



## Social Assistance, Politics and Institutions (SAPI) database Index of Programmes in Latin America

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## Argentina

Programme title	Plan Jefes y Jefas de Hogar de Desocupados
Country	Argentina
<b>A. Programme characteristics</b>	
Start date of the programme	The programme started in 2002 after the economic crisis that the country suffered in 2001. It provided a direct transfer to families with dependents in which the head of the household become unemployed during the crisis. It ended in 2005 with the creation of two exit programmes the <i>Seguro de Capacitacion y Empleo</i> and the <i>Programas Familias para la Inclusion Social</i> , known as <i>Plan Familias</i> (Etchemendy and Garay, 2011; Gasparini and Cruces, 2010; Giovagnoli, 2005).
End date of programme	2005
Programme type	Income transfer plus-human capital investment
Programme function	Conditional Cash transfer, Employment guarantee scheme
Main programme objectives	The programme's main objective is to provide financial assistance to heads of households with children up to 18 years old or disabled people of any age; and households in which the head of household, partner, concubine or cohabitant of the head of household should be found pregnant, all of them unemployed and residing permanently in the country, in order to guarantee the Family Right for Social Inclusion (Decreto No.565, 2002).
Pilot	No
Target population	Other: "Families with unemployed heads of households with children up to age 18, disabled or pregnant women. ECLAC Unemployed household heads with dependents (children aged less than eighteen or people who are incapacitated), regardless of whether the family lives in poverty"(Lustig and Pessino, 2012)
Beneficiary selection	Categorical: unemployed heads of households. Community: Local Advisory Councils ECLAC (Cecchini and Madariaga, 2011:28)
Coverage – individual level	In 2002 the coverage at the individual level was 9031999 and in 2008 was 2179941 (ECLAC, 2016).
Coverage – household level	In 2002 the coverage at the individual level was 1843265 and in 2008 it was 506963 (ECLAC, 2016).
Entitlement requisites	Sworn affidavit declaring the unemployed status, certification issued by the educational establishment, children identification card, certification of pregnancy issued by the health center, vaccination records, permanent residence in the country and the national identity card, certification by a health center in case of been in a disabled condition (Decreto No.565, 2002).
Means test – treatment of income	NAv
Means test – treatment of assets	NAv
Means test – treatment of work	Yes. The head of household should certify through a sworn affidavit their condition of unemployment (Decreto No.565, 2002).
Recipient of transfer	Head of household
Payment regularity	Monthly

Transfer minimum (domestic currency at current prices)	In 2002 the transfer minimum per capita was of 31 ARS at the individual level and in 2005 it was 33 ARS (ECLAC, 2016).
Transfer maximum (domestic currency at current prices)	From 2002 to 2005 the maximum transfer at the household level was at 150 ARS (ECLAC, 2016).
Transfer average (domestic currency at current prices)	NACC
Transfer amount-fixed:	150 ARS (Decreto No.565, 2002)
Transfer conditions:	Human Capital-“Education: Regular attendance at school by school-age children. Health: Attendance at health and immunization checkups. Employment: participation by heads of household in social infrastructure projects or training activities (four to six hours a day)”(Cecchini and Madariaga, 2011:92)
<b>B. Programme Institutionalization</b>	
Implementing agency name	Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Security (ECLAC, 2016)
Agency type	Governmental agency
Centralization of programme decision making	Medium: The Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Security is in charge of designing the training programmes and registering potential employers. The programme will be decentralized in its implementation at the provincial level and municipalities. The monitoring and evaluation of the programme will be in charge of the advisory councils of each locality (Decreto No.565, 2002).
Local government discretion	None. The central government is in charge of the selection of the beneficiaries and the tailoring of the transfers. It is responsibility of the National Board of Directors from the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Security (Decreto No.565, 2002)
Intermediation	NAv
Legal framework	Constitutional law, Presidential Decree and Agency Regulations
Legal framework changes since start	Regulation 165/02 Decree no. 565/02, Decree no. 39/03, Decree no. 144/03, Decree no. 1353-1303; Decree no 696/03 ; Decree no 1506-1504, Law No. 26,077 (ECLAC, 2016)
Evaluation protocols	No evaluation protocol.
Beneficiary registration	The beneficiary registration is done at the national level and checked by the National Board of Directors from the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Security (Decreto No.565, 2002)
Appeals procedure	NAv
Social accountability and participation	Yes. The monitoring and evaluation of the programme will be in charge of the advisory councils of each locality (Decreto No.565, 2002).
Budgetary arrangements	NACC
Website	NAv
<b>C. Country-level institutionalization</b>	
Poverty strategy	No. The Programa Jefes de Hogar was implemented in the first half of 2002, as an emergency response to the economic and social unrest (Gasparini et al., 2007)
National coordination	No.
<b>D. Programme budget</b>	
Budget assigned to the programme	In 2002 the budget was 2,317,772,100 ARS by 2005 the budget was 3,293,829,000 ARS. By 2011 the

	programme still had a budget of 253,542,752 ARS (ECLAC, 2016).
Budget Explanation	It corresponds to the annual budget.
Cost / actual expenditure	NAv
Cost explanation	NAv
Donor financing – whether donor contribute to the programme	Yes. The programme is financed by the Government of Argentina and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) (ECLAC, 2016)
Donor financing expenditure – annual donor executed contribution	NAcc
Donor financing explanation	NAcc
Whether the programme is financed domestically	Yes. The programme is financed by the Government of Argentina and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) (ECLAC, 2016)
Government financing expenditure – annual government executed contribution	NAcc
Government financing explanation	NAcc
Domestic sources of financing	NAcc
<b>E. Programme Outcomes</b>	
Evaluation - whether it has been conducted	
Poverty	
Inequality	
Work – employment, labour supply	
Education – school enrolment	
Education – school attendance	
Health – attendance to health units	
Health – completed immunization	
Health – nutrition	
Community / local economy outcomes	
Other	
<b>References</b>	
<p>Cecchini, S., Madariaga, A., 2011. Conditional Cash Transfer Programmes: The Recent Experience in Latin America and the Caribbean (No. No. 95), Cuadernos de la CEPAL. CEPAL, United Nations, Santiago, Chile.</p> <p>Decreto No.565, 2002. Emergencia Ocupacional Nacional. Programa Jefes de Hogar. Reglamentación.</p> <p>ECLAC, E.C. for L.A. and the C., 2016. Conditional Cash Transfer Programmes Non-contributory social protection programmes in Latin America and the Caribbean database [WWW Document]. URL <a href="http://dds.cepal.org/bdptc/en/">http://dds.cepal.org/bdptc/en/</a></p> <p>Etchemendy, S., Garay, C., 2011. Argentina:Left Populism in Comparative Perspective, 2003-2009, in: The Resurgence of the Latin American Left. The Johns Hopkins University Press, United States, pp. 383–305.</p> <p>Gasparini, L.C., Cruces, G., 2010. Las asignaciones universales por hijo en Argentina: Impacto, discusión y alternativas. <i>Económica LVI</i>, 145–186.</p> <p>Gasparini, L., Haimovich, F., Olivieri, S., 2007. Labor Informality Effects of a Poverty-Alleviation Program (CEDLAS, Working Paper No. 0053). CEDLAS, Universidad Nacional de La Plata.</p> <p>Giovagnoli, P., 2005. Poverty Alleviation or Political Networking? A combined Qual-Quant Analysis of the Implementation of Safety Nets in post-crisis in Argetnina. <i>Work. Pap. Ser.</i>, London School of Economics No. 05-66, 56.</p> <p>Lustig, N., Pessino, C., 2012. Social Spending and Income Redistribution in Argentina During the 2000s: the Rising Role of Noncontributory Pensions (CEMA Working Papers: Serie Documentos de Trabajo. No. 499). Universidad del CEMA.</p>	

Programme title	Familias por la Inclusión Social (PFIS)
Country	Argentina
<b>A. Programme characteristics</b>	
Start date of the programme	The <i>Plan Familias</i> is the successor of the “ <i>Plan Jefes y Jefas de Hogar de Desocupados</i> ”. It started in 2004 and in 2010 was replaced by the programme <i>Asignacion Universal por Hijo</i> (ECLAC, 2016).
End date of programme	2010
Programme type	Income transfer plus-human capital investment
Programme function	Conditional Cash Transfer
Main programme objectives	The main objective of the programme is to promote development, health and permanence in the educational system of children, and to avoid social exclusion of the family in poverty (Ministerio de Trabajo, Empleo y Seguridad Social, 2016).
Pilot	No.
Target population	“Only Households in Poverty with children aged 18 and younger, and others. Families in poverty with children under 19 years. Beneficiaries of the Income for Human Development Programme (IDH) and the beneficiaries of the Jefes and Jefas Program, with three or more dependent children”(Ministerio de Trabajo, Empleo y Seguridad Social, 2016).
Beneficiary selection	“Proxy means test and Categorical: Beneficiaries of the “Jefes y Jefas de Hogar” programme with two or more children under 19 years old” (ECLAC, 2016)
Coverage – individual level	In 2005 the coverage at the individual level was of 1,119,865 and in 2009 it increased to 3,128,297 (ECLAC, 2016).
Coverage – household level	In 2005 the coverage at the household level was of 243, 449 and it increased to 695,177 in 2009 (ECLAC, 2016).
Entitlement requisites	NAcc
Means test – treatment of income	NAcc
Means test – treatment of assets	NAcc
Means test – treatment of work	NAcc
Recipient of transfer	Mother (Cecchini and Madariaga, 2011:18)
Payment regularity	Monthly (Cecchini and Madariaga, 2011:51)
Transfer minimum (domestic currency at current prices)	In 2006 the transfer minimum at the individual level was of 33 ARS and in 2009 was of 47 ARS (ECLAC, 2016).
Transfer maximum (domestic currency at current prices)	In 2005 the maximum amount at the household level was of 200 ARS and in 2009 it was of 380 ARS (ECLAC, 2016).
Transfer average (domestic currency at current prices)	NAv
Transfer fixed (domestic currency at current prices)	155 ARS with one child and 30 ARS more for each additional child, up to a maximum of 305 ARS per household (Lustig and Pessino, 2012)
Transfer guaranteed period	NAv
Transfer conditions	Human Capita-Education and work conditions: professional and technical training and support to independent labour (Cecchini and Madariaga, 2011)
<b>B. Programme Institutionalization</b>	
Implementing agency name	Ministry of Social Development of Argentina
Agency type	Governmental agency
Centralization of programme decision making	Medium: The Minsitry of Social DDevelopment is the executive agency of the programme. The technical

	administration of the programme is centralized but it is articulated with technical teams in the provinces and localities (Ministerio de Trabajo, Empleo y Seguridad Social, 2016).
Local government discretion	NAcc
Intermediation	NAcc
Legal framework	Presidential decree and Agency resolutions.
Legal framework changes since start	Resolution no. 825/05(MSD), Decree PEN no. 1506-1504, modified in 2009 by Resolution No. 3380 (MSD) (ECLAC, 2016)
Evaluation protocols	NAcc
Beneficiary registration	NAcc
Appeals procedure	NAcc
Social accountability and participation	NAcc
Budgetary arrangements	NAcc
Website	NAv
<b>C. Country-level institutionalization</b>	
Poverty strategy	NAcc
National coordination	NAcc
<b>D. Programme budget</b>	
Budget assigned to the programme	In 2005 the budget assigned to the programme was 501,000,462 ARS. It increased to 2,374,565,131 ARS in 2010 (ECLAC, 2016).
Budget Explanation	NAp
Cost / actual expenditure	In 2008 the cost of the programme was of 1,084,696,974 ARS (ECLAC, 2016) .
Cost explanation	NAcc
Donor financing - whether donor contribute to the programme	Yes. The programme is financed by the Government of Argentina, Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) (ECLAC, 2016)
Donor financing expenditure - annual donor executed contribution	NAcc
Donor financing explanation	NAcc
Whether the programme is financed domestically	Yes. The programme is financed by the Government of Argentina, Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) (ECLAC, 2016)
Government financing expenditure - annual government executed contribution	NAcc
Government financing explanation	NAcc
Domestic sources of financing	NAcc
<b>E. Programme Outcomes</b>	
Evaluation - whether it has been conducted	
Poverty	
Inequality	
Work - employment, labour supply	
Education - school enrolment	
Education - school attendance	
Health - attendance to health units	
Health - completed immunization	
Health - nutrition	
Community / local economy outcomes	
Other	
<b>References</b>	
Cecchini, S., Madariaga, A., 2011. Conditional Cash Transfer Programmes: The Recent Experience in Latin America and the Caribbean (No. No. 95), Cuadernos de la CEPAL. CEPAL, United Nations, Santiago, Chile.	
ECLAC, E.C. for L.A. and the C., 2016. Conditional Cash Transfer Programmes Non-contributory social protection programmes in Latin America and the Caribbean database [WWW Document]. URL <a href="http://dds.cepal.org/bdptc/en/">http://dds.cepal.org/bdptc/en/</a>	

Lustig, N., Pessino, C., 2012. Social Spending and Income Redistribution in Argentina During the 2000s: the Rising Role of Noncontributory Pensions (CEMA Working Papers: Serie Documentos de Trabajo. No. 499). Universidad del CEMA.

Ministerio de Trabajo, Empleo y Seguridad Social, 2016. Programa Familias para la Inclusion Social [WWW Document]. Minist. Trab. Empl. Secur. Soc. URL <http://www.trabajo.gob.ar/left/estadisticas/otia/politicas/verPolitica.asp?id=39>

Programme title	Asignación Universal por Hijo para Protección Social
Country	Argentina
<b>A. Programme characteristics</b>	
Start date of the programme	The programme Universal Allocation per Child for Social Protection (Asignacion Universal por Hijo para la Proteccion Social) was created as a complement to the Law of <i>Asignaciones Familiares</i> No. 24.714. Since this law benefited only children from registered salaried workers, the Universal Allocation per Child programme extended the benefit to those children of informal workers or the unemployed (Gonzalez, 2010).
End date of programme	N/A: the programme is ongoing.
Programme type	Income transfer plus-human capital investment
Programme function	Conditional Cash Transfer
Main programme objectives	The main objective of the programme is to improve the quality of life and the access to education of children and adolescents (Gonzalez, 2010:6).
Pilot	No.
Target population	Other: Children and adolescents living in Argentina who do not receive any other family allowance provided by the Law of <i>Asignaciones Familiares</i> No. 24.714, and that belong to family groups who are unemployed or in the informal economy. If the family group receive income from the informal economy it should be less than the minimum wage, to qualify as a beneficiary (Gonzalez, 2010:6).
Beneficiary selection	Proxy means test (Cecchini and Madariaga, 2011:28); and Categorical: Children of the unemployed, informal workers with an income the same or below the minimum wage, domestic workers, temporary workers, or of workers who are in enrolled in one of the followings: <i>Argentina Trabaja, Manos a la Obra, Ellas Hacen, Programa de Trabajo Autogestionado, Jóvenes con Más y mejor Trabajo, Programa Promover la igualdad de Oportunidades y Seguro de Capacitación y Empleo</i> (ANSES, 2009)
Coverage – individual level	The coverage at the individual level was of 3,431,667 in 2009 and in 2014 was of 3,573,598 (ECLAC, 2016).
Coverage – household level	The coverage at the household level was of 1,817,558 in 2009 and in 2014 was of 1,862,862 (ECLAC, 2016).
Entitlement requisites	Children should be under 18 years of age and parents should be unemployed or unregistered workers (informal sector receiving minimum wage), also known as “monotributistas sociales”(ANSES, 2009; Cecchini and Madariaga, 2011:18)
Means test – treatment of income	The income should be below the minimum wage (ANSES, 2009).
Means test – treatment of assets	N/A
Means test – treatment of work	Yes. The programme benefit the unemployed or those who work in the informal economy and earn less than a minimum wage (ANSES, 2009).
Recipient of transfer	Child carer: “Mother, father, guardian, or next of kin up to the third degree” (Cecchini and Madariaga, 2011:18)
Payment regularity	Monthly (Cecchini and Madariaga, 2011:51)



Transfer minimum (domestic currency at current prices)	The transfer minimum per capita was of 180 ARS in 2009 and it increased to 837 ARS in 2015(ECLAC, 2016).
Transfer maximum (domestic currency at current prices)	NAcc
Transfer average (domestic currency at current prices)	NAcc
Transfer fixed (domestic currency at current prices)	NAcc
Transfer guaranteed period	Subject to the continuation of the condition, “20% of the transfer withheld until the conditionalities are accredited”(Cecchini and Madariaga, 2011:92)
Transfer conditions	Human capital-Education: “School attendance for children between 5 and 18 years of age. Health: Children and adolescents must have their immunization programme complete or underway depending on the age and the health conditionalities should be accredited by a professional”(Cecchini and Madariaga, 2011:92)
<b>B. Programme Institutionalization</b>	
Implementing agency name	ANSES - Administración Nacional de la Seguridad Social/ National Social Security Administration (ANSES)
Agency type	Governmental Agency
Centralization of programme decision making	NAcc
Local government discretion	NAcc
Intermediation	NAcc
Legal framework	Presidential decree
Legal framework changes since start	“Decree No. 1602/2009 in November 2009, modifying the existing Family Allowance Scheme Law No. 24 714. Decree No. 446/2011” (ECLAC, 2016)
Evaluation protocols	NAcc
Beneficiary registration	NAcc
Appeals procedure	NAcc
Social accountability and participation	NAcc
Budgetary arrangements	Formal: changes are made through presidential decree.
Website	<a href="http://www.anses.gob.ar/prestacion/assignacion-universal-por-hijo-92">http://www.anses.gob.ar/prestacion/assignacion-universal-por-hijo-92</a>
<b>C. Country-level institutionalization</b>	
Poverty strategy	NAcc
National coordination	The National Social Security Administration (ANSES) is the responsible agency and the executing agency of the programme (Cecchini and Madariaga, 2011:153).
<b>D. Programme budget</b>	
Budget assigned to the programme	In 2005 the budget assigned to the programme was of 1,700,000,000 ARS and it increased to 24,818,000,000 ARS in 2015 (ECLAC, 2016).
Budget Explanation	NAcc
Cost / actual expenditure	In 2010 the expenditure was of 6,339,900,000 ARS and by 2013 it increased to 15,804,800,000 ARS (ECLAC, 2016).
Cost explanation	NAcc
Donor financing – whether donor contribute to the programme	No. The programme do not receive donor contributions. It is financed by the Sustainability Guarantee Fund of the Argentine Integrated Social

	Security System; Integrated Pension and Retirement System (Cecchini and Madariaga, 2011:177)
Donor financing expenditure - annual donor executed contribution	NAp
Donor financing explanation	NAp
Whether the programme is financed domestically	Yes. The programme is financed by the Guarantee Fund for the Sustainability of the Argentine Integrated Retirement System; Integrated Retirement and Pensions System. (Cecchini and Madariaga, 2011:177)
Government financing expenditure - annual government executed contribution	NAcc
Government financing explanation	NAcc
Domestic sources of financing	Social security or poverty reduction funds: Guarantee Fund for the Sustainability of the Argentine Integrated Retirement System; Integrated Retirement and Pensions System. (Cecchini and Madariaga, 2011:177)
<b>E. Programme Outcomes</b>	
Evaluation - whether it has been conducted	
Poverty	
Inequality	
Work - employment, labour supply	
Education - school enrolment	
Education - school attendance	
Health - attendance to health units	
Health - completed immunization	
Health - nutrition	
Community / local economy outcomes	
Other	
<b>References</b> ANSES, 2009. Asignacion Universal por Hijo para Proteccion Social. Cecchini, S., Madariaga, A., 2011. Conditional Cash Transfer Programmes: The Recent Experience in Latin America and the Caribbean (No. No. 95), Cuadernos de la CEPAL. CEPAL, United Nations, Santiago, Chile. ECLAC, E.C. for L.A. and the C., 2016. Conditional Cash Transfer Programmes Non-contributory social protection programmes in Latin America and the Caribbean database [WWW Document]. URL <a href="http://dds.cepal.org/bdptc/en/">http://dds.cepal.org/bdptc/en/</a> Gonzalez, R., 2010. Programas de Transferencias Condicionadas La Asignación Universal por Hijo para Protección Social en Argentina. Instituto para el Desarrollo Economico de America Latina.	

