrel/index.php?state=planbody.htm	
(3) Tamil Nadu Government Portal. (n.d.). Retrieved 29 February 2016, from http://www.tn.gov.in/scheme/data_view/43821	
(4) Twelfth Five Year (2012-17), Planning Commission, Yojana Bhawan, Government of India. (n.d.). Retrieved 29 February 2016, from http://planningcommission.gov.in/plans/planrel/12thplan/welcome.html	

<i>Variable</i>	<i>Description</i>
Programme title	Trickle Up Ultra Poor (UP) / Bandhan Targeting the Ultra Poor (TUP)
Country	India
Region	South Asia
A. Programme Characteristics	
Start date of the programme	Trickle Up Ultra Poor started operations in 2007, followed by Targeting the Ultra Poor in 2009. (1)(5)
End date of programme	Trickle Up Ultra Poor ended in 2009, while Targeting the Ultra Poor ended in 2011.
Replace	Trickle Up Ultra Poor was replaced by Targeting the Ultra Poor in 2009.
Programme type	Integrated antipoverty transfer programme
Programme function	Asset transfer, social development package and health component - Trickle Up implemented the Ultra Poor Programme as part of a nine site graduation pilot scheme initiated by CGAP/Ford Foundation. This is a multi-pronged livelihoods promotion and social protection scheme designed to uplift extremely poor women in rural West Bengal. It consists of three main components: 1) Economic Component: this includes the transfer of an entrepreneurial asset, animal sheds, veterinary support, a food support allowance, a savings and credit component, and asset management training to transfer basic entrepreneurship skills to members; 2) Social Development Component: intends to build social safety nets through awareness training and confidence building in weekly meetings and individual home visits, includes fruit tree distribution for food security, and a Village Assistance Committee for access to vertical social networks; 3) Health Component: encourages members to seek free treatment through government health services, provides health/nutritional consultations through staff health worker, distributes sanitary latrines for preventative health. (1)(5)
Main programme objectives	To create sustainable livelihoods for the extreme poor so that beneficiaries can expand and /or diversify their productive activities, become credit-worthy members through their savings groups, and take loans and access credit from mainstream banks.
Pilot	Yes
Target population	Landless and asset-less households with women.
Beneficiary selection	The five poorest women are selected by Trickle Up staff, based on the Government Backward Villages list. The PRA team followed up with conversations with Block Council administrators, Village Council representatives, and local residents to verify the selected beneficiaries. (1)(5)
Coverage – individual level	NAc
Coverage – household level	NAc
Entitlement requisites	The woman should be landless and asset-less.
Means test – treatment of income	The household income should be lower than INR 2000 per month.
Means test – treatment of assets	The household should own less than 50 decimals of land, or capital of an equivalent value.
Means test – treatment of work	No
Recipient of transfer	The female household member receives the transfer.
Payment regularity	NAc
Transfer minimum (domestic currency at current prices)	NAc
Transfer maximum (domestic currency at current prices)	NAc
Transfer average (domestic currency at current prices)	NAc

Transfer fixed (domestic currency at current prices)	Trickle Up Ultra Poor provided seed capital grants and basic business training to help in the launch or expansion of a business. The maximum grant size amounted to USD 100 per member, which restricted the number of assets that were distributed. Bandhan Targeting the Ultra Poor offered two financial products: microloans and microenterprise products. (1)
Transfer guaranteed period	NAc
Transfer conditions – human capital	No
Transfer conditions – work	No
B. Programme Institutionalisation	
Implementing agency	CGAP – Ford Foundation Graduation, BRAC
Agency type	Donor agency and non-profit organization
Centralisation of decision making	Low level of centralization, due to localized implementation.
Local government discretion	No discretion of the local government in selecting beneficiaries, which is conducted by programme staff.
Intermediation	The beneficiaries were engaged in awareness training and confidence building in weekly meetings and individual home visits. (1)
Legal framework	None
Legal framework changes	NAp
Evaluation protocols	NAc
Beneficiary registration	Beneficiaries were registered at the district level by programme staff.
Appeals procedure	NAc
Social accountability and participation	The Social Development Component intended to build social safety nets through awareness training and a set-up of a Village Assistance Committee. (1)
Budgetary arrangements	NAc
Website	No
C. Country-level Institutionalisation	
Poverty strategy	9th Five Year Plan (1997-2002), 10th Five Year Plan (2002-07), 11th Five Year Plan (2007-12), 12th Five Year Plan (2012-17) (2)(4)
National coordination	Plans are developed, executed, and monitored by the Planning Commission.
D. Programme Budget	
Budget	NAc
Cost	NAc
Donor Financing	NAc
Government financing	NAc
E. Programme outcome	
Monitor	Pending
Poverty	
Inequality	
Work	
Enrollment	
Attendance	
Health utilization	
Immunization	
Nutrition	

Community / Local Economy outcome	
Others	Sustainability of outcomes: (3)
<p>Sources:</p> <p>(1) Barrientos, A., Maitrot, M., & Nino-Zarazua, M. (2010). <i>Social Assistance in Developing Countries Database</i>. Retrieved from http://opus.bath.ac.uk/45799/</p> <p>(2) National Plans: Planning Commission, Government of India. (n.d.). Retrieved 29 February 2016, from http://planningcommission.gov.in/plans/planrel/index.php?state=planbody.htm</p> <p>(3) Sengupta, A. (2012). <i>Trickle Up Ultra Poor Programme: Qualitative Assessment of Sustainability of Programme Outcomes</i>. Master Card Foundation & BRAC Development Institute. Retrieved from http://www.microfinancegateway.org/sites/default/files/publication_files/trickle-up-up-program-final-qualitative-assessment.pdf</p> <p>(4) Twelfth Five Year (2012-17), Planning Commission, Yojana Bhawan, Government of India. (n.d.). Retrieved 29 February 2016, from http://planningcommission.gov.in/plans/planrel/12thplan/welcome.html</p>	

Indonesia

Variable	Description
Programme title	Program Keluarga Harapan (PKH), Hopeful Family Programme
Country	Indonesia
Region	East Asia and Pacific
A. Programme Characteristics	
Start date of the programme	The programme began operations in 2007.
End date of programme	The PKH is still ongoing.
Replace	No
Programme type	Income transfer plus human capital investment
Programme function	Conditional cash transfer providing households with an allowance to ensure their children's education and health. PKH is planned to be the basis of the development of a future social security system for the poor. (1)(4)
Main programme objectives	To improve households' socioeconomic conditions, educational levels, health and nutritional status of pregnant women, postnatal women, and children under five in recipient households; and access to and quality of education and health services.
Pilot	The programme was piloted from 2007-09.
Target population	Households in poverty with children aged 18 years and younger
Beneficiary selection	Locations are first selected based on several criteria: high incidence of poverty, high incidence of malnutrition, low transition rate from primary to secondary school education, inadequate supply of health and education facilities, and approval from the local government for residents to participate in the programme. The selection of beneficiary families is carried out by Badan Pusat Statistics (BPS), which is the Central Bureau of Statistics in Indonesia, using a three step process. Families are identified based on a series of characteristics for chronically poor households, derived from household surveys, and on their potential to fulfil conditions (pregnant women, children). Eligibility is validated in the field; and a final list is drawn up by the central implementation unit of the PKH (UPPKH), usually in consultation with the central PKH technical team and provincial and local PKH coordinating teams. (1)(4)(6)
Coverage – individual level	NAp
Coverage – household level	The coverage increased from 388,000 households in 7 provinces in 2007, to 1.51 million households in all 33 provinces in 2013. In 2014, 3 million households in all districts were covered. For 2015, 6.5 million households were targeted. (1)(4)(5)(6)
Entitlement requisites	Eligible households must be classified as chronically poor and meet one of the following conditions: have a child aged 6–15 years, have a child under 18 years who has not completed primary school, have a child aged 0–6 years, or have a pregnant/lactating mother. (1)
Means test – treatment of income	No set threshold, but programme targeted at extremely poor, with an income below 80 per cent of the official poverty line.
Means test – treatment of assets	No
Means test – treatment of work	No
Recipient of transfer	Female household member
Payment regularity	Payment is made four times a year, delivered through post offices.
Transfer minimum (domestic currency at current prices)	From 2007-12, the minimum yearly transfer amounted to IDR 600,000 per household, averaging IDR 50,000 per month. In 2013, the transfer was increased to IDR 800,000 per year, averaging IDR 66,667 per month.
Transfer maximum (domestic currency at current prices)	From 2007-12, the maximum yearly transfer amounted to IDR 2.2 million per household, averaging IDR 183,333 per month. In 2013, the transfer was increased to IDR 2.8 million per year, averaging IDR 233,333 per month.

Transfer average (domestic currency at current prices)	From 2007-12, the average yearly transfer per household amounted to IDR 1.4 million, averaging IDR 116,667 per month, which represented 27% of the national poverty line. In 2013, the average yearly transfer per household increased to IDR 1.8 million, averaging IDR 150,000 per month.
Transfer fixed (domestic currency at current prices)	A fixed transfer per household per year of IDR 200,000 is provided. The transfer for households with small children aged 6 years and younger is IDR 800,000; the transfer for pregnant/lactating mothers is IDR 800,000; for primary school children it is IDR 400,000; for junior high school children it is IDR 800,000. In 2013, the fixed transfer was increased to IDR 300,000; the transfer for primary school children was increased to IDR 500,000; and the transfer for households with small children, the transfer for lactating mothers, and the transfer for junior high school children were increased to IDR 1,000,000. (1)(4)(6)
Transfer guaranteed period	As long as beneficiaries of PKH meet the criteria and conditionalities of the programme, they will continuously receive the cash transfer for six years. In every sixth year of implementation, PKH assesses whether or not the members are still eligible for the programme, based on their poverty status – chronically poor and non-chronically poor. The assessment is conducted to determine to which transformation programme the households belong to. Verification of conditionalities being met happens on a monthly basis for health check-ups and school attendance, and on a yearly basis for school enrolment. Pre-natal and post-natal care is verified 4 and 2 times, respectively. (6)
Transfer conditions – human capital	Health: four prenatal care visits for pregnant women at health institutions, delivery assisted by a trained health professional, two postnatal care visits, complete immunisations, monthly weighing of children under three and biannually for under-fives. School: enrolment of all children aged 6 to 12 years in primary school, minimum attendance rate of 85 % for all primary school-aged children; enrolment of all children aged 13 to 15 years in junior high school, minimum attendance rate of 85 % for all junior secondary school aged children. (6)
Transfer conditions – work	No
B. Programme Institutionalisation	
Implementing agency	Ministry of Social Affairs
Agency type	Governmental agency
Centralisation of decision making	NAc
Local government discretion	NAc
Intermediation	NAc
Legal framework	General guidelines of the PKH program (2010), referring to Law No. 11/2009 on Social Welfare; while the target or quota of beneficiaries is regulated separately in Presidential Instruction No. 3/2010 regarding Pro Poor Development (6)
Legal framework changes	NAc
Evaluation protocols	Monitoring and evaluation systems are in place. Facilitators are especially responsible for capturing any change in the eligibility status of beneficiaries, including changes to household structure of beneficiaries, educational and pregnancy status, home address as well as education and health centres that beneficiaries attend. Home visits and crosschecks with the neighbourhood are occasionally conducted to confirm the information as well as to prevent beneficiaries from manipulating the data. Teachers, aside from monitoring conditionality, also verify the enrolment status of a child or attest his or her graduation. Health centres confirm pregnancies, births as well as deaths of children, aside from monitoring conditionality. (3)(4)(6)
Beneficiary registration	NAc
Appeals procedure	NAc
Social accountability and participation	NAc
Budgetary arrangements	Formal
Website	No

C. Country-level Institutionalisation	
Poverty strategy	The Government of Indonesia prioritizes the further development of social security systems through the progressive implementation of the National Social Security Law No 40 of 2004, which mandates the extension of social security coverage to all. The 2010-14 Medium Term Development Plan (in Presidential Regulation No. 5/2010) sharpens the policy focus on poverty alleviation. (3)
National coordination	Ministry of National Development Planning
D. Programme Budget	
Budget	The budget increased from USD79.24 million (PPP) in 2007, to USD 228.29 million (PPP) in 2012.
Cost	NAc
Donor Financing	No
Government financing	Central government funds are used for financing of the programme. (6)
E. Programme outcome	
Monitor	Pending
Poverty	
Inequality	
Work	
Enrollment	
Attendance	
Health utilization	
Immunization	
Nutrition	
Community / Local Economy outcome	
Others	
Sources:	
(1) Barrientos, A., Maitrot, M., & Nino-Zarazua, M. (2010). <i>Social Assistance in Developing Countries Database</i> . Retrieved from http://opus.bath.ac.uk/45799/	
(2) ILO Social Protection Platform. (n.d.). Retrieved 29 February 2016, from http://www.social-protection.org/gimi/gess/ShowProjectWiki.do?wiki.wikiId=982&pid=1245&lang=EN	
(3) ILO Social Protection Platform Social assistance. (n.d.). Retrieved 29 February 2016, from http://www.social-protection.org/gimi/gess/ShowCountryPolicy.action;jsessionid=7148638c16e9e809d0824784a9dd8f694fdebaffb4f4fe3cd852928c02c1d463.e3aTbhULbNmSe34MchaRahaRaNb0?countryPolicyDesc.countryProfileId=444&countryPolicyDesc.policyId=8&lang=EN	
(4) Nazara, S., & Rahayu, S. K. (2013). <i>Conditional Cash Transfer Programme</i> . Retrieved from http://citeseerx.ist.psu.edu/viewdoc/download?doi=10.1.1.434.2545&rep=rep1&type=pdf	
(5) Statistik Indonesia - Statistical Yearbook of Indonesia 2015. (2015). Badan Pusat Statistik - Statistics Indonesia. Retrieved from http://www.bps.go.id/website/pdf_publikasi/Statistik-Indonesia-2015.pdf	
(6) United Nations ESCAP. (2014). <i>Towards Income Security in Asia and the Pacific - A Focus on Income Support Schemes</i> . Bangkok. Retrieved from http://www.unescapsdd.org/files/documents/Towards%20income%20%5B241114%5DHR%2020141126.pdf	

<i>Variable</i>	<i>Description</i>
Programme title	Jaminan Sosial Lanjut Usia (JSLU) / Asistensi Sosial Lanjut Usia Terlantar (ASULT), Social Assistance to Poor Elderly without Family Support
Country	Indonesia
Region	East Asia and Pacific
A. Programme Characteristics	
Start date of the programme	The programme began operations in 2006.
End date of programme	The ASULT is still ongoing.
Replace	No
Programme type	Pure income transfer
Programme function	Old age pension
Main programme objectives	NAc
Pilot	No
Target population	Elderly aged 60 years and above who are chronically ill and poor; and elderly aged 70 years and above without the ability to provide for themselves, being dependent on the help of other people. (4)
Beneficiary selection	Verification of the eligibility criteria and selection of beneficiaries is done by the district Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA) officer and local facilitators.
Coverage – individual level	Coverage increased from 2,500 beneficiaries in 6 provinces in 2006, to 27,000 beneficiaries in all 33 provinces in 2012. The target for 2014 was to reach 32,500 beneficiaries. (3)(4)(5)
Coverage – household level	NAp
Entitlement requisites	Elderly must possess an ID card, household card (kartu keluarga), or poverty letter (surat keterangan tidak mampu, or SKTM). (4)
Means test – treatment of income	No
Means test – treatment of assets	No
Means test – treatment of work	No
Recipient of transfer	The pensioner receives the transfer.
Payment regularity	NAc
Transfer minimum (domestic currency at current prices)	NAp
Transfer maximum (domestic currency at current prices)	NAp
Transfer average (domestic currency at current prices)	NAp
Transfer fixed (domestic currency at current prices)	The monthly benefit amount decreased from IDR 300,000 in 2006, to IDR 200,000 in 2012. (3)(4)
Transfer guaranteed period	Subject to the continuation of condition.
Transfer conditions – human capital	No
Transfer conditions – work	No
B. Programme Institutionalisation	

Implementing agency	Ministry of Social Affairs
Agency type	Governmental agency
Centralisation of decision making	NAc
Local government discretion	Verification of the eligibility criteria and selection of beneficiaries is done by the district Ministry of Social Affairs officer and local facilitators. The local government cannot influence the height of the benefit amount. (4)
Intermediation	NAc
Legal framework	SLU Implementation Guideline by the Ministry of Social Affairs (2008); while the target or quota of beneficiaries is regulated separately in Presidential Instruction No. 3/2010 regarding Pro Poor Development. (2)
Legal framework changes	NAp
Evaluation protocols	NAc
Beneficiary registration	Beneficiaries are registered at the district level.
Appeals procedure	NAc
Social accountability and participation	No
Budgetary arrangements	Formal
Website	No
C. Country-level Institutionalisation	
Poverty strategy	The Government of Indonesia prioritizes the further development of social security systems through the progressive implementation of the National Social Security Law No 40 of 2004, which mandates the extension of social security coverage to all. The 2010-14 Medium Term Development Plan (in Presidential Regulation No. 5/2010) sharpens the policy focus on poverty alleviation. (1)(2)
National coordination	Ministry of National Development Planning
D. Programme Budget	
Budget	NAc
Cost	The cost increased from IDR 33,244 million in 2008, to IDR 56,004 million in 2009, and decreased again to IDR 36,000 million in 2010. (3)
Donor Financing	No
Government financing	The government expenditure increased from IDR 33,244 million in 2008, to IDR 56,004 million in 2009, and decreased again to IDR 36,000 million in 2010.
E. Programme outcome	
Monitor	Pending
Poverty	
Inequality	
Work	
Enrollment	
Attendance	
Health utilization	
Immunization	
Nutrition	
Community / Local Economy outcome	
Others	
Sources:	

- (1) ILO | Social Protection Platform. (n.d.). Retrieved 29 February 2016, from <http://www.social-protection.org/gimi/gess/ShowProjectWiki.do?wiki.wikiId=982&pid=1245&lang=EN>
- (2) ILO | Social Protection Platform | Social assistance. (n.d.). Retrieved 29 February 2016, from <http://www.social-protection.org/gimi/gess/ShowCountryPolicy.action;jsessionid=7148638c16e9e809d0824784a9dd8f694fdebaffb4f4fe3cd852928c02c1d463.e3aTbhULbNmSe34MchaRahaRaNb0?countryPolicyDesc.countryProfileId=444&countryPolicyDesc.policyId=8&lang=EN>
- (3) ILO Social Security Inquiry - Economic and financial data | JSLU. (n.d.). Retrieved 4 March 2016, from http://www.ilo.org/dyn/ilossi/ssimain.viewBenefit?p_lang=en&p_scheme_id=3155&p_scheme_benefit_id=9722&p_geoaid=360
- (4) Priebe, J., & Howell, F. (2014). *Old Age Poverty in Indonesia: Empirical Evidence and Policy Options - A Role for Social Pensions*. Tim Nasional Percepatan Penanggulangan Kemiskinan (TNP2K) & Australian Aid. Retrieved from http://www.tnp2k.go.id/images/uploads/downloads/Old%20Age%20Poverty%20April%201%20Approved%20for%20Publication_EV-2.pdf
- (5) Statistik Indonesia – Statistical Yearbook of Indonesia 2015. (2015). Badan Pusat Statistik - Statistics Indonesia. Retrieved from http://www.bps.go.id/website/pdf_publikasi/Statistik-Indonesia-2015.pdf

Kazakhstan

Variable	Description
Programme title	(Targeted) Social Assistance Scheme (TSA)
Country	Kazakhstan
Region	Europe and Central Asia
A. Programme Characteristics	
Start date of the programme	The programme began operations in 2002. (3)
End date of programme	The programme is still ongoing.
Replace	No
Programme type	Pure income transfer
Programme function	Unconditional cash transfer
Main programme objectives	NAC
Pilot	No
Target population	All households in poverty
Beneficiary selection	The household requesting the social assistance submits an application to the responsible authority and declares the income of all of its members according to the format prescribed for this purpose. When aggregated monthly household income divided by the number of household members falls below the poverty line, the household is entitled to receive TSA. The poverty line is defined quarterly as a fixed percent of the subsistence minimum. (3)
Coverage – individual level	Beneficiary numbers decreased from 1,183,521 in 2002, to 97,280 in 2012. (1)(3)
Coverage – household level	NAC
Entitlement requisites	Per capita income below the poverty line. (3)
Means test – treatment of income	Per capita income (aggregated monthly household income divided by the number of household members) below the poverty line, defined as 40 percent of the subsistence minimum, which is calculated for regions and for the country as a whole.
Means test – treatment of assets	No
Means test – treatment of work	No
Recipient of transfer	The household head is the recipient of the transfer. (1)(3)
Payment regularity	The benefit is provided in monthly payments.
Transfer minimum (domestic currency at current prices)	NAC
Transfer maximum (domestic currency at current prices)	NAC
Transfer average (domestic currency at current prices)	The amount of average benefit is determined on a quarterly basis and differs around the country, depending on the financial means of the oblast. In 2002, the average monthly benefit amounted to KZT 989 per person. (1)
Transfer fixed (domestic currency at current prices)	NAP
Transfer guaranteed period	Quarterly assessment of eligibility, based on income. If a member of a household receiving TSA refuses a job offer, TSA will not be offered during the following 6 months. (1)(3)
Transfer conditions – human capital	No

Transfer conditions – work	No
B. Programme Institutionalisation	
Implementing agency	Government of Kazakhstan, Ministry of Labour and Social Protection (MoLSP)
Agency type	Governmental agency
Centralisation of decision making	Low centralization of decision making, with local governments being responsible for decision making of programme in their oblast (state/province). (1)
Local government discretion	Local governments are fully responsible for organizing and delivering TSA. Under the local governments there are divisional commissions responsible for checking the source of income of those applying to receive TSA. Divisional commissions reach conclusions on the need to provide TSA in a form to be approved by the <i>akims</i> of oblasts, Astana and Almaty cities. They examine the income position of applicants and their families, and forward their conclusions to the authorised agency or <i>akim</i> of the village. Following approval by the oblasts, TSA is provided. The oblasts determine the benefit amount, based on their financial means. (1)
Intermediation	No
Legal framework	Law on the State Targeted Social Assistance (2002)
Legal framework changes	N/A
Evaluation protocols	N/A
Beneficiary registration	At the oblast (state/provincial) level.
Appeals procedure	Individuals and households can contest decisions made by the local governments in court.
Social accountability and participation	No
Budgetary arrangements	Informal, depending on the financial means of the oblast.
Website	No
C. Country-level Institutionalisation	
Poverty strategy	State Program on Poverty Reduction (2003-2005), Strategic Development Plan ‘Kazakhstan-2050’ (2012) (2)
National coordination	Ministry of National Development Planning
D. Programme Budget	
Budget	N/A
Cost	The cost gradually decreased from KZT 9.1 million in 2002, to KZT 1.9 million in 2012. (1)
Donor Financing	No
Government financing	Government expenditure gradually decreased from KZT 9.1 million in 2002, to KZT 1.9 million in 2012.
E. Programme outcome	
Monitor	Pending
Poverty	
Inequality	
Work	
Enrollment	
Attendance	
Health utilization	
Immunization	
Nutrition	
Community / Local Economy outcome	
Others	

Sources:

- (1) Babajanian, B. V., Hagen-Zanker, J., & Salomon, H. (2015). *Analysis of Social Transfers for Children and their Families in Kazakhstan*. Astana.
- (2) Summary Poverty Reduction and Social Strategy. (n.d.). Asian Development Bank. Retrieved from <http://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/linked-documents/49083-001-sprss.pdf>
- (3) United Nations (Ed.). (2003). *The Republic of Kazakhstan: assessment of targeted social assistance scheme: final report, decent work: integrated approach to social sphere in Kazakhstan*. Astana: ILO.