Programme title	Pensiones No Contributivas
Country	Argentina
<b>A. Programme characteristics</b>	
Start date of the programme	The programme <i>Pensiones No Contributivas</i> was the first formal non-contributory pension programme in Argentina, implemented in 1948. It was considered a universal scheme since it did not have any access restrictions other than budgetary restrictions. In 1996 the programme's administration shifted to the Secretariat of Social Development under the Presidency of the Republic. In 1999 this agency became the Ministry of Social Development (ECLAC, 2016; Rofman et al., 2014:51).
End date of programme	NAp. The programme is ongoing.
Programme type	Pure Income Transfers
Programme function	Old Age Pension, Disability Pension
Main programme objectives	NAcc
Pilot	No
Target population	"Adults over 70 years old; women with 7 or more children ever born or adopted; disabled persons; people benefiting from special laws; people chosen by a national legislator"(ECLAC, 2016).
Beneficiary selection	Proxy means test and Categorical: "Proof of disability of 76%; individuals over 70 years old" (ECLAC, 2016).
Coverage – individual level	At the individual level the coverage was 167,846 in 2000 and it increased to 1,220,256 in 2012 (ECLAC, 2016).
Coverage – household level	NAcc
Entitlement requisites	"Being without pension or non-contributory protection. Not own property, income or resources for their livelihood. Have no relatives legally obliged to provide them with food or that, having them, they are prevented from doing so"(Ministerio de Desarrollo Social, 2016).
Means test – treatment of income	NAcc
Means test – treatment of assets	NAcc
Means test – treatment of work	NAcc
Recipient of transfer	The recipients can be: pensioner, disabled, female household member, or others benefiting from special laws or chosen by a national legislator (ECLAC, 2016).
Payment regularity	Monthly (ECLAC, 2016)
Transfer minimum (domestic currency at current prices)	NAcc
Transfer maximum (domestic currency at current prices)	NAcc
Transfer average (domestic currency at current prices)	NAcc
Transfer fixed (domestic currency at current prices)	1617 ARS (198 US\$) at the individual level (Pension-watch, 2016)
Transfer guaranteed period	For the rest of natural lifetime.
Transfer conditions	This is a non-contributory pension that benefit people who are not entitled to any pension or receive any income (ECLAC, 2016).
<b>B. Programme Institutionalization</b>	
Implementing agency name	Ministry of Social Development
Agency type	Governmental agency

Centralization of programme decision making	NAcc
Local government discretion	NAcc
Intermediation	NAcc
Legal framework	Constitutional Law and Presidential Decree
Legal framework changes since start	"Law N° 13478/48; Decree 432/97; Decree 582/03; Law 23746/89; Law 18910; Decree 2360/90; Decree 1450/05" (ECLAC, 2016)
Evaluation protocols	NAcc
Beneficiary registration	NAcc
Appeals procedure	NAcc
Social accountability and participation	NAcc
Budgetary arrangements	NAcc
Website	<a href="http://www.desarrollosocial.gob.ar/pensiones">http://www.desarrollosocial.gob.ar/pensiones</a>
<b>C. Country-level institutionalization</b>	
Poverty strategy	NAcc
National coordination	NAcc
<b>D. Programme budget</b>	
Budget assigned to the programme	In 2001 the budget assigned to the programme was of 652,000,000 ARS by 2013 it increased to 25,190,700,000 ARS (ECLAC, 2016).
Budget Explanation	NAv
Cost / actual expenditure	The actual expenditure of the programme in 2012 was of 23,305,500, 000 ARS (ECLAC, 2016).
Cost explanation	NAv
Donor financing – whether donor contribute to the programme	No. The programme is financed by the Government of Argentina (ECLAC, 2016)
Donor financing expenditure – annual donor executed contribution	NAp
Donor financing explanation	NAp
Whether the programme is financed domestically	Yes, the programme is financed by the Government of Argentina (ECLAC, 2016)
Government financing expenditure – annual government executed contribution	NAcc
Government financing explanation	NAcc
Domestic sources of financing	NAcc
<b>E. Programme Outcomes</b>	
Evaluation - whether it has been conducted	
Poverty	
Inequality	
Work – employment, labour supply	
Education – school enrolment	
Education – school attendance	
Health – attendance to health units	
Health – completed immunization	
Health – nutrition	
Community / local economy outcomes	
Other	
<b>References</b>	
ECLAC, E.C. for L.A. and the C., 2016. Conditional Cash Transfer Programmes Non-contributory social protection programmes in Latin America and the Caribbean database [WWW Document]. URL <a href="http://dds.cepal.org/bdptc/en/">http://dds.cepal.org/bdptc/en/</a>	
Ministerio de Desarrollo Social, 2016. Pensiones No Contributivas [WWW Document]. Pres. Nac. URL <a href="http://www.desarrollosocial.gob.ar/pensiones">http://www.desarrollosocial.gob.ar/pensiones</a>	
Pension-watch, 2016. Social Pension Database [WWW Document]. URL <a href="http://www.pension-watch.net/about-social-pensions/about-social-pensions/social-pensions-database/">http://www.pension-watch.net/about-social-pensions/about-social-pensions/social-pensions-database/</a>	
Rofman, R., Apella, I., Vezza, E. (Eds.), 2014. Beyond Contributory Pensions: Fourteen Experiences with Coverage Expansion in Latin America. The World Bank.	

## Bolivia

Programme title	Bono Juancito Pinto
Country	Plurinational State of Bolivia
<b>A. Programme characteristics</b>	
Start date of the programme	The Juancito Pinto Grant started in 2006.
End date of programme	Nap. The programme is ongoing.
Programme type	Income transfer plus-human capital investment.
Programme function	Conditional Cash Transfer
Main programme objectives	To encourage the enrollment, retention and completion of the school year for children in the first 5 years of primary education in public educational institutions throughout the country (Decreto No. 28899, 2006).
Pilot	No.
Target population	“Children under 18 attending up to eighth grade of primary school in the regular education system and alternative juvenile education, and students in special education without an age limit” (Cecchini and Madariaga, 2011:18)
Beneficiary selection	Categorical: Public schools; Registry of beneficiaries: Single Registry of Students (RUDE) (Cecchini and Madariaga, 2011:28; ECLAC, 2016)
Coverage – individual level	In 2006 the coverage at the individual level was of 1,085,360 and by 2013 it was of 1,951,509. (ECLAC, 2016)
Coverage – household level	At the household level the coverage was of 221,502 in 2006 and by 2013 it increased to 398,267.143 (ECLAC, 2016).
Entitlement requisites	“Attendance at formal education and public schools, alternative juvenile or special education”(Cecchini and Madariaga, 2011:18).
Means test – treatment of income	NAcc
Means test – treatment of assets	NAcc
Means test – treatment of work	No. The programme uses registration in schools to determine eligibility (Cecchini and Madariaga, 2011).
Recipient of transfer	Child carer: father, mother or guardian (Cecchini and Madariaga, 2011:18)
Payment regularity	Annual (Cecchini and Madariaga, 2011:51)
Transfer minimum (domestic currency at current prices)	The transfer minimum per capita annually is 200 BOB (ECLAC, 2016)
Transfer maximum (domestic currency at current prices)	NAcc
Transfer average (domestic currency at current prices)	NAcc
Transfer fixed (domestic currency at current prices)	100 BOB every six months for a total of 200 BOB per year (Decreto No. 28899, 2006).
Transfer guaranteed period	NAcc
Transfer conditions	Human Capital; Education: “Minimum school attendance of 80%” (Cecchini and Madariaga, 2011:92).
<b>B. Programme Institutionalization</b>	
Implementing agency name	Ministry of Education
Agency type	Governmental Agency
Centralization of programme decision making	NAcc
Local government discretion	NAcc
Intermediation	NAcc

Legal framework	Presidential decree and Agency regulations
Legal framework changes since start	"Supreme Decree 28899 (2006), Supreme Decree 29321 (2007), Supreme Decree 29246; Ministerial Resolution 248 and 775 Ministry of Education); Supreme Decree 1372 (2012); Ministerial Resolution 718 (2013)" (ECLAC, 2016)
Evaluation protocols	NAcc
Beneficiary registration	NAcc
Appeals procedure	NAcc
Social accountability and participation	NAcc
Budgetary arrangements	Discretionary, they are made through presidential decrees (Cecchini and Madariaga, 2011).
Website	<a href="http://www.minedu.gob.bo/bjp/">http://www.minedu.gob.bo/bjp/</a>
<b>C. Country-level institutionalization</b>	
Poverty strategy	The programme is part of the Social Protection Policy and Integral Community Development , which is part of the National Development Plan " Bolivia Dignified , sovereign , productive and democratic to live well "(Decreto No. 28899, 2006)
National coordination	NAcc
<b>D. Programme budget</b>	
Budget assigned to the programme	The budget assigned to the programme was of 248,500,000 BOB in 2006 and it increased to 418,000,000 BOB in 2013(ECLAC, 2016).
Budget Explanation	NAv
Cost / actual expenditure	The expenditure in 2006 was of 222,945,938 BOB and in 2010 it increased to 705,917,225 BOB (ECLAC, 2016).
Cost explanation	NAv
Donor financing – whether donor contribute to the programme	No. The programme is financed by the Government of the Plurinational State of Bolivia (Cecchini and Madariaga, 2011:177).
Donor financing expenditure – annual donor executed contribution	NAP
Donor financing explanation	NAP
Whether the programme is financed domestically	Yes. The programme is financed by the Government of the Plurinational State of Bolivia (Cecchini and Madariaga, 2011:177).
Government financing expenditure – annual government executed contribution	NAcc
Government financing explanation	NAcc
Domestic sources of financing	Natural resources revenues. Through a Presidential Decree the state orders the national oil company <i>Yacimientos Petroliferos Fiscales Bolivianos</i> (YPFB) to send the resources to the Treasury in order for the transfers to be paid (Decreto No. 28899, 2006).
<b>E. Programme Outcomes</b>	
Evaluation - whether it has been conducted	
Poverty	
Inequality	
Work – employment, labour supply	
Education – school enrolment	
Education – school attendance	
Health – attendance to health units	
Health – completed immunization	
Health – nutrition	
Community / local economy outcomes	
Other	

**References**

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Decreto No. 28899, 2006. Establece el Bono "Juancito Pinto."

ECLAC, E.C. for L.A. and the C., 2016. Conditional Cash Transfer Programmes Non-contributory social protection programmes in Latin America and the Caribbean database [WWW Document]. URL <http://dds.cepal.org/bdptc/en/>

Programme title	Bono Madre Niño-Niña and Bono Juana Azurduy de Padilla
Country	Plurinational State of Bolivia
<b>A. Programme characteristics</b>	
Start date of the programme	The Juana Azurduy de Padilla- Mother-and-Child Grant was adopted in 2009. It is targeted on women without health insurance with the purpose of promoting prenatal health, infant check-ups and increase the rate of hospital births, reducing maternal and infant mortality (Arauco et al., 2014; ECLAC, 2016).
End date of programme	Nap. The programme is ongoing.
Programme type	Income transfer plus-Human capital investment
Programme function	Conditional Cash Transfer
Main programme objectives	To help reduce maternal and child mortality and chronic malnutrition in children under two years across the country (UNFPA, 2016).
Pilot	No.
Target population	“Pregnant and breast-feeding women, without health insurance coverage”(Cecchini and Madariaga, 2011:19).
Beneficiary selection	Categorical: “Mothers and Children without health insurance coverage” (Cecchini and Madariaga, 2011:28)
Coverage – individual level	In 2009 the coverage at the individual level was of 340021 and it increased to 809049 in 2013 (ECLAC, 2016).
Coverage – household level	In 2009 the coverage at the household level was of 69392 and by 2013 it increased to 165112.041 (ECLAC, 2016).
Entitlement requisites	Pregnant women should: “attend prenatal checkups at the health center; have institutional delivery and postpartum control; Comply with the recommendations given by the doctor; Attend meetings and educational activities organized by the health facility.” Child under two years should “be taken by their parents to their comprehensive health checks; Comply with vaccines periods indicated by the physician and comply with care protocols AIEPI NUT; Comply with the recommendations of medical nutrition; Parents must attend meetings and educational activities organized by the health facility ” (UNFPA, 2016)
Means test – treatment of income	NAcc
Means test – treatment of assets	NAcc
Means test – treatment of work	NAcc
Recipient of transfer	Mother (Cecchini and Madariaga, 2011:19)
Payment regularity	The Antenatal Grant is delivered monthly, the integrated health check-ups grant very two months and the Institutional childbirth and postnatal check-up grant is one transfer (Cecchini and Madariaga, 2011:51)
Transfer minimum (domestic currency at current prices)	NAcc
Transfer maximum (domestic currency at current prices)	NAcc



Transfer average (domestic currency at current prices)	NAcc
Transfer fixed (domestic currency at current prices)	For pregnant women or in post-natal period: 50 BOB in each health control for a total of four health checkups. For the Institutional childbirth and postnatal check-up grant is one payment of 120 BOB. For children under two years of age is 12 bimonthly health checkups each one for 125 BOB (Decreto Supremo No. 0066, 2009)
Transfer guaranteed period	Subject to the continuation of the condition as long as 33 months.
Transfer conditions	Human capital-Health: "attend according to schedule, antenatal check-up, post-partum check-up and comprehensive children's health checkups. Professionally assisted childbirth (at a health centre). Attend educational sessions and activities. Fulfil nutritional recommendations and immunization requirements in the period indicated by the doctor"(Cecchini and Madariaga, 2011:93).
<b>B. Programme Institutionalization</b>	
Implementing agency name	Ministry of Health and Sport (Cecchini and Madariaga, 2011:153)
Agency type	Governmental Agency
Centralization of programme decision making	Medium. The Ministry of Health and Sport is responsible for the administration and payment of the grant. The Health Services at the Department level should support with the health services needed for the implementation of the programme at the department level (Decreto Supremo No. 0066, 2009).
Local government discretion	High. The Municipal governments are able to participate in the selection of beneficiaries and the implementation of the health services required at the municipal level (Decreto Supremo No. 0066, 2009).
Intermediation	NAcc
Legal framework	Presidential Decree
Legal framework changes since start	Supreme Decree no. 0066 (2009), Supreme Decree 0426 (2010) (ECLAC, 2016)
Evaluation protocols	It is established that in the fifth year of the programme an evaluation should take place (Decreto Supremo No. 0066, 2009).
Beneficiary registration	The Municipal governments are able to participate in the selection of beneficiaries (Decreto Supremo No. 0066, 2009).
Appeals procedure	NAcc
Social accountability and participation	NAcc
Budgetary arrangements	NAcc
Website	<a href="http://www.bja.gob.bo/">http://www.bja.gob.bo/</a>
<b>C. Country-level institutionalization</b>	
Poverty strategy	The programme is part of the Social Protection Policy and Integral Community Development , which is part of the National Development Plan " Bolivia Dignified , sovereign , productive and democratic to live well "(Decreto Supremo No. 0066, 2009)
National coordination	NAcc
<b>D. Programme budget</b>	

Budget assigned to the programme	In 2009 the budget assigned to the programme was of 51568381 BOB and in 2013 it had increased to 122300000 BOB (ECLAC, 2016).
Budget Explanation	NAv
Cost / actual expenditure	In 2009 the actual expenditure of the programme was of 48846680 BOB (ECLAC, 2016).
Cost explanation	NAv
Donor financing – whether donor contribute to the programme	Yes. The programme is funded by the Government of the Plurinational State of Bolivia, The World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank. (Cecchini and Madariaga, 2011:177)
Donor financing expenditure – annual donor executed contribution	NAcc
Donor financing explanation	NAcc
Whether the programme is financed domestically	Yes. The programme is funded by the Government of the Plurinational State of Bolivia, The World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank (Cecchini and Madariaga, 2011:177).
Government financing expenditure – annual government executed contribution	NAcc
Government financing explanation	NAcc
Domestic sources of financing	NAcc
<b>E. Programme Outcomes</b>	
Evaluation - whether it has been conducted	
Poverty	
Inequality	
Work – employment, labour supply	
Education – school enrolment	
Education – school attendance	
Health – attendance to health units	
Health – completed immunization	
Health – nutrition	
Community / local economy outcomes	
Other	
<b>References</b>	
<p>Arauco, V.P., Molina, G.G., Aguilar, E.Y., Pozo, W.J., 2014. Explaining Low Redistributive Impact in Bolivia. Public Finance Rev. 42, 326–345. doi:10.1177/1091142113496133</p> <p>Cecchini, S., Madariaga, A., 2011. Conditional Cash Transfer Programmes: The Recent Experience in Latin America and the Caribbean (No. No. 95), Cuadernos de la CEPAL. CEPAL, United Nations, Santiago, Chile.</p> <p>Decreto Supremo No. 0066, 2009. Bono Madre Niño-Niña “Juana Azurduy.”</p> <p>ECLAC, E.C. for L.A. and the C., 2016. Conditional Cash Transfer Programmes Non-contributory social protection programmes in Latin America and the Caribbean database [WWW Document]. URL <a href="http://dds.cepal.org/bdptc/en/">http://dds.cepal.org/bdptc/en/</a></p> <p>UNFPA, 2016. Bono Juana Azurduy [WWW Document]. U. N. Popul. Fund. URL <a href="http://bolivia.unfpa.org/content/bono-juana-azurduy">http://bolivia.unfpa.org/content/bono-juana-azurduy</a></p>	

Programme title	Bonosol (Bono Solidario)
Country	Plurinational State of Bolivia
<b>A. Programme characteristics</b>	
Start date of the programme	The social pension Bonosol (Solidarity Bond) started in 1997 as part of a privatization process of large state businesses (Laserna and Martinez, 2015).
End date of programme	2007
Programme type	Pure income transfers
Programme function	Old age pension
Main programme objectives	NAcc
Pilot	No.
Target population	"Everyone aged 65 or above" (ECLAC, 2016)
Beneficiary selection	"Universal, but restricted to the cohort aged 21 and over in 1995 (people born before 1974). The progressive extinction of the programme was expected from 2039."(ECLAC, 2016)
Coverage – individual level	The coverage at the individual level was of 364,261 in 1997 (ECLAC, 2016) and by the end of the programme in 2007 it was 493,437 (Laserna and Martinez, 2015).
Coverage – household level	NAcc
Entitlement requisites	NAcc
Means test – treatment of income	NAcc
Means test – treatment of assets	NAcc
Means test – treatment of work	NAcc
Recipient of transfer	Pensioner
Payment regularity	Monthly (ECLAC, 2016)
Transfer minimum (domestic currency at current prices)	In 1997 the transfer minimum per capita was of 1,300 BOB by 2007 it was 1,800 BOB (ECLAC, 2016)
Transfer maximum (domestic currency at current prices)	NAcc
Transfer average (domestic currency at current prices)	NAcc
Transfer fixed (domestic currency at current prices)	In 1997 the fixed amount per year was of 1,300 BOB, by 2007 it was 1,800 BOB (Laserna and Martinez, 2015:82)
Transfer guaranteed period	For the rest of natural lifetime (ECLAC, 2016).
Transfer conditions	NAcc
<b>B. Programme Institutionalization</b>	
Implementing agency name	Authority for the Supervision and Control of Pensions and Insurances (APS)/ Pension Fund Managers (ECLAC, 2016).
Agency type	NAcc
Centralization of programme decision making	NAcc
Local government discretion	NAcc
Intermediation	NAcc
Legal framework	Ordinary legislation and Presidential Decree
Legal framework changes since start	Law 1792 (1996); Decree 24576 (1997); Law 2427 (2002)(ECLAC, 2016)
Evaluation protocols	NAcc
Beneficiary registration	NAcc
Appeals procedure	NAcc
Social accountability and participation	NAcc
Budgetary arrangements	NAcc
Website	No
<b>C. Country-level institutionalization</b>	
Poverty strategy	NAcc

National coordination	NAcc
<b>D. Programme budget</b>	
Budget assigned to the programme	NAcc
Budget Explanation	NAcc
Cost / actual expenditure	In 1997 the cost of the programme was of 473539300 BOB and by 2007 it was 888186600 BOB (ECLAC, 2016).
Cost explanation	NAv
Donor financing – whether donor contribute to the programme	No. The programme is financed with resources from the privatization of public companies (Corani, Guarachi, Valle Hermoso, Entel, Ferroviaria Andina, Ferroviaria oriental, Lloyd aéreo boliviano, Petrolera Andina, Petrolera Chaco, Transredes)(ECLAC, 2016).
Donor financing expenditure – annual donor executed contribution	NAp
Donor financing explanation	NAp
Whether the programme is financed domestically	Yes. The programme is financed with resources from the privatization of public companies (Corani, Guarachi, Valle Hermoso, Entel, Ferroviaria Andina, Ferroviaria oriental, Lloyd aéreo boliviano, Petrolera Andina, Petrolera Chaco, Transredes)(ECLAC, 2016).
Government financing expenditure – annual government executed contribution	NAcc
Government financing explanation	NAcc
Domestic sources of financing	The programme is financed with resources from the privatization of public companies (Corani, Guarachi, Valle Hermoso, Entel, Ferroviaria Andina, Ferroviaria oriental, Lloyd aéreo boliviano, Petrolera Andina, Petrolera Chaco, Transredes)(ECLAC, 2016).
<b>E. Programme Outcomes</b>	
Evaluation - whether it has been conducted	
Poverty	
Inequality	
Work – employment, labour supply	
Education – school enrolment	
Education – school attendance	
Health – attendance to health units	
Health – completed immunization	
Health – nutrition	
Community / local economy outcomes	
Other	
<b>References</b>	
ECLAC, E.C. for L.A. and the C., 2016. Conditional Cash Transfer Programmes Non-contributory social protection programmes in Latin America and the Caribbean database [WWW Document]. URL <a href="http://dds.cepal.org/bdptc/en/">http://dds.cepal.org/bdptc/en/</a>	
Laserna, R., Martinez, S., 2015. Bolivia, in: Beyond Contributory Pensions: Fourteen Experiences with Coverage Expansion in Latin America, Directions in Development, Human Development. World Bank Group, Washington D.C.	

Programme title	Renta Dignidad
Country	Plurinational State of Bolivia
<b>A. Programme characteristics</b>	
Start date of the programme	Renta Dignidad is a universal non-contributory old age pension. This social pension was preceded by the Bonosol pension that started in 1997 until 2007 (named Bolivida from 2000-2002) when the social pension programme ended. In 2008 the Renta Dignidad was introduced (Müller, 2009).
End date of programme	Nap. The programme is ongoing.
Programme type	Pure income transfers
Programme function	Old age pension
Main programme objectives	NAcc
Pilot	No
Target population	NAcc
Beneficiary selection	“Universal, with differences in the amount transferred if the person receives an income or pension from contributive social security” (ECLAC, 2016).
Coverage – individual level	The coverage at the individual level was 752,515 in 2008 and by 2015 it increased to 929,116 (ECLAC, 2016).
Coverage – household level	NAcc
Entitlement requisites	NAcc
Means test – treatment of income	NAcc
Means test – treatment of assets	NAcc
Means test – treatment of work	NAcc
Recipient of transfer	Pensioner
Payment regularity	Monthly (ECLAC, 2016)
Transfer minimum (domestic currency at current prices)	In 2008 it was 150 BOB monthly per capita in 2015 it increased to 271 BOB (ECLAC, 2016).
Transfer maximum (domestic currency at current prices)	NAcc
Transfer average (domestic currency at current prices)	NAcc
Transfer fixed (domestic currency at current prices)	In 2008 the fixed amount per year was of 2,153 BOB, by 2012 it was 2,244 BOB (Laserna and Martinez, 2015:82).
Transfer guaranteed period	For the rest of natural lifetime
Transfer conditions	NAcc
<b>B. Programme Institutionalization</b>	
Implementing agency name	Authority for the Supervision and Control of Pensions and Insurances (APS)/ Pension Fund Managers (ECLAC, 2016).
Agency type	NAcc
Centralization of programme decision making	NAcc
Local government discretion	NAcc
Intermediation	NAcc
Legal framework	Constitutional Law and Presidential Decree
Legal framework changes since start	Law N° 3791 (2007); Supreme Decree 29,400 (2007); Supreme Decree 29,417 (2008); Supreme Decree 29,423 (2008) (ECLAC, 2016).
Evaluation protocols	NAcc
Beneficiary registration	NAcc
Appeals procedure	NAcc
Social accountability and participation	NAcc
Budgetary arrangements	NAcc
Website	<a href="https://www.aps.gob.bo/estadisticas/Paginas/Renta-Dignidad.aspx">https://www.aps.gob.bo/estadisticas/Paginas/Renta-Dignidad.aspx</a>

<b>C. Country-level institutionalization</b>	
Poverty strategy	NAcc
National coordination	NAcc
<b>D. Programme budget</b>	
Budget assigned to the programme	The budget assigned to the programme in 2009 was of 1784668071 BOB and by 2013 it was of 1062700000 BOB (ECLAC, 2016).
Budget Explanation	NAv
Cost / actual expenditure	In 2008 the actual expenditure of the programme was 1314358550 BOB, in 2015 it increased to 2893249350 BOB (ECLAC, 2016).
Cost explanation	NAv
Donor financing – whether donor contribute to the programme	No. The programme is financed by Indirect Tax Resources on Hydrocarbons and dividends from public enterprises (ECLAC, 2016).
Donor financing expenditure – annual donor executed contribution	NAP
Donor financing explanation	NAP
Whether the programme is financed domestically	Yes. The programme is financed by Indirect Tax Resources on Hydrocarbons and dividends from public enterprises (ECLAC, 2016).
Government financing expenditure – annual government executed contribution	NAcc
Government financing explanation	NAcc
Domestic sources of financing	The programme is financed by Indirect Tax Resources on Hydrocarbons and dividends from public enterprises (ECLAC, 2016).
<b>E. Programme Outcomes</b>	
Evaluation - whether it has been conducted	
Poverty	
Inequality	
Work – employment, labour supply	
Education – school enrolment	
Education – school attendance	
Health – attendance to health units	
Health – completed immunization	
Health – nutrition	
Community / local economy outcomes	
Other	
<b>References</b>	
<p>ECLAC, E.C. for L.A. and the C., 2016. Conditional Cash Transfer Programmes Non-contributory social protection programmes in Latin America and the Caribbean database [WWW Document]. URL <a href="http://dds.cepal.org/bdptc/en/">http://dds.cepal.org/bdptc/en/</a></p> <p>Laserna, R., Martinez, S., 2015. Bolivia, in: Beyond Contributory Pensions: Fourteen Experiences with Coverage Expansion in Latin America, Directions in Development, Human Development. World Bank Group, Washington D.C.</p> <p>Müller, K., 2009. Contested universalism: from Bonosol to Renta Dignidad in Bolivia. Int. J. Soc. Welf. 18, 163–172. doi:10.1111/j.1468-2397.2008.00579.x</p>	

## Brazil

Programme title	Bolsa Familia
Country	Brazil
<b>A. Programme characteristics</b>	
Start date of the programme	The programme Bolsa Familia was created in 2003 after the unification of sectorial Conditional Cash Transfers (Bolsa Escola, Bolsa Alimentação, Cartão Alimentação, Auxilio-Gas). In 2005, it also unified the Child labour Eradication Program (PETI) and in 2012 it included one new bonus to overcome extreme poverty. In terms of coverage is the largest Conditional Cash Transfer in the region (ECLAC, 2016).
End date of programme	NAp. The programme is ongoing.
Programme type	Income transfers plus-human capital investment
Programme function	Conditional Cash Transfer
Main programme objectives	“Bolsa Familia has three main axes: the transfer of income promotes immediate relief of poverty; conditionalities reinforce access to basic social rights in the areas of education, health and social care, and the actions and complementary programs aims for the development of families so that beneficiaries are able to overcome vulnerability”(MDS, 2016).
Pilot	No.
Target population	“Families living in poverty and extreme poverty”(Cecchini and Madariaga, 2011:19).
Beneficiary selection	Geographic and Means testing
Coverage – individual level	In 2003 the coverage at the individual level was of 16,560,000 for 2015 it was 53,926,739 (ECLAC, 2016).
Coverage – household level	In 2003 the coverage at the household level was of 3,600,000 for 2015 it was 13,827,369 (ECLAC, 2016)
Entitlement requisites	Nacc
Means test – treatment of income	Threshold: poverty and extreme poverty line. Direct means test (ECLAC, 2016).
Means test – treatment of assets	Nacc
Means test – treatment of work	Nacc
Recipient of transfer	Mother (Cecchini and Madariaga, 2011:19)
Payment regularity	Monthly (Cecchini and Madariaga, 2011:51)
Transfer minimum (domestic currency at current prices)	The transfer minimum per capita in 2003 was of 3 BRL and in 2015 it was of 9 BRL (ECLAC, 2016).
Transfer maximum (domestic currency at current prices)	The transfer maximum in 2003 was of 95 BRL and in 2015 it was 616 BRL (ECLAC, 2016).
Transfer average (domestic currency at current prices)	Nacc
Transfer fixed (domestic currency at current prices)	Nacc
Transfer guaranteed period	Subject to the continuation of the condition. The family may have the benefit cancelled if they do not fulfill the conditions (Cecchini and Madariaga, 2011:93).
Transfer conditions	Human Capital-Education: “Minimum school attendance of 85%for children between 6 and 15 years of age; Minimum of 85% attendance at socio-educational services by children at risk or those removed from child labour; Minimum 75% attendance at school for adolescents of 16 and 17 years of age. Health: Fulfilment of the immunization

	schedule and growth and development checkups for children under 7 years of age. Attendance at antenatal checkups and support for breast-feeding mother between 14 and 44 years of age”(Cecchini and Madariaga, 2011:93).
<b>B. Programme Institutionalization</b>	
Implementing agency name	The responsible agency is the Ministry of Social Development and Hunger Alleviation. The executing agencies are the National Income Support Department (SENARC) and the Bolsa Familia Programme Board (CGPBF)(Cecchini and Madariaga, 2011:154).
Agency type	Governmental agency
Centralization of programme decision making	Medium: The Ministry and the states and municipalities sign terms of agreement regulating the shared responsibilities for the implementation of the programme. The Ministry is in charge of providing education and health services while states monitor overall state implementation and coordination. Municipalities are responsible for the registration of beneficiaries and for setting up social councils to monitor the implementation of the programme at the municipal level (Bastagli, 2009).
Local government discretion	High. Municipalities have the responsibility to register all poor household and to monitor the conditionality compliance in education and health (Bastagli, 2009).
Intermediation	Nacc
Legal framework	Ordinary legislation, Presidential decree, Agency regulations.
Legal framework changes since start	“Law 10836 (2004), Decree no. 5209 (2004), Decree no. 6135 (2007), Decree no 6157 (2007), Decree no 6917 (2009), Decree no 7447 (2011). Ordinance GM / MDS No. 321 of September 29, 2008. Provisional Measure no. 407 (2007), Decree N° 7.758, (2012)” (ECLAC, 2016)
Evaluation protocols	Nacc
Beneficiary registration	The registration takes place at the municipal level (Bastagli, 2009).
Appeals procedure	Nacc
Social accountability and participation	Yes. Municipalities are responsible for setting up social councils to monitor the conditionality compliance in education and health (Bastagli, 2009).
Budgetary arrangements	Nacc
Website	<a href="http://www.mds.gov.br/bolsafamilia">http://www.mds.gov.br/bolsafamilia</a>
<b>C. Country-level institutionalization</b>	
Poverty strategy	Nacc
National coordination	Nacc
<b>D. Programme budget</b>	
Budget assigned to the programme	In 2004 the budget assigned to the programme was 5,907,153,081 BRL and in 2015 it was 27,691,890,000 BRL (ECLAC, 2016).
Budget Explanation	NAv
Cost / actual expenditure	In 2003 the actual expenditure of the programme was 3,000,000,000 BRL and in 2015 it was 18,011,154,830 BRL (ECLAC, 2016).
Cost explanation	NAv



Donor financing – whether donor contribute to the programme	Yes. The programme is financed by the Federal Government and the World Bank (Cecchini and Madariaga, 2011:178).
Donor financing expenditure – annual donor executed contribution	NAcc
Donor financing explanation	NAcc
Whether the programme is financed domestically	Yes. The programme is financed by the Federal Government and the World Bank (Cecchini and Madariaga, 2011:178).
Government financing expenditure – annual government executed contribution	NAcc
Government financing explanation	NAcc
Domestic sources of financing	NAcc
<b>E. Programme Outcomes</b>	
Evaluation - whether it has been conducted	
Poverty	
Inequality	
Work – employment, labour supply	
Education – school enrolment	
Education – school attendance	
Health – attendance to health units	
Health – completed immunization	
Health – nutrition	
Community / local economy outcomes	
Other	
<b>References</b>	
<p>Bastagli, F., 2009. From social safety net to social policy? The role of conditional cash transfers in welfare state development in Latin America (No. 60). Working Paper, International Policy Centre for Inclusive Growth.</p> <p>Cecchini, S., Madariaga, A., 2011. Conditional Cash Transfer Programmes: The Recent Experience in Latin America and the Caribbean (No. No. 95), Cuadernos de la CEPAL. CEPAL, United Nations, Santiago, Chile.</p> <p>ECLAC, E.C. for L.A. and the C., 2016. Conditional Cash Transfer Programmes Non-contributory social protection programmes in Latin America and the Caribbean database [WWW Document]. URL <a href="http://dds.cepal.org/bdptc/en/">http://dds.cepal.org/bdptc/en/</a></p> <p>MDS, 2016. Bolsa Familia [WWW Document]. Minist. Desarrollo Soc. Combate Al Hambre. URL <a href="http://www.mds.gov.br/bolsafamilia">http://www.mds.gov.br/bolsafamilia</a></p>	

Programme title	Previdencia Rural (Rural Pension)
Country	Brazil
<b>A. Programme characteristics</b>	
Start date of the programme	It started in 2003. It replaced the Renda Mensal Vitalicia (ECLAC, 2016).
End date of programme	NAp. The programme is ongoing.
Programme type	Pure income transfers
Programme function	Old age pension
Main programme objectives	NAcc
Pilot	No.
Target population	“Elderly living in rural or urban areas up to 50,000 inhabitants with economic performance in rural or small-scale fishing. Disabled - rural areas” (ECLAC, 2016)
Beneficiary selection	Categorical and Geographic (ECLAC, 2016)
Coverage – individual level	The coverage at the individual level in 2000 was of 4,012,127 and in 2012 5,820,780 (ECLAC, 2016).
Coverage – household level	NAcc
Entitlement requisites	NAcc
Means test – treatment of income	NAcc
Means test – treatment of assets	NAcc
Means test – treatment of work	NAcc
Recipient of transfer	Direct beneficiary (ECLAC, 2016)
Payment regularity	Monthly (ECLAC, 2016)
Transfer minimum (domestic currency at current prices)	In 2000 the transfer minimum per capita was of 151 BRL and in 2012 it was of 622 BRL (ECLAC, 2016).
Transfer maximum (domestic currency at current prices)	NAcc
Transfer average (domestic currency at current prices)	NAcc
Transfer fixed (domestic currency at current prices)	NAcc
Transfer guaranteed period	Subject to the continuation of the condition. “Termination of the pension if the beneficiary acts as urban worker more than 90 days”(ECLAC, 2016).
Transfer conditions	NAcc
<b>B. Programme Institutionalization</b>	
Implementing agency name	The responsible organization is the Ministry of Social Security and the executing organization is the INSS (National Social Security Institute) (ECLAC, 2016)
Agency type	Governmental agency
Centralization of programme decision making	NAcc
Local government discretion	NAcc
Intermediation	NAcc
Legal framework	Ordinary legislation
Legal framework changes since start	Law nº 8,212 ; Law nº 8,213 (ECLAC, 2016).
Evaluation protocols	NAcc
Beneficiary registration	NAcc
Appeals procedure	NAcc
Social accountability and participation	NAcc
Budgetary arrangements	NAcc
Website	NAcc
<b>C. Country-level institutionalization</b>	
Poverty strategy	NAcc
National coordination	NAcc
<b>D. Programme budget</b>	

Budget assigned to the programme	NAcc
Budget Explanation	NAcc
Cost / actual expenditure	The actual expenditure for 2000 was 608,262,102 BRL in 2012 it was 3,205,386,212 BRL (ECLAC, 2016).
Cost explanation	NAv
Donor financing – whether donor contribute to the programme	No. The programme is financed by the National Treasure (ECLAC, 2016).
Donor financing expenditure – annual donor executed contribution	NAP
Donor financing explanation	NAP
Whether the programme is financed domestically	Yes. The programme is financed by the National Treasure (ECLAC, 2016).
Government financing expenditure – annual government executed contribution	NAcc
Government financing explanation	NAcc
Domestic sources of financing	NAcc
<b>E. Programme Outcomes</b>	
Evaluation - whether it has been conducted	
Poverty	
Inequality	
Work – employment, labour supply	
Education – school enrolment	
Education – school attendance	
Health – attendance to health units	
Health – completed immunization	
Health – nutrition	
Community / local economy outcomes	
Other	
<b>References</b>	
ECLAC, E.C. for L.A. and the C., 2016. Conditional Cash Transfer Programmes Non-contributory social protection programmes in Latin America and the Caribbean database [WWW Document]. URL <a href="http://dds.cepal.org/bdptc/en/">http://dds.cepal.org/bdptc/en/</a>	

Programme title	Beneficio de Prestação Continuada
Country	Brazil
<b>A. Programme characteristics</b>	
Start date of the programme	The non-contributory pension started in 1996. "It consists in a non-contributory pension which guarantees the right to a minimum wage established in the 1988 Constitution and regulated by the Organic Law of Social Assistance (LOAS)" (ECLAC, 2016)
End date of programme	NAp. The programme is ongoing.
Programme type	Pure income transfers
Programme function	Old Age pension
Main programme objectives	NAcc
Pilot	No.
Target population	"Elderly without pensions or extremely poor individuals with disabilities" (ECLAC, 2016).
Beneficiary selection	Self-selection: Registration of candidates in the offices of the INSS (National Social Security Institute). Means test 3) Categorical: verification of disabilities (ECLAC, 2016)
Coverage - individual level	The coverage at the individual level was 1,600,000 in 2002 and in 2012 IT WAS 3,600,000 (ECLAC, 2016).
Coverage - household level	NAcc
Entitlement requisites	NAcc
Means test - treatment of income	NAcc
Means test - treatment of assets	NAcc
Means test - treatment of work	NAcc
Recipient of transfer	Direct beneficiary (ECLAC, 2016).
Payment regularity	Monthly (ECLAC, 2016)
Transfer minimum (domestic currency at current prices)	The minimum transfer in 2000 was 151 BRL and in 2012 was of 622 BRL (ECLAC, 2016)
Transfer maximum (domestic currency at current prices)	NAcc
Transfer average (domestic currency at current prices)	NAcc
Transfer fixed (domestic currency at current prices)	"The amount of the transfer is equivalent to a monthly minimum wage per adult" (ECLAC, 2016).
Transfer guaranteed period	NAcc
Transfer conditions	NAcc
<b>B. Programme Institutionalization</b>	
Implementing agency name	The Responsible organization is the Ministry of Social Development and Fight Against Hunger (MDS) and the executing organization is the National Social Security Institute (INSS) (ECLAC, 2016).
Agency type	Governmental agency
Centralization of programme decision making	NAcc
Local government discretion	NAcc
Intermediation	NAcc
Legal framework	Ordinary legislation
Legal framework changes since start	Law 8,742/93 (ECLAC, 2016)
Evaluation protocols	NAcc
Beneficiary registration	NAcc
Appeals procedure	NAcc
Social accountability and participation	NAcc
Budgetary arrangements	NAcc
Website	NAcc

<b>C. Country-level institutionalization</b>	
Poverty strategy	NAcc
National coordination	NAcc
<b>D. Programme budget</b>	
Budget assigned to the programme	NAcc
Budget Explanation	NAcc
Cost / actual expenditure	In 2002 the actual expenditure of the programme was 4,300,000,000 BRL and in 2011 it was 22,854,204,935 BRL (ECLAC, 2016)
Cost explanation	NAv
Donor financing - whether donor contribute to the programme	No. The programme is financed by the National Social Assistance Fund (FNAS) (ECLAC, 2016).
Donor financing expenditure - annual donor executed contribution	NAp
Donor financing explanation	NAp
Whether the programme is financed domestically	Yes. The programme is financed by the National Social Assistance Fund (FNAS) (ECLAC, 2016).
Government financing expenditure - annual government executed contribution	NAcc
Government financing explanation	NAcc
Domestic sources of financing	NAcc
<b>E. Programme Outcomes</b>	
Evaluation - whether it has been conducted	
Poverty	
Inequality	
Work - employment, labour supply	
Education - school enrolment	
Education - school attendance	
Health - attendance to health units	
Health - completed immunization	
Health - nutrition	
Community / local economy outcomes	
Other	
<b>References</b>	
ECLAC, E.C. for L.A. and the C., 2016. Conditional Cash Transfer Programmes Non-contributory social protection programmes in Latin America and the Caribbean database [WWW Document]. URL <a href="http://dds.cepal.org/bdptc/en/">http://dds.cepal.org/bdptc/en/</a>	