<i>Variable</i>	<i>Description</i>
Programme title	Citizens' Pension
Country	Kazakhstan
Region	Europe and Central Asia
A. Programme Characteristics	
Start date of the programme	The programme began operations in 2005.
End date of programme	The programme is still ongoing.
Replace	No
Programme type	Pure income transfer
Programme function	Old age pension
Main programme objectives	NAc
Pilot	No
Target population	Men aged 63 and above, women aged 58 and above, not receiving a regular old age pension. (1)(2)
Beneficiary selection	Pension-testing, with senior citizens who do not receive a regular old-age pension, being eligible.
Coverage – individual level	In 2015, 1,930,800 older persons received the pension. (3)(4)
Coverage – household level	NAp
Entitlement requisites	NAc
Means test – treatment of income	No
Means test – treatment of assets	No
Means test – treatment of work	No
Recipient of transfer	The pensioner receives the transfer.
Payment regularity	NAc
Transfer minimum (domestic currency at current prices)	NAp
Transfer maximum (domestic currency at current prices)	NAp
Transfer average (domestic currency at current prices)	NAp
Transfer fixed (domestic currency at current prices)	In 2005/06, the monthly transfer amounted to KZT 3,000 per month, equivalent to around 40 per cent of the subsistence minimum. In 2015, the transfer amount increased to KZT 11,182. The target is to provide a transfer equivalent to 75 per cent of the subsistence minimum. (3)(5)
Transfer guaranteed period	For the rest of the natural lifetime.
Transfer conditions – human capital	No
Transfer conditions – work	No
B. Programme Institutionalisation	
Implementing agency	Ministry of Healthcare and Social Development of Kazakhstan
Agency type	Governmental agency

Centralisation of decision making	NAC
Local government discretion	NAC
Intermediation	No
Legal framework	NAC
Legal framework changes	NAC
Evaluation protocols	NAC
Beneficiary registration	NAC
Appeals procedure	NAC
Social accountability and participation	No
Budgetary arrangements	NAC
Website	No
C. Country-level Institutionalisation	
Poverty strategy	State Program on Poverty Reduction (2003-2005), Strategic Development Plan 'Kazakhstan-2050' (2012) (6)
National coordination	Ministry of National Development Planning
D. Programme Budget	
Budget	NAC
Cost	NAC
Donor Financing	No
Government financing	NAC
E. Programme outcome	
Monitor	Pending
Poverty	
Inequality	
Work	
Enrollment	
Attendance	
Health utilization	
Immunization	
Nutrition	
Community / Local Economy outcome	
Others	
Sources:	
(1) Handayani, S. W., Babajanian, B. V., & Asian Development Bank (Eds.). (2012). <i>Social protection for older persons: social pensions in Asia</i> . Mandaluyong City, Metro Manila, Philippines: Asian Development Bank.	
(2) Hinz, R., Zviniene, A., & Vilamovska, A.-M. (2005). <i>The New Pensions in Kazakhstan: Challenges in Making the Transition</i> . World Bank. Retrieved from http://siteresources.worldbank.org/SOCIALPROTECTION/Resources/SP-Discussion-papers/Pensions-DP/0537.pdf	
(3) Information about pension and social security The Official Online Resource for Ministry of Healthcare and Social Development of Kazakhstan. (n.d.). Retrieved 1 March 2016, from http://www.mzsr.gov.kz/en/node/330309	
(4) Kazakhstan Country fact file Pension watch. (n.d.). Retrieved 1 March 2016, from http://www.pension-watch.net/pensions/country-fact-file/kazakhstan	

- (5) Retirement: pension amount, pension age and change in pension legislation. (n.d.). Retrieved 1 March 2016, from http://egov.kz/wps/portal/Content?contentPath=/egovcontent/social/soc_pension_pay/article/pensionnaya_sistema&lang=en
- (6) Summary Poverty Reduction and Social Strategy. (n.d.). Asian Development Bank. Retrieved from <http://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/linked-documents/49083-001-sprss.pdf>

Kyrgyz Republic

Variable	Description
Programme title	Monthly Benefit for Poor Families with Children (MBPF)
Country	Kyrgyz Republic
Region	Europe and Central Asia
A. Programme Characteristics	
Start date of the programme	The programme began operations in 1998.
End date of programme	The programme is still ongoing.
Replace	No
Programme type	Pure income transfer
Programme function	Family transfer
Main programme objectives	To provide an income supplement to families with children in poverty, and thereby improve their living standards. (3)
Pilot	No
Target population	Low income households with children of school age, up to 16 years of age, students of general education institutions upon completion of their education and up to 18 years of age, students of primary vocational schools, secondary vocational school and universities up to 21 years of age. (3)
Beneficiary selection	Households with per capita income below the Guaranteed Minimum Income (GMI) are eligible for the benefit. Per capita income is calculated based on the family income, divided by the number of family members. Family income is the sum of cash and imputed farm income. Cash income includes any type of monetary income net of taxes: wages, bonuses, social protection transfers, profits from registered firms; rents and other property income, dividends, interest, insurance premiums, and private transfers. Some temporary or one-time benefits are excluded. Imputed farm income includes estimated earnings from the land owned by the household, based on a set of norms that translates land ownership into income. The information is verified in the interview, a home visit, and by crosschecking with other institutions. (2)(3)
Coverage – individual level	The coverage gradually decreased from 487,500 beneficiaries in 1999, to 336,000 beneficiaries in 2013. (1)(4)
Coverage – household level	N/A
Entitlement requisites	Children under the age of 16 years, or enrolled students up to 21 years of age, living in the household; and per capita income below prevailing GMI.
Means test – treatment of income	Income below the prevailing GMI, which is set as a share of the extreme poverty line.
Means test – treatment of assets	No
Means test – treatment of work	No
Recipient of transfer	Payment is made to the household head.
Payment regularity	The payment is made on a monthly basis, paid in cash and distributed via the post office. (3)
Transfer minimum (domestic currency at current prices)	N/A
Transfer maximum (domestic currency at current prices)	N/A
Transfer average (domestic currency at current prices)	The average monthly per capita benefit increased from KGS 47.3 in 1999, to KGS 135 in 2009.

Transfer fixed (domestic currency at current prices)	The level of the benefit is calculated as the difference between a measure of per capita household income and the Guaranteed Monthly Income (GMI). Additionally, (i) a lump-sum allowance equal to 300% of the GMI, paid when a child is born; (ii) an allowance for children below age 3 of 100% of the GMI; (iii) an allowance for twins of 100% of the GMI upon their birth; (iv) an allowance for triplets (and larger births) of 150% of the GMI upon the birth of each child. The GMI per capita increased from KGS 100 in 1999, to KGS 175 in 2007. (1)(2)(4)(6)(7)
Transfer guaranteed period	Annual recertification, with the beneficiary responsible for notifying the SP Department or the social worker of changes in the interim.
Transfer conditions – human capital	No
Transfer conditions – work	No
B. Programme Institutionalisation	
Implementing agency	Ministry of Social Development (MoSD)
Agency type	Governmental agency
Centralisation of decision making	The design of the programme is centralized, while implementation is divided between the national level, the regional administration (7 oblasts covering 40 rayons and 2 large cities) and the local administration (477 ail okmotus). There are common laws and regulations applicable throughout the country, adopted by Parliament and supervised by MoSD. (3)
Local government discretion	No discretion of the local government in determining beneficiaries and changing the benefit amount.
Intermediation	Access to social workers.
Legal framework	Law on State Benefits (1998), Law No. 318 on State Benefits (2009)
Legal framework changes	N/A
Evaluation protocols	N/A
Beneficiary registration	Urban applicants go to the MoSD Department in the town/rayon centre they reside in, and present detailed information including certificates for many elements of their wellbeing. Rural applicants present the same information to the social worker from the local administration. (3)
Appeals procedure	N/A
Social accountability and participation	No
Budgetary arrangements	N/A
Website	No
C. Country-level Institutionalisation	
Poverty strategy	Kyrgyz Republic 2013-17 National Sustainable Development Strategy (8)
National coordination	The Ministry of Social Development is responsible for the administration of state subsidies, state benefits, and for the provision of social services. (2)
D. Programme Budget	
Budget	The budget amounted to KGS 770.69 million in 2006.
Cost	The cost increased from KGS 380 million in 1999, to KGS 1,488 million (0.49 percent of GDP) in 2012. (1)(4)
Donor Financing	No
Government financing	Government expenditure increased from KGS 380 million in 1999, to KGS 1,488 million (0.49 percent of GDP) in 2012. About 93 per cent is financed from central state budget. (1)(4)
E. Programme outcome	
Monitor	Pending
Poverty	(2)
Inequality	
Work	(4)

Enrollment	
Attendance	
Health utilization	
Immunization	
Nutrition	
Community / Local Economy outcome	
Others	

Sources:

- (1) Baibagysh, A. (2011). *Effectiveness of Social Safety Net in the Kyrgyz Republic*. Presented at the World Bank Country Office, Bishkek.
- (2) Barrientos, A., & Davies, M. (2008). *Assessment of State Benefits to Disabled Citizens and Poor Families in the Kyrgyz Republic*. UNICEF.
- (3) Case Study Summary: Kyrgyz Republic Unified Monthly Benefit Program. (n.d.). World Bank.
- (4) Gassmann, F., & Trindade, L. (2014). *Analysis of Potential Work Disincentive Effects of the Monthly Benefit for Poor Families in Kyrgyz Republic*.
- (5) Kyrgyz Republic: Public Expenditure Review Policy Notes - Social Assistance. (n.d.). World Bank.
- (6) Statistical Yearbook of the Kyrgyz Republic 2008-2012. (2013). National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic.
- (7) Statistical Yearbook of the Kyrgyz Republic 2009-2013. (2013). National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic.
- (8) The Kyrgyz Republic - Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper. (2014). International Monetary Fund. Retrieved from <https://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/scr/2014/cr14247.pdf>

<i>Variable</i>	<i>Description</i>
Programme title	Social Monthly Benefit (SMB)
Country	Kyrgyz Republic
Region	Europe and Central Asia
A. Programme Characteristics	
Start date of the programme	NAc
End date of programme	The programme is still ongoing.
Replace	No
Programme type	Pure income transfer
Programme function	Unconditional cash transfer targeted at vulnerable individuals with limited income generating abilities (orphans, disabled, elderly, etc.), irrespective of the income of the beneficiary. (2)(3)
Main programme objectives	The Social Monthly Benefit aims to compensate social groups suffering from specific disadvantage, mainly persons with disability, major illness, older people without a pension, and orphans. The benefits under the programme are intended to compensate people for the financial burdens associated with disadvantage and to promote full social participation, thus helping reduce social exclusion arising from disadvantage. (2)(3)(4)
Pilot	No
Target population	Vulnerable persons with limited income generating abilities, including orphans, disabled, and elderly, among others.
Beneficiary selection	Categorical targeting of vulnerable groups.
Coverage – individual level	The coverage gradually increased from 54,000 individuals in 200, to 71,000 individuals in 2012. (1)(6)(7)
Coverage – household level	NAp
Entitlement requisites	For entitlement to the social pension provided under SMB, elderly must be aged at least 63 years (men)/58 years (women), and not be entitled to the state pension; for entitlement to the disability allowance provided under SMB, the person must be disabled and must not be entitled to the state pension. (3)(4)
Means test – treatment of income	No
Means test – treatment of assets	No
Means test – treatment of work	No
Recipient of transfer	The pensioner, the disabled, the child care are transfer recipients.
Payment regularity	The payment is made on a monthly basis, paid in cash and distributed via the post office.
Transfer minimum (domestic currency at current prices)	From 2010 onwards, minimum monthly transfer of KGS 1,000. (1)
Transfer maximum (domestic currency at current prices)	From 2010 onwards, maximum monthly transfer of KGS 3,000. (1)
Transfer average (domestic currency at current prices)	The average benefit amount increased from KGS 47.3 in 2000, to KGS 2403.7 in 2012. (1)(6)(7)
Transfer fixed (domestic currency at current prices)	From 2000 to 2009, the level of the benefit was calculated as the difference between a measure of per capita household income and the Guaranteed Minimum Consumption Level (GMCL). The per capital GMCL increased from KGS 100 in 2000, to KGS 175 in 2008. In 2010, flat rate benefits ranging from KGS 1,000 to 3,000 per month were introduced.
Transfer guaranteed period	The transfer is subject to continuation of the condition.
Transfer conditions – human capital	No

Transfer conditions – work	No
B. Programme Institutionalisation	
Implementing agency	Ministry of Social Development (MoSD)
Agency type	Governmental agency
Centralisation of decision making	NAc
Local government discretion	NAc
Intermediation	No
Legal framework	Law No. 318 on State Benefits (2009)
Legal framework changes	NAp
Evaluation protocols	NAc
Beneficiary registration	NAc
Appeals procedure	NAc
Social accountability and participation	No
Budgetary arrangements	Formal
Website	No
C. Country-level Institutionalisation	
Poverty strategy	Kyrgyz Republic 2013-17 National Sustainable Development Strategy (8)
National coordination	The Ministry of Social Development is responsible for the administration of state subsidies, state benefits, and for the provision of social services. (2)
D. Programme Budget	
Budget	The budget amounted to KGS 331.46 million in 2006. (1)(6)(7)
Cost	The cost increased from KGS 220 million (0.22 per cent of GDP) in 2005, to KGS 1,811 million (0.6 per cent of GDP) in 2012. (1)(6)(7)
Donor Financing	No
Government financing	Government expenditure increased from KGS 220 million (0.22 per cent of GDP) in 2005, to KGS 1,811 million (0.6 per cent of GDP) in 2012. The programme is financed from the state budget.
E. Programme outcome	
Monitor	Pending
Poverty	
Inequality	
Work	(3)
Enrollment	
Attendance	
Health utilization	
Immunization	
Nutrition	
Community / Local Economy outcome	
Others	
Sources:	
(1) Baibagysh, A. (2011). <i>Effectiveness of Social Safety Net in the Kyrgyz Republic</i> . Presented at the World Bank Country Office, Bishkek.	

- (2) Barrientos, A., & Davies, M. (2008). *Assessment of State Benefits to Disabled Citizens and Poor Families in the Kyrgyz Republic*. UNICEF.
- (3) Gassmann, F., & Trindade, L. (2014). *Analysis of Potential Work Disincentive Effects of the Monthly Benefit for Poor Families in Kyrgyz Republic*.
- (4) Handayani, S. W., Babajanian, B. V., & Asian Development Bank (Eds.). (2012). *Social protection for older persons: social pensions in Asia*. Mandaluyong City, Metro Manila, Philippines: Asian Development Bank.
- (5) Kyrgyz Republic: Public Expenditure Review Policy Notes - Social Assistance. (n.d.). World Bank.
- (6) Statistical Yearbook of the Kyrgyz Republic 2008-2012. (2013). National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic.
- (7) Statistical Yearbook of the Kyrgyz Republic 2009-2013. (2013). National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic.
- (8) The Kyrgyz Republic - Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper. (2014). International Monetary Fund. Retrieved from <https://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/scr/2014/cr14247.pdf>

Malaysia

Variable	Description
Programme title	Federal General Assistance
Country	Malaysia
Region	East Asia and Pacific
A. Programme Characteristics	
Start date of the programme	NAC
End date of programme	The programme is still ongoing.
Replace	No
Programme type	Pure income transfer
Programme function	Unconditional cash transfer targeted plus complementary services, including clothing and food parcels, as well as apprenticeship training and small business launching-grants. (2)(3)(4)
Main programme objectives	To ease conditions of poverty until income can be generated.
Pilot	No
Target population	All "productive" poor including children, dependents of the sick, prisoners and detainees, poor families, single parent families and their dependents, and ex-residents of welfare institutions. (4)
Beneficiary selection	An income test is conducted to determine eligibility. (4)
Coverage – individual level	In 2000, 8,026 children and 5,384 disabled workers received the benefit. The coverage increase to 19,346 children and 11,167 disabled workers in 2005. (2)(4)
Coverage – household level	NAC
Entitlement requisites	Household income below threshold, no liable relatives able to support claimant.
Means test – treatment of income	Income threshold of RM 1,200 per month, per household.
Means test – treatment of assets	No
Means test – treatment of work	No
Recipient of transfer	The household head receives the transfer.
Payment regularity	NAC
Transfer minimum (domestic currency at current prices)	NAC
Transfer maximum (domestic currency at current prices)	The transfer maximum increased from RM 350 per family to RM 450 per family in 2009. (2)(4)
Transfer average (domestic currency at current prices)	NAC
Transfer fixed (domestic currency at current prices)	Benefits are based on the total monthly income of a family, with monthly allowances at a rate of RM 100 per child, and RM 300 for disabled workers. (2)(4)
Transfer guaranteed period	The transfer is provided until the claimant can generate income himself/herself.
Transfer conditions – human capital	No
Transfer conditions – work	No
B. Programme Institutionalisation	

Implementing agency	Department of Social Welfare under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of National Unity and Social Development (4)
Agency type	Governmental agency
Centralisation of decision making	Low centralization of decision making, as it is implemented at the state-level. The Federal scheme covers only Peninsular Malaysia, eleven states, and the Federal Territories of Kuala Lumpur, Putra Jaya, and Labuan. The states of Sabah and Sarawak are not covered under the Federal scheme. The type of benefits available, the entitlement conditions for receipt of the benefits, and the rate of the benefits are determined by the Federal Government and approved by the Ministry of Finance. (2)(4)
Local government discretion	NAc
Intermediation	NAc
Legal framework	NAc
Legal framework changes	NAc
Evaluation protocols	NAc
Beneficiary registration	NAc
Appeals procedure	NAc
Social accountability and participation	No
Budgetary arrangements	NAc
Website	No
C. Country-level Institutionalisation	
Poverty strategy	Seventh Malaysia Plan (1996–00), Eighth Malaysia Plan (2001–05), Ninth Malaysia Plan (2006–10), Tenth Malaysia Plan (2011–15) (1)
National coordination	The National Development Planning Committee, under the Economic Planning Unit, has the responsibility over the formulation, implementation, progress evaluation and revision of development plans.
D. Programme Budget	
Budget	NAc
Cost	In 2000, RM 15.29 million were spent on the child allowance and RM 5.86 million were spent on the disabled workers' allowance. In 2005, RM 43.66 million were spent on the child allowance and RM 21.23 million were spent on the disabled workers' allowance. (4)
Donor Financing	No
Government financing	Government expenditure increased from RM 21.15 million in 2000, to RM 64.89 million in 2005. The programme is financed from the federal operational budget. (4)
E. Programme outcome	
Monitor	Pending
Poverty	
Inequality	
Work	
Enrollment	
Attendance	
Health utilization	
Immunization	
Nutrition	
Community / Local Economy outcome	
Others	

Sources:

- (1) Development Plans | Economic Planning Unit. (n.d.). Retrieved 5 March 2016, from <http://www.epu.gov.my/en/tenth-malaysia-plan-10th-mp->
- (2) Sharma, S. K. (2012). *Malaysia: Updating and Improving the Social Protection Index*. Asian Development Bank. Retrieved from <http://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/project-document/76082/44152-012-reg-tacr-11.pdf>
- (3) Sim, D., & Hamid, D. T. A. (2010). *Social Protection in Malaysia-Current State and Challenges Towards Practical and Sustainable Social Protection in East Asia: A Compassionate Community*. Social Protection in East Asia - Current State and Challenges, 182.
- (4) Zin, R. H. M., Lee, H. A., & Abdul-Rahman, S. (2002). *Social Protection in Malaysia. Social Protection in Southeast and East Asia*, 133. Retrieved from <http://library.fes.de/pdf-files/iez/01443.pdf#page=119>

<i>Variable</i>	<i>Description</i>
Programme title	Bantuan Orang Tua, Elderly Assistance Scheme
Country	Malaysia
Region	East Asia and Pacific
A. Programme Characteristics	
Start date of the programme	NAc
End date of programme	The programme is still ongoing.
Replace	No
Programme type	Pure income transfer
Programme function	Old age pension
Main programme objectives	NAc
Pilot	No
Target population	Old people above the age of 60 years, who are destitute, not able-bodied and do not have any relatives to depend on for support. (2)(4)
Beneficiary selection	An income test is conducted to determine eligibility.
Coverage – individual level	Coverage increased from 9,212 beneficiaries in 2000, to 23,256 in 2005. (4)
Coverage – household level	NAc
Entitlement requisites	Age of 60 years or above, sick and frail, income below means test threshold, no relatives that are liable and able to support claimant. (2)(4)
Means test – treatment of income	Income must be lower than the threshold set for the means test.
Means test – treatment of assets	No
Means test – treatment of work	No
Recipient of transfer	The pensioner is transfer recipient.
Payment regularity	NAc
Transfer minimum (domestic currency at current prices)	Until 2005, the minimum benefit amounted to RM 40. Benefits were determined at the state-level, and thus differed. (4)
Transfer maximum (domestic currency at current prices)	Until 2005, the maximum benefit amounted to RM 135. Benefits were determined at the state-level, and thus differed.
Transfer average (domestic currency at current prices)	NAp
Transfer fixed (domestic currency at current prices)	In 2006/07, the benefit amount set at federal level amounted to RM 200. In 2008, the benefit was increased to RM 300. (2)(4)
Transfer guaranteed period	Subject to continuation of the condition.
Transfer conditions – human capital	No
Transfer conditions – work	No
B. Programme Institutionalisation	
Implementing agency	Department of Social Welfare under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of National Unity and Social Development (3)
Agency type	Governmental agency

Centralisation of decision making	NAc
Local government discretion	NAc
Intermediation	NAc
Legal framework	NAc
Legal framework changes	NAc
Evaluation protocols	NAc
Beneficiary registration	NAc
Appeals procedure	NAc
Social accountability and participation	No
Budgetary arrangements	NAc
Website	No
C. Country-level Institutionalisation	
Poverty strategy	Seventh Malaysia Plan (1996–00), Eighth Malaysia Plan (2001–05), Ninth Malaysia Plan (2006–10), Tenth Malaysia Plan (2011–15) (1)
National coordination	The National Development Planning Committee, under the Economic Planning Unit, has the responsibility over the formulation, implementation, progress evaluation and revision of development plans.
D. Programme Budget	
Budget	NAc
Cost	The cost increased from RM10.28 million in 2000, to RM 30.34 million in 2005. (3)(4)
Donor Financing	No
Government financing	Government expenditure increased from RM 10.28 million in 2000, to RM 0.34 million in 2005. The programme is financed from the federal operational budget. (3)(4)
E. Programme outcome	
Monitor	Pending
Poverty	
Inequality	
Work	
Enrollment	
Attendance	
Health utilization	
Immunization	
Nutrition	
Community / Local Economy outcome	
Others	
Sources:	
(1) Development Plans Economic Planning Unit. (n.d.). Retrieved 5 March 2016, from http://www.epu.gov.my/en/tenth-malaysia-plan-10th-mp-	
(2) Malaysia Country fact file Pension watch. (n.d.). Retrieved 5 March 2016, from http://www.pension-watch.net/pensions/country-fact-file/malaysia	
(3) Sharma, S. K. (2012). <i>Malaysia: Updating and Improving the Social Protection Index</i> . Asian Development Bank. Retrieved from http://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/project-document/76082/44152-012-reg-tacr-11.pdf	

- (4) Sim, D., & Hamid, D. T. A. (2010). *Social Protection in Malaysia-Current State and Challenges Towards Practical and Sustainable Social Protection in East Asia: A Compassionate Community*. Social Protection in East Asia - Current State and Challenges, 182.
- (5) Zin, R. H. M., Lee, H. A., & Abdul-Rahman, S. (2002). *Social Protection in Malaysia*. Social Protection in Southeast and East Asia, 133. Retrieved from <http://library.fes.de/pdf-files/iez/01443.pdf#page=119>