## Chile

Programme title	Chile Solidario
Country	Chile
<b>A. Programme characteristics</b>	
Start date of the programme	The programme started in 2002 and it has particular characteristics relating an integrated approach through the Puente Programme that offers psychosocial support and the coordination between the whole public offer of social services and the beneficiaries of the programme (ECLAC, 2016).
End date of programme	NAp. The programme is ongoing.
Programme type	Integrated antipoverty transfer programmes
Programme function	Conditional cash transfer, family transfer, complementary services
Main programme objectives	To achieve the social integration of indigent families by bringing them into the public network of social services (Palma and Urzua, 2005).
Pilot	No
Target population	"Families and individuals living in vulnerable situations" (Cecchini and Madariaga, 2011:19)
Beneficiary selection	Proxy Means test: quality of life index (Cecchini and Madariaga, 2011:29)
Coverage – individual level	In 2005 the coverage at the individual level was of 555,592 in 2011 it increased to 1,108,779 (ECLAC, 2016).
Coverage – household level	In 2005 the coverage at the household level was of 126,271 in 2011 it increased to 263,995 (ECLAC, 2016).
Entitlement requisites	NAcc
Means test – treatment of income	NAcc
Means test – treatment of assets	NAcc
Means test – treatment of work	NAcc
Recipient of transfer	Mother (Cecchini and Madariaga, 2011:19)
Payment regularity	The protection grant, exit grant, single family subsidy (SUF), basic solidarity pension (PBS) and the basic allowance are paid monthly. The Healthy Child Checkup Allowance is paid every six months. The enrollment allowance, attendance allowance and the labour-market participation allowance is paid annually (Cecchini and Madariaga, 2011:52).
Transfer minimum (domestic currency at current prices)	The transfer minimum per capita was of 2017 CLP in 2003 and by 2011 it had increased to 4,400 CLP (ECLAC, 2016).
Transfer maximum (domestic currency at current prices)	NAcc
Transfer average (domestic currency at current prices)	NAcc
Transfer fixed (domestic currency at current prices)	NAcc
Transfer guaranteed period	Subject to the continuation of the condition. "Repeated non-compliance with the participation commitment by the user will result in cancellation of the benefit. Definitive suspension in the event of failure to collect the benefit if three months without justification, or non-fulfilment of the income requirements"(Cecchini and Madariaga, 2011:94)
Transfer conditions	"Social Protection Grant: Depends on agreements in the family contract on compliance with 53 minimum

	standards in education, health, identification, habitability, family dynamic, monetary income and work. Social Allowance: Health-fulfill health checkups for children under 6 years of age; Education-enrolment and minimum school attendance of 85% for children between 6 and 18 years old; Social security-three continuous contributions between April and October 2011 for women over 18 years of age”(Cecchini and Madariaga, 2011:94)
<b>B. Programme Institutionalization</b>	
Implementing agency name	The responsible agency is the Ministry of Planning (MIDEPLAN) and the executing agency is the Executive Secretariat for Social Protection (Cecchini and Madariaga, 2011:154).
Agency type	Governmental Agency
Centralization of programme decision making	High. "Regional coordination and provincial support. Municipality: voluntary participation, but must create a Family Intervention Unit and Local Intervention Network if it agrees to participate. Family Intervention Unit: family support; individual signs an agreement with the family. Local Intervention Network: coordinates existing local public and private services" (Bastagli, 2009).
Local government discretion	Nacc
Intermediation	Yes. The programme has a family support component with a duration of 24 months that has the following characteristics: "Psychosocial work with families. Establishment of minimum achievements grouped together in dimensions of the quality of life. Fulfilment of minima on the basis of user priorities and capacities”(Cecchini and Madariaga, 2011:79)
Legal framework	Ordinary legislation and Presidential decree
Legal framework changes since start	Law N° 19,949; Decree N° 29 (2011)(ECLAC, 2016)
Evaluation protocols	Nacc
Beneficiary registration	Nacc
Appeals procedure	Nacc
Social accountability and participation	Nacc
Budgetary arrangements	Nacc
Website	<a href="http://www.chilesolidario.gob.cl/">http://www.chilesolidario.gob.cl/</a>
<b>C. Country-level institutionalization</b>	
Poverty strategy	Yes. The programme Chile Solidario was created as a government strategy oriented to overcome extreme poverty (Chile Solidario, 2016).
National coordination	Yes. The Ministry of Planning (MIDEPLAN) and the Executive Secretariat for Social Protection are dedicated to coordinate institutions responsible for delivering social benefits to work in network (Chile Solidario, 2016).
<b>D. Programme budget</b>	
Budget assigned to the programme	In 2003 the budget assigned to the programme was of 8,251,318,000 CLP by 2011 it had increased to 160,872,193,000 CLP (ECLAC, 2016).
Budget Explanation	NAv
Cost / actual expenditure	In 2003 the actual expenditure of the programme was of 11,786,311,000 CLP by 2011 it increased to 156,368,073,000 CLP (ECLAC, 2016).
Cost explanation	NAv

Donor financing – whether donor contribute to the programme	No. The programme is financed by the Government of Chile (Cecchini and Madariaga, 2011:178).
Donor financing expenditure – annual donor executed contribution	NAp
Donor financing explanation	NAp
Whether the programme is financed domestically	Yes. The programme is financed by the Government of Chile (Cecchini and Madariaga, 2011:178).
Government financing expenditure – annual government executed contribution	NAcc
Government financing explanation	NAcc
Domestic sources of financing	NAcc
<b>E. Programme Outcomes</b>	
Evaluation - whether it has been conducted	
Poverty	
Inequality	
Work – employment, labour supply	
Education – school enrolment	
Education – school attendance	
Health – attendance to health units	
Health – completed immunization	
Health – nutrition	
Community / local economy outcomes	
Other	
<b>References</b>	
<p>Bastagli, F., 2009. From social safety net to social policy? The role of conditional cash transfers in welfare state development in Latin America (No. 60). Working Paper, International Policy Centre for Inclusive Growth.</p> <p>Cecchini, S., Madariaga, A., 2011. Conditional Cash Transfer Programmes: The Recent Experience in Latin America and the Caribbean (No. No. 95), Cuadernos de la CEPAL. CEPAL, United Nations, Santiago, Chile.</p> <p>Chile Solidario, M., 2016. Chile Solidario [WWW Document]. Minist. Desarrollo Soc. Gob. Chile. URL <a href="http://www.chilesolidario.gob.cl/">http://www.chilesolidario.gob.cl/</a></p> <p>ECLAC, E.C. for L.A. and the C., 2016. Conditional Cash Transfer Programmes Non-contributory social protection programmes in Latin America and the Caribbean database [WWW Document]. URL <a href="http://dds.cepal.org/bdptc/en/">http://dds.cepal.org/bdptc/en/</a></p> <p>Palma, J., Urzua, R., 2005. Anti-poverty Policies and Citizenry: The “Chile Solidario” Experience. UNESCO, MOST-2 Policy Papers series Management of Social Transformations, 36.</p>	



Programme title	Ingreso Etico Familiar
Country	Chile
<b>A. Programme characteristics</b>	
Start date of the programme	The Ingreso Etico Familiar started in 2012.
End date of programme	NAp. The programme is ongoing.
Programme type	Integrated antipoverty transfer programme
Programme function	Conditional Cash transfer, unconditional cash transfer, family transfer and complementary services
Main programme objectives	NAcc
Pilot	No
Target population	“The Ethical Family Income is aim to benefit families in extreme poverty and people and families in a vulnerable condition, or those in any of the following conditions: 65 years or older, living alone or with someone and been in poverty or vulnerability; those found on the street; minors who’s significant is deprived of liberty. In that case, caregivers may also be beneficiaries of the programme” (IEF, 2016)
Beneficiary selection	Proxy means test (Quality of life index) (ECLAC, 2016)
Coverage – individual level	In 2013 the coverage at the individual level was of 718,156 (ECLAC, 2016).
Coverage – household level	In 2013 the coverage at the household level was of 179,539 (ECLAC, 2016).
Entitlement requisites	NAcc
Means test – treatment of income	NAcc
Means test – treatment of assets	NAcc
Means test – treatment of work	NAcc
Recipient of transfer	NAcc
Payment regularity	NAcc
Transfer minimum (domestic currency at current prices)	NAcc
Transfer maximum (domestic currency at current prices)	NAcc
Transfer average (domestic currency at current prices)	NAcc
Transfer fixed (domestic currency at current prices)	NAcc
Transfer guaranteed period	NAcc
Transfer conditions	Human capital-The dignity grant is conditional on the beneficiary families’ fulfillment of duties and the achievements of goals. The duty grant is conditional on school attendance and health checkups. The achievement grants is conditional on school performance and on the supply of wage labor from working women dependent and independen (IEF, 2016).
<b>B. Programme Institutionalization</b>	
Implementing agency name	Ministry of Social Development
Agency type	Governmental agency
Centralization of programme decision making	NAcc
Local government discretion	NAcc
Intermediation	“The Ethical Family Income include an accompaniment and supervision by a professional of the Ministry of Social Development. This is done throughout the process that considers its participation in programmes and social supports

	and / or labour. It is done in conjunction with individuals or family users and their purpose is to detect progress and / or deficiencies, to make adjustments for optimal compliance of the Intervention Plan. Finally it is assessed whether the intervention fulfilled the objectives of the Dignity Grant component of the programme” (IEF, 2016).
Legal framework	Constitutional law
Legal framework changes since start	Law 20.595 of the 05-11-2012 (ECLAC, 2016).
Evaluation protocols	NAcc
Beneficiary registration	NAcc
Appeals procedure	NAcc
Social accountability and participation	NAcc
Budgetary arrangements	NAcc
Website	<a href="http://www.ingresoetico.gob.cl/">http://www.ingresoetico.gob.cl/</a>
<b>C. Country-level institutionalization</b>	
Poverty strategy	NAcc
National coordination	NAcc
<b>D. Programme budget</b>	
Budget assigned to the programme	In 2012 the budget assigned to the programme was of 194,831,757,008 CLP (ECLAC, 2016).
Budget Explanation	NAv
Cost / actual expenditure	NAcc
Cost explanation	NAcc
Donor financing – whether donor contribute to the programme	No. The programme is financed by the Government of Chile (ECLAC, 2016).
Donor financing expenditure – annual donor executed contribution	NAp
Donor financing explanation	NAp
Whether the programme is financed domestically	Yes. The programme is financed by the Government of Chile (ECLAC, 2016).
Government financing expenditure – annual government executed contribution	NAcc
Government financing explanation	NAcc
Domestic sources of financing	NAcc
<b>E. Programme Outcomes</b>	
Evaluation - whether it has been conducted	
Poverty	
Inequality	
Work – employment, labour supply	
Education – school enrolment	
Education – school attendance	
Health – attendance to health units	
Health – completed immunization	
Health – nutrition	
Community / local economy outcomes	
Other	
<b>References</b>	
ECLAC, E.C. for L.A. and the C., 2016. Conditional Cash Transfer Programmes Non-contributory social protection programmes in Latin America and the Caribbean database [WWW Document]. URL <a href="http://dds.cepal.org/bdptc/en/">http://dds.cepal.org/bdptc/en/</a>	
IEF, 2016. Ingreso Etico Familiar: un apoyo continuo al esfuerzo de las familias más vulnerables. [WWW Document]. Minist. Desarrollo Soc. Gob. Chile. URL <a href="http://www.ingresoetico.gob.cl/">http://www.ingresoetico.gob.cl/</a>	

Programme title	Pensiones Asistenciales-PASIS y Garantía Estatal de Pensión Mínima
Country	Chile
<b>A. Programme characteristics</b>	
Start date of the programme	The programme was created by the government in 1975 intended to benefit individuals living in poverty with elderly and disability benefits (Fajnzylber and Paraje, 2015).
End date of programme	In 2008 the programme was replaced by The New Solidarity Pillar (Fajnzylber and Paraje, 2015).
Programme type	Pure income transfers
Programme function	Old age pension
Main programme objectives	NAcc
Pilot	No
Target population	The elderly and the disabled (Fajnzylber and Paraje, 2015).
Beneficiary selection	NAcc
Coverage – individual level	NAcc
Coverage – household level	NAcc
Entitlement requisites	NAcc
Means test – treatment of income	NAcc
Means test – treatment of assets	NAcc
Means test – treatment of work	NAcc
Recipient of transfer	Pensioner or disabled
Payment regularity	NAcc
Transfer minimum (domestic currency at current prices)	NAcc
Transfer maximum (domestic currency at current prices)	NAcc
Transfer average (domestic currency at current prices)	NAcc
Transfer fixed (domestic currency at current prices)	US\$ 67,0 (CEPAL, 2015) or 50 percent of the current minimum pension (Fajnzylber and Paraje, 2015).
Transfer guaranteed period	For the rest of natural lifetime
Transfer conditions	NAcc
<b>B. Programme Institutionalization</b>	
Implementing agency name	NAcc
Agency type	NAcc
Centralization of programme decision making	NAcc
Local government discretion	NAcc
Intermediation	NAcc
Legal framework	NAcc
Legal framework changes since start	NAcc
Evaluation protocols	NAcc
Beneficiary registration	NAcc
Appeals procedure	NAcc
Social accountability and participation	NAcc
Budgetary arrangements	NAcc
Website	NAcc
<b>C. Country-level institutionalization</b>	
Poverty strategy	NAcc
National coordination	NAcc
<b>D. Programme budget</b>	
Budget assigned to the programme	NAcc
Budget Explanation	NAcc
Cost / actual expenditure	NAcc
Cost explanation	NAcc

Donor financing – whether donor contribute to the programme	NAcc
Donor financing expenditure – annual donor executed contribution	NAcc
Donor financing explanation	NAcc
Whether the programme is financed domestically	NAcc
Government financing expenditure – annual government executed contribution	NAcc
Government financing explanation	NAcc
Domestic sources of financing	NAcc
<b>E. Programme Outcomes</b>	
Evaluation - whether it has been conducted	
Poverty	
Inequality	
Work – employment, labour supply	
Education – school enrolment	
Education – school attendance	
Health – attendance to health units	
Health – completed immunization	
Health – nutrition	
Community / local economy outcomes	
Other	
<b>References</b>	
<p>CEPAL, C.E. para A.L. y el C., 2015. Desarrollo social inclusivo: una nueva generación de políticas para superar la pobreza y reducir la desigualdad en América Latina y el Caribe [WWW Document]. URL <a href="http://www.cepal.org/es/publicaciones/39100-desarrollo-social-inclusivo-nueva-generacion-politicas-superar-la-pobreza">http://www.cepal.org/es/publicaciones/39100-desarrollo-social-inclusivo-nueva-generacion-politicas-superar-la-pobreza</a> (accessed 3.7.16).</p> <p>Fajnzylber, E., Paraje, G., 2015. Chile, in: Beyond Contributory Pensions: Fourteen Experiences with Coverage Expansion in Latin America, Directions in Development, Human Development. World Bank Group, Washington D.C.</p>	

Programme title	Pensiones Solidarias (Nuevo Pilar Solidario)
Country	Chile
<b>F. Programme characteristics</b>	
Start date of the programme	In 2008 the government established a new system of solidarity pensions called the New Solidarity Pillar (Fajnzylber and Paraje, 2015).
End date of programme	Nap. The programme is .ongoing.
Programme type	Pure income transfers
Programme function	Old age pension and Disability pension
Main programme objectives	NAcc
Pilot	No,
Target population	“Adults older than 65 years old who do not receive contributory pensions and individuals with physical and mental disabilities aged between 18 and 65. Must meet a minimum of 20 years living in Chile and belong to the first three income quintiles” (ECLAC, 2016).
Beneficiary selection	“Proxy means test and Categorical: Requirements for residence (20 years for PBS-Elderly and 5 years for APS - disability), age and disability condition. Instrument of selection: Social Protection Record (FPS)” (ECLAC, 2016).
Coverage – individual level	In 2008 the coverage at the individual level was of 558,081 (ECLAC, 2016).
Coverage – household level	NAcc
Entitlement requisites	NAcc
Means test – treatment of income	NAcc
Means test – treatment of assets	NAcc
Means test – treatment of work	NAcc
Recipient of transfer	Direct beneficiary (ECLAC, 2016)
Payment regularity	Monthly (ECLAC, 2016)
Transfer minimum (domestic currency at current prices)	The transfer minimum per capita is 137.3 CLP for 2008 and 483.2 CLP for 2012 (ECLAC, 2016).
Transfer maximum (domestic currency at current prices)	NAcc
Transfer average (domestic currency at current prices)	NAcc
Transfer fixed (domestic currency at current prices)	Fixed transfer of US\$ 107,6 (CEPAL, 2015).
Transfer guaranteed period	For the rest of natural lifetime
Transfer conditions	NAcc
<b>G. Programme Institutionalization</b>	
Implementing agency name	Social Security Institute (ECLAC, 2016).
Agency type	Governmental agency
Centralization of programme decision making	NAcc
Local government discretion	NAcc
Intermediation	NAcc
Legal framework	NAcc
Legal framework changes since start	NAcc
Evaluation protocols	NAcc
Beneficiary registration	NAcc
Appeals procedure	NAcc
Social accountability and participation	NAcc
Budgetary arrangements	NAcc
Website	NAcc
<b>H. Country-level institutionalization</b>	
Poverty strategy	NAcc
National coordination	NAcc

<b>I. Programme budget</b>	
Budget assigned to the programme	In 2008 the budget assigned to the programme was of 221,071,466,000 CLP in 2011 it increased to 620,952,210,000 CLP (ECLAC, 2016).
Budget Explanation	NAp
Cost / actual expenditure	In 2008 the actual expenditure of the programme was of 221,723,120,000 CLP in 2011 it increased to 465,638,005,000 CLP (ECLAC, 2016).
Cost explanation	NAv
Donor financing – whether donor contribute to the programme	NAcc
Donor financing expenditure – annual donor executed contribution	NAcc
Donor financing explanation	NAcc
Whether the programme is financed domestically	NAcc
Government financing expenditure – annual government executed contribution	NAcc
Government financing explanation	NAcc
Domestic sources of financing	NAcc
<b>J. Programme Outcomes</b>	
Evaluation - whether it has been conducted	
Poverty	
Inequality	
Work – employment, labour supply	
Education – school enrolment	
Education – school attendance	
Health – attendance to health units	
Health – completed immunization	
Health – nutrition	
Community / local economy outcomes	
Other	
<b>References</b>	
<p>CEPAL, C.E. para A.L. y el C., 2015. Desarrollo social inclusivo: una nueva generación de políticas para superar la pobreza y reducir la desigualdad en América Latina y el Caribe [WWW Document]. URL <a href="http://www.cepal.org/es/publicaciones/39100-desarrollo-social-inclusivo-nueva-generacion-politicas-superar-la-pobreza">http://www.cepal.org/es/publicaciones/39100-desarrollo-social-inclusivo-nueva-generacion-politicas-superar-la-pobreza</a> (accessed 3.7.16).</p> <p>ECLAC, E.C. for L.A. and the C., 2016. Conditional Cash Transfer Programmes Non-contributory social protection programmes in Latin America and the Caribbean database [WWW Document]. URL <a href="http://dds.cepal.org/bdptc/en/">http://dds.cepal.org/bdptc/en/</a></p> <p>Fajnzylber, E., Paraje, G., 2015. Chile, in: Beyond Contributory Pensions: Fourteen Experiences with Coverage Expansion in Latin America, Directions in Development, Human Development. World Bank Group, Washington D.C.</p>	

## Colombia

Programme title	Más Familias en Acción, previously known as Familias en Acción
Country	Colombia
<b>A. Programme characteristics</b>	
Start date of the programme	The programme was launched in 2000 as part of the Red de Apoyo Social, which included two more components: job creation and training programmes. It started to be implemented in 2001 (Bastagli, 2009).
End date of programme	The programme is ongoing.
Programme type	Income transfer plus-human capital investment
Programme function	Conditional cash transfer
Main programme objectives	“Tackle the intergenerational transmission of poverty through the delivery of income transfer in cash to households in extreme poverty” (DPS, 2015)
Pilot	No.
Target population	“Families living in extreme poverty in situations of displacement, or indigenous families” (Cecchini and Madariaga, 2011).
Beneficiary selection	“Geographic (priority to cities or villages with a Multiple Poverty Index higher than 70%). Categorical: Displaced households, indigenous families, poor families. Proxy means test: Quality of Life Index of SISBEN” (ECLAC, 2016).
Coverage – individual level	In 2007 the coverage at the individual level was of 3,075,251 in 2015 it increased to 4,569,585 (ECLAC, 2016).
Coverage – household level	In 2002 the coverage at the household level was 320,716 and in 2015 it was 2,561,059 (ECLAC, 2016).
Entitlement requisites	Identification document of the mother (or legal caretaker) Civil registration document, identity card (older than 7 years) citizenship card (older than 18 years). The mother or caretaker of children between 0-7 years old should present the growth and development control card (Departamento para la Prosperidad Social, 2015).
Means test – treatment of income	NAcc
Means test – treatment of assets	NAcc
Means test – treatment of work	NAcc
Recipient of transfer	Mother (Cecchini and Madariaga, 2011:20)
Payment regularity	Bimonthly (Cecchini and Madariaga, 2011:53)
Transfer minimum (domestic currency at current prices)	In 2005 the transfer minimum per capita was 2,800 COP and in 2013 it was 6,977 COP (ECLAC, 2016).
Transfer maximum (domestic currency at current prices)	In 2005 the transfer maximum per household was 28,000 COP and in 2013 it increased to 170,000 COP (Cecchini and Madariaga, 2011).
Transfer average (domestic currency at current prices)	NAcc
Transfer fixed (domestic currency at current prices)	NAcc
Transfer guaranteed period	Subject to continuation of the condition. “Suspension of the benefit in the event of three continuous non-compliance is all or discontinuous non-compliances in a given year” (Cecchini and Madariaga, 2011:94).