Maldives

Variable	Description
Programme title	Absolute Poverty Scheme
Country	Maldives
Region	South Asia
A. Programme Characteristics	
Start date of the programme	The programme began operations in 2003.
End date of programme	The Absolute Poverty Scheme has been completely phased out in 2011, and the beneficiaries were fully integrated into the single parent, foster parent and disability allowance schemes that were introduced in 2010 and 2011. (1)
Replace	No
Programme type	Pure income transfer
Programme function	Unconditional cash transfer, with complementary health insurance added in 2009. (1)
Main programme objectives	NAc
Pilot	No
Target population	All households in poverty
Beneficiary selection	The programme was targeted at poor living below the national poverty line of MVR 15 per day per head. Additionally, one of the following conditions had to be met: (i) living on one meal a day or less; (ii) in possession of not more than 2 sets of clothing; or (iii) homeless. (1)
Coverage – individual level	Coverage decreased from 1,328 beneficiaries in 2003, to 461 in 2011. (2)
Coverage – household level	NAc
Entitlement requisites	One of the following conditions has to be met: (i) living on one meal a day or less; (ii) in possession of not more than 2 sets of clothing; or (iii) homeless. (1)
Means test – treatment of income	National poverty line of MVR 15 per day per head as threshold.
Means test – treatment of assets	In possession of not more than 2 sets of clothing.
Means test – treatment of work	No
Recipient of transfer	The transfer is provided to the household head.
Payment regularity	NAc
Transfer minimum (domestic currency at current prices)	NAc
Transfer maximum (domestic currency at current prices)	NAc
Transfer average (domestic currency at current prices)	NAc
Transfer fixed (domestic currency at current prices)	The transfer amount increased from MVR 500 in 2003, to MVR 1,000 in 2009. (1)(2)
Transfer guaranteed period	The receipt of the transfer was subject to continuation of the condition.
Transfer conditions – human capital	No

Transfer conditions – work	No
B. Programme Institutionalisation	
Implementing agency	National Social Protection Agency (NSAP)
Agency type	Governmental agency
Centralisation of decision making	NAc
Local government discretion	NAc
Intermediation	NAc
Legal framework	NAc
Legal framework changes	NAc
Evaluation protocols	NAc
Beneficiary registration	NAc
Appeals procedure	NAc
Social accountability and participation	No
Budgetary arrangements	NAc
Website	No
C. Country-level Institutionalisation	
Poverty strategy	No
National coordination	National Social Protection Agency (NSAP) is the lead agency for implementing and coordinating social protection programmes in the country.
D. Programme Budget	
Budget	NAc
Cost	The cost decreased from MVR 7 million in 2003, to MVR 6.6 million in 2010. (2)(3)
Donor Financing	No
Government financing	Government expenditure decreased from MVR 7 million in 2003, to MVR 6.6 million in 2010.
E. Programme outcome	
Monitor	Pending
Poverty	
Inequality	
Work	
Enrollment	
Attendance	
Health utilization	
Immunization	
Nutrition	
Community / Local Economy outcome	
Others	
Sources:	
(1) Ibrahim, A. (2012). <i>Republic of the Maldives: Updating and Improving the Social Protection Index</i> . Asian Development Bank. Retrieved from http://www.adb.org/projects/documents/maldives-updating-and-improving-social-protection-index-tacr	

- (2) ILO Social Security Inquiry - Economic and financial data | Absolute Poverty Scheme. (n.d.). Retrieved 1 March 2016, from http://www.ilo.org/dyn/ilossi/ssimain.viewScheme?p_lang=en&p_scheme_id=863&p_geoaid=462
- (3) Statistical Yearbook of Maldives. (n.d.). Retrieved 1 March 2016, from <http://statisticsmaldives.gov.mv/yearbook/>

Variable	Description
Programme title	Senior Citizen's Allowance / Maldives Old-Age Basic Pension (MOABP) (former New Pension System)
Country	Maldives
Region	South Asia
A. Programme Characteristics	
Start date of the programme	The programme Senior Citizen's Allowance began operations in 2009. With the enactment of the Maldives Pensions Law in May 2009, this allowance has been replaced by the MOABP. (4)
End date of programme	The Senior Citizen's Allowance ceased operations in May 2009.
Replace	The Senior Citizen's Allowance was replaced by the Maldives Old-Age Basic Pension.
Programme type	Pure income transfer
Programme function	Old age pension
Main programme objectives	To provide a minimum income transfer to all Maldivians in old age to alleviate poverty, and to help working people to save money to spend in their retirement years. (1)(4)
Pilot	No
Target population	All citizens aged 65 years and above. (3)
Beneficiary selection	The pension is provided to all elderly above the age of 65 years.
Coverage – individual level	The coverage increased from 13,421 beneficiaries in 2009, to 15,767 in 2014. (2)(6)
Coverage – household level	N/A
Entitlement requisites	Citizens aged 65 years and older, resident of the Maldives, regardless of working history. (3)
Means test – treatment of income	No
Means test – treatment of assets	No
Means test – treatment of work	No
Recipient of transfer	The pensioner receives the transfer.
Payment regularity	Payment is made on a monthly basis, distributed through beneficiary bank accounts. (3)(4)
Transfer minimum (domestic currency at current prices)	N/A
Transfer maximum (domestic currency at current prices)	N/A
Transfer average (domestic currency at current prices)	N/A
Transfer fixed (domestic currency at current prices)	Basic pension of MVR 2,000 per month. The basic old age pension is the same for everyone, except that the basic amount will be reduced by an amount equal to 50% of any other retirement pension income that beneficiaries may receive, such as the Maldives Retirement Pension. (3)
Transfer guaranteed period	For the rest of the natural lifetime.
Transfer conditions – human capital	No
Transfer conditions – work	No
B. Programme Institutionalisation	
Implementing agency	Maldives Pension Administration Office (MPAO)

Agency type	Governmental agency
Centralisation of decision making	Centralized decision making, with benefit amount and target group clearly defined. (4)
Local government discretion	No discretion to change the benefit amount, or select the beneficiaries, due to universal nature of the scheme.
Intermediation	No
Legal framework	Maldives Pension Law, April 2009
Legal framework changes	N/A
Evaluation protocols	N/A
Beneficiary registration	N/A
Appeals procedure	N/A
Social accountability and participation	No
Budgetary arrangements	Formal
Website	No
C. Country-level Institutionalisation	
Poverty strategy	No
National coordination	National Social Protection Agency (NSAP) is the lead agency for implementing and coordinating social protection programmes in the country.
D. Programme Budget	
Budget	N/A
Cost	The cost increased from MVR 310.9 million in 2009, to MVR 431.7 million in 2014. (2)(6)
Donor Financing	No
Government financing	Government expenditure increased from MVR 310.9 million in 2009, to MVR 431.7 million in 2014. The scheme is tax-financed.
E. Programme outcome	
Monitor	Pending
Poverty	
Inequality	
Work	
Enrollment	
Attendance	
Health utilization	
Immunization	
Nutrition	
Community / Local Economy outcome	
Others	
Sources:	
(1) Barrientos, A., Maitrot, M., & Nino-Zarazua, M. (2010). <i>Social Assistance in Developing Countries Database</i> . Retrieved from http://opus.bath.ac.uk/45799/	
(2) Basic Pension. (n.d.). Retrieved 1 March 2016, from http://pension.gov.mv/stat/basic-pension.html	
(3) FAQs of old-age basic pension. (n.d.). Retrieved 1 March 2016, from http://pension.gov.mv/faqs-1/basic-pension-english	
(4) Ibrahim, A. (2012). <i>Republic of the Maldives: Updating and Improving the Social Protection Index</i> . Asian Development Bank. Retrieved from http://www.adb.org/projects/documents/maldives-updating-and-improving-social-protection-index-tacr	

(5) Maldives | Country fact file | Pension watch. (n.d.). Retrieved 1 March 2016, from <http://www.pension-watch.net/pensions/country-fact-file/maldives>

(6) Statistical Yearbook of Maldives. (n.d.). Retrieved 1 March 2016, from <http://statisticsmaldives.gov.mv/yearbook/>

Mongolia

Variable	Description
Programme title	Child Money Programme
Country	Mongolia
Region	East Asia and the Pacific
A. Programme Characteristics	
Start date of the programme	The programme began operations in 2005, ceased operations in 2010/11, and began again in 2012.
End date of programme	The programme is still ongoing,
Replace	No
Programme type	The programme started out as an income transfer plus human capital investment. After reinstating the programme in 2012, it was changed to a pure income transfer. (7)
Programme function	From 2005-09, the programme was a conditional cash transfer, and was changed into an unconditional cash transfer in 2012.
Main programme objectives	To reduce short-term income poverty, inequality, and to enhance human capital development. (1)
Pilot	No
Target population	Households with children below the age of 18 years.
Beneficiary selection	In the first year, a proxy-means test was applied to select children living in poor households. After one year the design was changed to a universal scheme. (1)(7)
Coverage – individual level	The coverage increased from 647,500 children in 2005, to 994,000 in 2014, covering close to 100 per cent of all children in the country. (3)(5)
Coverage – household level	In 2005, 292,400 households were covered. (3)(5)
Entitlement requisites	Children below the age of 18 years must be living in the household.
Means test – treatment of income	No
Means test – treatment of assets	No
Means test – treatment of work	No
Recipient of transfer	The transfer is provided to the household head.
Payment regularity	Since 2012, the payment is transmitted via bank cards through an online banking system.
Transfer minimum (domestic currency at current prices)	Until 2009, Tog 3,000 were provided per child per month, plus a quarterly payment of Tog 25,000 to every child. This amounts to a minimum of Tog 9,250 per month. (1)
Transfer maximum (domestic currency at current prices)	For children enrolled in primary school grades 1 and 2, an additional Tog 300 per day were provided for the cost of a 'tea break', from 2006-09. The total transfer amounted to approximately Tog 15,550 per month, assuming 21 days of school per month.
Transfer average (domestic currency at current prices)	
Transfer fixed (domestic currency at current prices)	Since 2012, the monthly benefit amounts to Tog 20,000 per child, with the tea break money and quarterly payment abolished. (7)
Transfer guaranteed period	Until the child reaches 18 years of age.
Transfer conditions – human capital	In the first year, children had to be up-to-date on mandatory vaccinations, living with their parents (or officially authorised guardians) and not be engaged in harmful forms of child labour. In the following year, the conditions were relaxed, with children being required to live with their parents (or officially authorised guardians), and children aged 8 years and above are required to be enrolled in school. In 2012, conditions were abolished. (1)

Transfer conditions – work	No
B. Programme Institutionalisation	
Implementing agency	Government of Mongolia
Agency type	Governmental agency
Centralisation of decision making	Centralized decision making, with benefit amount and target group clearly defined.
Local government discretion	No discretion to change the benefit amount, or select the beneficiaries, due to universal nature of the scheme.
Intermediation	No
Legal framework	Law on Human Development Fund (Nov 2009), Government Resolution No. 49 and Government Resolution No. 70 (2012) on Child Money (2)(7)
Legal framework changes	N/A
Evaluation protocols	N/A
Beneficiary registration	N/A
Appeals procedure	N/A
Social accountability and participation	No
Budgetary arrangements	Formal
Website	No
C. Country-level Institutionalisation	
Poverty strategy	Millennium Development Goals-Based Comprehensive National Development Strategy Of Mongolia 2007-2020 (4)
National coordination	National Social Protection Agency (NSAP) is the lead agency for implementing and coordinating social protection programmes in the country.
D. Programme Budget	
Budget	N/A
Cost	The cost increased from Tog 18,000 million in 2005 (0.7 per cent of GDP), to Tog 238,000 million in 2014. (1)(5)
Donor Financing	No
Government financing	Government expenditure increased from Tog 18,000 million in 2005 (0.7 per cent of GDP), to Tog 238,000 million in 2014. Since 2012, the programme is funded through the mineral resource tax accumulated in Human Development Fund (HDF). (1)(5)
E. Programme outcome	
Monitor	Pending
Poverty	
Inequality	
Work	
Enrollment	
Attendance	
Health utilization	
Immunization	
Nutrition	
Community / Local Economy outcome	
Others	
Sources:	

- (1) Barrientos, A., Maitrot, M., & Nino-Zarazua, M. (2010). *Social Assistance in Developing Countries Database*. Retrieved from <http://opus.bath.ac.uk/45799/>
- (2) Hodges, A., Dufay, A.-C., Dashdorj, K., Jong, K. Y., Mungun, T., & Budragchaa, U. (2007). *Child Benefits and Poverty Reduction: Evidence from Mongolia's Child Money Programme*. Retrieved from http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=1095717
- (3) ILO Social Security Inquiry - Economic and financial data | Child Money Programme. (n.d.). Retrieved 1 March 2016, from http://www.ilo.org/dyn/ilossi/ssimain.viewScheme?p_lang=en&p_scheme_id=1221&p_geoaid=496
- (4) Millennium Development Goals-Based Comprehensive National Development Strategy Of Mongolia 2007-2020. (2007). Government of Mongolia. Retrieved from http://www.drrgateway.net/sites/default/files/NDS_DRAFT_ENG.pdf
- (5) Mongolian Statistical Information Service. (n.d.). Retrieved 1 March 2016, from <http://www.1212.mn/en/>
- (6) Mongolia's Child Money Program. (n.d.). Leadership Academy for Development. Retrieved from http://fsi.stanford.edu/sites/default/files/mongolia_child_money_program.pdf
- (7) Universal child benefits: The curious case of Mongolia - Development Pathways. (n.d.). Retrieved 1 March 2016, from <http://www.developmentpathways.co.uk/resources/universal-child-benefits-the-curious-case-of-mongolia/>

Variable	Description
Programme title	Social Welfare Pension (old age and disability)
Country	Mongolia
Region	East Asia and the Pacific
A. Programme Characteristics	
Start date of the programme	The programme began operations in 1996/97.
End date of programme	The programme is still ongoing,
Replace	No
Programme type	Pure income transfer
Programme function	Old age pension, disability pension
Main programme objectives	
Pilot	No
Target population	Men aged 60 years and above, women aged 55 years and above, whose income is less than the minimum subsistence level, and who have no children and relatives to support them. Persons suffering from total invalidity, born incapacitated or become incapacitated prior to age to 16; family dependents after the death of the breadwinner; single mothers aged 45 years and above (fathers aged 50 years), whose income is less than the minimum subsistence level and who have 4 and more children. (3)(6)
Beneficiary selection	Beneficiaries are selected according to age and vulnerability for the old age pension; and according to disability for the disability pension. Single mothers and fathers are selected based on an income test.
Coverage – individual level	The coverage gradually decreased from 6,400 beneficiaries in 1997, to 2,667 in 2005. (3)
Coverage – household level	N/A
Entitlement requisites	Minimum age of 60 years for men/55 for women; or disabled; or single mother aged 45 and above (father aged 50) whose income is less than the minimum subsistence level, with 4 and more children. (3)
Means test – treatment of income	Self-reported income equals 40 per cent or less of the Minimum Living Standard.
Means test – treatment of assets	No
Means test – treatment of work	No
Recipient of transfer	The benefit is provided to the pensioner, disabled, household head.
Payment regularity	N/A
Transfer minimum (domestic currency at current prices)	N/A
Transfer maximum (domestic currency at current prices)	N/A
Transfer average (domestic currency at current prices)	N/A
Transfer fixed (domestic currency at current prices)	The benefit amount gradually increased from Tog 10,000 per month in 1999, to Tog 126,500 in 2012. (2)(3)
Transfer guaranteed period	The transfer is subject to the continuation of condition (i.e. disability, income below subsistence level).
Transfer conditions – human capital	No

Transfer conditions – work	No
B. Programme Institutionalisation	
Implementing agency	Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare
Agency type	Governmental agency
Centralisation of decision making	NAC
Local government discretion	No discretion to change the benefit amount, or select the beneficiaries, due to universal nature of the scheme.
Intermediation	No
Legal framework	Law on Pensions and Benefits Provided By The Social Assistance Fund (1996), Law on Social Welfare, Art 12.1.1 (1999)
Legal framework changes	NAC
Evaluation protocols	NAC
Beneficiary registration	NAC
Appeals procedure	NAC
Social accountability and participation	No
Budgetary arrangements	The programme is funded through the Social Welfare Fund financed by the government budget. (3)
Website	No
C. Country-level Institutionalisation	
Poverty strategy	Millennium Development Goals-Based Comprehensive National Development Strategy Of Mongolia 2007-2020 (1)
National coordination	National Social Protection Agency (NSAP) is the lead agency for implementing and coordinating social protection programmes in the country.
D. Programme Budget	
Budget	NAC
Cost	The cost increased from Tog 7,000 million in 2004, to Tog 82,100 million in 2014. (4)
Donor Financing	No
Government financing	Government expenditure increased from Tog 7,000 million in 2004, to Tog 82,100 million in 2014. The programme is funded through the Social Welfare Fund financed by the government budget.
E. Programme outcome	
Monitor	Pending
Poverty	
Inequality	
Work	
Enrollment	
Attendance	
Health utilization	
Immunization	
Nutrition	
Community / Local Economy outcome	
Others	
Sources:	

- (1) Millennium Development Goals-Based Comprehensive National Development Strategy Of Mongolia 2007-2020. (2007). Government of Mongolia. Retrieved from http://www.drrgateway.net/sites/default/files/NDS_DRAFT_ENG.pdf
- (2) Mongolia | Country fact file | Pension watch. (n.d.). Retrieved 1 March 2016, from <http://www.pension-watch.net/country-fact-file/mongolia/>
- (3) Mongolia - Pension Policy Challenges and Reform Options. (2008). World Bank.
- (4) Mongolian Statistical Information Service. (n.d.). Retrieved 1 March 2016, from <http://www.1212.mn/en/>
- (5) Mujahid, G., Namdaldagva, O.-E., & Banzragch, O. (2010). *Assuring income security in old age: views of the Mongolian elderly*. Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia: UNFPA. Retrieved from <http://www.globalaging.org/pension/world/2011/Mongolia.pdf>
- (6) Oyut-Erdene, N. (n.d.). *Strengthening Income Support for older Mongolians*. Retrieved from http://www.unescapsdd.org/files/documents/ISS-Meeting_item3-oyut-erdene.pdf

Nepal

Variable	Description
Programme title	Old Age Allowance Programme (OAP)
Country	Nepal
Region	South Asia
A. Programme Characteristics	
Start date of the programme	The programme began operations in 1995. (1)
End date of programme	The programme is still ongoing,
Replace	No
Programme type	Pure income transfer
Programme function	Old age pension
Main programme objectives	To tackle old age poverty, other vulnerabilities and social exclusion. (1)
Pilot	No
Target population	Universal benefit to all people 70 years of age and older (75 years until 2009), and to all Dalits and residents of the Karnali zone from the age of 60 onwards. (1)(3)
Beneficiary selection	Beneficiaries are selected according to age and vulnerability for the old age pension; and according to disability for the disability pension. Single mothers and fathers are selected based on an income test. (1)(3)
Coverage – individual level	The coverage gradually increased from 190,000 beneficiaries in 2000, to 640,119 in 2010. (3)(4)(8) All numbers are reported for the financial year, running from mid-July to mid-June (i.e. 2000=16 July 1999 - 15 July 2000).
Coverage – household level	NAp
Entitlement requisites	Minimum age as certified by citizenship card. (11)
Means test – treatment of income	No
Means test – treatment of assets	No
Means test – treatment of work	No
Recipient of transfer	The benefit is provided to the pensioner.
Payment regularity	Payment is made quarterly, in remote areas yearly. The allowances are distributed by the ward offices in the urban areas and Village Development Committees (VDG) in rural areas. (11)
Transfer minimum (domestic currency at current prices)	NAp
Transfer maximum (domestic currency at current prices)	NAp
Transfer average (domestic currency at current prices)	NAp
Transfer fixed (domestic currency at current prices)	The benefit amount gradually increased from NRs 150 per month in 2000, to NRs 200 in 2006. In 2009, the benefit amount was further increased to NRs 500, and NRs 1,000 for elderly aged 100 years and above. In 2015, the transfer was increased to NRs 1,000 for all beneficiaries. (3)(4)
Transfer guaranteed period	For the rest of natural lifetime.

Transfer conditions – human capital	No
Transfer conditions – work	No
B. Programme Institutionalisation	
Implementing agency	Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development
Agency type	Governmental agency
Centralisation of decision making	NAc
Local government discretion	At the beginning of each fiscal year, the ward / VDC representative identifies all the eligible candidates through a visit to their homes and confirm their eligibility by checking the relevant documents. Additionally, the wards can recommend pensioners, not possessing a card, but likely to have reached age of eligibility. The local government has no discretion in changing the benefit amount. (11)
Intermediation	No
Legal framework	The 1990 Constitution of Nepal directs the state to pursue policies to ensure the education, health, social security and welfare of orphans, women, the aged, and disabled or incapacitated persons. (11)(12)
Legal framework changes	NAp
Evaluation protocols	NAc
Beneficiary registration	Beneficiaries are registered at the district level.
Appeals procedure	NAc
Social accountability and participation	No
Budgetary arrangements	NAc
Website	No
C. Country-level Institutionalisation	
Poverty strategy	Ninth Plan (1997-2002), with a policy focus on the deprived population, aiming to uplift the Dalits and certain ethnic groups. Three Year Plan (2007-10), Three Year Plan (2010-13), Draft National Framework for Social Protection (2069-2079 BS), which is being developed under an effort led by an inter-ministerial National Steering Committee. (7)(9)
National coordination	No
D. Programme Budget	
Budget	NAc
Cost	The cost increased from NRs 310 million in 2000, to NRs 4,177 million in 2010. All numbers are reported for the financial year, running from mid-July to mid-June.
Donor Financing	No
Government financing	Government expenditure increased from NRs 310 million in 2000, to NRs 4,177 million in 2010. The programme is funded from general taxation. All numbers are reported for the financial year, running from mid-July to mid-June.
E. Programme outcome	
Monitor	Pending
Poverty	
Inequality	
Work	
Enrollment	
Attendance	

Health utilization	
Immunization	
Nutrition	
Community / Local Economy outcome	
Others	

Sources:

- (1) Barrientos, A., Maitrot, M., & Nino-Zarazua, M. (2010). *Social Assistance in Developing Countries Database*. Retrieved from <http://opus.bath.ac.uk/45799/>
- (2) Development Advocate Nepal. (2014). Retrieved from http://www.undp.org/content/dam/nepal/docs/reports/development_advocate/UNDP_NP_Development-Advocate-Nepal-April2014-September2014.pdf
- (3) Handayani, S. W., Babajanian, B. V., & Asian Development Bank (Eds.). (2012). *Social protection for older persons: social pensions in Asia*. Mandaluyong City, Metro Manila, Philippines: Asian Development Bank.
- (4) ILO Social Security Inquiry - Economic and financial data | Old Age Allowance. (n.d.). Retrieved 1 March 2016, from http://www.ilo.org/dyn/ilossi/ssimain.viewBenefit?p_lang=en&p_scheme_id=1217&p_scheme_benefit_id=6398&p_g_eoaid=524
- (5) KC, S., Upreti, B., Paudel, S., Acharya, G., Tandukar, A., & Babajanian, B. (2014). *What does Nepal's Old Age Allowance mean for the elderly? Evidence from Rolpa* (Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium No. Briefing Paper 7). Overseas Development Institute. Retrieved from <http://www.nccr.org.np/uploads/publication/d747206aabc6ccd3ea7f8e95cdb63610.pdf>
- (6) Khanal, D. R. (n.d.). *Social Protection in Nepal*. Retrieved from <http://workspace.unpan.org/sites/internet/documents/UNPAN92417.pdf>
- (7) Koehler, G. (2011). *Social protection and socioeconomic security in Nepal*. Brighton: IDS. Retrieved from <http://www.ids.ac.uk/files/dmfile/Wp370.pdf>
- (8) Nepal | Country fact file | Pension watch. (n.d.). Retrieved 1 March 2016, from <http://www.pension-watch.net/country-fact-file/nepal/>
- (9) Periodic Plans | National Planning Commission. (n.d.). Retrieved 5 March 2016, from http://www.npc.gov.np/en/download/periodic_plans
- (10) Rabi, A., Koehler, G., Fajth, G., Alim, A., Dhakal, T., & Spalton, A. (2015). *The Road to Recovery - Cash Transfers as an Emergency Response to Nepal's Earthquake of 2015 and a Catalyst for Consolidating Nepal's Social Protection Floor*. Retrieved from <http://unicef.org.np/uploads/files/399236261557127259-working-paper-series-2015-003-the-road-to-recovery.pdf>
- (11) Rajan, S. I. (2003). *Old age allowance program in Nepal*. In Institute for Development Policy and Management International Conference Staying poor: Chronic Poverty and Development Policy, Manchester, UK (pp. 7-9). Retrieved from http://r4d.dfid.gov.uk/PDF/Outputs/ChronicPoverty_RC/Rajan.pdf
- (12) Rana, A. S. (2012). *Nepal: Updating and Improving the Social Protection Index*. Asian Development Bank. Retrieved from <http://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/project-document/76068/44152-012-reg-tacr-15.pdf>

Variable	Description
Programme title	Helpless Widows Allowance (HPA) and Disabled Pension (DP)
Country	Nepal
Region	South Asia
A. Programme Characteristics	
Start date of the programme	The programme began operations in 1995. (1)
End date of programme	The programme is still ongoing,
Replace	No
Programme type	Pure income transfer
Programme function	Old age pension, disability pension
Main programme objectives	To tackle poverty and social exclusion of vulnerable groups. (1)
Pilot	No
Target population	The HPA targets divorced, unmarried and widowed women aged 60 years and above. The DP targets disabled persons aged 16 years and above, who are unable to work. (1)
Beneficiary selection	A means test is conducted to select women for the HPA, while a disability test is conducted to select beneficiaries for the Disabled Pension.
Coverage – individual level	In 2002, 227,694 widows were covered, and 3,667 disabled received a pension. The numbers increased to 299,800 widows and 20,600 disabled in 2010. (4)(5) All numbers are reported for the financial year, running from mid-July to mid-June.
Coverage – household level	NAp
Entitlement requisites	Women must be divorced, unmarried, and widowed, aged 60 years and above, and have an income below the means test threshold. Disabled persons have to be at least 16 years old, and have a testified disability. (1) (7)
Means test – treatment of income	Income is included in the means test.
Means test – treatment of assets	No
Means test – treatment of work	No
Recipient of transfer	The benefit is paid to the female beneficiary, and the disabled person.
Payment regularity	Payment is made quarterly, in remote areas yearly. The allowances are distributed by the ward offices in the urban areas and Village Development Committees (VDG) in rural areas.
Transfer minimum (domestic currency at current prices)	The benefit provided to women increased from NRs 83 per month in 2000, to NRs 500 in 2009. (5)(7)
Transfer maximum (domestic currency at current prices)	In 2000, disabled persons received a monthly benefit of NRs 100, which increased to NRs 500 to 1,000, depending on severity of disability, in 2009. (4)
Transfer average (domestic currency at current prices)	NAp
Transfer fixed (domestic currency at current prices)	The benefit amount gradually increased from NRs 150 per month in 2000, to NRs 200 in 2006. In 2009, the benefit amount was further increased to NRs 500, and NRs 1,000 for elderly aged 100 years and above. In 2015, the transfer was increased to NRs 1,000 for all beneficiaries. (4)(5)(7)
Transfer guaranteed period	Once women reach the eligibility age for the old age allowance, they migrate from the HPA to the old age allowance. (9)(10)
Transfer conditions – human capital	No

Transfer conditions – work	No
B. Programme Institutionalisation	
Implementing agency	Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare, distributed by the Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development
Agency type	Governmental agency
Centralisation of decision making	NAc
Local government discretion	At the beginning of each fiscal year, the ward / VDC representative identifies all the eligible candidates through a visit to their homes and confirm their eligibility by checking the relevant documents. The local government has no discretion in changing the benefit amount. (9)
Intermediation	No
Legal framework	The 1990 Constitution of Nepal directs the state to pursue policies to ensure the education, health, social security and welfare of orphans, women, the aged, and disabled or incapacitated persons. (7)(10)
Legal framework changes	NAp
Evaluation protocols	NAc
Beneficiary registration	Beneficiaries are registered at the district level.
Appeals procedure	NAc
Social accountability and participation	No
Budgetary arrangements	NAc
Website	No
C. Country-level Institutionalisation	
Poverty strategy	Ninth Plan (1997-2002), with a policy focus on the deprived population, aiming to uplift the Dalits and certain ethnic groups. Three Year Plan (2007-10), Three Year Plan (2010-13), Draft National Framework for Social Protection (2069-2079 BS), which is being developed under an effort led by an inter-ministerial National Steering Committee. (8)
National coordination	No
D. Programme Budget	
Budget	NAc
Cost	In 2002, NRs 227 million were spent on the HPA, while NRs 4 million were spent on the DP. The numbers increased to NRs 1,799 million and NRs 190 respectively, in 2010. (4)(5)(7) All numbers are reported for the financial year, running from mid-July to mid-June.
Donor Financing	No
Government financing	Government expenditure increased from NRs 231 million in 2002, to NRs 1,989 million in 2010. The programme is funded from general taxation. All numbers are reported for the financial year, running from mid-July to mid-June.
E. Programme outcome	
Monitor	Pending
Poverty	
Inequality	
Work	
Enrollment	
Attendance	
Health utilization	

Immunization	
Nutrition	
Community / Local Economy outcome	
Others	

Sources:

- (1) Barrientos, A., Maitrot, M., & Nino-Zarazua, M. (2010). *Social Assistance in Developing Countries Database*. Retrieved from <http://opus.bath.ac.uk/45799/>
- (2) Development Advocate Nepal. (2014). Retrieved from http://www.undp.org/content/dam/nepal/docs/reports/development_advocate/UNDP_NP_Development-Advocate-Nepal-April2014-September2014.pdf
- (3) Handayani, S. W., Babajanian, B. V., & Asian Development Bank (Eds.). (2012). *Social protection for older persons: social pensions in Asia*. Mandaluyong City, Metro Manila, Philippines: Asian Development Bank.
- (4) ILO Social Security Inquiry - Economic and financial data | Disability Allowance. (n.d.). Retrieved 1 March 2016, from http://www.ilo.org/dyn/ilossi/ssimain.viewBenefit?p_lang=en&p_scheme_id=1217&p_scheme_benefit_id=6400&p_geoaid=524
- (5) ILO Social Security Inquiry - Economic and financial data | Single Women's Allowance. (n.d.). Retrieved 1 March 2016, from http://www.ilo.org/dyn/ilossi/ssimain.viewBenefit?p_lang=en&p_scheme_id=1217&p_scheme_benefit_id=6399&p_geoaid=524
- (6) Khanal, D. R. (n.d.). *Social Protection in Nepal*. Retrieved from <http://workspace.unpan.org/sites/internet/documents/UNPAN92417.pdf>
- (7) Koehler, G. (2011). *Social protection and socioeconomic security in Nepal*. Brighton: IDS. Retrieved from <http://www.ids.ac.uk/files/dmfile/Wp370.pdf>
- (8) Periodic Plans | National Planning Commission. (n.d.). Retrieved 5 March 2016, from http://www.npc.gov.np/en/download/periodic_plans
- (9) Rajan, S. I. (2003). *Old age allowance program in Nepal*. In Institute for Development Policy and Management International Conference Staying poor: Chronic Poverty and Development Policy, Manchester, UK (pp. 7–9). Retrieved from http://r4d.dfid.gov.uk/PDF/Outputs/ChronicPoverty_RC/Rajan.pdf
- (10) Rana, A. S. (2012). *Nepal: Updating and Improving the Social Protection Index*. Asian Development Bank. Retrieved from <http://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/project-document/76068/44152-012-reg-tacr-15.pdf>

<i>Variable</i>	<i>Description</i>
Programme title	Child Grant
Country	Nepal
Region	South Asia
A. Programme Characteristics	
Start date of the programme	The programme began operations in 2009.
End date of programme	The programme is still ongoing,
Replace	No
Programme type	Pure income transfer
Programme function	Unconditional cash transfer
Main programme objectives	To support the nutrition of children under the age of five. (10)
Pilot	No
Target population	All children below the age of 5 years in the Karnali zone (one of Nepal's poorest areas), and Dalit children, a marginalized group, in this age group in all parts of Nepal. (1)(2)(10)
Beneficiary selection	The selection is based on geographical targeting for the Karnali zone, and categorical targeting for all Dalit households.
Coverage – individual level	In 2010, 392361 children were covered, increasing to 551,916 in 2013, equivalent to 21.5 per cent of all children below the age of 5 years, with 90,349 from Karnali. (10) All numbers are reported for the financial year, running from mid-July to mid-June.
Coverage – household level	NAc
Entitlement requisites	Birth certificate is the preferred form of identification, other forms, such as hospital registration and pre-primary school records, are accepted, too. (10)
Means test – treatment of income	No
Means test – treatment of assets	No
Means test – treatment of work	No
Recipient of transfer	Mother, or guardian if the children are not living with the mother.
Payment regularity	Payment is made three times a year, distributed through Village Development Councils (VDC). (10)
Transfer minimum (domestic currency at current prices)	NAp
Transfer maximum (domestic currency at current prices)	NAp
Transfer average (domestic currency at current prices)	NAp
Transfer fixed (domestic currency at current prices)	NRs 200 per child per month, for a maximum of two children per mother. Although the transfer is meant to improve the child's nutrition, there are no stipulations on how the money should be spent and no conditions are attached. (2)(5)(10)
Transfer guaranteed period	Until child reaches age of five years.
Transfer conditions – human capital	No
Transfer conditions – work	No
B. Programme Institutionalisation	

Implementing agency	Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development, implementation through District Development Councils (DDC) and Village Development Councils (VDC)
Agency type	Governmental agency
Centralisation of decision making	NAC
Local government discretion	The Village Development Council (VDC) selects two children from each family, including at least one girl if possible, and sends a list of all identified children to the District Development Council (DDC), which then approves the name list through the all-party mechanism. The final list is then publicised on the information board in the VDC office or in a public place in the village. MoLD releases the money to the DDC, which then passes it on to the VDC, which pays the transfer to the mother. (4)(10)
Intermediation	No
Legal framework	The Interim Constitution of Nepal (2007) directs the state to extend social protection for marginalized people, including those without land and bonded laborers. It also initiates special temporary measures including affirmative measures in education, health, housing, employment and food security for marginalized people. (10)(11)
Legal framework changes	NAP
Evaluation protocols	Two levels of monitoring and evaluation committee are provisioned for: district and VDC. The VDC/municipality-level committee has to be formed under the VDC chair or the mayor, and has to include representatives from different political parties, as well as disabled people, and mothers' groups. None of the monitoring and evaluation committees at VDC level was found to be active. This is likely because the formation of such committees is not mandatory. (10)
Beneficiary registration	Beneficiaries are registered at the district level.
Appeals procedure	No
Social accountability and participation	No
Budgetary arrangements	NAC
Website	No
C. Country-level Institutionalisation	
Poverty strategy	Ninth Plan (1997-2002), with a policy focus on the deprived population, aiming to uplift the Dalits and certain ethnic groups. Three Year Plan (2007-10), Three Year Plan (2010-13), Draft National Framework for Social Protection (2069-2079 BS), which is being developed under an effort led by an inter-ministerial National Steering Committee. (7)(9)
National coordination	No
D. Programme Budget	
Budget	In 2013, NRs 1,324.6 million, 0.36 per cent of the national budget, were allocated for the programme. (5)(11) All numbers are reported for the financial year, running from mid-July to mid-June.
Cost	The cost amounted to NRs 745 million (USD 9.7 million) in 2010. All numbers are reported for the financial year, running from mid-July to mid-June.
Donor Financing	No
Government financing	Government expenditure amounted to NRs 745 million (USD 9.7 million) in 2010.
E. Programme outcome	
Monitor	Pending
Poverty	
Inequality	
Work	
Enrollment	



Attendance	
Health utilization	
Immunization	
Nutrition	(8)
Community / Local Economy outcome	
Others	Social Inclusion: (1)(2)

Sources:

- (1) Adhikari, T. P., Hagen-Zanker, J., & Babajanian, B. (2014). *The contribution of Nepal's Child Grant to social inclusion in the Karnali region*. Overseas Development Institute. Retrieved from <http://www.odi.org/sites/odi.org.uk/files/odi-assets/publications-opinion-files/8872.pdf>
- (2) Adhikari, T. P., Thapa, F. B., Tamrakar, S., Magar, P. B., Hagen-Zanker, J., & Babajanian, B. (2014). *How does social protection contribute to social inclusion in Nepal? Evidence from the Child Grant in the Karnali Region*. ODI Report. Retrieved from https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Jessica_Hagen-Zanker/publication/268809079_How_does_social_protection_contribute_to_social_inclusion_in_Nepal_Evidence_from_the_Child_Grant_in_the_Karnali_Region/links/547734520cf293e2da25e356.pdf
- (3) Development Advocate Nepal. (2014). Retrieved from http://www.undp.org/content/dam/nepal/docs/reports/development_advocate/UNDP_NP_Development-Advocate-Nepal-April2014-September2014.pdf
- (4) Hagen-Zanker, J., & Mallett, R. (n.d.). *Nepal's Child Grant-how is it working for Dalit families?* Retrieved from <http://www.odi.org/sites/odi.org.uk/files/odi-assets/publications-opinion-files/9823.pdf>
- (5) ILO Social Security Inquiry - Economic and financial data | Child Grant. (n.d.). Retrieved 1 March 2016, from http://www.ilo.org/dyn/ilossi/ssimain.viewBenefit?p_lang=en&p_scheme_id=3198&p_scheme_benefit_id=9765&p_g eoaid=524
- (6) Khanal, D. R. (n.d.). *Social Protection in Nepal*. Retrieved from <http://workspace.unpan.org/sites/internet/documents/UNPAN92417.pdf>
- (7) Koehler, G. (2011). *Social protection and socioeconomic security in Nepal*. Brighton: IDS. Retrieved from <http://www.ids.ac.uk/files/dmfile/Wp370.pdf>
- (8) Okubo, T. (2012). *Nutritional Impact of the Child Grant - An Evidence from Karnali Zone, Nepal*. UNICEF. Retrieved from <http://unicef.org.np/uploads/files/307489391883243426-nutritional-impact-of-the-child-grant-working-paper-04-12-14.pdf>
- (9) Periodic Plans | National Planning Commission. (n.d.). Retrieved 5 March 2016, from http://www.npc.gov.np/en/download/periodic_plans
- (10) Rabi, A., Koehler, G., Okubo, T., & Dhakal, T. (2015). *Strategies and Options for Scaling up and Enhancing the Child Grant Nationally in Nepal*. Retrieved from <http://www.cashlearning.org/downloads/scaling-up-child-grant.pdf>
- (11) Rana, A. S. (2012). *Nepal: Updating and Improving the Social Protection Index*. Asian Development Bank. Retrieved from <http://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/project-document/76068/44152-012-reg-tacr-15.pdf>

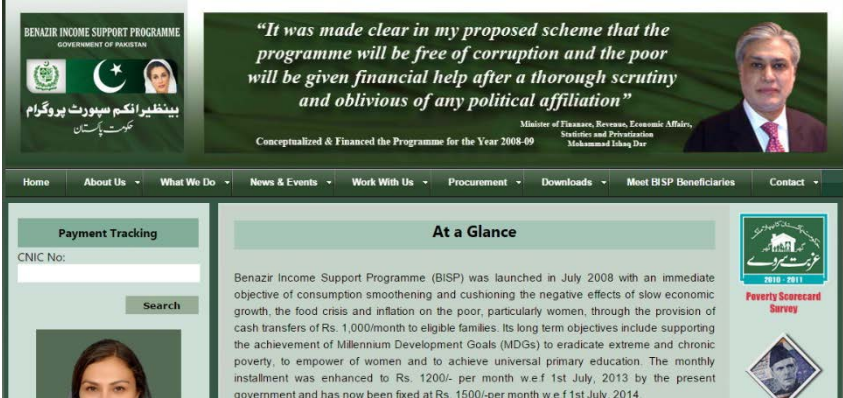
Pakistan

Variable	Description
Programme title	Child Support Programme
Country	Pakistan
Region	South Asia
A. Programme Characteristics	
Start date of the programme	The programme began operations in 2006. (3)
End date of programme	The programme is still ongoing,
Replace	No
Programme type	Income transfer plus human capital investment
Programme function	Conditional cash transfer, distributing a cash subsidy to eligible beneficiaries for sending their children to school.
Main programme objectives	To increase the enrolment rate in primary education towards the achievement of universal primary education; to increase attendance level and to reduce dropout ratio; to provide additional resources to larger and poor families; to promote the investment in human capital in order to reduce poverty. (2)(3)
Pilot	Initially, the programme was designed as a pilot. (1)
Target population	The general target population consists of chronically and extremely poor families with children between the age of 5-12 years, increased to 14 years in 2013, preference is given to beneficiaries of the Food Support Program (FSP). (1)(2)(3)
Beneficiary selection	Geographical targeting to focus on five specific areas, then a structured point scoring system utilizing proxy means test methodology is applied to beneficiaries of the Food Support Programme (FSP). Non-FSP beneficiary families under the poverty line will be eligible to participate in the CSP as long as there is availability of resources and Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal (PBM) decides to implement the programme in the target districts. Community-based targeting is applied to prioritize list of beneficiaries and/or verify extreme inclusion errors. (1)(2)(3)
Coverage – individual level	NAC
Coverage – household level	Coverage increased from 50,000 households in 2006, to a target of 100,000 households in 2007. (3)(4) All numbers are reported for the financial year, running from July to June (i.e. 2000=July 1999 - June 2000).
Entitlement requisites	Household must be Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP) and/or FSP beneficiary; have school going children aged between 5-14 years; and household income below PMT cut off point, indicating minimum poverty level. (2)(3)
Means test – treatment of income	Poverty line for non-FSP beneficiary families.
Means test – treatment of assets	No
Means test – treatment of work	No
Recipient of transfer	The benefit is provided to the parent or the guardian of the child.
Payment regularity	Payment is made quarterly, distributed through post offices. (5)
Transfer minimum (domestic currency at current prices)	Until 2012, a transfer of Rs. 200 per month was paid for one child registered in school, increasing to Rs. 300 in 2013. (2)(3)(4)
Transfer maximum (domestic currency at current prices)	Until 2012, a transfer of Rs. 350 per month was paid for two or more children registered in school, increasing to Rs. 600 in 2013.

Transfer average (domestic currency at current prices)	NAC
Transfer fixed (domestic currency at current prices)	NAP
Transfer guaranteed period	Yearly verification of entitlement requirements, and quarterly verification of compliance with conditions based on reports generated through the management information system.
Transfer conditions – human capital	Children have to be enrolled in school, achieve at least 80% attendance, and pass the final exam. (2)(4)
Transfer conditions – work	No
B. Programme Institutionalisation	
Implementing agency	Bait-ul-Maal
Agency type	Governmental agency
Centralisation of decision making	Medium degree of centralization, with coordination between the Bait-ul-Maal head office and provincial office, and implementation through Bait-ul-Maal district office, with close coordination of district education department.
Local government discretion	Low discretion in setting the benefit amount or selecting beneficiary households.
Intermediation	No
Legal framework	Bait-ul-Maal Act (1991)
Legal framework changes	NAP
Evaluation protocols	The World Bank and government agreed that the CSP pilot would be carefully evaluated to assess its impacts. (3)(5)
Beneficiary registration	NAC
Appeals procedure	NAC
Social accountability and participation	No
Budgetary arrangements	NAC
Website	<p>http://www.pbm.gov.pk/csp.html Child Support Programme (CSP)</p> <p>In Pakistan, most of the poor families, especially those living in the poverty – ridden belts, are unable to access basic social services. Cash support programme linked with investment in human capital proved to be an effective way of breaking vicious cycle of intergenerational poverty and for provision of early formal education. Hence, in 2005 Government of Pakistan, assuring its commitment to achieve goal of <i>Universalization of Primary Education</i> under Millennium Development Goals, approved first Conditional Cash Transfer (CCT) programme of the country i.e., Child Support Program (CSP). PBM stands predominant, first ever welfare organization to instigate the CSP complementing with National Social Protection Strategy. The intervention, designed with technical collaboration of the World Bank, aimed to provide a continuum of community based services for children and families.</p> <p>PBM mobilizes funds from the Government of Pakistan (GoP) and distributes them as a cash subsidy to eligible beneficiaries for sending their children aged between 5-16 year to school to get primary education. Additional cash incentive is being paid to the eligible beneficiaries @ Rs. 300/- per month to the families with one child and Rs. 600/- per month to the families with two or more than two children. The programme comprises of four interlinked process i.e. Targeting (BISP Score Card), enrolment, compliance and payments. All the processes are automated through Management Information System (MIS). Further enhancement and improvement are being incorporated through practices and learning.</p>  
C. Country-level Institutionalisation	
Poverty strategy	NAC
National coordination	NAC
D. Programme Budget	
Budget	The budget for the pilot amounted to Rs. 120 million for 5 districts. (5)
Cost	NAC
Donor Financing	The pilot was supported from the World Bank. (5)

Government financing	NAC
E. Programme outcome	
Monitor	Pending
Poverty	
Inequality	
Work	
Enrollment	
Attendance	
Health utilization	
Immunization	
Nutrition	
Community / Local Economy outcome	
Others	
Sources:	
<p>(1) Ayala, F. V. (2006a). <i>Child Support Programme (CSP) Pakistan</i>. BRAC. Retrieved from http://research.brac.net/publications/csp_pakistan_summary.pdf</p> <p>(2) Ayala, F. V. (2006b). <i>Child Support Programme Pakistan</i>. Retrieved from https://www.google.com.ph/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=3&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=0CDkQFjACahUK EwjUkrXi-ffHAhVLnZQKHx-NCxo&url=http%3A%2F%2Fresearch.brac.net%2Fpublications%2FFrancisco%2520Ayala_Dec%25204_programmes.ppt&usg=AFQjCNGIRNA1r0UntS3hcqYM04Vx9C0N7g&sig2=shrK1XWRXI6s1CR25URJgQ</p> <p>(3) Barrientos, A., Maitrot, M., & Nino-Zarazua, M. (2010). <i>Social Assistance in Developing Countries Database</i>. Retrieved from http://opus.bath.ac.uk/45799/</p> <p>(4) Child Support Programme (CSP). (n.d.). Retrieved 2 March 2016, from http://www.pbm.gov.pk/csp.html</p> <p>(5) Fiszbein, A., Schady, N. R., & Ferreira, F. H. G. (2009). <i>Conditional cash transfers: reducing present and future poverty</i>. Washington D.C: World Bank.</p> <p>(6) Safety Nets and Transfers - CCT Program Profile - Pakistan. (n.d.). Retrieved 2 March 2016, from http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/TOPICS/EXTSOCIALPROTECTION/EXTSAFETYNETSANDTRANSFER S/0,,contentMDK:20968036~pagePK:148956~piPK:216618~theSitePK:282761~isCURL:Y,00.html</p>	