Transfer conditions	Human Capital-“Education: Minimum 80% school attendance. Health: 100% attendance of children in the family group to growth and development check-ups programmed by the health entity to which they are affiliated. Basic capacities: attendance by beneficiary mothers and members of the families at meeting and training events, and attendance at workshops programmed by the municipality” (Cecchini and Madariaga, 2011:94).
<b>B. Programme Institutionalization</b>	
Implementing agency name	The responsible organization is the Presidency of the Republic and the Executing organization is the Administrative Department for the Social Prosperity (ECLAC, 2016).
Agency type	Governmental agency
Centralization of programme decision making	High: The National Coordination Unit coordinates with regional units and municipal liaison offices.
Local government discretion	NAcc
Intermediation	NAcc
Legal framework	Ordinary legislation, Presidential decree, Agency regulations
Legal framework changes since start	Ley 1532 de 2012, Ley 1176 de 2007, Ley 1755 de 2015, Decreto 4155 de 2011, Resolución 1600 d2 2014 (DPS, 2015).
Evaluation protocols	NAcc
Beneficiary registration	NAcc
Appeals procedure	Yes. Beneficiaries can present requests and complaints in order to improve the services and administrative processes of the programme (DPS, 2015).
Social accountability and participation	NAcc
Budgetary arrangements	Formal. Budgetary arrangements are done through legislation.
Website	<a href="http://www.masfamilias.dps.gov.co/">www.masfamilias.dps.gov.co/</a>
<b>C. Country-level institutionalization</b>	
Poverty strategy	Yes: Red Unidos (Formerly Red Juntos). This is an integrated poverty strategy created in 2006 inspired by the Chilean model of Chile Solidario which alleviates poverty in several dimensions. It started with 250,000 households participating in Familias en Accion. Several public agencies made part of this intervention according to the dimension of poverty in question, starting with ministries and decentralized public institutions at the regional level (Accion Social, 2010).
National coordination	Yes: Departamento para la Prosperidad Social (formerly Accion Social). This agency is attached to the President’s office and manages several antipoverty interventions (e.g. food security, rural infrastructure and assistance to displaced population).
<b>D. Programme budget</b>	
Budget assigned to the programme	In 2001 the budget assigned to the programme was 32905000000 COP and in 2015 it was 2,252,822,000,000 COP (ECLAC, 2016).
Budget Explanation	NAv



Cost / actual expenditure	In 2002 the actual expenditure of the programme was 103,955,129,000 COP and in 2015 it increased to 900,952,000,000 COP (ECLAC, 2016).
Cost explanation	NAv
Donor financing – whether donor contribute to the programme	Yes. The Programme is financed by the Government of Colombia, the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank (ECLAC, 2016).
Donor financing expenditure – annual donor executed contribution	NAcc
Donor financing explanation	NAcc
Whether the programme is financed domestically	Yes. The Programme is financed by the Government of Colombia, the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank (ECLAC, 2016).
Government financing expenditure – annual government executed contribution	NAcc
Government financing explanation	NAcc
Domestic sources of financing	NAcc
<b>E. Programme Outcomes</b>	
Evaluation - whether it has been conducted	
Poverty	
Inequality	
Work – employment, labour supply	
Education – school enrolment	
Education – school attendance	
Health – attendance to health units	
Health – completed immunization	
Health – nutrition	
Community / local economy outcomes	
Other	
<b>References</b>	
<p>Accion Social, 2010. El Camino Recorrido: Diez Años Familias en Acción. Bogotá.</p> <p>Cecchini, S., Madariaga, A., 2011. Conditional Cash Transfer Programmes: The Recent Experience in Latin America and the Caribbean (No. No. 95), Cuadernos de la CEPAL. CEPAL, United Nations, Santiago, Chile.</p> <p>Departamento para la Prosperidad Social, 2015. Más Familias en Acción [WWW Document]. URL <a href="http://www.dps.gov.co/que/fam/famacc/Paginas/default.aspx">http://www.dps.gov.co/que/fam/famacc/Paginas/default.aspx</a></p> <p>DPS, 2015. MANUAL OPERATIVO MAS FAMILIAS EN ACCIÓN. Departamento para la Prosperidad Social.</p> <p>ECLAC, E.C. for L.A. and the C., 2016. Conditional Cash Transfer Programmes Non-contributory social protection programmes in Latin America and the Caribbean database [WWW Document]. URL <a href="http://dds.cepal.org/bdptc/en/">http://dds.cepal.org/bdptc/en/</a></p>	

Programme title	Red Unidos (Ex Red Juntos)
Country	Colombia
<b>A. Programme characteristics</b>	
Start date of the programme	The programme started in 2007. "It is an intervention strategy that provides comprehensive and coordinated family and community support to families subject to its intervention and facilitates the access of beneficiaries to the offer of social services from the State, in order to achieve 45 basic goals" (ECLAC, 2016).
End date of programme	NAp. The programme is ongoing.
Programme type	Integrated antipoverty transfer programme
Programme function	Conditional Cash Transfer
Main programme objectives	NAcc
Pilot	No
Target population	"1.5 million families living in extreme poverty and / or in displacement condition."(ECLAC, 2016).
Beneficiary selection	"Proxy means test: all families at SISBEN- Level 1 , within the 1.5 million households with the lowest score (quintiles 1,2,3).Categorical: Displaced families enrolled in the Single Registry of Displaced Population (RUPD)"(ECLAC, 2016).
Coverage - individual level	In 2008 the coverage at the individual level was of 1,504,734 in 2015 it was 4,788,979 (ECLAC, 2016).
Coverage - household level	In 2008 the coverage at the household level was 327,116 in 2015 it was 1,102,225 (ECLAC, 2016).
Entitlement requisites	NAcc
Means test - treatment of income	NAcc
Means test - treatment of assets	NAcc
Means test - treatment of work	NAcc
Recipient of transfer	NAcc
Payment regularity	NAcc
Transfer minimum (domestic currency at current prices)	NAcc
Transfer maximum (domestic currency at current prices)	NAcc
Transfer average (domestic currency at current prices)	NAcc
Transfer fixed (domestic currency at current prices)	NAcc
Transfer guaranteed period	NAcc
Transfer conditions	NAcc
<b>B. Programme Institutionalization</b>	
Implementing agency name	The responsible organization is the National Planning Department, Administrative Department for Social Prosperity, Ministry of Social Protection, and the executing organization is the Administrative Department for Social Prosperity (ECLAC, 2016).
Agency type	Governmental agency
Centralization of programme decision making	NAcc
Local government discretion	NAcc
Intermediation	Yes. The Juntos Network is a connection of users to the public supply of social services and programmes that lasts 5 years with 45 "basic achievements" that need to be fulfilled (Cecchini and Madariaga, 2011:79).
Legal framework	Ordinary legislation and agency regulations

Legal framework changes since start	"Social Conpes Document 102 (2006); National Development Plan (2006-2010) Community State: Development for All"(ECLAC, 2016).
Evaluation protocols	NAcc
Beneficiary registration	NAcc
Appeals procedure	NAcc
Social accountability and participation	NAcc
Budgetary arrangements	NAcc
Website	<b>N</b> Acc
<b>C. Country-level institutionalization</b>	
Poverty strategy	Yes: Red Unidos (Formerly Red Juntos). This is an integrated poverty strategy created in 2006 inspired by the Chilean model of Chile Solidario which alleviates poverty in several dimensions. It started with 250,000 households participating in Familias en Accion. Several public agencies made part of this intervention according to the dimension of poverty in question, starting with ministries and decentralized public institutions at the regional level (Accion Social, 2010).
National coordination	NAcc
<b>D. Programme budget</b>	
Budget assigned to the programme	In 2007 the budget assigned to the programme was 26,853,000,000 COP in 2013 it was 189,380,000,000 COP (ECLAC, 2016).
Budget Explanation	NAv
Cost / actual expenditure	NAcc
Cost explanation	NAcc
Donor financing – whether donor contribute to the programme	No. The programme is financed by the National Government (PGN), Departments and Municipalities (ECLAC, 2016).
Donor financing expenditure – annual donor executed contribution	NAp
Donor financing explanation	NAp
Whether the programme is financed domestically	Yes. The programme is financed by the National Government (PGN), Departments and Municipalities (ECLAC, 2016).
Government financing expenditure – annual government executed contribution	NAcc
Government financing explanation	NAcc
Domestic sources of financing	The programme is financed through the Medium-term fiscal framework (Bastagli, 2009).
<b>E. Programme Outcomes</b>	
Evaluation - whether it has been conducted	
Poverty	
Inequality	
Work – employment, labour supply	
Education – school enrolment	
Education – school attendance	
Health – attendance to health units	
Health – completed immunization	
Health – nutrition	
Community / local economy outcomes	
Other	
<b>References</b>	
Accion Social, 2010. El Camino Recorrido: Diez Años Familias en Acción. Bogotá.	

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Programme title	Ingreso para la Prosperidad Social
Country	Colombia
<b>A. Programme characteristics</b>	
Start date of the programme	The programme started in 2011 as part of the income and work dimension of the Red Unidos. It aims to improve employability opportunities for the beneficiaries of the network (Prosperidad Social, 2016).
End date of programme	N/A. The programme is ongoing.
Programme type	Income transfer plus-human capital investment
Programme function	Conditional Cash transfer
Main programme objectives	<p>“Promote the development of skills, competencies and generating good work habits in participants. Promote the processes of accumulation of human capital of participants through offering technical training.</p> <p>Improve chances of engagement in the labor market for participants through the training for work. Provide advice and support to participants in the development of their capabilities improvement plan. Identify activities that enable participants to comply with the provision of social services” (Prosperidad Social, 2016).</p>
Pilot	No
Target population	Beneficiaries of Red Unidos. Families living in extreme poverty.
Beneficiary selection	N/A
Coverage – individual level	N/A
Coverage – household level	N/A
Entitlement requisites	The participants should “register, attend and pass formal training courses for leveling basic secondary education and training (theoretical and practical). Fulfill the tasks assigned in the social service. Attend meetings established by the agency. Maintain permanent contact with their support network: social worker, community leader and labour counselor. The programme lasts at least two years if the beneficiaries enter training, or maximum four years if they enter the first grade leveling of basic education” (Prosperidad Social, 2016).
Means test – treatment of income	N/A
Means test – treatment of assets	N/A
Means test – treatment of work	N/A
Recipient of transfer	Household Head. If the father and the mother are both eligible to work, the family should decide who is going to receive the cash transfer and assume the conditionalities. However, the training can be received by two members of the family (Prosperidad Social, 2016).
Payment regularity	Monthly
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 is fixed in 300,000 COP monthly per beneficiary (Prosperidad Social, 2016).

Transfer guaranteed period	Subject to the continuation of the condition. The beneficiary would receive the transfer at least for two years if enrolled in a training programme or four years if the beneficiary enroll in high school education (Prosperidad Social, 2016).
Transfer conditions	Human capital-work: beneficairees have to register, attend and pass formal training courses for leveling basic secondary education and training (theoretical and practical) (Prosperidad Social, 2016).
<b>B. Programme Institutionalization</b>	
Implementing agency name	National Planning Department/ Administrative Department for Social Prosperity/Ministry of Social Protection
Agency type	Governmental agency
Centralization of programme decision making	NAcc
Local government discretion	NAcc
Intermediation	Yes. The prgoramme is part of Red Unidos. Social workers are part of the support network.
Legal framework	Agency regulations
Legal framework changes since start	Conpes 3616/2009
Evaluation protocols	NAcc
Beneficiary registration	NAcc
Appeals procedure	NAcc
Social accountability and participation	NAcc
Budgetary arrangements	NAcc
Website	NAcc
<b>C. Country-level institutionalization</b>	
Poverty strategy	Yes. Red Unidos.
National coordination	NAcc
<b>D. Programme budget</b>	
Budget assigned to the programme	NAcc
Budget Explanation	NAcc
Cost / actual expenditure	NAcc
Cost explanation	NAcc
Donor financing - whether donor contribute to the programme	No. It is part of Red Unidos which is financed by the National Government (PGN), Departments and Municipalities (ECLAC, 2016).
Donor financing expenditure - annual donor executed contribution	NAp
Donor financing explanation	NAp
Whether the programme is financed domestically	Yes. It is part of Red Unidos which is financed by the National Government (PGN), Departments and Municipalities (ECLAC, 2016).
Government financing expenditure - annual government executed contribution	NAcc
Government financing explanation	NAcc
Domestic sources of financing	NAcc
<b>E. Programme Outcomes</b>	
Evaluation - whether it has been conducted	
Poverty	
Inequality	
Work - employment, labour supply	
Education - school enrolment	
Education - school attendance	
Health - attendance to health units	
Health - completed immunization	
Health - nutrition	

Community / local economy outcomes	
Other	
<p><b>References</b></p> <p>ECLAC, E.C. for L.A. and the C., 2016. Conditional Cash Transfer Programmes Non-contributory social protection programmes in Latin America and the Caribbean database [WWW Document]. URL <a href="http://dds.cepal.org/bdptc/en/">http://dds.cepal.org/bdptc/en/</a></p> <p>Prosperidad Social, 2016. Ingreso para la Prosperidad Social [WWW Document]. URL <a href="http://www.prosperidadsocial.gov.co/que/fam/Paginas/IngresoPS.aspx">http://www.prosperidadsocial.gov.co/que/fam/Paginas/IngresoPS.aspx</a></p>	

Programme title	Programa Colombia Mayor (previously Programa de Proteccion Social al Adulto Mayor)
Country	Colombia
<b>A. Programme characteristics</b>	
Start date of the programme	Previously known as Programa de Proteccion Social al Adulto Mayor that started in 2003 the non-contributory pension programme Colombia Mayor started in 2013 (ECLAC, 2016).
End date of programme	NAp. The programme is ongoing.
Programme type	Pure income transfers
Programme function	Old Age Pension
Main programme objectives	NAcc
Pilot	No.
Target population	"Seniors living in poverty and extreme poverty conditions" (ECLAC, 2016).
Beneficiary selection	"Proxy means test. Levels 1 and 2 of SISBEN 2) Categorical: National of Colombia or 10 years of residence in Colombia; minimum age of 54 years old for women and 59 years old for men"(ECLAC, 2016)
Coverage – individual level	In 2003 the coverage of the programme at the individual level was 35,182 by 2014 it had increased to 1,250,000 (ECLAC, 2016).
Coverage – household level	NAcc
Entitlement requisites	"Be a Colombian national. Have lived for the last 10 years in Colombia. Be minimum three years under the age required for old-age retirement (54 years for women, 59 for men). Be classified in level 1 and 2 of SISBEN. Do not have enough income to survive"(Colombia Mayor, 2016).
Means test – treatment of income	NAcc
Means test – treatment of assets	NAcc
Means test – treatment of work	NAcc
Recipient of transfer	Direct beneficiary
Payment regularity	Monthly
Transfer minimum (domestic currency at current prices)	The minimum amount of transfer per capita is 40,000 COP (ECLAC, 2016).
Transfer maximum (domestic currency at current prices)	NAcc
Transfer average (domestic currency at current prices)	NAcc
Transfer fixed (domestic currency at current prices)	NAcc
Transfer guaranteed period	NAcc
Transfer conditions	NAcc
<b>B. Programme Institutionalization</b>	
Implementing agency name	The responsible organization is the Ministry of Labour and the executing organization is the Instituto Colombiano de Bienestar Familiar (Colombian Family Welfare Institute); Consorcio Colombia Mayor (Colombia Mayor Consortium) (ECLAC, 2016).
Agency type	Governmental agency
Centralization of programme decision making	NAcc
Local government discretion	NAcc
Intermediation	NAcc
Legal framework	NAcc
Legal framework changes since start	NAcc
Evaluation protocols	NAcc
Beneficiary registration	NAcc



Appeals procedure	NAcc
Social accountability and participation	NAcc
Budgetary arrangements	NAcc
Website	www.colombiamayor.co
<b>C. Country-level institutionalization</b>	
Poverty strategy	NAcc
National coordination	NAcc
<b>D. Programme budget</b>	
Budget assigned to the programme	In 2007 the budget assigned to the programme was 4,000,000 COP for 2014 the budget had increased to 1,045,000,000,000 COP (ECLAC, 2016).
Budget Explanation	NAv
Cost / actual expenditure	NAcc
Cost explanation	NAcc
Donor financing - whether donor contribute to the programme	No. The programme is financed by the Subcuenta de Subsistencia del Fondo de Solidaridad Pensional (FSP) (Subsistence Subaccount of the Pension Solidarity Fund (FSP)) (ECLAC, 2016).
Donor financing expenditure - annual donor executed contribution	NAP
Donor financing explanation	NAP
Whether the programme is financed domestically	Yes. The programme is financed by the Subcuenta de Subsistencia del Fondo de Solidaridad Pensional (FSP) (Subsistence Subaccount of the Pension Solidarity Fund (FSP)) (ECLAC, 2016).
Government financing expenditure - annual government executed contribution	NAcc
Government financing explanation	NAcc
Domestic sources of financing	NAcc
<b>E. Programme Outcomes</b>	
Evaluation - whether it has been conducted	
Poverty	
Inequality	
Work - employment, labour supply	
Education - school enrolment	
Education - school attendance	
Health - attendance to health units	
Health - completed immunization	
Health - nutrition	
Community / local economy outcomes	
Other	
<b>References</b>	
Colombia Mayor, C. 2013, 2016. Programa Colombia Mayor [WWW Document]. URL <a href="http://colombiamayor.co/programa_colombia_mayor.html">http://colombiamayor.co/programa_colombia_mayor.html</a>	
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## Costa Rica