<i>Variable</i>	<i>Description</i>
Programme title	Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP)
Country	Pakistan
Region	South Asia
A. Programme Characteristics	
Start date of the programme	The programme began operations in 2008. (2)
End date of programme	The programme is still ongoing,
Replace	No
Programme type	Pure income transfer
Programme function	Allowance for widows
Main programme objectives	To help low-income households meet their everyday needs, with the immediate objective of consumption smoothening and cushioning the negative effects of slow economic growth, the food crisis and inflation on the poor, particularly women. The programme provides direct assistance to women, which is meant to empower them economically and encourage them to seek national identity cards (CNIC), crucial for them to access their rights as citizens. (2)(3)
Pilot	No
Target population	Poor widows and divorced women, without adult male members in the family; or with any physically or mentally impaired person in the family, any family member suffering from a chronic disease. (2)(3)
Beneficiary selection	Initially, geographical targeting based on the poverty level of districts, and community selection with beneficiary households being selected by Parliamentarians, where an equal number of forms is distributed to each Parliamentarian. Since 2011, geographical targeting, plus Poverty Scorecard and proxy means tests. Districts are selected on the basis of their poverty level, the presence of the survey organization, accessibility and law and order situation. Poor households are identified through a survey, based on household demographics, assets, and other measurable characteristics. The Nationwide Poverty Scorecard Survey, enables BISP to identify eligible households through the application of a proxy means test that determines welfare status of the household on a scale between 0-100. Poorest 25% of households are targeted.
Coverage – individual level	N/A
Coverage – household level	Coverage increased from 1.7 million in 2009, to 4.7 million as of December 2014. (3)(5) All numbers are reported for the financial year, running from July to June.
Entitlement requisites	Women should have a Computerized National Identity Card (CNIC). (3)
Means test – treatment of income	Until 2010, the monthly household income had to be lower than Rs. 6000. With the introduction of the poverty score card survey in 2011, income was included in the proxy means test.
Means test – treatment of assets	No set threshold, but included in the proxy means test since 2011.
Means test – treatment of work	No
Recipient of transfer	Female household head is the transfer recipient,
Payment regularity	Payment is made quarterly. Beneficiaries are paid through either one of the two following payment mechanisms. The majority of BISP beneficiaries are paid through the BISP debit card, a card that can be used in any ATM in Pakistan, or at any of the network of Point of Sale machines maintained by banking agents. Some BISP beneficiaries, particularly in remote communities with little financial access, continue to receive the transfer via money orders delivered directly to the doorstep by the Pakistan Post.
Transfer minimum (domestic currency at current prices)	N/A

Transfer maximum (domestic currency at current prices)	NAP
Transfer average (domestic currency at current prices)	NAP
Transfer fixed (domestic currency at current prices)	The benefit increased from Rs. 1,000 per household in 2008, to Rs. 1,500 per household in 2014. The benefit is meant to increase the households' purchasing power by 20%, and should be sufficient to finance 20-25 days of flour needs for a family of 5-6 members.
Transfer guaranteed period	
Transfer conditions – human capital	No
Transfer conditions – work	No
B. Programme Institutionalisation	
Implementing agency	Government of Pakistan
Agency type	Governmental agency
Centralisation of decision making	NAC
Local government discretion	Initially, higher discretion of the local government, with Parliamentarians selecting beneficiary households. Discretion ended with the introduction of the poverty score card.
Intermediation	No
Legal framework	Benazir Income Support Programme Act (2010) (1)
Legal framework changes	NAP
Evaluation protocols	Monitoring teams pay visits to post offices across the country to ensure transparent delivery of money orders to the beneficiary households, first evaluation conducted in 2014.
Beneficiary registration	NAC
Appeals procedure	NAC
Social accountability and participation	No
Budgetary arrangements	NAC
Website	<p>http://www.bisp.gov.pk/Default.aspx</p> 
C. Country-level Institutionalisation	
Poverty strategy	NAC
National coordination	NAC
D. Programme Budget	
Budget	In 2009, the budget amounted to Rs. 34,000 million, or about 0.3% of GDP. Making it the third largest allocation in public budget. (3)(5)

Cost	The cost increased from Rs. 34,000 million in disbursements in 2008, to Rs. 65,000 million in disbursements in 2014. In 2015, expected disbursements amounted to Rs. 90,000 million. (3)(5) All numbers are reported for the financial year, running from July to June.
Donor Financing	The USA contributed USD 85 million. (4)
Government financing	Yes
E. Programme outcome	
Monitor	Pending
Poverty	
Inequality	
Work	
Enrollment	
Attendance	
Health utilization	
Immunization	
Nutrition	
Community / Local Economy outcome	
Others	
Sources:	
(1) An Act to provide for the establishment of the Benazir Income Support Programme. (2010). The Gazette of Pakistan. Retrieved from http://www.bisp.gov.pk/Others/BISP_ACT_2010.pdf	
(2) Barrientos, A., Maitrot, M., & Nino-Zarazua, M. (2010). <i>Social Assistance in Developing Countries Database</i> . Retrieved from http://opus.bath.ac.uk/45799/	
(3) BISP at a Glance. (n.d.). Retrieved 2 March 2016, from http://www.bisp.gov.pk/Default.aspx	
(4) Cheema, I., Farhat, M., Hunt, S., Javeed, S., Pellerano, L., & O'Leary, S. (2014). <i>Benazir Income Support Programme</i> . Retrieved from http://bisp.gov.pk/Others/BISPFirstImpactEvaluationReport.pdf	
(5) ILO Social Security Inquiry - Economic and financial data Benazir Income Support Programme. (n.d.). Retrieved 2 March 2016, from http://www.ilo.org/dyn/ilossi/ssimain.viewScheme?p_lang=en&p_geoaid=586&p_scheme_id=2615	
(6) Reviewed Analysis of various studies conducted on BISP. (n.d.). Government of Pakistan. Retrieved from http://www.bisp.gov.pk/Others/Reviewed%20Analysis%20of%20various%20studies%20conducted%20on%20BISP.pdf	


Papua New Guinea

Variable	Description
Programme title	Public Works Program
Country	Papua New Guinea
Region	East Asia and the Pacific
A. Programme Characteristics	
Start date of the programme	The programme began operations in 2010. (1)
End date of programme	The programme is still ongoing,
Replace	No
Programme type	Income transfer plus community assets and human capital investment
Programme function	Employment guarantee plus skills training(1)
Main programme objectives	NAc
Pilot	NAc
Target population	NAc
Beneficiary selection	NAc
Coverage - individual level	NAc
Coverage - household level	NAc
Entitlement requisites	NAc
Means test - treatment of income	NAc
Means test - treatment of assets	NAc
Means test - treatment of work	NAc
Recipient of transfer	The worker receives the transfer.
Payment regularity	Payment is made biweekly via an electronic transfer. (1)
Transfer minimum (domestic currency at current prices)	NAp
Transfer maximum (domestic currency at current prices)	NAp
Transfer average (domestic currency at current prices)	NAp
Transfer fixed (domestic currency at current prices)	The worker received USD1.25 per day, totaling USD 26.25 per month, assuming 21 days of work per month. (1)
Transfer guaranteed period	NAc
Transfer conditions - human capital	NAc
Transfer conditions - work	Yes
B. Programme Institutionalisation	
Implementing agency	Implemented by local governments

Agency type	Governmental agency
Centralisation of decision making	NAc
Local government discretion	NAc
Intermediation	NAc
Legal framework	NAc
Legal framework changes	NAc
Evaluation protocols	NAc
Beneficiary registration	NAc
Appeals procedure	NAc
Social accountability and participation	NAc
Budgetary arrangements	NAc
Website	No
C. Country-level Institutionalisation	
Poverty strategy	Papua New Guinea Development Strategic Plan 2010-2030 (2)
National coordination	Department of National Planning and Rural Development (DNPRD) (2)
D. Programme Budget	
Budget	NAc
Cost	NAc
Donor Financing	NAc
Government financing	NAc
E. Programme outcome	
Monitor	Pending
Poverty	
Inequality	
Work	
Enrollment	
Attendance	
Health utilization	
Immunization	
Nutrition	
Community / Local Economy outcome	
Others	
Sources:	
(1) Making Public Works Work. (n.d.). World Bank.	
(2) Papua New Guinea (Ed.). (2010). <i>Papua New Guinea development strategic plan 2010-2030</i> . Port Moresby: Dept. of National Planning and Monitoring.	

Variable	Description
Programme title	Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps)
Country	Philippines
Region	East Asia and the Pacific

F. Programme Characteristics	
Start date of the programme	The programme began operations in 2007.
End date of programme	The programme is still ongoing,
Replace	No
Programme type	Income transfer plus human capital investment
Programme function	Conditional cash transfer
Main programme objectives	Provide assistance to the poor to alleviate their immediate needs in the short term; and break the intergenerational cycle of poverty through investment in human capital i.e., education, health and nutrition in the long term. (1)
Pilot	The programme started out with a one-year pilot in 2007. (6)
Target population	Households in poverty with children below the age of 18 years. (4)(6)(8)
Beneficiary selection	Geographical targeting, with a selection of poorest provinces based on Family Income and Expenditure Survey (FIES), followed by a selection of cities and municipalities. Afterwards, a household survey is conducted in selected barangays, based upon which the poorest households are selected, using a proxy-means test and ranking system, developed for the programme. (1)(6)(8)
Coverage – individual level	N/A
Coverage – household level	The coverage increased from 6,000 households under the pilot, to 4.4 million households as of December 2014. (8)
Entitlement requisites	A child aged 0-14 years, increased to 18 years in 2014, and/or a pregnant woman must live in the household. (2)
Means test – treatment of income	No set threshold, but included in proxy-means test.
Means test – treatment of assets	No set threshold, but included in proxy-means test.
Means test – treatment of work	No
Recipient of transfer	Usually, the transfer is provided to the mother, who is considered the most responsible household member.
Payment regularity	Payment is made biweekly via Landbank cash cards.
Transfer minimum (domestic currency at current prices)	The minimum monthly transfer amounts to PHP 500, which is provided to every household, in form of a health benefit, regardless of how many children live in the household. (8)
Transfer maximum (domestic currency at current prices)	The transfer maximum amounts to PHP 2,000 per household, per month. This includes the health benefit of PHP 500, plus an education benefit per child, paid for a maximum of three children per household. For children aged 5-14 years, the benefit amounts to PHP 300 per month, while the benefit for children aged 15-18 years amounts to PHP 500 per month. The higher benefit for older children was introduced in 2014, with the expansion of the transfer to children aged 15-18 years. (8)
Transfer average (domestic currency at current prices)	N/A
Transfer fixed (domestic currency at current prices)	A health benefit of PHP 500 is provided per household, per month. In addition, children aged 5-14 years receive an education benefit of to PHP 300 per month, while the benefit for children aged 15-18 years amounts to PHP 500 per month. The education benefit is provided for a maximum of three children per household. (8)
Transfer guaranteed period	The household is entitled to receive the transfer for 5 years, given that the household remains in poverty.
Transfer conditions – human capital	Children 0-5 years of age have to get regular preventive health check-ups and vaccines; children 3-5 years of age have to attend day-care/preschool at least 85% of the time; children 6-18 years of age have to attend elementary or high school at least 85% of the time; pregnant women must get pre-natal care, the child must be delivered by a skilled birth attendant and

	must get post-natal care; mothers must attend mother's classes; parents must attend Family Development Sessions. (6)(8)
Transfer conditions – work	No
G. Programme Institutionalisation	
Implementing agency	Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), in cooperation with the Department of Health (DoH) & Department of Education (DepEd) for supply-side matters
Agency type	Governmental agency
Centralisation of decision making	NAC
Local government discretion	No local government discretion in determining beneficiaries, or setting the benefit amount.
Intermediation	Family Development Sessions have to be attended by beneficiary households.
Legal framework	DSWD Administrative Order 16 (2008)
Legal framework changes	NAP
Evaluation protocols	NAC
Beneficiary registration	Beneficiaries are registered at the district-level. (6)(8)
Appeals procedure	No
Social accountability and participation	No
Budgetary arrangements	Regular DSWD budget
Website	http://pantawid.dswd.gov.ph/ 
H. Country-level Institutionalisation	
Poverty strategy	Social Protection Operational Framework and Strategy (SPOFS) (2012), Philippine Development Plan 2011-2016 (7)(11)
National coordination	National Economic Development Authority (NEDA) is responsible for coordination.
I. Programme Budget	
Budget	The budget increased from PHP 40,000 million in 2013, to PHP 64,730 million in 2015. (8)(9)
Cost	NAC
Donor Financing	No
Government financing	Yes
J. Programme outcome	
Monitor	Pending
Poverty	
Inequality	
Work	

Enrollment	
Attendance	
Health utilization	
Immunization	
Nutrition	
Community / Local Economy outcome	
Others	

Sources:

- (1) Barrientos, A., Maitrot, M., & Nino-Zarazua, M. (2010). *Social Assistance in Developing Countries Database*. Retrieved from <http://opus.bath.ac.uk/45799/>
- (2) CCT Expansion in 2014 Budget to halt HS Dropouts | Department of Budget Management. (n.d.). Retrieved 2 March 2016, from <http://www.dbm.gov.ph/?p=7091>
- (3) Esguerra, J. (2010). *Global Transmission Mechanisms and Local Policy Responses Philippine Cases*. In A paper for the Policy Coherence Forum: Overcoming the jobs crisis and shaping an inclusive recovery–The Philippines in the Aftermath of the global economic turmoil (pp. 11–12). Retrieved from http://193.134.194.19/wcmsp5/groups/public/---asia/---ro-bangkok/---ilo-manila/documents/publication/wcms_125201.pdf
- (4) FAQs on the Conditional Cash Transfer program | Official Gazette of the Republic of the Philippines. (n.d.). Retrieved 2 March 2016, from <http://www.gov.ph/2013/10/31/faqs-on-the-conditional-cash-transfer/>
- (5) Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program. (n.d.). Retrieved from <http://pantawid.dswd.gov.ph/>
- (6) Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps). (2006). Department of Social Welfare and Development.
- (7) Philippine Development Plan 2011-2016 | The National Economic and Development Authority. (n.d.). Retrieved 5 March 2016, from <http://www.neda.gov.ph/2013/10/21/philippine-development-plan-2011-2016/>
- (8) Poverty Reduction and Empowerment of the Poor and Vulnerable | Budget ng Bayan. (n.d.). Retrieved 2 March 2016, from <http://budgetngbayan.com/poverty-reduction-and-empowerment-of-the-poor-and-vulnerable/#spaw>
- (9) Poverty-reduction takes lion's share in 2015 Budget | Official Gazette of the Republic of the Philippines. (n.d.). Retrieved 2 March 2016, from <http://www.gov.ph/2015/01/20/poverty-reduction-takes-lions-share-in-2015-budget/>
- (10) Reyes, C., Tabuga, A., Mina, C., & Asis, R. (2013). *Promoting Inclusive Growth through the 4Ps*. Retrieved from http://www.gdn.int/admin/uploads/editor/files/2013Conf_Papers/CeliaReyes_Paper.pdf
- (11) Villar, F. R. (2013). *The Philippine Social Protection Framework and Strategy: An Overview*. In preparation for the 12th National Convention on Statistics (NCS), Mandaluyong City (pp. 1–2). Retrieved from http://nscb.gov.ph/ncs/12thNCS/papers/INVITED/IPS-09%20Social%20Protection%20Statistics/IPS-09_3%20The%20Philippine%20Social%20Protection%20Framework%20and%20Strategy_An%20Overview.pdf

Philippines

Variable	Description
Programme title	Social Pension for Indigent Senior Citizen
Country	Philippines
Region	East Asia and the Pacific
A. Programme Characteristics	
Start date of the programme	The programme began operations in 2011, while the law establishing the pension was passed in 2010. (1)(6)
End date of programme	The programme is still ongoing,
Replace	No
Programme type	Pure income transfer
Programme function	Old age pension
Main programme objectives	To address the needs of poor senior citizens. (1)
Pilot	No
Target population	Initially, indigent senior citizens aged 77 years and above were covered, although the law stipulated eligibility from the age of 60 years onwards. In 2015, the age of eligibility was lowered to 65 years. Plans to lower the age to the legal age of 60 years in 2016, exist. (1)(2)(6)
Beneficiary selection	Community selection and proxy-means test, wherein senior citizens who are frail, sick, disabled, and who do not have regular income, family support, or receive any other pension income, are considered eligible for the social pension. (6)
Coverage – individual level	Coverage increased from 145,167 in 2011, to 939,609 in 2015. (2)(5)(6)
Coverage – household level	N/A
Entitlement requisites	The older persons have to meet the minimum age requirement and vulnerability criteria. (6)
Means test – treatment of income	No set threshold, but included in proxy-means test.
Means test – treatment of assets	No
Means test – treatment of work	No
Recipient of transfer	The pensioner receives the transfer.
Payment regularity	N/A
Transfer minimum (domestic currency at current prices)	N/A
Transfer maximum (domestic currency at current prices)	N/A
Transfer average (domestic currency at current prices)	N/A
Transfer fixed (domestic currency at current prices)	The monthly benefit amounts to PHP 500.
Transfer guaranteed period	Subject to the continuation of the condition.
Transfer conditions – human capital	No
Transfer conditions – work	No


B. Programme Institutionalisation	
Implementing agency	Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD)
Agency type	Governmental agency
Centralisation of decision making	NAc
Local government discretion	High local government discretion in selecting beneficiaries, no discretion to change the benefit amount.
Intermediation	No
Legal framework	Expanded Senior Citizen's Act of 2010 (Republic Act No. 9994)
Legal framework changes	No
Evaluation protocols	NAc
Beneficiary registration	Beneficiaries are registered at the district-level.
Appeals procedure	No
Social accountability and participation	No
Budgetary arrangements	Regular DSWD budget
Website	No
C. Country-level Institutionalisation	
Poverty strategy	Social Protection Operational Framework and Strategy (SPOFS) (2012), Philippine Development Plan 2011-2016 (4)(7)
National coordination	National Economic Development Authority (NEDA) is responsible for coordination.
D. Programme Budget	
Budget	The budget increased from PHP 871 million in 2011, to PHP 5,962 million in 2015. (2)(5)
Cost	NAc
Donor Financing	No
Government financing	Yes
E. Programme outcome	
Monitor	Pending
Poverty	
Inequality	
Work	
Enrollment	
Attendance	
Health utilization	
Immunization	
Nutrition	
Community / Local Economy outcome	
Others	
Sources:	
(1) Barrientos, A., Maitrot, M., & Nino-Zarazua, M. (2010). <i>Social Assistance in Developing Countries Database</i> . Retrieved from http://opus.bath.ac.uk/45799/	
(2) More indigent senior citizens to receive monthly pension Government of the Philippines. (n.d.). Retrieved from http://www.gov.ph/2015/02/17/more-indigent-seniors-to-receive-monthly-pension/	
(3) Philippines Country fact file Pension watch. (n.d.). Retrieved 2 March 2016, from http://www.pension-watch.net/country-fact-file/philippines/	

- (4) Philippine Development Plan 2011-2016 | The National Economic and Development Authority. (n.d.). Retrieved 5 March 2016, from <http://www.neda.gov.ph/2013/10/21/philippine-development-plan-2011-2016/>
- (5) Poverty Reduction and Empowerment of the Poor and Vulnerable | Budget ng Bayan. (n.d.). Retrieved 2 March 2016, from <http://budgetngbayan.com/poverty-reduction-and-empowerment-of-the-poor-and-vulnerable/#spaw>
- (6) The Philippine Social Pension at four years: A summary. (2015). Coalition of Services of the Elderly (COSE) & HelpAge International. Retrieved from <http://ageingasia.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/12/The-Philippine-social-pension-at-four-years-Summary-final-low-res-112715.pdf>
- (7) Villar, F. R. (2013). *The Philippine Social Protection Framework and Strategy: An Overview*. In preparation for the 12th National Convention on Statistics (NCS), Mandaluyong City (pp. 1–2). Retrieved from http://nscb.gov.ph/ncs/12thNCS/papers/INVITED/IPS-09%20Social%20Protection%20Statistics/IPS-09_3%20The%20Philippine%20Social%20Protection%20Framework%20and%20Strategy_An%20Overview.pdf

Sri Lanka

Variable	Description
Programme title	Samurdhi National Programme for Poverty Alleviation
Country	Sri Lanka
Region	South Asia
A. Programme Characteristics	
Start date of the programme	The programme began operations in 1995.
End date of programme	The programme is still ongoing,
Replace	The programme replaced the Janasaviya Programme. (14)
Programme type	Integrated antipoverty transfer programme
Programme function	The programme has 3 major components: (i) The provision of a consumption grant transfer to eligible households. This component claims 80 per cent of the total Samurdhi budget. (ii) A savings and credit programme operated through so-called Samurdhi banks, and loans meant for entrepreneurial and business development. (iii) Rehabilitation and development of community infrastructure through workfare and social (or human) development programmes. (5)(9)
Main programme objectives	To improve the economic and social conditions of youth, women and disadvantaged groups of the society by broadening their opportunities for income enhancement and employment, and by integrating them into economic and social development activities. The three-pronged approach used by the Samurdhi Programme (welfare, savings and credit, and rural development) is an attempt at finding a holistic solution to poverty alleviation; one that addresses the immediate needs of the poor but also puts them on a path to moving out of poverty. (5)(9)
Pilot	No
Target population	All households in poverty
Beneficiary selection	Until 2006, beneficiary households were determined through a means test and selection through the Samurdhi Development Officers (Niyamakas). While the difficulty of means testing was understood, the officially established threshold was set artificially high in order to contain the outlay on the programme. Niyamakas selected the poor in most areas on the basis of a household survey carried out in 1995. Niyamakas were also advised to use other household characteristics such as quality of housing and household assets as a means to identify the poor. However, as no specific method was established as to how this should be done, the assessment was subject to individual interpretations of poor. In 2007, the selection process was changed to self-selection and community selection. The Family Classification Methodology (FCM) is used in the beneficiary selection procedure. The Samurdhi Development Officer convenes a public meeting with the entire village and explains the indicators and selection criteria. Villagers are then free to rank themselves as destitute, chronically poor, poor, medium income, and non-poor, based on those selected criteria. Villagers are ranked by themselves in a public meeting where most of the villagers are familiar with the assets ownership of their neighbours, i.e. land ownership and housing conditions. Chronically poor and poor are the two groups who are eligible for Samurdhi benefits. This targeting procedure is carried out with minimum intervention of ground level government officials. (5)(9)
Coverage – individual level	NAc
Coverage – household level	The coverage increased from 1,482,271 families in 1995, to 2,013,685 families in 2000, and gradually decreased again to 1,500,000 families in 2014. Throughout the years, the programme covered approximately 30-40% of the total population. (1)(2)(3)(4)(11)(14)
Entitlement requisites	Family has to be ranked as poor or chronically poor through Family Classification Methodology.
Means test – treatment of income	Until 2006, the monthly family income had to lie below the threshold of Rs. 1,500. Since 2007, the income factors into the ranking of families
Means test – treatment of assets	Assets are included in the Family Classification Methodology.

Means test – treatment of work	No
Recipient of transfer	The household head receives the transfer.
Payment regularity	Payment is made on a monthly basis, with benefits being partially distributed in form of (food) stamps.
Transfer minimum (domestic currency at current prices)	The minimum welfare grant amounts to LKR 750 per household, per month.
Transfer maximum (domestic currency at current prices)	The maximum welfare grant amounts to LKR 1,500 per household, per month.
Transfer average (domestic currency at current prices)	NAp
Transfer fixed (domestic currency at current prices)	(i) The welfare grant consists of monthly coupons to be exchanged for food, goods, and, when applicable, to pay compulsory insurance premiums and for compulsory savings. The amount of the coupons and the types of coupons distributed monthly are determined by the family earnings and the number of family members. The total amount of the benefit varies between LKR 750 and LKR 1,500 per month (families with 2 members: LKR 750, 3-5 members: LKR 1,200, 6 members and more: LKR 1,500, former Janasaviya recipients: LKR 750). Contribution to the insurance scheme is compulsory. Additional benefits include a nutritional allowance of LKR 200 or LKR 500 for pregnant or lactating mothers, a monthly kerosene subsidy of LKR 100 for houses without electricity, grants of LKR 5,000 for first baby, LKR 2,500 for second baby, LKR 10,000 for deaths, LKR 100 a day for 30 days for illnesses, a monthly allowance of LKR 500 in scholarships for children of beneficiary families who pass the General Certificate of Education Ordinary Level (O/L) examination. The income transfer is not indexed to inflation. (ii) A compulsory amount of benefit is deducted from the transfer and deposited in Samurdhi Banks, established through federated savings groups of the Samurdhi recipients. The compulsory and voluntary savings accumulated through this programme are used to provide consumption loans and other small loans to beneficiaries. The programme started with a minimum benefit of LKR 100 and a maximum benefit of LKR 1,000. The benefit levels were increased over the years. (5)(7)(9)(14)
Transfer guaranteed period	Entitlement to benefits from the scheme ceases when the income of the family concerned exceeds LKR 2,000 per month for 6 continuous months or one of the family members finds employment. (14)
Transfer conditions – human capital	No
Transfer conditions – work	Households receiving the income transfer are required to provide the labour of one member for small-scale infrastructure development projects, paid at a wage rate below prevailing market rates.
B. Programme Institutionalisation	
Implementing agency	Sri Lanka Samurdhi Authority, under the Ministry of Nation Building and Estate Infrastructure Development
Agency type	Governmental agency
Centralisation of decision making	Low degree of centralization, with Samurdhi Development Officers responsible for the implementation of the programme.
Local government discretion	Until 2006, Samurdhi Development Officers at the local level had high discretion in determining beneficiaries, based on their own judgement, as clear guidelines were missing. With the introduction of the FCM in 2007, discretion of the officers decreased.
Intermediation	No
Legal framework	Samurdhi Authority Act No. 30 (1995) (14)
Legal framework changes	NAp
Evaluation protocols	Evaluation is conducted through the Monitoring and Evaluation Division under Samurdhi Authority.
Beneficiary registration	Beneficiaries are registered at the district-level.

Appeals procedure	Appealing is possible through a letter of appeal. (14)
Social accountability and participation	With the involvement of the community in determining the poverty level of families, social accountability and participation began in 2007. (14)
Budgetary arrangements	NAC
Website	http://www.samurdhi.gov.lk/web/index.php?lang=en 

C. Country-level Institutionalisation

Poverty strategy	Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS) (2001), Regaining Sri Lanka: Vision and Strategy for Accelerated Development (PRS was renamed with change in government in 2003) (13)
National coordination	No

D. Programme Budget

Budget	The budget increased from LKR 9,635 million in 2005, to LKR 41,000 million (0.4% of GDP) in 2015. (1)(2)(3)(4)(7)(10)
Cost	The cost increased from LKR 6,833 million in 1995, to LKR 15,042 million for the income transfers alone (0.2% of GDP) in 2015. Not for all years the full cost, but only cost of certain components is available. (1)(2)(3)(4)(7)(10)
Donor Financing	No
Government financing	Government expenditure increased from LKR 6,833 million in 1995, to LKR 15,042 million for the income transfers in 2015. The programme is tax-financed.

E. Programme outcome

Monitor	Pending
Poverty	
Inequality	
Work	
Enrollment	
Attendance	
Health utilization	
Immunization	
Nutrition	
Community / Local Economy outcome	
Others	

Sources:

- (1) Annual Report 2012 | Central Bank of Sri Lanka. (n.d.). Retrieved 2 March 2016, from http://www.cbsl.gov.lk/pics_n_docs/10_pub/_docs/efr/annual_report/AR2012/English/content.htm
- (2) Annual Report 2013 | Central Bank of Sri Lanka. (n.d.). Retrieved 2 March 2016, from http://www.cbsl.gov.lk/pics_n_docs/10_pub/_docs/efr/annual_report/AR2013/English/content.htm

- (3) Annual Report 2014 | Central Bank of Sri Lanka. (n.d.). Retrieved 2 March 2016, from http://www.cbsl.gov.lk/pics_n_docs/10_pub/_docs/efr/annual_report/AR2014/English/content.htm
- (4) Annual Reports | Ministry of Finance Sri Lanka. (n.d.). Retrieved 2 March 2016, from <http://www.treasury.gov.lk/publications/under-fiscal-management-responsibility-act/annual-reports.html>
- (5) Assessment, J. S. (2003). Document of The World Bank. June. Retrieved from http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2003/03/29/000094946_03031804015521/Rendered/PDF/multi0page.pdf
- (6) Department of Census and Statistics Sri Lanka. (n.d.). Retrieved 2 March 2016, from <http://www.statistics.gov.lk/>
- (7) Department of the Commissioner General of Samurdhi. (n.d.). Retrieved 2 March 2016, from <http://samurdhidept.gov.lk/index.html>
- (8) ILO Social Security Inquiry - Economic and financial data | Samurdhi National Programme. (n.d.). Retrieved 2 March 2016, from http://www.ilo.org/dyn/ilossi/ssimain.viewScheme?p_lang=en&p_scheme_id=70&p_geoaid=144
- (9) International Labour Office, & Social Security Department. (2008). *Social security in Sri Lanka: a review of the social security system for the Ministry of Labour Relations and Manpower*. Geneva: ILO.
- (10) Performance report 2013. (2013). Ministry of Economic Development. Retrieved from http://www.parliament.lk/uploads/documents/paperspresented/performance_report_ministry_of_economic_development_2013.pdf
- (11) Samurdhi Beneficiary Data from 1995 to 2013. (n.d.). Retrieved 2 March 2016, from <http://samurdhidept.gov.lk/more32sub.html>
- (12) Schubert, B. (2005). *Cash for Recovery*. Overseas Development Institute & Save the Children. Retrieved from <http://www.odi.org/sites/odi.org.uk/files/odi-assets/publications-opinion-files/879.pdf>
- (13) Sri Lanka - Strengthening Social Protection PART I. (2006). World Bank. Retrieved from http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTSOUTHASIA/Resources/Strengthening_Social_Protection.pdf
- (14) United Nations ESCAP. (2014). *Towards Income Security in Asia and the Pacific - A Focus on Income Support Schemes*. Bangkok. Retrieved from <http://www.unescapsdd.org/files/documents/Towards%20income%20%5B241114%5DHR%2020141126.pdf>

Tajikistan

Variable	Description
Programme title	Old age pension
Country	Tajikistan
Region	Europe and Central Asia
A. Programme Characteristics	
Start date of the programme	The programme began operations in 1993. (2)(4)
End date of programme	The programme is still ongoing,
Replace	No
Programme type	Pure income transfer
Programme function	Old age pension
Main programme objectives	Provide assistance to the most vulnerable populations.
Pilot	No
Target population	Men aged 65 and above, women aged 60 and above. (5)
Beneficiary selection	Older persons who have not been employed during their life, and thus are not eligible for any contributory old age pension. (2)(4)(5)
Coverage – individual level	Coverage increased from 59,000 in 2004, to 98,000 in 2014. (3)(6)(7)(8)
Coverage – household level	N/A
Entitlement requisites	Age of at least 65 years for men, 60 years for women, and no employment history.
Means test – treatment of income	No
Means test – treatment of assets	No
Means test – treatment of work	No employment throughout lifetime.
Recipient of transfer	The pensioner receives the transfer.
Payment regularity	N/A
Transfer minimum (domestic currency at current prices)	N/A
Transfer maximum (domestic currency at current prices)	N/A
Transfer average (domestic currency at current prices)	N/A
Transfer fixed (domestic currency at current prices)	The benefit amount increased from TJS 6 in 2004, to TJS 124 in 2014. (3)(6)(7)(8)
Transfer guaranteed period	Benefits are provided until the end of natural life time.
Transfer conditions – human capital	No
Transfer conditions – work	No
B. Programme Institutionalisation	
Implementing agency	Ministry of Labor and Social Protection

Agency type	Governmental agency
Centralisation of decision making	NAC
Local government discretion	The local government had no discretion in selecting beneficiaries or determining the benefit amount.
Intermediation	No
Legal framework	Tajikistan Act No. 796 (1993) (4)
Legal framework changes	NAC
Evaluation protocols	NAC
Beneficiary registration	NAC
Appeals procedure	NAC
Social accountability and participation	No
Budgetary arrangements	NAC
Website	No
C. Country-level Institutionalisation	
Poverty strategy	NAC
National coordination	NAC
D. Programme Budget	
Budget	NAC
Cost	NAC
Donor Financing	NAC
Government financing	NAC
E. Programme outcome	
Monitor	Pending
Poverty	
Inequality	
Work	
Enrollment	
Attendance	
Health utilization	
Immunization	
Nutrition	
Community / Local Economy outcome	
Others	
Sources:	
(1) Database Statistical Agency under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan. (n.d.). Retrieved 2 March 2016, from http://www.stat.tj/english/database.htm	
(2) Handayani, S. W., Babajanian, B. V., & Asian Development Bank (Eds.). (2012). <i>Social protection for older persons: social pensions in Asia</i> . Mandaluyong City, Metro Manila, Philippines: Asian Development Bank.	
(3) ILO Social Security Inquiry - Economic and financial data Old Age Pension. (n.d.). Retrieved 2 March 2016, from http://www.ilo.org/dyn/ilossi/ssimain.viewBenefit?p_lang=en&p_scheme_id=3276&p_scheme_benefit_id=10018&p_geoaid=762	
(4) Son, H. H. (n.d.). <i>Evaluating Social Protection Programs in Tajikistan</i> (ADB Economics Working Paper Series No. 274). Asian Development Bank.	

- (5) Tajikistan | Country fact file | Pension watch. (n.d.). Retrieved 5 March 2016, from <http://www.pension-watch.net/country-fact-file/tajikistan/>
- (6) Tajikistan in Figures 2010. (2010). Tajstat. Retrieved from http://www.stat.tj/en/img/9f5268b192177e16d1066c1e16aea04a_1287832141.pdf
- (7) Tajikistan in Figures 2013. (2013). Tajstat. Retrieved from http://stat.tj/en/img/ad0df465351c083293dff8839095681b_1378536749.pdf
- (8) Tajikistan in Figures 2015. (2015). Tajstat. Retrieved from http://www.stat.tj/en/img/695c206e2b1ce86f333f33fdc268a469_1439617381.pdf

Thailand

Variable	Description
Programme title	Monthly Allowance Scheme for Destitute Elderly, renamed into Old Age Allowance (OAA) in 2009.
Country	Thailand
Region	East Asia and the Pacific
A. Programme Characteristics	
Start date of the programme	The programme began operations in 1993. (1)
End date of programme	The programme is still ongoing,
Replace	No
Programme type	Pure income transfer
Programme function	Old age pension
Main programme objectives	To tackle old-age poverty, other vulnerabilities and social exclusion.
Pilot	No
Target population	Initially, citizens aged 60 years and older, without enough income to meet necessary expenses, who were unable to work, who have been abandoned, or who lived without a caregiver of any kind, were entitled to the pension. Since 2009, citizens aged 60 years and older, who are not living in public old-people's homes, or who do not receive a permanent income as a salary or pension are entitled. Government employees and recipients of pensions from central, local or public enterprises and the social security fund's old-age benefits are excluded. (1)(2)(8)
Beneficiary selection	Before 2009, the old age pension was means-tested, with local officials and the community involved in targeting and confirming eligibility. With the expansion of coverage in 2009, the selection process was changed, making the benefit pension-tested, with elderly receiving a pension or equivalent benefits from national governmental organizations, public enterprises or local authorities being non-eligible. (2)(8)
Coverage – individual level	Coverage increased from 400,000 in 2000, to 5,698,414 in 2011. (2)(3)(4) All numbers are reported for the financial year, running from October to September (i.e. 2000= October 1999 - September 2000).
Coverage – household level	N/A
Entitlement requisites	The persons must be of Thai nationality and residency, registered with relevant local authorities, and meet the age requirements. (2)(8)
Means test – treatment of income	The individual is not allowed to receive any permanent income.
Means test – treatment of assets	No
Means test – treatment of work	The individual is not allowed to receive any permanent salary.
Recipient of transfer	The pensioner receives the transfer.
Payment regularity	Since 2009, four available payment methods exist: (i) receive cash directly from the local authority office; (ii) designate an authorized representative to receive cash directly from the local authority office; (iii) have the pension transferred to the elderly person's bank account; (iv) have the pension transferred to a bank account of an authorized representative. However, the elderly must bear the fee for the bank account transfer if they do not have a Krungthai Bank account. (2)(8)
Transfer minimum (domestic currency at current prices)	Since 2012, a minimum of THB 600 is provided to 60-69 year-olds. (8)(9)

Transfer maximum (domestic currency at current prices)	Since 2012, the maximum amount of THB 1,000 is provided to elderly aged 90 years and older.
Transfer average (domestic currency at current prices)	N/A
Transfer fixed (domestic currency at current prices)	The monthly pension benefit increased from THB 300 in 2000, to THB 500 in 2006. Since 2012, the benefit amount depends on the age of the beneficiary, with THB 600 provided to 60–69 year-olds, THB 700 to 70–79 year-olds, THB 800 to 80–89 year-olds, and THB 1,000 to elderly aged 90 years and older. (8)(9)
Transfer guaranteed period	Benefits are provided until the end of natural life time.
Transfer conditions – human capital	No
Transfer conditions – work	No
B. Programme Institutionalisation	
Implementing agency	Government of Thailand and Ministry of Internal Affairs / Ministry of Social Development and Human Security
Agency type	Governmental agency
Centralisation of decision making	Decentralized decision-making, with Department of Local Administration in the Ministry of Internal Affairs responsible for the distribution of grants to local authorities, who are responsible for implementation. Furthermore, from 2005–08, local authorities with adequately strong fiscal resources could use their own funding to increase allowances, with the total pension not exceeding THB 1,000. The change in the system was line with Thailand’s decentralization process. (8)
Local government discretion	The local government discretion decreased with the change to a quasi-universal old age allowance, and the scaling of benefits according to the age of the beneficiary.
Intermediation	No
Legal framework	Order of National Elderly Committee on Old-Age Allowance Payment B.E. 2550 (2009) and Order of the Ministry of Interior on Old-Age Allowance Payment B.E. 2550 (2009); Old Age Act (2011), Article 11
Legal framework changes	The introduction of the Old Age Act in 2011 changed the legal basis from agency regulations to ordinary legislation.
Evaluation protocols	N/A
Beneficiary registration	N/A
Appeals procedure	An appeals procedure is in place.
Social accountability and participation	From 2002–08, the community was involved in selecting beneficiaries.
Budgetary arrangements	N/A
Website	No
C. Country-level Institutionalisation	
Poverty strategy	Eighth National Economic and Social Development Plan 1997–2001, Ninth National Economic and Social Development Plan 2002–2006, Eighth National Economic and Social Development Plan 2007–2011, Eleventh National Economic and Social Development Plan 2012–2016 (9)
National coordination	The main government organizations involved in the realization of the plan are the National Economic and Social Development Board (NESDB) and the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security.
D. Programme Budget	
Budget	The budget increased from an estimated THB 1,400 million in 2000, to THB 34,190 million in 2011, constituting 1.65 per cent of the total government budget. (2)(3)(4) All numbers are reported for the financial year, running from October to September.
Cost	N/A

Donor Financing	No
Government financing	NAC
E. Programme outcome	
Monitor	Pending
Poverty	
Inequality	
Work	
Enrollment	
Attendance	
Health utilization	
Immunization	
Nutrition	
Community / Local Economy outcome	
Others	

Sources:

- (1) Barrientos, A., Maitrot, M., & Nino-Zarazua, M. (2010). *Social Assistance in Developing Countries Database*. Retrieved from <http://opus.bath.ac.uk/45799/>
- (2) Handayani, S. W., Babajanian, B. V., & Asian Development Bank (Eds.). (2012). *Social protection for older persons: social pensions in Asia*. Mandaluyong City, Metro Manila, Philippines: Asian Development Bank.
- (3) ILO Social Security Inquiry - Economic and financial data | Monthly Allowance Scheme for Destitute Elderly. (n.d.). Retrieved 5 March 2016, from http://www.ilo.org/dyn/ilossi/ssimain.viewScheme?p_lang=en&p_scheme_id=1203&p_geoaid=764
- (4) ILO Social Security Inquiry - Economic and financial data | Old Age Allowance. (n.d.). Retrieved 5 March 2016, from http://www.ilo.org/dyn/ilossi/ssimain.viewScheme?p_lang=en&p_scheme_id=3275&p_geoaid=764
- (5) Knodel, J. (2015). *The situation of Thailand's older population: An update based on the 2014 Survey of Older Persons in Thailand*. Research Collection School of Social Sciences. Retrieved from http://ink.library.smu.edu.sg/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=3020&context=soss_research
- (6) Knodel, J., Prachuabmoh, V., & Chayovan, N. (2013). *The changing well-being of Thai elderly: An update from the 2011 survey of older persons in Thailand*. College of Population Studies, Chulalongkorn University. Retrieved from <http://www.psc.isr.umich.edu/pubs/pdf/rr13-793.pdf>
- (7) Reducing Elderly Poverty in Thailand: The Role of Thailand's Pension and Social Assistance Programs September. (2012). World Bank. Retrieved from <http://www.developmentpathways.co.uk/resources/wp-content/uploads/2015/05/World-Bank-Elderly-Poverty-in-Thailand-Sept-21-2012.pdf>
- (8) Sakunphanit, T., & Suwanrada, W. (2011). *500 baht universal pension scheme*. Innovative, 401.
- (9) Suwanrada, W., & Wesumperuma, D. (2013). *The Challenges of the Old-age Allowance System in Thailand*. Retrieved from http://www.ipc-undp.org/pub/eng/IPC_IG_collection_of_One_Pagers_No3.pdf#page=27
- (10) Thailand | Country fact file | Pension watch. (n.d.). Retrieved 2 March 2016, from <http://www.pension-watch.net/country-fact-file/thailand/>
- (11) The National Economic and Social Development Plan. (n.d.). Retrieved 4 March 2016, from <http://eng.nesdb.go.th/Default.aspx?tabid=402>

Timor Leste

Variable	Description
Programme title	Idosos e Invalidos, Support Allowance for the Elderly and Disabled
Country	Timor-Leste
Region	East Asia and the Pacific
A. Programme Characteristics	
Start date of the programme	The programme began operations in 2008. (3)
End date of programme	The programme is still ongoing,
Replace	No
Programme type	Pure income transfer
Programme function	Old age and disability pension
Main programme objectives	To enable elderly and disabled to meet the basic needs.
Pilot	No
Target population	Citizens aged 60 years and above; and persons of at least 18 years of age with severe and permanent disabilities, rendering them unable to work. (3)(4)
Beneficiary selection	Community leaders and social animators, using community meetings or house-to-house visits to identify individuals who are likely to meet the eligibility criteria, and request that they apply. (4)(5)
Coverage – individual level	The coverage of elderly increased from 58,449 in 2008, to 84,569 in 2012. During the same time period, the coverage of disabled persons decreased from 8,350, to 5,558. The overall coverage increased from 66,799 individuals in 2008, to 90,127 in 2012. (1)(2)(3)
Coverage – household level	NAp
Entitlement requisites	According to Article 5 of the law, individuals entitled to benefit from the scheme shall be a citizen of Timor-Leste, have been residing within the national territory for at least 2 years before the date of submission of application for the benefit, and be of at least 60 years of age for the old age pension. This benefit cannot be accumulated with any other benefits from the State which are of permanent nature and of a greater nominal value. The electoral card is needed as proof of identity and age, a letter from the village chief to confirm residence, and in case of the disability benefit, a medical certificate proving severe disability (issued by Ministry of Health) is required. (4)(5)
Means test – treatment of income	No
Means test – treatment of assets	No
Means test – treatment of work	Applicants of the disability pension must be unable to work.
Recipient of transfer	The benefit is provided to the pensioner or disabled.
Payment regularity	Paid as a lump sum once per year, delivered in cash. An examination on whether to switch to mobile banking is currently ongoing. (4)
Transfer minimum (domestic currency at current prices)	NAp
Transfer maximum (domestic currency at current prices)	NAp
Transfer average (domestic currency at current prices)	NAp

Transfer fixed (domestic currency at current prices)	Since 2010, the monthly benefit amounts to USD 30, which was increased from USD 20. (3)(4)(5)
Transfer guaranteed period	The transfer is guaranteed until the end of natural lifetime.
Transfer conditions – human capital	No
Transfer conditions – work	No
B. Programme Institutionalisation	
Implementing agency	National Directorate of Social Security in the Ministry of Social Solidarity
Agency type	Governmental agency
Centralisation of decision making	Verification and approval procedures for the programme are centralized.
Local government discretion	The local government has no discretion in setting the benefit amount, but high discretion in referring potential elderly and disabled people to apply for the benefit. (4)
Intermediation	No
Legal framework	Decree-Law No. 19 (2008) on the Support Allowance for the Elderly and Persons with Disabilities
Legal framework changes	No
Evaluation protocols	Since 2012, a monitoring and evaluation system is under development. (4)
Beneficiary registration	Beneficiaries are registered at the district-level.
Appeals procedure	No formal appeals process in place. Community members with questions or complaints about the program generally raise their concerns with community leaders, who then follow up with the Social Animator or Sub-District Administrator. (4)(5)
Social accountability and participation	Community involvement in selecting beneficiaries.
Budgetary arrangements	The social scheme for the elder people is entirely financed from the national state budget, exclusively to cover the amount of to be paid to the beneficiaries. The administrative and operational costs are covered by state budget allocated for the civil service and public administration. (5)
Website	No
C. Country-level Institutionalisation	
Poverty strategy	National Recovery Strategy (2007)
National coordination	NAC
D. Programme Budget	
Budget	NAC
Cost	The cost increased from USD 16.95 million, or 2.2% of GDP, in 2008, to USD 35.62 million, 2.1% of GDP, in 2012. The number are derived from the total expenditure of the Directorate for Social Security under MSS, which is primarily spent on elderly and disability pensions. (5)
Donor Financing	No
Government financing	Government expenditure increased from USD 16.95 million in 2008, to USD 35.62 million in 2012.
E. Programme outcome	
Monitor	Pending
Poverty	
Inequality	
Work	
Enrollment	
Attendance	

Health utilization	
Immunization	
Nutrition	
Community / Local Economy outcome	
Others	
Sources:	
<p>(1) ILO Social Security Inquiry - Economic and financial data Disability Benefit. (n.d.). Retrieved 2 March 2016, from http://www.ilo.org/dyn/ilossi/ssimain.viewBenefit?p_lang=en&p_scheme_id=3050&p_scheme_benefit_id=10157&p_geoaid=626</p> <p>(2) ILO Social Security Inquiry - Economic and financial data Old Age Pension. (n.d.). Retrieved 2 March 2016, from http://www.ilo.org/dyn/ilossi/ssimain.viewBenefit?p_lang=en&p_scheme_id=3050&p_scheme_benefit_id=9307&p_geoaid=626</p> <p>(3) Timor-Leste Country fact file Pension watch. (n.d.). Retrieved 2 March 2016, from http://www.pension-watch.net/pensions/country-fact-file/timorleste</p> <p>(4) Wallis, J. (2015). <i>Assessing the Implementation and Impact of Timor-Leste's Cash Payment Schemes</i>. A New Era?, 235.</p> <p>(5) World Bank. (2013). <i>Timor-Leste Social Assistance Public Expenditure and Program Performance Report</i>. Retrieved from http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2013/06/27/000442464_20130627152921/Rendered/PDF/734840WP0P126300PER000240June00eng.pdf</p>	