Programme title	Superemonos
Country	Costa Rica
<b>A. Programme characteristics</b>	
Start date of the programme	Superemonos was an in-kind anti-poverty programme adopted in 2000 to help families in poverty to guarantee the attendance and permanence of children in schools (Viquez, 2011).
End date of programme	The programme was replaced in 2006 by the Avancemos programme.
Programme type	Income transfers plus-community assets
Programme function	Food transfer
Main programme objectives	NAcc
Pilot	No.
Target population	NAcc
Beneficiary selection	Means test
Coverage – individual level	In 2000 the coverage at the individual level was of 38,180 and in 2002 it was of 35,690 (ECLAC, 2016)
Coverage – household level	In 2000 the coverage at the household level was of 8,300 and it has the same coverage in 2002 (ECLAC, 2016).
Entitlement requisites	NAcc
Means test – treatment of income	NAcc
Means test – treatment of assets	NAcc
Means test – treatment of work	NAcc
Recipient of transfer	NAcc
Payment regularity	NAcc
Transfer minimum (domestic currency at current prices)	NAcc
Transfer maximum (domestic currency at current prices)	NAcc
Transfer average (domestic currency at current prices)	NAcc
Transfer fixed (domestic currency at current prices)	NAcc
Transfer guaranteed period	NAcc
Transfer conditions	Human Capital-school attendance and school enrollment
<b>B. Programme Institutionalization</b>	
Implementing agency name	Instituto Mixto de Ayuda Social (IMAS) Joint Institute for Social Aid (IMAS) (ECLAC, 2016).
Agency type	Governmental agency
Centralization of programme decision making	NAcc
Local government discretion	NAcc
Intermediation	NAcc
Legal framework	NAcc
Legal framework changes since start	NAcc
Evaluation protocols	NAcc
Beneficiary registration	NAcc
Appeals procedure	NAcc
Social accountability and participation	Yes. The agreement signed states that beneficiaries should report abuse of the programme by other beneficiaries (Duryea and Morrison, 2004).
Budgetary arrangements	NAcc
Website	NAcc
<b>C. Country-level institutionalization</b>	

Poverty strategy	Yes. National Solidarity Plan ( <i>Plan Nacional de Solidaridad</i> ) (Viquez, 2011)
National coordination	Yes. Instituto Mixto de Ayuda Social (IMAS)
<b>D. Programme budget</b>	
Budget assigned to the programme	NAcc
Budget Explanation	NAcc
Cost / actual expenditure	In 2002 the actual expenditure was 1,241,372,100 CRC (ECLAC, 2016).
Cost explanation	NAv
Donor financing - whether donor contribute to the programme	Yes. The programme is financed by the Inter-American Development Bank and the National Social Development Fund (ECLAC, 2016)
Donor financing expenditure - annual donor executed contribution	NAcc
Donor financing explanation	NAcc
Whether the programme is financed domestically	NAcc
Government financing expenditure - annual government executed contribution	Yes. The programme is financed by the Inter-American Development Bank and the National Social Development Fund (ECLAC, 2016).
Government financing explanation	NAcc
Domestic sources of financing	NAcc
<b>E. Programme Outcomes</b>	
Evaluation - whether it has been conducted	
Poverty	
Inequality	
Work - employment, labour supply	
Education - school enrolment	
Education - school attendance	
Health - attendance to health units	
Health - completed immunization	
Health - nutrition	
Community / local economy outcomes	
Other	
<b>References</b>	
<p>Duryea, S., Morrison, A., 2004. The Effect of Conditional Transfers on School Performance and Child Labor: Evidence from an Ex-Post Impact Evaluation in Costa Rica (Research Department Publications No. 4359). Inter-American Development Bank, Research Department.</p> <p>ECLAC, E.C. for L.A. and the C., 2016. Conditional Cash Transfer Programmes Non-contributory social protection programmes in Latin America and the Caribbean database [WWW Document]. URL <a href="http://dds.cepal.org/bdptc/en/">http://dds.cepal.org/bdptc/en/</a></p> <p>Viquez, R., 2011. La efectividad de las redes de protección social: El rol de los sistemas integrados de información social en Costa Rica. Banco Interam. Desarro., Departamento de Investigación y Economista Jefe NOTAS TÉCNICAS # IDB-TN-217.</p>	

Programme title	Avancemos
Country	Costa Rica
<b>A. Programme characteristics</b>	
Start date of the programme	The programme started in 2006 replacing the Superemonos programme.
End date of programme	Nap. The programme is ongoing.
Programme type	Income transfer plus-human capital investment
Programme function	Conditional cash transfer
Main programme objectives	"Promote the attendance and enrollment of adolescents members of poor households to the education system through a commitment agreement in order to overcome in the future the situation of poverty in which they live"(IMAS, 2016).
Pilot	No
Target population	"Families that find it difficult to keep their children in the education systems for economic reasons" (Cecchini and Madariaga, 2011:20)
Beneficiary selection	Proxy means test (Cecchini and Madariaga, 2011:29)
Coverage – individual level	In 2006 the coverage at the individual level was 8,137 and in 2014 it increased to 174,096 (ECLAC, 2016).
Coverage – household level	In 2006 the coverage at thou household level was of 2,034 and in 2014 it increased to 44,640 (ECLAC, 2016).
Entitlement requisites	The entitlement requisites are: "to be classified as extreme poor according to IMAS; Enrollment in Secondary Education; Proof of Tuition certified by Education Center" (IMAS, 2016).
Means test – treatment of income	Salary proof or income declaration
Means test – treatment of assets	NAcc
Means test – treatment of work	NAcc
Recipient of transfer	Household Head (Cecchini and Madariaga, 2011:20)
Payment regularity	Monthly (Cecchini and Madariaga, 2011:53)
Transfer minimum (domestic currency at current prices)	In 2007 the transfer minimum per capita was of 15,000 CRC in 2015 it increased to 22500 CRC (ECLAC, 2016).
Transfer maximum (domestic currency at current prices)	In 2007 the transfer maximum per household was 50,000 CRC in 2015 it decreased to 35000 CRC (ECLAC, 2016).
Transfer average (domestic currency at current prices)	NAcc
Transfer fixed (domestic currency at current prices)	7 <sup>th</sup> year: 22.500; 8 <sup>th</sup> year 22.500; 9 <sup>th</sup> year 22.500; 10 <sup>th</sup> year 35.000; 11 <sup>th</sup> year 35.000 12 <sup>th</sup> year 35.000". The transfer amount depends on the year the student is enrolled it increases with the years (IMAS, 2016).
Transfer guaranteed period	Subject to the continuation of the condition. "Education: suspension of the benefit in the event of school dropout. Health: the transfer is suspended for the month in which students do not attend school (January) in the event of non-compliance with the health conditionality, The other 11 transfers for the year are not lost" (Cecchini and Madariaga, 2011:95).
Transfer conditions	"Education: Support and ensure prompt and permanent attendance by students. Help students pass the year course. Health: During the year students must receive a comprehensive health evaluation performed by the services of the Costa Rican Social Security Fund"(Cecchini and Madariaga, 2011:95).

<b>B. Programme Institutionalization</b>	
Implementing agency name	Instituto Mixto de Ayuda Social (IMAS)/ Joint Institute for Social Aid (IMAS)
Agency type	Governmental agency
Centralization of programme decision making	NAcc
Local government discretion	NAcc
Intermediation	NAcc
Legal framework	Presidential Decree
Legal framework changes since start	Executive Decree no. 33154-MP-Mideplan-MEP-MTSS-MIVAH; Decree 33677MP-MEP-MIVAH (ECLAC, 2016)
Evaluation protocols	NAcc
Beneficiary registration	NAcc
Appeals procedure	NAcc
Social accountability and participation	NAcc
Budgetary arrangements	NAcc
Website	<a href="http://www.imas.go.cr/ayuda_social/avancemos.html">http://www.imas.go.cr/ayuda_social/avancemos.html</a>
<b>C. Country-level institutionalization</b>	
Poverty strategy	NAcc
National coordination	NAcc
<b>D. Programme budget</b>	
Budget assigned to the programme	The budget assigned to the programme was 463,500,000 CRC in 2006 and for 2015 it was of 50,066,800,680 CRC (ECLAC, 2016).
Budget Explanation	NAv
Cost / actual expenditure	The actual expenditure in 2006 was of 463,723,500 CRC in 2015 it was 21,068,457,650 CRC (ECLAC, 2016).
Cost explanation	NAv
Donor financing - whether donor contribute to the programme	Yes. The programme is financed by the Government of Costa Rica and the World Bank (Cecchini and Madariaga, 2011:178).
Donor financing expenditure - annual donor executed contribution	NAcc
Donor financing explanation	NAcc
Whether the programme is financed domestically	Yes. The programme is financed by the Government of Costa Rica and the World Bank (Cecchini and Madariaga, 2011:178)
Government financing expenditure - annual government executed contribution	NAcc
Government financing explanation	NAcc
Domestic sources of financing	NAcc
<b>E. Programme Outcomes</b>	
Evaluation - whether it has been conducted	
Poverty	
Inequality	
Work - employment, labour supply	
Education - school enrolment	
Education - school attendance	
Health - attendance to health units	
Health - completed immunization	
Health - nutrition	
Community / local economy outcomes	
Other	
<b>References</b>	
Cecchini, S., Madariaga, A., 2011. Conditional Cash Transfer Programmes: The Recent Experience in Latin America and the Caribbean (No. No. 95), Cuadernos de la CEPAL. CEPAL, United Nations, Santiago, Chile.	

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IMAS, 2016. ¿Qué es el programa Avancemos? [WWW Document]. Inst. Mixto Ayuda Soc. - Costa Rica. URL [http://www.imas.go.cr/ayuda\\_social/avancemos.html](http://www.imas.go.cr/ayuda_social/avancemos.html)

Programme title	Régimen No Contributivo de Pensiones (RNC)
Country	Costa Rica
<b>A. Programme characteristics</b>	
Start date of the programme	The non-contributory pension was established in 1974.
End date of programme	N/A. The program is ongoing.
Programme type	Pure income transfers
Programme function	Old age pension and Disability pension
Main programme objectives	N/A
Pilot	No
Target population	Non-salaried workers 65 years and older; persons with disabilities or in extreme poverty (homeless); widows lacking other income; orphaned children (Martinez Franzoni, 2015).
Beneficiary selection	Categorical: Elderly, Disabled, Abandoned, widows, Orphans, Indigents (ECLAC, 2016).
Coverage – individual level	In 2000 the coverage at the individual level was 95,294 in 2011 it was 91,238 (ECLAC, 2016).
Coverage – household level	In 2002 the coverage at the household level was 72,213 and in 2011 it was 89,589 (ECLAC, 2016).
Entitlement requisites	The entitlement requisites to have an income below the official poverty line and no economically significant assets (Martinez Franzoni, 2015).
Means test – treatment of income	Poverty line established by INEC (Martinez Franzoni, 2015).
Means test – treatment of assets	Property less than 400 square meters (urban) or 1,000 square meters (rural) (Martinez Franzoni, 2015).
Means test – treatment of work	N/A
Recipient of transfer	Direct beneficiary (ECLAC, 2016)
Payment regularity	Monthly (ECLAC, 2016)
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)	In 2000 the average transfer was of 11,386 CRC and in 2011 it had increased to 73,929 CRC (ECLAC, 2016).
Transfer fixed (domestic currency at current prices)	In 2006 the fixed transfer was of 60,000 and in 2011 it was 113,181 (Martinez Franzoni, 2015).
Transfer guaranteed period	Subject to continuation of the condition. “The benefit is canceled when the beneficiary performs paid work or receives another type of pension, has a favourable economic situation, provides false information, overcomes disability or transfers his/her residence abroad” (ECLAC, 2016).
Transfer conditions	Work. If the beneficiary performs paid work the benefit will be lost (ECLAC, 2016).
<b>B. Programme Institutionalization</b>	
Implementing agency name	Costa Rican Social Security Fund (CCSS)(ECLAC, 2016)
Agency type	Governmental agency
Centralization of programme decision making	N/A
Local government discretion	N/A
Intermediation	N/A
Legal framework	Ordinary legislation
Legal framework changes since start	Law N° 5662 December, 23 (1974) (ECLAC, 2016)
Evaluation protocols	N/A

Beneficiary registration	NAcc
Appeals procedure	NAcc
Social accountability and participation	NAcc
Budgetary arrangements	NAcc
Website	NAcc
<b>C. Country-level institutionalization</b>	
Poverty strategy	NAcc
National coordination	NAcc
<b>D. Programme budget</b>	
Budget assigned to the programme	NAcc
Budget Explanation	NAcc
Cost / actual expenditure	In 2000 the actual expenditure of the programme was 846,177,743 CRC in 2011 it was 6,741,417,908 CRC (ECLAC, 2016).
Cost explanation	NAv
Donor financing - whether donor contribute to the programme	No. The non-contributory pension is funded by the Social Fund for Development and Family Allowances (ECLAC, 2016).
Donor financing expenditure - annual donor executed contribution	NAp
Donor financing explanation	NAp
Whether the programme is financed domestically	Yes. The non-contributory pension is funded by the Social Fund for Development and Family Allowances (ECLAC, 2016).
Government financing expenditure - annual government executed contribution	NAcc
Government financing explanation	NAcc
Domestic sources of financing	Social security or poverty reduction funds: Social Welfare and Family Income Fund (Fondo de Binester Socool y Asignaciones Familiares-FODESAP): sales and payroll taxes (Martinez Franzoni, 2015)
<b>E. Programme Outcomes</b>	
Evaluation - whether it has been conducted	
Poverty	
Inequality	
Work - employment, labour supply	
Education - school enrolment	
Education - school attendance	
Health - attendance to health units	
Health - completed immunization	
Health - nutrition	
Community / local economy outcomes	
Other	
<b>References</b>	
<p>ECLAC, E.C. for L.A. and the C., 2016. Conditional Cash Transfer Programmes Non-contributory social protection programmes in Latin America and the Caribbean database [WWW Document]. URL <a href="http://dds.cepal.org/bdptc/en/">http://dds.cepal.org/bdptc/en/</a></p> <p>Martinez Franzoni, J., 2015. Costa Rica, in: Beyond Contributory Pensions: Fourteen Experiences with Coverage Expansion in Latin America, Directions in Development, Human Development. World Bank Group, Washington D.C.</p>	



## ***Dominican Republic***

Programme title	Programa Solidaridad
Country	Dominican Republic
<b>A. Programme characteristics</b>	
Start date of the programme	The programme was created in 2005 after the economic crisis that hit the country in 2003.
End date of programme	In 2012 the programme was replaced by the new programme Progresando con Solidaridad.
Programme type	Income transfer plus-human capital investment
Programme function	Conditional Cash Transfer
Main programme objectives	The main objective of the programme in the long-term is to overcome the intergenerational transmission of poverty at the family level, and in the short-term to mitigate the impact of the economic crisis in nutrition, health, and education (Decreto No. 536, 2005).
Pilot	No.
Target population	Families in extreme and moderate poverty, with children under 16 years old, pregnant women and/or unemployed head of household (ECLAC, 2016).
Beneficiary selection	Proxy means-test: Single System for the identification of Beneficiaries (Sistema Unico de Beneficiarios -SIUBEN) and Geographic (ECLAC, 2016).
Coverage – individual level	In 2011 the programme covered 2,947, 164 individuals (ECLAC, 2016).
Coverage – household level	In 2005 the programme covered 196, 226 households and in 2011 it increased to 755,682 households (ECLAC, 2016).
Entitlement requisites	NAcc
Means test – treatment of income	NAP
Means test – treatment of assets	NAP
Means test – treatment of work	No
Recipient of transfer	Head of household
Payment regularity	Monthly (Cecchini and Madariaga, 2011:58)
Transfer minimum (domestic currency at current prices)	The transfer minimum per capita was of 131 DOP in 2005 and 179 DOP in 2011 (ECLAC, 2016)
Transfer maximum (domestic currency at current prices)	NAcc
Transfer average (domestic currency at current prices)	NAcc
Transfer guaranteed period	Payments are subject to the compliance of the programme conditionalities. “Definitive suspension if there is non-compliance with the conditionality in three consecutive periods”(Cecchini and Madariaga, 2011:99).
Transfer conditions	Human Capital-“Education: Minimum 80% school attendance and passing of the grade. Health: Attendance at health check-up’s for children under 5 years of age; attendance at health training activities. Identification: Processing and obtaining of identity documents for family members who do not have them (birth certificate or identity card)(Cecchini and Madariaga, 2011:99).
<b>B. Programme Institutionalization</b>	
Implementing agency name	The responsible agency is the Office of the President of the Republic and the executing agencies are the Social Policies

	Coordination Cabinet and Social Grants Administration Department (ADESS) (Cecchini and Madariaga, 2011:155).
Agency type	Governmental agency
Centralization of programme decision making	The programme is highly centralized in the National District from where the General Director manages and implements the programme (Decreto No. 536, 2005).
Local government discretion	NAcc
Intermediation	The beneficiaries of the programme have access to social workers ( <i>agentes sociales</i> ) (Decreto No. 536, 2005)
Legal framework	Presidential Decree
Legal framework changes since start	Decree No. 536-05
Evaluation protocols	NAcc
Beneficiary registration	NAcc
Appeals procedure	NAcc
Social accountability and participation	NAcc
Budgetary arrangements	NAcc
Website	No.
<b>C. Country-level institutionalization</b>	
Poverty strategy	NAcc
National coordination	NAcc
<b>D. Programme budget</b>	
Budget assigned to the programme	In 2006 the budget assigned to the programme was 109,000,000 DOP in 2011 it increased to 256,451,000 (ECLAC, 2016).
Budget Explanation	NAv
Cost / actual expenditure	In 2005 the actual expenditure of the programme was of 633,715,400 DOP and in 2011 it was of 5,102,197,320 DOP (ECLAC, 2016).
Cost explanation	NAv
Donor financing – whether donor contribute to the programme	Yes. The programme was financed by the Government of the Dominican Republic and the Inter-American Development Bank (ECLAC, 2016).
Donor financing expenditure – annual donor executed contribution	NAcc
Donor financing explanation	NAcc
Whether the programme is financed domestically	Yes. The programme was financed by the Government of the Dominican Republic and the Inter-American Development Bank (ECLAC, 2016).
Government financing expenditure – annual government executed contribution	<b>NAcc</b>
Government financing explanation	<b>NAcc</b>
Domestic sources of financing	NAcc
<b>E. Programme Outcomes</b>	
Evaluation - whether it has been conducted	
Poverty	
Inequality	
Work – employment, labour supply	
Education – school enrolment	

Education – school attendance	
Health – attendance to health units	
Health – completed immunization	
Health – nutrition	
Community / local economy outcomes	
Other	
<b>References</b>	
<p>Cecchini, S., Madariaga, A., 2011. Conditional Cash Transfer Programmes: The Recent Experience in Latin America and the Caribbean (No. No. 95), Cuadernos de la CEPAL. CEPAL, United Nations, Santiago, Chile.</p> <p>Decreto No. 536, 2005. Crea el Programa Solidaridad dentro de la Red de Protección Social, y dicta otras disposiciones.</p> <p>ECLAC, E.C. for L.A. and the C., 2016. Conditional Cash Transfer Programmes Non-contributory social protection programmes in Latin America and the Caribbean database [WWW Document]. URL <a href="http://dds.cepal.org/bdptc/en/">http://dds.cepal.org/bdptc/en/</a></p>	

Programme title	Progresando con Solidaridad
Country	Dominican Republic
<b>A. Programme characteristics</b>	
Start date of the programme	The programme was adopted in 2012 as the main strategy of the Dominican government for reducing poverty. It articulated two previous programmes: Progresando and Solidaridad. The programme Progresando was under the administration of the Office of the First Lady and the Programa Solidaridad was under the administration of the Coordinator of the Social Policy Cabinet from the Presidency of the Dominican Republic. Both programmes were part of the Poverty Strategy, Social Protection Network (Red de Proteccion Social)(Decreto No. 488, 2012).
End date of programme	Nap. The programme is ongoing.
Programme type	Income transfer plus- human capital investment
Programme function	Conditional Cash Transfer
Main programme objectives	The overall objective is to help alleviate the conditions of poverty and encourage human capital accumulation of poor families (BID, 2013).
Pilot	No.
Target population	Families in extreme and moderate poverty (ECLAC, 2016)
Beneficiary selection	Single System for the Identification of Beneficiaries (SIUBEN) Proxy means test Geogprahic: usan el indice de calidad de vida una clasificacion rural y urbana (ECLAC, 2016)
Coverage – individual level	In 2012 the coverage at the individual level was of 2,058,884 in 2014 it was 2,355,615 (ECLAC, 2016).
Coverage – household level	In 2012 the coverage at the household level was of 605,554 in 2014 it was 692,828 (ECLAC, 2016).
Entitlement requisites	Valid documentation from the head of household, and be classified as ICV I or II (Quality of Life Index) by the SIUBEN (Progresando con Solidaridad, 2016).
Means test – treatment of income	NAv
Means test – treatment of assets	NAv
Means test – treatment of work	No
Recipient of transfer	Head of household- the recipient varies depending on the component.
Payment regularity	The ILAE (Incentivo a la Asistencia Escolar / Incentives for School Attendance) and the Studying Progress School Bonus are paid Bimonthly. The Comer es Primero (Comer es Primero Food Scheme) is paid monlthy (ECLAC, 2016).
Transfer minimum (domestic currency at current prices)	At the individual level in 2012 it was a minimum of 1,208 DOP and in 2014 it was 1,629 DOP (ECLAC, 2016).
Transfer maximum (domestic currency at current prices)	At the household level in 2012 it was a maximum if 3,728 DOP and in 2014 it was 4,353 DOP (ECLAC, 2016).
Transfer average (domestic currency at current prices)	NAv
Transfer guaranteed period	NAv
Transfer conditions	“Education: Enrollment and school attendance of at least 80%. Health: Attendance of health controls for children under 5 years old. Is a compromise between the beneficiaries and the programme that is

	consigned by the family support agents” (ECLAC, 2016)
<b>B. Programme Institutionalization</b>	
Implementing agency name	Vicepresidency of the Dominican Republic
Agency type	Governmental agency
Centralization of programme decision making	NAcc
Local government discretion	NAcc
Intermediation	Yes. The beneficiaries receive visits at their households from a social worker ( <i>enlace familiar</i> ) that shares with the family information and orientation towards their rights and duties. This visits have a duration of two years and six months (Progresando con Solidaridad, 2016).
Legal framework	Presidential Decree
Legal framework changes since start	Decree 488-12
Evaluation protocols	NAv
Beneficiary registration	NAv
Appeals procedure	NAv
Social accountability and participation	NAv
Budgetary arrangements	NAv
Website	<a href="http://progresandoconsolidaridad.gob.do/">http://progresandoconsolidaridad.gob.do/</a>
<b>C. Country-level institutionalization</b>	
Poverty strategy	Red de Protección Social del gobierno (Decreto No. 488, 2012).
National coordination	NAv
<b>D. Programme budget</b>	
Budget assigned to the programme	In 2012 the budget assigned to the programme was of 10,509,300,000 DOP in 2014 it increased to 12,302,187,790 DOP (ECLAC, 2016).
Budget Explanation	NAv
Cost / actual expenditure	In 2012 the actual expenditure was of 9,758,879,545 DOP in 2012 and in 2014 it decreased to 5,862,130,904.33 DOP (ECLAC, 2016).
Cost explanation	It corresponds to the cost of the transfers for July 2014.
Donor financing - whether donor contribute to the programme	No. The programem is financed by the Government of the Dominican Republic(ECLAC, 2016).
Donor financing expenditure - annual donor executed contribution	NAp
Donor financing explanation	NAp
Whether the programme is financed domestically	Yes. The programem is financed by the Government of the Dominican Republic(ECLAC, 2016).
Government financing expenditure - annual government executed contribution	NAcc
Government financing explanation	NAcc
Domestic sources of financing	NAcc
<b>E. Programme Outcomes</b>	
Evaluation - whether it has been conducted	
Poverty	
Inequality	
Work - employment, labour supply	
Education - school enrolment	
Education - school attendance	
Health - attendance to health units	
Health - completed immunization	
Health - nutrition	
Community / local economy outcomes	

Other	
<p><b>References</b></p> <p>BID, B.I.-A. de D., 2013. APOYO AL PROGRAMA “PROGRESANDO CON SOLIDARIDAD” (Propuesta de Prestamo No. (DR-L1059)). Inter-American Development Bank.</p> <p>Decreto No. 488, 2012. Transfiere el Programa Progresando, actualmente bajo la dirección del Despacho de la Primera Dama, a la Red de Protección Social. G. O. No. 10693 del 31 de agosto de 2012.</p> <p>ECLAC, E.C. for L.A. and the C., 2016. Conditional Cash Transfer Programmes Non-contributory social protection programmes in Latin America and the Caribbean database [WWW Document]. URL <a href="http://dds.cepal.org/bdptc/en/">http://dds.cepal.org/bdptc/en/</a></p> <p>Progresando con Solidaridad, 2016. Progresando con Solidaridad. Vicepresidencia de la Republica Dominicana [WWW Document]. URL <a href="http://progresandoconsolidaridad.gob.do/">http://progresandoconsolidaridad.gob.do/</a></p>	

## Ecuador

Programme title	Bono Solidario
Country	Ecuador
<b>A. Programme characteristics</b>	
Start date of the programme	The Solidarity Grant was created in 1998 as a mechanism of monetary compensation for the elimination of price subsidies for domestic gas, gasoline and electricity (ECLAC, 2016).
End date of programme	The programme ended in 2003, and was replaced by the Bono de Desarrollo Humano.
Programme type	Income transfer plus-human capital investment.
Programme function	Unconditional cash transfer. The programme did not use conditionalities or sanctions (ECLAC, 2016).
Main programme objectives	NAcc
Pilot	No
Target population	"Mothers with at least 1 child under 18 years old, adults over age 65 and disabled poors" (ECLAC, 2016).
Beneficiary selection	"Self-selection, enrollment in church districts ("parroquias")" (ECLAC, 2016).
Coverage – individual level	In 2000 the coverage at the individual level was of 1,335,048 and in 2003 it was 1,300,000 (ECLAC, 2016)
Coverage – household level	In 2000 the coverage at the household level was of 1,077,540 and in 2003 it was 1,150,000 (ECLAC, 2016)
Entitlement requisites	NAcc
Means test – treatment of income	NAcc
Means test – treatment of assets	NAcc
Means test – treatment of work	NAcc
Recipient of transfer	Mother and the elderly (ECLAC, 2016)
Payment regularity	Monthly (ECLAC, 2016)
Transfer minimum (domestic currency at current prices)	NAcc
Transfer maximum (domestic currency at current prices)	NAcc
Transfer average (domestic currency at current prices)	NAcc
Transfer fixed (domestic currency at current prices)	NAcc
Transfer guaranteed period	NAcc
Transfer conditions	The programme did not use conditionalities or sanctions (ECLAC, 2016).
<b>B. Programme Institutionalization</b>	
Implementing agency name	Ministry of Social Development Coordination (Until 2000 by the Ministry of Finance and Public Credit) (ECLAC, 2016).
Agency type	Governmental agency
Centralization of programme decision making	NAcc
Local government discretion	NAcc
Intermediation	NAcc
Legal framework	NAcc
Legal framework changes since start	NAcc
Evaluation protocols	NAcc
Beneficiary registration	NAcc
Appeals procedure	NAcc
Social accountability and participation	NAcc

Budgetary arrangements	NAcc
Website	NAcc
<b>C. Country-level institutionalization</b>	
Poverty strategy	NAcc
National coordination	NAcc
<b>D. Programme budget</b>	
Budget assigned to the programme	In 2001 the budget assigned to the programme was 154,500,000 USD (ECLAC, 2016).
Budget Explanation	NAv
Cost / actual expenditure	In 1998 the actual expenditure of the programme was 170,000,000 USD and in 2003 it was 148,000,000 USD (ECLAC, 2016).
Cost explanation	NAv
Donor financing - whether donor contribute to the programme	No. The programme is financed by the Government of Ecuador (ECLAC, 2016).
Donor financing expenditure - annual donor executed contribution	NAP
Donor financing explanation	NAP
Whether the programme is financed domestically	Yes. The programme is financed by the Government of Ecuador (ECLAC, 2016).
Government financing expenditure - annual government executed contribution	NAcc
Government financing explanation	NAcc
Domestic sources of financing	NAcc
<b>E. Programme Outcomes</b>	
Evaluation - whether it has been conducted	
Poverty	
Inequality	
Work - employment, labour supply	
Education - school enrolment	
Education - school attendance	
Health - attendance to health units	
Health - completed immunization	
Health - nutrition	
Community / local economy outcomes	
Other	
<b>References</b>	
ECLAC, E.C. for L.A. and the C., 2016. Conditional Cash Transfer Programmes Non-contributory social protection programmes in Latin America and the Caribbean database [WWW Document]. URL <a href="http://dds.cepal.org/bdptc/en/">http://dds.cepal.org/bdptc/en/</a>	



Programme title	Bono de Desarrollo Humano
Country	Ecuador
<b>A. Programme characteristics</b>	
Start date of the programme	The programme was created in 2003 as a successor of Bono Solidario.
End date of programme	NAp. The programme is ongoing.
Programme type	Income transfer plus-human capital investment
Programme function	Conditional Cash Transfers
Main programme objectives	"To invest in human capital and avoid the persistence of poverty by providing direct aid to families under the poverty line established by the Ministry of Social Development Coordination according to the results obtained from the Social Registry, in order to: Guarantee to the households a minimum level of consumption. Incorporate specific responsibilities oriented to the investment in education and health which will allow: to contribute to decrease levels of chronic malnutrition and preventable diseases for children under 5 age; and promote school reintegration, and ensure continuous attendance to children and adolescents between 5 and 18 years of age. Protect seniors and people with disabilities" (Ministerio de Inclusion Economica y Social, 2016).
Pilot	No.
Target population	"Poor households with children under 16 years old, adults over 65 years old and disabled "(ECLAC, 2016).
Beneficiary selection	Proxy means test: Households in levels 1 y 2 of the Social Registry (ECLAC, 2016).
Coverage – individual level	In 2003 the coverage at the individual level was 5,578,008 in 2015 it decreased to 2,746,842 (ECLAC, 2016).
Coverage – household level	In 2003 the coverage at the household level was of 1,047,499 and in 2015 it was 443,803 (ECLAC, 2016).
Entitlement requisites	NAcc
Means test – treatment of income	NAcc
Means test – treatment of assets	NAcc
Means test – treatment of work	NAcc
Recipient of transfer	For the Human Development Grant the mother is the recipient. For the Pension for persons with disabilities and Pension for older adults the recipient is the Direct user (Cecchini and Madariaga, 2011:21).
Payment regularity	Monthly (Cecchini and Madariaga, 2011:53)
Transfer minimum (domestic currency at current prices)	The minimum transfer amount per capita in 2003 was of 2.3 USD and in 2015 it was of 10.6 USD (ECLAC, 2016).
Transfer maximum (domestic currency at current prices)	NAcc
Transfer average (domestic currency at current prices)	NAcc
Transfer fixed (domestic currency at current prices)	NAcc
Transfer guaranteed period	NAcc
Transfer conditions	Human Capital-“Education: Children between 5 and 17 years of age must be enrolled in school and have 75% attendance. Health: Children under 1 year of age must attend at least one preventive health

	checkup every two months; Children between 1 and 5 years old must attend at least one preventive health checkup every six months”(Cecchini and Madariaga, 2011:95).
<b>B. Programme Institutionalization</b>	
Implementing agency name	The responsible agency is the Ministry of Economic and Social Inclusion, the executing agency is the Social Protection Programme(Cecchini and Madariaga, 2011:155).
Agency type	Governmental agency
Centralization of programme decision making	NAcc
Local government discretion	NAcc
Intermediation	NAcc
Legal framework	Presidential decree
Legal framework changes since start	Executive Decree No.347-A /2003; Executive Decree No.12 /2007; Executive Decree No.1824 /2006; Executive Decree No. 1838/2009 (ECLAC, 2016).
Evaluation protocols	NAcc
Beneficiary registration	NAcc
Appeals procedure	NAcc
Social accountability and participation	NAcc
Budgetary arrangements	NAcc
Website	<b>N</b> Acc
<b>C. Country-level institutionalization</b>	
Poverty strategy	NAcc
National coordination	NAcc
<b>D. Programme budget</b>	
Budget assigned to the programme	In 2003 the budget assigned to the programme was 159,886,440 in USD and in 2014 it was 403,986,500 USD (ECLAC, 2016).
Budget Explanation	NAv
Cost / actual expenditure	In 2003 the actual expenditure in was of 159,862,356 USD in 2012 it was 814,532,057 USD (ECLAC, 2016).
Cost explanation	NAv
Donor financing – whether donor contribute to the programme	Yes. At one point the programme was funded by the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD). Currently only the National Government is funding the programme (ECLAC, 2016).
Donor financing expenditure – annual donor executed contribution	NAcc
Donor financing explanation	NAcc
Whether the programme is financed domestically	Yes. The programme is currently financed by the Ecuadorian government (ECLAC, 2016).
Government financing expenditure – annual government executed contribution	NAcc
Government financing explanation	NAcc
Domestic sources of financing	NAcc
<b>E. Programme Outcomes</b>	
Evaluation - whether it has been conducted	
Poverty	
Inequality	
Work – employment, labour supply	
Education – school enrolment	
Education – school attendance	
Health – attendance to health units	

Health – completed immunization	
Health – nutrition	
Community / local economy outcomes	
Other	
<p><b>References</b></p> <p>ECLAC, E.C. for L.A. and the C., 2016. Conditional Cash Transfer Programmes Non-contributory social protection programmes in Latin America and the Caribbean database [WWW Document]. URL <a href="http://dds.cepal.org/bdptc/en/">http://dds.cepal.org/bdptc/en/</a></p> <p>Ministerio de Inclusion Economica y Social, 2016. Bono de Desarrollo Humano. Objetivos [WWW Document]. URL <a href="http://www.inclusion.gob.ec/objetivos-bdh/">http://www.inclusion.gob.ec/objetivos-bdh/</a></p>	

Programme title	Desnutricion Cero
Country	Ecuador
<b>A. Programme characteristics</b>	
Start date of the programme	The programme started in 2011.
End date of programme	The programme is ongoing.
Programme type	Income transfers plus-human capital investment
Programme function	Conditional cash transfer
Main programme objectives	"The objective of the programme is to combat malnutrition of newborns during their first year of life" (ECLAC, 2016).
Pilot	It started the first year as a pilot programme.
Target population	"Poor households with children under one year old and pregnant women"(ECLAC, 2016).
Beneficiary selection	Proxy means test: Households in levels 1 y 2 of the Social Registry. Geographical (ECLAC, 2016).
Coverage – individual level	NAcc
Coverage – household level	NAcc
Entitlement requisites	NAcc
Means test – treatment of income	NAcc
Means test – treatment of assets	NAcc
Means test – treatment of work	NAcc
Recipient of transfer	Mother (ECLAC, 2016)
Payment regularity	NAcc
Transfer minimum (domestic currency at current prices)	NAcc
Transfer maximum (domestic currency at current prices)	NAcc
Transfer average (domestic currency at current prices)	NAcc
Transfer fixed (domestic currency at current prices)	NAcc
Transfer guaranteed period	NAcc
Transfer conditions	Human Capital-"Health: Attendance to ante-natal and post natal medical checkups. For the post natal transfers, it will be evaluated the development and growth of the child "(ECLAC, 2016).
<b>B. Programme Institutionalization</b>	
Implementing agency name	The Responsible organization is the Ministry of Public Health, and the executing organization is the Nutrition Coordination of the Ministry of Public Health (ECLAC, 2016).
Agency type	Governmental agency
Centralization of programme decision making	NAcc
Local government discretion	NAcc
Intermediation	NAcc
Legal framework	Presidential Decree
Legal framework changes since start	Presidential Decree 785 (ECLAC, 2016)
Evaluation protocols	NAcc
Beneficiary registration	NAcc
Appeals procedure	NAcc
Social accountability and participation	NAcc
Budgetary arrangements	NAcc
Website	<b>NAcc</b>
<b>C. Country-level institutionalization</b>	
Poverty strategy	Yes. It is part of the strategy "Action Nutrition" (Acción Nutrición) of the Ministry of Coordination and Social Development (ECLAC, 2016).
National coordination	NAcc

<b>D. Programme budget</b>	
Budget assigned to the programme	In 2011 the budget assigned to the programme was 1,119,575 USD (ECLAC, 2016)
Budget Explanation	NAv
Cost / actual expenditure	In 2011 the actual expenditure of the programme was of 1,169,287 USD and in 2012 it was 19,142,304 USD (ECLAC, 2016).
Cost explanation	NAv
Donor financing – whether donor contribute to the programme	No. The programme is funded by the Ministry of Public health (ECLAC, 2016).
Donor financing expenditure – annual donor executed contribution	NAp
Donor financing explanation	NAp
Whether the programme is financed domestically	Yes. The programme is funded by the Ministry of Public health (ECLAC, 2016).
Government financing expenditure – annual government executed contribution	NAcc
Government financing explanation	NAcc
Domestic sources of financing	NAcc
<b>E. Programme Outcomes</b>	
Evaluation - whether it has been conducted	
Poverty	
Inequality	
Work – employment, labour supply	
Education – school enrolment	
Education – school attendance	
Health – attendance to health units	
Health – completed immunization	
Health – nutrition	
Community / local economy outcomes	
Other	
<b>References</b>	
ECLAC, E.C. for L.A. and the C., 2016. Conditional Cash Transfer Programmes Non-contributory social protection programmes in Latin America and the Caribbean database [WWW Document]. URL <a href="http://dds.cepal.org/bdptc/en/">http://dds.cepal.org/bdptc/en/</a>	

Programme title	Pensión para Adultos Mayores (Bono de Desarrollo Humano)
Country	Ecuador
<b>A. Programme characteristics</b>	
Start date of the programme	This non-contributory pension is part of the Bono de Desarrollo Humano programme that started in 2003.
End date of programme	Nap. The programme is ongoing.
Programme type	Pure income transfer
Programme function	Old age pension and Disability pension
Main programme objectives	NAcc
Pilot	No.
Target population	"Adults over 65 years old and people with disabilities" (ECLAC, 2016).
Beneficiary selection	Proxy means test: Households in levels 1 y 2 of the Social Registry (ECLAC, 2016).
Coverage – individual level	In 2003 the coverage at the individual level was 235,763 in 2015 it increased to 660,968 (ECLAC, 2016).
Coverage – household level	In 2004 the coverage at the household level was of 840,305 and in 2012 it was 1,225,929 (ECLAC, 2016).
Entitlement requisites	NAcc
Means test – treatment of income	NAcc
Means test – treatment of assets	NAcc
Means test – treatment of work	NAcc
Recipient of transfer	The elderly and disabled beneficiary (ECLAC, 2016).
Payment regularity	Monthly (ECLAC, 2016)
Transfer minimum (domestic currency at current prices)	NAcc
Transfer maximum (domestic currency at current prices)	NAcc
Transfer average (domestic currency at current prices)	NAcc
Transfer fixed (domestic currency at current prices)	NAcc
Transfer guaranteed period	NAcc
Transfer conditions	No conditions (ECLAC, 2016).
<b>B. Programme Institutionalization</b>	
Implementing agency name	The responsible organization is the Ministry of Economic and Social Inclusion (MIES), and the executing organization(s) is the Social Protection Programme (PPS) (ECLAC, 2016).
Agency type	Governmental agency
Centralization of programme decision making	NAcc
Local government discretion	NAcc
Intermediation	NAcc
Legal framework	Presidential Decree
Legal framework changes since start	"Executive Decree No.347-A /2003; Executive Decree No.12 /2007; Executive Decree No.1824 /2006; Executive Decree No. 1838/2009; Executive Decree No. 1395/2013"(ECLAC, 2016).
Evaluation protocols	NAcc
Beneficiary registration	NAcc
Appeals procedure	NAcc
Social accountability and participation	NAcc
Budgetary arrangements	NAcc
Website	<b>NAcc</b>
<b>C. Country-level institutionalization</b>	

Poverty strategy	NAcc
National coordination	NAcc
<b>D. Programme budget</b>	
Budget assigned to the programme	In 2003 the budget assigned to the programme was 160,089,752 USD in 2014 it was 306,013,500 USD (ECLAC, 2016)
Budget Explanation	NAv
Cost / actual expenditure	The actual expenditure if the programme in 2003 was of 159,862,356 USD and in 2014 it was 307,970,718 USD (ECLAC, 2016).
Cost explanation	NAv
Donor financing – whether donor contribute to the programme	Yes. At one point the programme was funded by the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD). Currently only the National Government is funding the programme (ECLAC, 2016).
Donor financing expenditure – annual donor executed contribution	NAcc
Donor financing explanation	NAcc
Whether the programme is financed domestically	Yes. At one point the programme was funded by the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD). Currently only the National Government is funding the programme (ECLAC, 2016).
Government financing expenditure – annual government executed contribution	NAcc
Government financing explanation	NAcc
Domestic sources of financing	NAcc
<b>E. Programme Outcomes</b>	
Evaluation - whether it has been conducted	
Poverty	
Inequality	
Work – employment, labour supply	
Education – school enrolment	
Education – school attendance	
Health – attendance to health units	
Health – completed immunization	
Health – nutrition	
Community / local economy outcomes	
Other	
<b>References</b>	
ECLAC, E.C. for L.A. and the C., 2016. Conditional Cash Transfer Programmes Non-contributory social protection programmes in Latin America and the Caribbean database [WWW Document]. URL <a href="http://dds.cepal.org/bdptc/en/">http://dds.cepal.org/bdptc/en/</a>	