<i>Variable</i>	<i>Description</i>
Programme title	Bolsa da mãe, "Mother's Purse"
Country	Timor-Leste
Region	East Asia and the Pacific
A. Programme Characteristics	
Start date of the programme	The programme began operations in 2008. (3)(4)
End date of programme	The programme is still ongoing,
Replace	No
Programme type	Income transfer plus human capital investment
Programme function	Conditional cash transfer
Main programme objectives	To support the sustenance and education of children belonging to female headed households, by providing them with a monthly subsidy. (4)
Pilot	From 2008-11 the programme was operating as a pilot.
Target population	School-going children in particularly vulnerable households, such as female-headed and single-parent households, or in very large households.
Beneficiary selection	Until the end of 2011, the Ministry of Social Solidary (MSS) allocated a fixed number of slots per sub-district, and relied on sub-district level MSS staff and community leaders to identify the most vulnerable beneficiaries using a "visual assessment of poverty". Since 2012, households are identified by village chiefs and MSS child protection officers assess applicants and mediate claims. Households are ranked through a vulnerability scoring exercise, which bases the scores on a series of indicators, including household size, health and disability, education level of household members, income source, land ownership, and distance to services. (4)(5)
Coverage – individual level	The coverage gradually increased from 7,051 children in 2008, to 15,000 children in 2012. (2)
Coverage – household level	NAc
Entitlement requisites	An electoral card is needed as proof of the parent(s) identity, a letter from the village chief as proof of residence, and the birth certificate of children is required. Additionally, a proof of vaccination for children aged 0-5 years, and certification of school attendance and grades for children aged 6-17, are required. (5)
Means test – treatment of income	No threshold, but included in the vulnerability score exercise.
Means test – treatment of assets	No threshold, but land ownership included in the vulnerability score exercise.
Means test – treatment of work	No
Recipient of transfer	Female household head
Payment regularity	Paid as a lump sum once per year, delivered in cash. An examination on whether to switch to mobile banking is currently ongoing.
Transfer minimum (domestic currency at current prices)	A minimum of USD 3.33 per month (USD 40 per year) was provided to primary school children. In 2012, the transfer minimum was increased to USD 5 per month, for one child, regardless of educational level. (4)
Transfer maximum (domestic currency at current prices)	A maximum of USD 20 per month (USD 240 per year) was provided to students at international universities. In 2012, the transfer maximum decreased to USD 15 per month, for households with three or more children, regardless of the children's educational level. (4)
Transfer average (domestic currency at current prices)	NAc
Transfer fixed (domestic currency at current prices)	Until 2011, the yearly benefit amount was set according to the education level of the child. Primary students received USD 40 per year; pre-secondary and secondary students received USD 80 per year; students at domestic universities received USD 160 per year and students at international universities received USD 240 per year. Since 2012, benefits are calculated per

	month and depend on the number of children in the household. For a single child, the benefit is set at USD 5 per month; households with 2 children receive USD 10 per month, and those with 3 or more receive USD 15 per month. (4)(5)
Transfer guaranteed period	Households are re-surveyed every two years to identify changes in vulnerability, with those no longer eligible being phased out.
Transfer conditions – human capital	Children aged 6-17 years must prove school enrolment and attendance, and receive a passing grade. Since 2012, parents must show the vaccination certificated of children aged 0-6 years. (5)
Transfer conditions – work	No
B. Programme Institutionalisation	
Implementing agency	National Directorate of Social Security in the Ministry of Social Solidarity
Agency type	Governmental agency
Centralisation of decision making	Verification and approval procedures for the programme are centralized.
Local government discretion	The local government has no discretion in setting the benefit amount, but high discretion in determining the vulnerability score of a potential beneficiary household. (4)
Intermediation	No
Legal framework	No supporting legislation, until the passing of Decree-Law Bolsa da Mãe in 2012.
Legal framework changes	Passing of Decree-Law Bolsa da Mãe in 2012.
Evaluation protocols	Since 2012, a monitoring and evaluation system is under development. (4)
Beneficiary registration	Beneficiaries are registered at the district-level.
Appeals procedure	No formal appeals process in place. Community members with questions or complaints about the program generally raise their concerns with community leaders, who then follow up with the Social Animator or Sub-District Administrator. (4)
Social accountability and participation	Community involvement in selecting beneficiaries.
Budgetary arrangements	NAc
Website	No
C. Country-level Institutionalisation	
Poverty strategy	National Recovery Strategy (2007) (5)
National coordination	NAc
D. Programme Budget	
Budget	NAc
Cost	The cost increased from USD1.4 million, or 0.2% of GDP, in 2008, to USD 2.97 million, 0.2% of GDP, in 2012. These numbers entail the total cost of Bolsa da Mãe and child protection. (2)(5)
Donor Financing	Donor support in building a registry to identify vulnerable households. From 2008-13, approximately USD 6 million are provided by IOM, UNDP, UNFPA, UN WOMEN, and UNICEF. This averages USD 830,000 per year. (3)
Government financing	Government executed contribution increased from USD 1.4 million in 2008, to USD 2.97 million in 2012. These numbers entail the total cost of Bolsa da Mãe and child protection. (2)(5)
E. Programme outcome	
Monitor	Pending
Poverty	
Inequality	
Work	
Enrollment	
Attendance	

Health utilization	
Immunization	
Nutrition	
Community / Local Economy outcome	
Others	
<p>Sources:</p> <p>(1) Council of Ministers Meeting from February 8, 2012 - Press Release. (2012). Retrieved 2 March 2016, from http://timor-leste.gov.tl/?p=6437&print=1&lang=en</p> <p>(2) ILO Social Security Inquiry - Economic and financial data Bolsa da mãe. (n.d.). Retrieved 2 March 2016, from http://www.ilo.org/dyn/ilossi/ssimain.viewBenefit?p_lang=en&p_scheme_id=3051&p_scheme_benefit_id=10156&p_geoaid=626</p> <p>(3) Poverty Reduction - Conditional Cash Transfer. (2012). UNDP. Retrieved from http://www.tl.undp.org/content/dam/timorleste/docs/reports/TL_PRE_CCTNovember2012.pdf</p> <p>(4) Wallis, J. (2015). <i>Assessing the Implementation and Impact of Timor-Leste's Cash Payment Schemes</i>. A New Era?, 235.</p> <p>(5) World Bank. (2013). <i>Timor-Leste Social Assistance Public Expenditure and Program Performance Report</i>. Retrieved from http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2013/06/27/000442464_20130627152921/Rendered/PDF/734840WP0P126300PER000240June00eng.pdf</p>	

Turkey

Variable	Description
Programme title	Means-tested Old Age Pension
Country	Turkey
Region	East Europe and Central Asia
A. Programme Characteristics	
Start date of the programme	The programme began operations in 1976. (4)
End date of programme	The programme is still ongoing,
Replace	No
Programme type	Pure income transfer
Programme function	Old age and disability pension
Main programme objectives	NAC
Pilot	No
Target population	The old age pension targets poor and elderly persons above 65 years of age. The old age pension for needy and disabled persons targets poor, disabled elderly persons above 65 years of age. The disability pension for the disabled person's family targets poor disabled persons aged 18 to 64. If a disabled person under 18 years of age is cared for by a relative who is in financial hardship, this relative can receive a disabled relatives pension. The survivor's pension targets survivors who do not receive a pension from the contributory system. (3)
Beneficiary selection	Eligible person must have an income lower than the prevailing poverty threshold. (3)
Coverage – individual level	As of 2011, 73.4% of all older persons aged 65 years and above benefited from one of the components of the pension.
Coverage – household level	NAP
Entitlement requisites	Old-age pension: minimum age of 65 years and vulnerable according to means test; old-age pension for needy, disabled persons: minimum age of 65 years, disabled to a degree of at least 70%, and vulnerability according to means test; disability pension for disabled person's family: maximum age of 64 years, disabled to a degree of at least 40%, and vulnerable according to means test; survivor's pension: not receiving a survivor's pension from the contributory system. (3)(4)
Means test – treatment of income	The prevailing poverty threshold is used to determine eligibility.
Means test – treatment of assets	No
Means test – treatment of work	No
Recipient of transfer	Pensioner or caregiver for disabled persons below 18 years of age received the transfer.
Payment regularity	NAC
Transfer minimum (domestic currency at current prices)	NAP
Transfer maximum (domestic currency at current prices)	NAP
Transfer average (domestic currency at current prices)	NAP
Transfer fixed (domestic currency at current prices)	In 2009, TL 86.41 was provided to beneficiaries of the old-age pension, and TL 259.23 to beneficiaries of the old age pension for needy disabled persons. The disability pension varied according to degree of disability, with TL 172.82 provided for a disability degree of 40-69%,

	and TL 259.23 for a disability degree of at least 70%. If the care giver of the disabled person received the pension, the lower amount was provided. (Numbers per person per month as of April 2009). As of 2013, TL 125.60 was provided to beneficiaries of the old-age pension, and TL 376.79 to beneficiaries of the old age pension for needy disabled persons. The disability pension varied according to degree of disability, with TL 219.29 provided for a disability degree of 40-69%, and TL 376.79 for a disability degree of at least 70%. If the care giver of the disabled person received the pension, the lower amount was provided. The survivor's pension amounted to TL 250. (Numbers per person per month as of October) (3)
Transfer guaranteed period	Subject to continuation of the condition.
Transfer conditions – human capital	No
Transfer conditions – work	No
B. Programme Institutionalisation	
Implementing agency	General Directorate of Social Assistance and Solidarity (GDSAS)
Agency type	Governmental agency
Centralisation of decision making	NAC
Local government discretion	NAC
Intermediation	No
Legal framework	Law No. 2022 on the Payment of Pensions to destitute old-aged Persons; Law No. 6353 (2012)
Legal framework changes	Law No. 6353 (2012) changed the Social Assistance Law. Due to this reform, social security contributors can benefit from social assistance, provided that their household income per capita is below the poverty threshold. Law Number 6495 (2013) increased the pension scheme income threshold by nearly 100%, so that the coverage of the means-tested old-age pension scheme has been expanded, covering more poor elderly and disabled citizens who have no social security. (2)(3)
Evaluation protocols	NAC
Beneficiary registration	NAC
Appeals procedure	NAC
Social accountability and participation	No
Budgetary arrangements	NAC
Website	No
C. Country-level Institutionalisation	
Poverty strategy	The National Poverty Alleviation Strategy is not finalized yet. (1)
National coordination	General Directorate of Social Assistances in charge of coordination.
D. Programme Budget	
Budget	NAC
Cost	NAC
Donor Financing	No
Government financing	The programme is tax-financed. (3)
E. Programme outcome	
Monitor	Pending
Poverty	
Inequality	
Work	

Enrollment	
Attendance	
Health utilization	
Immunization	
Nutrition	
Community / Local Economy outcome	
Others	

Sources:

- (1) General Directorate of Social Assistance. (n.d.). General Directorate of Social Assistance, Department of Relation with International and Voluntary Organisations. Retrieved from <http://www.comcec.org/UserFiles/File/WorkingGroups/Poverty4/Presentations/Turkey.pdf>
- (2) Karadeniz, O. (2009). *Annual National Report 2009*. Retrieved from http://socialprotection.eu/files_db/596/asisp_ANR09_Turkey.pdf
- (3) Karadeniz, O. (2014). *Country Document Update 2014 Pensions, health and long-term care*. Retrieved from <http://ec.europa.eu/social/BlobServlet?docId=12985&langId=en>
- (4) Turkey | Country fact file | Pension watch. (n.d.). Retrieved 2 March 2016, from <http://www.pension-watch.net/pensions/country-fact-file/turkey>

<i>Variable</i>	<i>Description</i>
Programme title	Şartlı Nakit Transferi (ŞNT), Conditional Cash Transfer Program
Country	Turkey
Region	East Europe and Central Asia
A. Programme Characteristics	
Start date of the programme	The programme began operations in 2003. (3)
End date of programme	The programme is still ongoing,
Replace	No
Programme type	Income transfer plus human capital investment
Programme function	Conditional cash transfer
Main programme objectives	The programme was introduced to lighten the impact of the economic crisis on poor households. In addition to its long-term objective of accumulation of human capital, the CCT programme also aims to increase the enrolment rates and length of staying at school for children living in poverty, by covering the schooling costs of poor families because these costs often deter them from sending their children to school. Furthermore, it aims to ensure that children from poor families benefit from basic health care services. Lastly, the programme intends to respond to problems encountered during pregnancy, encouraging expecting mothers to have regular health checks, safe delivery in hospital and ensuring full and timely vaccinations of new-borns. (2)(3)(5)
Pilot	In 2003, the CCT started in 6 provinces as pilot scheme with support from the World Bank, and since the beginning of 2004 has been spread gradually throughout the country. In 2007, the CCT was continued within the Social Assistance and Solidarity Directorate General (SASDG) and upon the establishment of Ministry of Family and Social Policies, SASDG was incorporated into the Ministry. (3)(5)
Target population	The poorest 6 per cent of all families with children are targeted.
Beneficiary selection	The beneficiary selection method builds on measuring indicators that are highly correlated with household consumption expenditure, and thereupon a score is assigned to each applicant, with those below the pre-determined cut-off eligible to receive benefits. The formula is determined by estimating a regression equation of households' consumption expenditures against observable demographic, geographic, housing, and asset variables. A household's score is computed by multiplying the estimated coefficients by value of the observable variables for the household. A Social Assistance and Inspection Official pays a visit to the family to verify the test results and creates a Social Inspection Report, which is uploaded to the Integrated Social Assistance Information System. (3)(5)
Coverage – individual level	In May 2006, 1,633,652 students received education grants, 981,367 pre-school children received health grants, and 17,200 pregnant women received pregnancy grants. As of 2012, 2,034,615 students received education grants, 887,926 pre-school children received health grants, and 25,665 pregnant women received pregnancy assistance. Hence, total coverage increased from 2,632,219, to 2,948,206. (2)(3)(4)(5)
Coverage – household level	N/A
Entitlement requisites	Children under the age of 18 years and/or a pregnant woman must live in the household. (5)
Means test – treatment of income	No
Means test – treatment of assets	Included in the proxy-means test, which captured information on various housing and asset variables.
Means test – treatment of work	No
Recipient of transfer	The transfer is provided to the child carer or pregnant female household member.
Payment regularity	Education and health grants are provided on a bimonthly basis. Pregnancy grants are paid monthly starting from the second month of the pregnancy to the second month of post-pregnancy. Furthermore, a onetime payment is provided on the condition that the birth is given in a hospital. Payments are made through Ziraat Bank branches or post offices. (3)

Transfer minimum (domestic currency at current prices)	From 2006-11, the minimum benefit amounted to USD 12.5 per month, paid as health and pregnancy grant. This benefit increased to USD 15 per month in 2012. (3)(5)
Transfer maximum (domestic currency at current prices)	From 2006-11, the maximum benefit amounted to USD 29 per month, paid to female secondary school students. In 2012, this benefit was increased to USD 55 per month. (3)(5)
Transfer average (domestic currency at current prices)	N/A
Transfer fixed (domestic currency at current prices)	In 2006, the education benefit amounted to USD 13 per month for primary school student boys, and USD 16 per month for primary school student girls. For secondary school students, the benefits amounted to USD 21 and USD 29 respectively. The health grant amounted to USD 12.5, the pregnancy grant was USD 12.5, plus a one-time grant of USD 41 for giving birth in the hospital. In 2012, the education benefit amounted to USD 30 per month for primary school student boys, and USD 35 per month for primary school student girls. For secondary school students, the benefits amounted to USD 45 and USD 55 respectively. The health grant amounted to USD 15, the pregnancy grant was USD 15. (3)(5)
Transfer guaranteed period	The education grants are paid for twelve months, while the pregnancy grant is paid for ten months, subject to the continuation of the pregnancy.
Transfer conditions – human capital	Children should realize at least an 80 per cent attendance rate to continue receiving the grant. Health support is conditional on regular visits to health care units and completion of vaccinations. Pregnancy care support is conditional upon regular health centre visits until birth, and 2 months following the birth, encouraging in-hospital deliveries. (2)(3)(5)
Transfer conditions – work	No
B. Programme Institutionalisation	
Implementing agency	General Directorate of Social Assistance and Solidarity (GDSAS)
Agency type	Governmental agency
Centralisation of decision making	The CCT is organized and coordinated by the Social Assistance Directorate General in the headquarters and implemented by the Social Assistance and Solidarity Foundations founded in each province and district at the local level. The Integrated Social Assistance Information System facilitates centralized decision making. (3)
Local government discretion	No discretion in selecting beneficiaries or setting the benefit amount.
Intermediation	N/A
Legal framework	N/A
Legal framework changes	N/A
Evaluation protocols	The programme is evaluated on a periodic basis. (2)
Beneficiary registration	Beneficiaries are registered at the Social Assistance Directorate General of their district or province. (3)
Appeals procedure	An appeals mechanism is in place for non-beneficiaries and/or beneficiaries whose right is pending or terminated. (2)
Social accountability and participation	No
Budgetary arrangements	Formalized, given that the programme is financed through the Social Aid and Solidarity Promotion Fund. (3)
Website	No
C. Country-level Institutionalisation	
Poverty strategy	The National Poverty Alleviation Strategy is not finalized yet. (1)
National coordination	General Directorate of Social Assistances (GDSA) in charge of coordination.
D. Programme Budget	
Budget	In 2007, government budget amounted to TL 450 million, increasing to TL 500 million in 2008. (4)

Cost	The total cost for the period of 2003-06 amounted to USD 559.7 million, averaging USD 140 million per year. In 2013, the total cost amounted to TL 681.6 million. (3)(4)
Donor Financing	The World Bank supported the programme from 2003-06, providing total support of USD 500 million for Social Risk Mitigation Project (SRMP), of which USD 261.3 million were spent on the CCT a sub-component. This averages a support of USD 65.33 million per year. (4)
Government financing	Government expenditure increased from an average of TL 346 million during the first years, to TL 681.6 million in 2013. The programme is financed through the Social Aid and Solidarity Promotion Fund. (3)
E. Programme outcome	
Monitor	Pending
Poverty	
Inequality	
Work	
Enrollment	
Attendance	
Health utilization	
Immunization	
Nutrition	
Community / Local Economy outcome	
Others	
<p>Sources:</p> <p>(1) General Directorate of Social Assistance. (n.d.). General Directorate of Social Assistance, Department of Relation with International and Voluntary Organisations. Retrieved from http://www.comcec.org/UserFiles/File/WorkingGroups/Poverty4/Presentations/Turkey.pdf</p> <p>(2) Muge, N. (2006). <i>Conditional Cash Transfer Turkey</i>. Presented at the Third International Conference on Conditional Cash Transfers, Istanbul. Retrieved from http://siteresources.worldbank.org/SAFETYNETSANDTRANSFERS/Resources/281945-1131738167860/1898367-1150829758165/Turkey_CCT.pdf</p> <p>(3) Policy Paper on Improving Conditional Cash Transfers Programme in Turkey. (2014). Ministry of Family and Social Policy, Social Assistance General Directorate & UNICEF. Retrieved from http://sosyalyardimlar.aile.gov.tr/data/5429198a369dc32358ee29b9/Policy_Paper_on_Improving_Conditional_Cash_Transfers_Programme_in_Turkey.pdf</p> <p>(4) World Bank. (2008). <i>Implementation Completion and Results Report</i>. Retrieved from http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2008/08/06/000333038_20080806015943/Rendered/PDF/ICR3060ICR0P071closed0August0402008.pdf</p> <p>(5) Yildirim, J., Ozdemir, S., & Sezgin, F. (2014). A Qualitative Evaluation of a Conditional Cash Transfer Program in Turkey: The Beneficiaries' and Key Informants' Perspectives. <i>Journal of Social Service Research</i>, 40(1), 62–79. http://doi.org/10.1080/01488376.2013.845127</p>	

Turkmenistan

<i>Variable</i>	<i>Description</i>
Programme title	Social Allowance
Country	Turkmenistan
Region	East Europe and Central Asia
A. Programme Characteristics	
Start date of the programme	NAc
End date of programme	The programme is still ongoing,
Replace	No
Programme type	Pure income transfer
Programme function	Old age pension
Main programme objectives	NAc
Pilot	No
Target population	Men aged 62 years and above, women aged 57 years and above. (2)
Beneficiary selection	Senior citizens who are ineligible for the notional defined contribution (NDC) pension scheme, are eligible for the social pension. (1)(2)
Coverage – individual level	NAc
Coverage – household level	NAc
Entitlement requisites	Meeting minimum age requirements, non-eligibility for NDC pension scheme.
Means test – treatment of income	No
Means test – treatment of assets	No
Means test – treatment of work	No
Recipient of transfer	The pensioner receives the transfer.
Payment regularity	Payment is made on a monthly basis. (3)
Transfer minimum (domestic currency at current prices)	NAp
Transfer maximum (domestic currency at current prices)	NAp
Transfer average (domestic currency at current prices)	NAp
Transfer fixed (domestic currency at current prices)	The benefit amounts to 70 per cent of the minimum old age pension. (3)
Transfer guaranteed period	For the rest of natural lifetime.
Transfer conditions – human capital	No
Transfer conditions – work	No
B. Programme Institutionalisation	
Implementing agency	Ministry of Social Security (3)

Agency type	Governmental agency
Centralisation of decision making	NAc
Local government discretion	NAc
Intermediation	NAc
Legal framework	The social security system in Turkmenistan is regulated by a law of 2007, which provides for a set-up of social insurance and social assistance schemes. (3)
Legal framework changes	NAc
Evaluation protocols	NAc
Beneficiary registration	NAc
Appeals procedure	NAc
Social accountability and participation	NAc
Budgetary arrangements	NAc
Website	No
C. Country-level Institutionalisation	
Poverty strategy	NAc
National coordination	NAc
D. Programme Budget	
Budget	NAc
Cost	NAc
Donor Financing	NAc
Government financing	NAc
E. Programme outcome	
Monitor	Pending
Poverty	
Inequality	
Work	
Enrollment	
Attendance	
Health utilization	
Immunization	
Nutrition	
Community / Local Economy outcome	
Others	
Sources:	
(1) Social Security Programs Throughout the World: Asia and the Pacific, 2014 - Turkmenistan. (n.d.). Retrieved 2 March 2016, from https://www.ssa.gov/policy/docs/progdesc/ssptw/2014-2015/asia/turkmenistan.html	
(2) Turkmenistan Country fact file Pension watch. (n.d.). Retrieved 2 March 2016, from http://www.pension-watch.net/pensions/country-fact-file/turkmenistan	
(3) Turkmenistan Pension & Development Network. (n.d.). Retrieved 6 March 2016, from http://www.pensiondevelopment.org/234/turkmenistan.htm	

Uzbekistan

Variable	Description
Programme title	Social Assistance to the Aged and Disabled
Country	Uzbekistan
Region	East Europe and Central Asia
A. Programme Characteristics	
Start date of the programme	The programme began operations in 1994. (3)
End date of programme	The programme is still ongoing,
Replace	No
Programme type	Pure income transfer
Programme function	Old age and disability pension
Main programme objectives	NAc
Pilot	No
Target population	Men aged 60 years and above, women aged 55 years and above. (5)
Beneficiary selection	Senior citizens who are not eligible for the old age pension, and without close relatives. The allowance is appointed by regional/city departments of social assistance on the basis of information from self-government institutions, regarding the absence of relatives, obliged to provide material support to the applicant. (3)(5)
Coverage – individual level	In 2009, 29,600 persons received the assistance. (3)
Coverage – household level	NAp
Entitlement requisites	Meeting minimum age requirements, non-eligibility for the old age pension scheme.
Means test – treatment of income	No
Means test – treatment of assets	No
Means test – treatment of work	No
Recipient of transfer	The benefit is provided to the pensioner or disabled.
Payment regularity	NAc
Transfer minimum (domestic currency at current prices)	NAp
Transfer maximum (domestic currency at current prices)	NAp
Transfer average (domestic currency at current prices)	NAp
Transfer fixed (domestic currency at current prices)	The benefit is set at 50 per cent of the minimum wage rate. In 2009, the monthly assistance amounted to UZS 95,520, increasing to UZS 142,100 in 2015. (3)(5)
Transfer guaranteed period	For the rest of natural lifetime.
Transfer conditions – human capital	No
Transfer conditions – work	No

B. Programme Institutionalisation	
Implementing agency	Ministry of Labour and Social Protection
Agency type	Governmental agency
Centralisation of decision making	NAc
Local government discretion	NAc
Intermediation	No
Legal framework	Decree On Measures on Strengthening Social Protection of Needy Families (1994) (3)
Legal framework changes	No
Evaluation protocols	NAc
Beneficiary registration	NAc
Appeals procedure	NAc
Social accountability and participation	No
Budgetary arrangements	Formalized
Website	No
C. Country-level Institutionalisation	
Poverty strategy	Welfare Improvement Strategy (WIS) 2007-10; Welfare Improvement Strategy II (WIS-II) 20012-15 (6)(7)
National coordination	Ministry of Labour and Social Protection is the main state institution responsible for labour, employment, and social protection policy making.
D. Programme Budget	
Budget	NAc
Cost	In 2009, the cost amounted to UZS 45 million. (3)
Donor Financing	No
Government financing	Government expenditure amounted to UZS 45 million in 2009. The programme is financed through the pension fund. (3)
E. Programme outcome	
Monitor	Pending
Poverty	
Inequality	
Work	
Enrollment	
Attendance	
Health utilization	
Immunization	
Nutrition	
Community / Local Economy outcome	
Others	
Sources:	
(1) Poverty Analysis (Summary). (2010). Asian Development Bank. Retrieved from http://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/linked-documents/cps-uzb-2012-2016-pa.pdf	
(2) Project Document: Improving quality of social service delivery for persons with disabilities and lonely elderly people in Uzbekistan. (2014). UNDP. Retrieved from http://www.uz.undp.org/content/dam/uzbekistan/docs/projectdocuments/ggu/un_uzb_social_protection_eng.pdf	

- (3) Shagzatova, M. (2012). *Republic of Uzbekistan: Updating and Improving the Social Protection Index*. Asian Development Bank.
- (4) Social Security Programs Throughout the World: Asia and the Pacific, 2014 - Uzbekistan. (n.d.). Retrieved 2 March 2016, from <https://www.ssa.gov/policy/docs/progdesc/ssptw/2014-2015/asia/uzbekistan.html>
- (5) Uzbekistan | Country fact file | Pension watch. (n.d.). Retrieved 2 March 2016, from <http://www.pension-watch.net/pensions/country-fact-file/uzbekistan>
- (6) Welfare Improvement Strategy of Uzbekistan 2013-2015. (2013). Republic of Uzbekistan. Retrieved from http://www.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/country_docs/Uzbekistan/wis_spbn_2013-2015eng.pdf
- (7) Welfare Improvement Strategy of Uzbekistan - Full Strategy Paper for 2008-2010. (2007). Republic of Uzbekistan. Retrieved from [http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTPRS1/Resources/Uzbekistan_PRSP\(Jan-2008\).pdf](http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTPRS1/Resources/Uzbekistan_PRSP(Jan-2008).pdf)

Variable	Description
Programme title	Child Allowance
Country	Uzbekistan
Region	East Europe and Central Asia
A. Programme Characteristics	
Start date of the programme	The programme began operations in 1994. (5)
End date of programme	The programme is still ongoing,
Replace	No
Programme type	Pure income transfer
Programme function	Unconditional Cash Transfer
Main programme objectives	NAc
Pilot	No
Target population	Low-income households with children (5)
Beneficiary selection	Households and families whose average monthly income per capita for the past three months does not exceed 1.5 times the minimum wage rate, set up at the beginning of the year, are eligible to apply. Income is calculated per able-bodied person, whether employed or not, wherein mothers with a child under 2 years old, students of educational institutions, non-working pensioners, and family members holding personal subsidiary farming, are not considered able-bodied. In addition to wages and income from economic activity, property income; remittances from family members working abroad; pensions, stipends and other types of allowances (except all social allowances subject to this regulation); income from holding personal subsidiary farming; and other types of incomes identified by law, are included in the calculation, too. Once eligible families submit their application, <i>mahalla</i> leaders are asked to select households at the community level, by drawing on their local knowledge of living standards to identify those who are the neediest. (<i>Mahallas</i> are traditional community organizations which have always existed in Uzbek culture, and are formally non-governmental organizations.) (5)
Coverage – individual level	NAc
Coverage – household level	While in 2000, 900,000 households were covered, in 2012 coverage decreased to 565,000 households. (1)(2)(9)
Entitlement requisites	Minimum of one child per household, with a maximum age of 16 years (18 if still in full-time education) (5)
Means test – treatment of income	The income threshold is set at 1.5 times the minimum wage rate per household member.
Means test – treatment of assets	No
Means test – treatment of work	No
Recipient of transfer	The household head receives the transfer.
Payment regularity	The transfer is paid through People's Bank. (5)
Transfer minimum (domestic currency at current prices)	The minimum transfer amounts to 50 per cent of the monthly minimum wage, provided to families with one child. (4)
Transfer maximum (domestic currency at current prices)	Until the end of 2012, 175 per cent of the minimum wage was paid for families with four or more children. With the change in benefit levels at the beginning of 2013, the maximum benefit changed to 120 per cent of the minimum wage for families with three or more children. (4)
Transfer average (domestic currency at current prices)	NAc

Transfer fixed (domestic currency at current prices)	Until the end of 2012, 50 per cent of the monthly minimum wage was paid for families with one child, 100 per cent for two children, 140 per cent for three children, and 175 per cent for families with four or more children. Since 2013, 50 per cent of the monthly minimum wage is paid for families with one child, 80 per cent for two children, and 120 per cent for families with three or more children. (4)
Transfer guaranteed period	Initially the benefit is paid for up to six months, with re-application possible. (5)
Transfer conditions – human capital	No
Transfer conditions – work	No
B. Programme Institutionalisation	
Implementing agency	Ministry of Labour and Social Protection
Agency type	Governmental agency
Centralisation of decision making	The Ministry of Labour and Social Protection provides general supervision and coordination, while mahallas, appointed by local neighbourhood committees, administer the programme locally. The Ministry of Finance is responsible for budget planning and making allocations for the benefits. (5)
Local government discretion	High discretion of Mahalla's in administering the programme and deciding who is entitled to the benefit, based on a pool of all eligible families and households.
Intermediation	No
Legal framework	Resolution No. 434 of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the issues of social protection for vulnerable families" (1994); Decree of the President of Uzbekistan "On measures to further improve and enhance the system of social protection of the population" (2007)
Legal framework changes	The decree of 2007 stresses that (1) families with many children, (2) families living in remote rural areas, and (3) families with children with special needs (i.e. children with disabilities) must be primary beneficiaries of social support by the state.
Evaluation protocols	The regional Khokimyats (provincial and district level) and General Audit Department of the Ministry of Finance are responsible for monitoring and carrying out audits for expenditures on cash benefits.
Beneficiary registration	Beneficiaries are registered at the district-level. (5)
Appeals procedure	NAC
Social accountability and participation	No
Budgetary arrangements	NAC
Website	No
C. Country-level Institutionalisation	
Poverty strategy	Welfare Improvement Strategy (WIS) 2007-10; Welfare Improvement Strategy II (WIS-II) 20012-15 (8)(9)
National coordination	Ministry of Labour and Social Protection is the main state institution responsible for labour, employment, and social protection policy making.
D. Programme Budget	
Budget	NAC
Cost	From 2000 to 2011, the cost decreased from 0.9 per cent of the GDP, to 0.6 per cent of the GDP. In 2010, cost amounted to UZS 439,255 million. (1)(4)(5)
Donor Financing	No
Government financing	Throughout the years, the cost as share of government expenditure varied from 3.1 per cent to 4.0 per cent. (4)(5)
E. Programme outcome	
Monitor	Pending
Poverty	

Inequality	
Work	
Enrollment	
Attendance	
Health utilization	
Immunization	
Nutrition	
Community / Local Economy outcome	
Others	

Sources:

- (1) Center for Economic Research. (2014). *Effective Social Protection for a Transforming Economy and Society of Uzbekistan*. Tashket. Retrieved from <http://de.slideshare.net/alnargiza/effective-social-protection-for-a-transforming-economy-and-society-of-uzbekistan>
- (2) Effective Social Protection for a Transforming Economy and Society of Uzbekistan. (2014). Center for Economic Research & UNDP.
- (3) Poverty Analysis (Summary). (2010). Asian Development Bank. Retrieved from <http://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/linked-documents/cps-uzb-2012-2016-pa.pdf>
- (4) Shagzatova, M. (2012). *Republic of Uzbekistan: Updating and Improving the Social Protection Index*. Asian Development Bank.
- (5) Social Assistance for Low-Income Families in Uzbekistan. (2013). UNICEF. Retrieved from <http://www.ca-sp.org/files/UNICEF%20Social%20Assist%20Paper.pdf>
- (6) Social Security Programs Throughout the World: Asia and the Pacific, 2014 - Uzbekistan. (n.d.). Retrieved 2 March 2016, from <https://www.ssa.gov/policy/docs/progdesc/ssptw/2014-2015/asia/uzbekistan.html>
- (7) United Nations ESCAP. (2014). *Towards Income Security in Asia and the Pacific - A Focus on Income Support Schemes*. Bangkok. Retrieved from <http://www.unescapsdd.org/files/documents/Towards%20income%20%5B241114%5DHR%2020141126.pdf>
- (8) Welfare Improvement Strategy of Uzbekistan 2013-2015. (2013). Republic of Uzbekistan. Retrieved from http://www.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/country_docs/Uzbekistan/wis_spb_n_2013-2015eng.pdf
- (9) Welfare Improvement Strategy of Uzbekistan - Full Strategy Paper for 2008-2010. (2007). Republic of Uzbekistan. Retrieved from [http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTPRS1/Resources/Uzbekistan_PRSP\(Jan-2008\).pdf](http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTPRS1/Resources/Uzbekistan_PRSP(Jan-2008).pdf)

Variable	Description
Programme title	Benefits for low-income households
Country	Uzbekistan
Region	East Europe and Central Asia
A. Programme Characteristics	
Start date of the programme	The programme began operations in 1994. (5)
End date of programme	The programme is still ongoing,
Replace	No
Programme type	Pure income transfer
Programme function	Family transfer
Main programme objectives	Benefits for low income households were originally introduced to provide temporary support to households which experienced temporal difficulties in the rapidly changing situation following the country's independence. (5)
Pilot	No
Target population	All households in poverty
Beneficiary selection	Households and families whose average monthly income per capita for the past three months does not exceed 1.5 times the minimum wage rate, set up at the beginning of the year, are eligible to apply. Income is calculated per able-bodied person, whether employed or not, wherein mothers with a child under 2 years old, students of educational institutions, non-working pensioners, and family members holding personal subsidiary farming, are not considered able-bodied. In addition to wages and income from economic activity, property income; remittances from family members working abroad; pensions, stipends and other types of allowances (except all social allowances subject to this regulation); income from holding personal subsidiary farming; and other types of incomes identified by law, are included in the calculation, too. Once eligible families submit their application, <i>mahalla</i> leaders are asked to select households at the community level, by drawing on their local knowledge of living standards to identify those who are the neediest. (<i>Mahallas</i> are traditional community organizations which have always existed in Uzbek culture, and are formally non-governmental organizations.) (5)
Coverage – individual level	In 2009, 468,128 individuals were covered. (1)(2)(4)
Coverage – household level	While in 2000, 410,000 households were covered, in 2012 coverage decreased to 80,000 households. (1)(2)(4)
Entitlement requisites	Classified as low-income household according to means test.
Means test – treatment of income	The income threshold is set at 1.5 times the minimum wage rate per household member
Means test – treatment of assets	No
Means test – treatment of work	No
Recipient of transfer	The household head receives the transfer.
Payment regularity	The transfer is paid through People's Bank. (5)
Transfer minimum (domestic currency at current prices)	Minimum benefit amounting to 1.5 times the minimum wage. (4)(5)
Transfer maximum (domestic currency at current prices)	Maximum benefit amounting to 3 times the minimum wage. (4)(5)
Transfer average (domestic currency at current prices)	N/A

Transfer fixed (domestic currency at current prices)	Benefit set at 1.5-3 times the size of the minimum wage, with the mahalla commission deciding on the amount to be allocated to each successful application. (4)(5)
Transfer guaranteed period	Initially the benefit is paid for up to six months, with re-application possible. (5)
Transfer conditions – human capital	No
Transfer conditions – work	No
B. Programme Institutionalisation	
Implementing agency	Ministry of Labour and Social Protection
Agency type	Governmental agency
Centralisation of decision making	The Ministry of Labour and Social Protection provides general supervision and coordination, while mahallas, appointed by local neighbourhood committees, administer the programme locally. The Ministry of Finance is responsible for budget planning and making allocations for the benefits. (5)
Local government discretion	High discretion of Mahalla's in administering the programme and deciding who is entitled to the benefit, based on a pool of all eligible families and households. Furthermore, they have discretion in setting the benefit amount.
Intermediation	No
Legal framework	Resolution No. 434 of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the issues of social protection for vulnerable families" (1994); Decree of the President of Uzbekistan "On measures to further improve and enhance the system of social protection of the population" (2007)
Legal framework changes	The decree of 2007 stresses that (1) families with many children, (2) families living in remote rural areas, and (3) families with children with special needs (i.e. children with disabilities) must be primary beneficiaries of social support by the state. (5)
Evaluation protocols	The regional Khokimyats (provincial and district level) and General Audit Department of the Ministry of Finance are responsible for monitoring and carrying out audits for expenditures on cash benefits. (5)
Beneficiary registration	Beneficiaries are registered at the district-level. (5)
Appeals procedure	NAC
Social accountability and participation	No
Budgetary arrangements	NAC
Website	No
C. Country-level Institutionalisation	
Poverty strategy	Welfare Improvement Strategy (WIS) 2007-10; Welfare Improvement Strategy II (WIS-II) 20012-15 (8)(9)
National coordination	Ministry of Labour and Social Protection is the main state institution responsible for labour, employment, and social protection policy making.
D. Programme Budget	
Budget	NAC
Cost	From 2000-11, the cost amounted to 0.1 per cent of the GDP. In 2009, the programme cost UZS 49,133 million. (4)(5)
Donor Financing	No
Government financing	Throughout the years, the cost as share of government expenditure increased from 0.25 per cent to 0.45 per cent, and decreased again to 0.4 per cent until 2012. (4)(5)
E. Programme outcome	
Monitor	Pending
Poverty	
Inequality	

Work	
Enrollment	
Attendance	
Health utilization	
Immunization	
Nutrition	
Community / Local Economy outcome	
Others	

Sources:

- (1) Center for Economic Research. (2014). *Effective Social Protection for a Transforming Economy and Society of Uzbekistan*. Tashket. Retrieved from <http://de.slideshare.net/alnargiza/effective-social-protection-for-a-transforming-economy-and-society-of-uzbekistan>
- (2) Effective Social Protection for a Transforming Economy and Society of Uzbekistan. (2014). Center for Economic Research & UNDP.
- (3) Poverty Analysis (Summary). (2010). Asian Development Bank. Retrieved from <http://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/linked-documents/cps-uzb-2012-2016-pa.pdf>
- (4) Shagzatova, M. (2012). *Republic of Uzbekistan: Updating and Improving the Social Protection Index*. Asian Development Bank.
- (5) Social Assistance for Low-Income Families in Uzbekistan. (2013). UNICEF. Retrieved from <http://www.ca-sp.org/files/UNICEF%20Social%20Assist%20Paper.pdf>
- (6) Social Security Programs Throughout the World: Asia and the Pacific, 2014 - Uzbekistan. (n.d.). Retrieved 2 March 2016, from <https://www.ssa.gov/policy/docs/progdesc/ssptw/2014-2015/asia/uzbekistan.html>
- (7) United Nations ESCAP. (2014). *Towards Income Security in Asia and the Pacific - A Focus on Income Support Schemes*. Bangkok. Retrieved from <http://www.unescapsdd.org/files/documents/Towards%20income%20%5B241114%5DHR%2020141126.pdf>
- (8) Welfare Improvement Strategy of Uzbekistan 2013-2015. (2013). Republic of Uzbekistan. Retrieved from http://www.nationalplanningcycles.org/sites/default/files/country_docs/Uzbekistan/wis_spb_n_2013-2015eng.pdf
- (9) Welfare Improvement Strategy of Uzbekistan - Full Strategy Paper for 2008-2010. (2007). Republic of Uzbekistan. Retrieved from [http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTPRS1/Resources/Uzbekistan_PRSP\(Jan-2008\).pdf](http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTPRS1/Resources/Uzbekistan_PRSP(Jan-2008).pdf)

Viet Nam

Variable	Description
Programme title	Social Allowance
Country	Viet Nam
Region	East Asia and the Pacific
A. Programme Characteristics	
Start date of the programme	The programme began operations in 2000. (5)
End date of programme	The programme is still ongoing,
Replace	No
Programme type	Pure income transfer
Programme function	Old age and disability pension
Main programme objectives	NAC
Pilot	No
Target population	The allowance is targeted at older persons without access to other pensions and social allowances (category 1), and all extreme poor and disabled older persons (category 2). (3)(5)
Beneficiary selection	Beneficiaries under category 1 must be at least 90 years of age, and have no access to contributory pensions or other social allowances. The minimum age was lowered to 85 years in 2007, and to 80 years in 2010. Beneficiaries under category 2 must be at least 60 years of age, and be living in poor households, must be living alone, or must be living with an ill, older spouse, and do not have any children, grandchildren or relatives to support them. Poverty is defined according to poverty line of the province, as set by the Ministry of Labour – Invalids and Social Affairs (MoLISA). (3)(5)
Coverage – individual level	Coverage increased from 528,571 in 2008, to 1,395,000 in 2012. During the same period, the number of beneficiaries increased from 431,871 to 1.3 million, while the coverage of category 2 beneficiaries decreased from 96,700 to 95,000. (3)(4)(5)
Coverage – household level	NAP
Entitlement requisites	Personal identification card or household registration. Illness must be certified by a medical centre for category 2 beneficiaries. (3)(5)
Means test – treatment of income	For category 2 applicants the income must be below the poverty line as set by MoLISA. Rural and urban poverty lines are different, and due to budget constraints, poverty lines have remained unadjusted in some provinces. (3)(5)
Means test – treatment of assets	No defined threshold, but housing conditions are considered in evaluating poverty status of category 2 applicants.
Means test – treatment of work	No
Recipient of transfer	Pensioner
Payment regularity	Benefits are paid monthly, and delivered in cash through Communal People’s Committee financial staff, either directly to the beneficiary (after validation of identity), or a family member of the beneficiary, who then certifies receipt of benefit. If Communal People’s Committee financial staff can’t deliver the benefit, e.g. due to geographic location, the District People’s Committee will. (3)
Transfer minimum (domestic currency at current prices)	The minimum benefit gradually increased from VND 45,000 per month in 2002, to VND 270,000 per month in 2015. (1)(3)(4)(5)
Transfer maximum (domestic currency at current prices)	The maximum benefit gradually increased from VND 112,500 per month in 2002, to VND 675,000 per month in 2015. (1)(3)(4)(5)
Transfer average (domestic currency at current prices)	NAP

Transfer fixed (domestic currency at current prices)	The final benefit amount is based on a set of multipliers which depend on the household composition or specific characteristics of the beneficiary. Category 1: multiplier of 1 for beneficiaries meeting the age requirement, who are not receiving any other pension or social allowance. Category 2: multiplier of 1 for beneficiaries aged 60-79 years, multiplier of 1.5 for beneficiaries aged 60-79 years, who are severely disabled, multiplier of 2 for beneficiaries aged 80 years and above, multiplier of 2.5 for beneficiaries aged 80 years and above, who are severely disabled. (1)(3)(4)(5)
Transfer guaranteed period	For the rest of the natural lifetime.
Transfer conditions – human capital	No
Transfer conditions – work	No
B. Programme Institutionalisation	
Implementing agency	Ministry of Labour – Invalids and Social Affairs (MoLISA)
Agency type	Governmental agency
Centralisation of decision making	MoLISA is responsible for policy design and implementation, while funds are allocated centrally through the Ministry of Finance (MoF).
Local government discretion	MoLISA staff members at the communal level have discretion to identify beneficiaries. (5)
Intermediation	No
Legal framework	NAC
Legal framework changes	Decree 67/NĐ-CP of 13 April 2007 reduced the minimum eligibility age for category 1 applicants from 90 to 85 years and increased the minimum benefit to VND120,000. Decree 13/NĐ-CP of 27 February 2010 further reduced the minimum eligible age to 80 years and raised the minimum benefit to VND180,000. Decree 136/NĐ-CP of 2013, increasing the benefit level to VND270,000.
Evaluation protocols	NAC
Beneficiary registration	MoLISA staff members at the communal level are responsible for identifying beneficiaries. After the list is finalized, it is submitted to higher levels of administration, i.e., district, provincial, then central.
Appeals procedure	NAC
Social accountability and participation	No
Budgetary arrangements	NAC
Website	No
C. Country-level Institutionalisation	
Poverty strategy	Comprehensive Poverty Reduction and Growth Strategy (CPRGS); Social Protection Strategy (2011-20) (1)
National coordination	Ministry of Labour – Invalids and Social Affairs is responsible for policy design and implementation, while the Ministry of Finance is in charge of budget allocation.
D. Programme Budget	
Budget	NAC
Cost	In 2012, USD 142 million were spent on the programme. (4)
Donor Financing	No
Government financing	In 2012, the government executed contribution amounted to USD 142 million.
E. Programme outcome	
Monitor	Pending
Poverty	
Inequality	

Work	
Enrollment	
Attendance	
Health utilization	
Immunization	
Nutrition	
Community / Local Economy outcome	
Others	
Sources:	
<p>(1) Cichon, M., Schmitt, V., Bonnet, F., Galian, C., Mazelkaite, G., International Labour Office, & Social Security Department. (2012). <i>Analysis of the Viet Nam national social protection strategy 2011-2020 in the context of social protection floor objectives: a rapid assessment</i>. Geneva: ILO.</p> <p>(2) Comprehensive Poverty Reduction and Growth Strategy (CPRGS). (2003). The Socialist Republic of Vietnam. Retrieved from http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTVIETNAM/Overview/20270134/cprgs_finalreport_Nov03.pdf</p> <p>(3) Handayani, S. W., Babajanian, B. V., & Asian Development Bank (Eds.). (2012). <i>Social protection for older persons: social pensions in Asia</i>. Mandaluyong City, Metro Manila, Philippines: Asian Development Bank.</p> <p>(4) Income security for older persons in Viet Nam: Social Pensions. (2014). ILO & UNFPA. Retrieved from http://www.social-protection.org/gimi/gess/ShowRessource.action?ressource.ressourceId=46898</p> <p>(5) Thanh Long, G., & Wesumperuma, D. (2013). <i>Some Notes on Social Pensions in Viet Nam</i>. International Policy Centre for Inclusive Growth & ADB. Retrieved from http://www.ipc-undp.org/pub/IPCOnePager210.pdf</p> <p>(6) Turk, C. (n.d.). <i>Vietnam: A Comprehensive Strategy for Growth and Poverty Reduction</i>. World Bank. Retrieved from http://www.mfdr.org/sourcebook/5-5Vietnam-ComprehensiveStrategy.pdf</p> <p>(7) World Bank. (2007). <i>Vietnam Development Report 2008 - Social Protection</i> (Joint Donor Report to the Vietnam Consultative Group Meeting). Hanoi. Retrieved from http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2008/06/04/000333038_20080604015001/Rendered/PDF/436530WP0REVIS1ction1final01PUBLIC1.pdf</p>	