## El Salvador

Programme title	Comunidades Solidarias Rurales
Country	El Salvador
<b>A. Programme characteristics</b>	
Start date of the programme	The programme was known before as <i>Red Solidaria</i> until 2009 when was restructured as Comunidades Solidarias. It was mainly implemented in the rural areas but its is also implemented in urban areas under another programme, Comunidades Solidarias Urbanas.
End date of programme	Nap. The programme is ongoing.
Programme type	Income Transfers plus-human capital investment
Programme function	Conditional Cash Transfer
Main programme objectives	“Improve the living conditions of families in extreme poverty, with emphasis on rural areas, expanding their opportunities and providing the necessary resources through the improvement of the network of basic services, development programs productive and micro credit for enhancing their capabilities to seize these opportunities and improve the quality of personal, family and community life” (FISDL, 2016).
Pilot	No
Target population	“Extremely poor families with children under 21 years old and / or pregnant women living in municipalities with "severe" extreme poverty or in urban slums” (ECLAC, 2016).
Beneficiary selection	Geographic: Integrated Index of Municipal Marginality (IIMM) and Proxy means test (ECLAC, 2016).
Coverage – individual level	In 2009 the coverage at the individual level was of 507.995 in 2013 it was 85.066 (ECLAC, 2016).
Coverage – household level	In 2009 the coverage at the household level was of 105.824 and in 2013 it was 80.222 (ECLAC, 2016).
Entitlement requisites	NAcc
Means test – treatment of income	NAcc
Means test – treatment of assets	NAcc
Means test – treatment of work	NAcc
Recipient of transfer	NAcc
Payment regularity	Bimonthly (Cecchini and Madariaga, 2011:53)
Transfer minimum (domestic currency at current prices)	NAcc
Transfer maximum (domestic currency at current prices)	NAcc
Transfer average (domestic currency at current prices)	NAcc
Transfer fixed (domestic currency at current prices)	NAcc
Transfer guaranteed period	Subject to continuation of the condition. “Education: The transfer is suspended if there are more than four unjustified absences per month. Health: The transfer is suspended if two consecutive conditionalities are not fulfilled in a 12-month period” (Cecchini and Madariaga, 2011:95)
Transfer conditions	Human capital- “Education: school registration and regular attendance. Health: Fulfilment of the immunization scheme; Attendance at weight and height checkups; Attendance at antenatal checkups”(Cecchini and Madariaga, 2011:95)



<b>B. Programme Institutionalization</b>	
Implementing agency name	Social Investment Fund for Local Development (FISDL)
Agency type	Governmental agency
Centralization of programme decision making	NAcc
Local government discretion	NAcc
Intermediation	NAcc
Legal framework	Presidential Decree
Legal framework changes since start	Executive Decree 11 (2005); Executive Decree N° 56 (2009); Executive Decree N° 72 (2010) (ECLAC, 2016).
Evaluation protocols	NAcc
Beneficiary registration	NAcc
Appeals procedure	NAcc
Social accountability and participation	NAcc
Budgetary arrangements	NAcc
Website	NAcc
<b>C. Country-level institutionalization</b>	
Poverty strategy	Yes
National coordination	NAcc
<b>D. Programme budget</b>	
Budget assigned to the programme	NAcc
Budget Explanation	NAcc
Cost / actual expenditure	NAcc
Cost explanation	NAcc
Donor financing – whether donor contribute to the programme	Yes. The programme is financed by the World Bank (WB), Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), other bilateral and multilateral sources (ECLAC, 2016).
Donor financing expenditure – annual donor executed contribution	NAcc
Donor financing explanation	NAcc
Whether the programme is financed domestically	Yes. The programme is financed by the World Bank (WB), Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), other bilateral and multilateral sources (ECLAC, 2016).
Government financing expenditure – annual government executed contribution	NAcc
Government financing explanation	NAcc
Domestic sources of financing	NAcc
<b>E. Programme Outcomes</b>	
Evaluation - whether it has been conducted	
Poverty	
Inequality	
Work – employment, labour supply	
Education – school enrolment	
Education – school attendance	
Health – attendance to health units	
Health – completed immunization	
Health – nutrition	
Community / local economy outcomes	
Other	
<b>References</b>	
Cecchini, S., Madariaga, A., 2011. Conditional Cash Transfer Programmes: The Recent Experience in Latin America and the Caribbean (No. No. 95), Cuadernos de la CEPAL. CEPAL, United Nations, Santiago, Chile.	

ECLAC, E.C. for L.A. and the C., 2016. Conditional Cash Transfer Programmes Non-contributory social protection programmes in Latin America and the Caribbean database [WWW Document]. URL <http://dds.cepal.org/bdptc/en/>

FISDL, 2016. Comunidades Solidarias Rurales - Fondo de Inversión Social para el Desarrollo Local - FISDL [WWW Document]. URL <http://www.fisdل.gob.sv/temas-543/oferta-programatica/sistema-de-proteccion-social-universal/comunidades-solidarias-rurales#.Vt40eZwrLWK>

Programme title	Comunidades Solidarias Urbanas
Country	El Salvador
<b>A. Programme characteristics</b>	
Start date of the programme	The programme started in 2009.
End date of programme	NAp. The programme is ongoing.
Programme type	Income Transfers plus- human capital investment
Programme function	Conditional cash transfer
Main programme objectives	“It aims to provide a comprehensive approach to care and improving the conditions of human poverty, housing and social exclusion in urban neighborhoods within a framework of coordination and institutional responsibility of the Central Government and local governments and community organizations” (FISDL, 2016).
Pilot	No
Target population	NAcc
Beneficiary selection	Geographic targeting
Coverage – individual level	NAcc
Coverage – household level	NAcc
Entitlement requisites	NAcc
Means test – treatment of income	NAcc
Means test – treatment of assets	NAcc
Means test – treatment of work	Yes
Recipient of transfer	NAcc
Payment regularity	NAcc
Transfer minimum (domestic currency at current prices)	NAcc
Transfer maximum (domestic currency at current prices)	NAcc
Transfer average (domestic currency at current prices)	NAcc
Transfer fixed (domestic currency at current prices)	NAcc
Transfer guaranteed period	NAcc
Transfer conditions	NAcc
<b>B. Programme Institutionalization</b>	
Implementing agency name	NAcc
Agency type	NAcc
Centralization of programme decision making	NAcc
Local government discretion	NAcc
Intermediation	NAcc
Legal framework	NAcc
Legal framework changes since start	NAcc
Evaluation protocols	NAcc
Beneficiary registration	NAcc
Appeals procedure	NAcc
Social accountability and participation	NAcc
Budgetary arrangements	NAcc
Website	NAcc
<b>C. Country-level institutionalization</b>	
Poverty strategy	NAcc
National coordination	NAcc
<b>D. Programme budget</b>	
Budget assigned to the programme	NAcc
Budget Explanation	NAcc
Cost / actual expenditure	NAcc
Cost explanation	NAcc

Donor financing – whether donor contribute to the programme	NAcc
Donor financing expenditure – annual donor executed contribution	NAcc
Donor financing explanation	NAcc
Whether the programme is financed domestically	NAcc
Government financing expenditure – annual government executed contribution	NAcc
Government financing explanation	NAcc
Domestic sources of financing	NAcc
<b>E. Programme Outcomes</b>	
Evaluation - whether it has been conducted	NAcc
Poverty	NAcc
Inequality	NAcc
Work – employment, labour supply	NAcc
Education – school enrolment	NAcc
Education – school attendance	NAcc
Health – attendance to health units	NAcc
Health – completed immunization	NAcc
Health – nutrition	NAcc
Community / local economy outcomes	NAcc
Other	NAcc
<b>References</b>	
ECLAC, E.C. for L.A. and the C., 2016. Conditional Cash Transfer Programmes Non-contributory social protection programmes in Latin America and the Caribbean database [WWW Document]. URL <a href="http://dds.cepal.org/bdptc/en/">http://dds.cepal.org/bdptc/en/</a>	
FISDL, 2016. Comunidades Solidarias Rurales - Fondo de Inversión Social para el Desarrollo Local - FISDL [WWW Document]. URL <a href="http://www.fisdl.gob.sv/temas-543/oferta-programatica/sistema-de-proteccion-social-universal/comunidades-solidarias-rurales#.Vt40eZwrLWK">http://www.fisdl.gob.sv/temas-543/oferta-programatica/sistema-de-proteccion-social-universal/comunidades-solidarias-rurales#.Vt40eZwrLWK</a>	

Programme title	Pensión Básica Universal (Comunidades Solidarias Rurales)
Country	El Salvador
<b>A. Programme characteristics</b>	
Start date of the programme	This non-contributory pension started in 2009 and is part of the programme Comunidades Solidarias Rurales.
End date of programme	Nap. The programme is ongoing.
Programme type	Pure income transfers
Programme function	Old age pension
Main programme objectives	NAcc
Pilot	No
Target population	Only HiPs with older people
Beneficiary selection	NAcc
Coverage – individual level	NAcc
Coverage – household level	NAcc
Entitlement requisites	Elderly must be at least 70 years old, reside in any of the 32 municipalities or severely extreme poverty, and do not receive any type of individual pension ( Cordova Macias, 2015).
Means test – treatment of income	Yes
Means test – treatment of assets	No
Means test – treatment of work	NAcc
Recipient of transfer	NAcc
Payment regularity	Monthly
Transfer minimum (domestic currency at current prices)	NAcc
Transfer maximum (domestic currency at current prices)	NAcc
Transfer average (domestic currency at current prices)	NAcc
Transfer fixed (domestic currency at current prices)	NAcc
Transfer guaranteed period	NAcc
Transfer conditions	NAcc
<b>B. Programme Institutionalization</b>	
Implementing agency name	NAcc
Agency type	NAcc
Centralization of programme decision making	NAcc
Local government discretion	NAcc
Intermediation	NAcc
Legal framework	NAcc
Legal framework changes since start	NAcc
Evaluation protocols	NAcc
Beneficiary registration	NAcc
Appeals procedure	NAcc
Social accountability and participation	NAcc
Budgetary arrangements	NAcc
Website	NAcc
<b>C. Country-level institutionalization</b>	
Poverty strategy	NAcc
National coordination	NAcc
<b>D. Programme budget</b>	
Budget assigned to the programme	NAcc
Budget Explanation	NAcc
Cost / actual expenditure	NAcc
Cost explanation	NAcc

Donor financing – whether donor contribute to the programme	NAcc
Donor financing expenditure – annual donor executed contribution	NAcc
Donor financing explanation	NAcc
Whether the programme is financed domestically	NAcc
Government financing expenditure – annual government executed contribution	NAcc
Government financing explanation	NAcc
Domestic sources of financing	NAcc
<b>E. Programme Outcomes</b>	
Evaluation - whether it has been conducted	NAcc
Poverty	NAcc
Inequality	NAcc
Work – employment, labour supply	NAcc
Education – school enrolment	NAcc
Education – school attendance	NAcc
Health – attendance to health units	NAcc
Health – completed immunization	NAcc
Health – nutrition	NAcc
Community / local economy outcomes	NAcc
Other	
<b>References</b>	
Cordova Macias, R., 2015. El Salvador, in: Beyond Contributory Pensions: Fourteen Experiences with Coverage Expansion in Latin America, Directions in Development, Human Development. World Bank Group, Washington D.C.	

Programme title	Nuestros Mayores Derechos
Country	El Salvador
<b>A. Programme characteristics</b>	
Start date of the programme	This non-contributory pension programme started in 2011.
End date of programme	Nap. The programme is still ongoing.
Programme type	Pure income transfers
Programme function	Old age pension
Main programme objectives	“The objective of the programme is to promote family and community participation and social integration of the elderly, offering a series of interventions with an integral approach that allow them to access several services that promote the enjoyment of an active and healthy life” (ECLAC, 2016).
Pilot	No
Target population	“Older adults over 60 years living in precarious urban settlements” (ECLAC, 2016).
Beneficiary selection	Categorical (ECLAC, 2016)
Coverage – individual level	In 2011 the coverage at the individual level was of 19.534 in 2012 it was 15.300 (ECLAC, 2016).
Coverage – household level	NAcc
Entitlement requisites	NAcc
Means test – treatment of income	NAcc
Means test – treatment of assets	NAcc
Means test – treatment of work	NAcc
Recipient of transfer	NAcc
Payment regularity	NAcc
Transfer minimum (domestic currency at current prices)	NAcc
Transfer maximum (domestic currency at current prices)	NAcc
Transfer average (domestic currency at current prices)	NAcc
Transfer fixed (domestic currency at current prices)	NAcc
Transfer guaranteed period	NAcc
Transfer conditions	NAcc
<b>B. Programme Institutionalization</b>	
Implementing agency name	The responsible organization is the Technical Secretariat of the Presidency and the executing organization is the Social Investment Fund for Local Development (Fondo de Inversión Social para el Desarrollo Local, FISDL) (ECLAC, 2016).
Agency type	Governmental agency
Centralization of programme decision making	NAcc
Local government discretion	NAcc
Intermediation	NAcc
Legal framework	NAcc
Legal framework changes since start	NAcc
Evaluation protocols	NAcc
Beneficiary registration	NAcc
Appeals procedure	NAcc
Social accountability and participation	NAcc
Budgetary arrangements	NAcc
Website	NAcc
<b>C. Country-level institutionalization</b>	
Poverty strategy	NAcc

National coordination	NAcc
<b>D. Programme budget</b>	
Budget assigned to the programme	NAcc
Budget Explanation	NAcc
Cost / actual expenditure	NAcc
Cost explanation	NAcc
Donor financing - whether donor contribute to the programme	Yes. The programme is financed by the National budget, international loans (World Bank, Inter-american Development Bank) and grants from the bilateral cooperation (ECLAC, 2016).
Donor financing expenditure - annual donor executed contribution	NAcc
Donor financing explanation	NAcc
Whether the programme is financed domestically	Yes. The programme is financed by the National budget, international loans (World Bank, Inter-american Development Bank) and grants from the bilateral cooperation (ECLAC, 2016).
Government financing expenditure - annual government executed contribution	NAcc
Government financing explanation	NAcc
Domestic sources of financing	NAcc
<b>E. Programme Outcomes</b>	
Evaluation - whether it has been conducted	
Poverty	
Inequality	
Work - employment, labour supply	
Education - school enrolment	
Education - school attendance	
Health - attendance to health units	
Health - completed immunization	
Health - nutrition	
Community / local economy outcomes	
Other	
<b>References</b>	
ECLAC, E.C. for L.A. and the C., 2016. Conditional Cash Transfer Programmes Non-contributory social protection programmes in Latin America and the Caribbean database [WWW Document]. URL <a href="http://dds.cepal.org/bdptc/en/">http://dds.cepal.org/bdptc/en/</a>	



## Guatemala

Programme title	Mi Familia Progresa
Country	Guatemala
<b>A. Programme characteristics</b>	
Start date of the programme	The programme started in 2008.
End date of programme	The programme ended in 2011 and was replaced by a new programme, Mi Bono Seguro.
Programme type	Integrated transfer plus-human capital investment
Programme function	Conditional Cash Transfer
Main programme objectives	NAcc
Pilot	No
Target population	"Households in extreme poverty with children under age 15 and pregnant women" (ECLAC, 2016).
Beneficiary selection	Proxy means test and Geographic (ECLAC, 2016).
Coverage – individual level	The coverage at the individual level in 2008 was of 1,545,500 and in 2010 it was 3,253,635 (ECLAC, 2016).
Coverage – household level	In 2008 the coverage at the household level was of 281,000 and in 2010 591,570 (ECLAC, 2016).
Entitlement requisites	NAcc
Means test – treatment of income	NAcc
Means test – treatment of assets	NAcc
Means test – treatment of work	NAcc
Recipient of transfer	Head of household (Cecchini and Madariaga, 2011:21)
Payment regularity	Bimonthly (Cecchini and Madariaga, 2011:54)
Transfer minimum (domestic currency at current prices)	The minimum transfer per capita was 27 in 2008. (ECLAC, 2016)
Transfer maximum (domestic currency at current prices)	The transfer maximum per household was of 300 in 2008 (ECLAC, 2016).
Transfer average (domestic currency at current prices)	NAcc
Transfer fixed (domestic currency at current prices)	NAcc
Transfer guaranteed period	Subject to the continuation of the condition. "The transfers are cancelled after the third non-compliance" (Cecchini and Madariaga, 2011:95).
Transfer conditions	Human Capital-"Education: Minimum 80% school attendance. Health: attendance at medical checkups; attendance at health training events" (Cecchini and Madariaga, 2011:95).
<b>B. Programme Institutionalization</b>	
Implementing agency name	Ministry of Education
Agency type	Governmental agency
Centralization of programme decision making	NAcc
Local government discretion	NAcc
Intermediation	NAcc
Legal framework	Agency regulations
Legal framework changes since start	Government Agreement 117-2008; Government Agreement 273-2008; Government Agreement 52-2009 (ECLAC, 2016)
Evaluation protocols	NAcc
Beneficiary registration	NAcc
Appeals procedure	NAcc
Social accountability and participation	NAcc
Budgetary arrangements	NAcc
Website	NAcc

<b>C. Country-level institutionalization</b>	
Poverty strategy	NAcc
National coordination	NAcc
<b>D. Programme budget</b>	
Budget assigned to the programme	The budget assigned to the programme in 2008 was of 176,812,300 QTQ and in 2010 774,921,756 QTQ (ECLAC, 2016).
Budget Explanation	NAv
Cost / actual expenditure	The actual expenditure in 2011 was of 598,582,575 QTQ (ECLAC, 2016).
Cost explanation	NAv
Donor financing – whether donor contribute to the programme	Yes. The programme is funded by the government of Guatemala and the Inter-American Development Bank (Cecchini and Madariaga, 2011:179).
Donor financing expenditure – annual donor executed contribution	NAcc
Donor financing explanation	NAcc
Whether the programme is financed domestically	Yes. The programme is funded by the government of Guatemala and the Inter-American Development Bank (Cecchini and Madariaga, 2011:179).
Government financing expenditure – annual government executed contribution	NAcc
Government financing explanation	NAcc
Domestic sources of financing	NAcc
<b>E. Programme Outcomes</b>	
Evaluation - whether it has been conducted	
Poverty	
Inequality	
Work – employment, labour supply	
Education – school enrolment	
Education – school attendance	
Health – attendance to health units	
Health – completed immunization	
Health – nutrition	
Community / local economy outcomes	
Other	
<b>References</b>	
<p>Cecchini, S., Madariaga, A., 2011. Conditional Cash Transfer Programmes: The Recent Experience in Latin America and the Caribbean (No. No. 95), Cuadernos de la CEPAL. CEPAL, United Nations, Santiago, Chile.</p> <p>ECLAC, E.C. for L.A. and the C., 2016. Conditional Cash Transfer Programmes Non-contributory social protection programmes in Latin America and the Caribbean database [WWW Document]. URL <a href="http://dds.cepal.org/bdptc/en/">http://dds.cepal.org/bdptc/en/</a></p>	

Programme title	Mi Bono Seguro
Country	Guatemala
<b>A. Programme characteristics</b>	
Start date of the programme	The programme started in 2012.
End date of programme	NAp
Programme type	Income Transfer plus-human capital investment
Programme function	Conditional Cash Transfer
Main programme objectives	"Its purpose is to improve the children scholar enrollment rate and improve their health and nutrition condition" (ECLAC, 2016).
Pilot	No.
Target population	"Households in poverty and extreme poverty situation with children between 0 and 5 years and 6 to 15 years; and/or pregnant and Brest-feeding women" (ECLAC, 2016).
Beneficiary selection	Proxy-mean tests (ECLAC, 2016).
Coverage – individual level	In 2012 the coverage at the individual level of the programme was of 4.167.708 and in 2013 it was 4.213.000 (ECLAC, 2016).
Coverage – household level	In 2012 the coverage at the household level was of 757.765 and in 2013 it was 766.000 (ECLAC, 2016)
Entitlement requisites	NAcc
Means test – treatment of income	NAcc
Means test – treatment of assets	NAcc
Means test – treatment of work	NAcc
Recipient of transfer	NAcc
Payment regularity	NAcc
Transfer minimum (domestic currency at current prices)	NAcc
Transfer maximum (domestic currency at current prices)	The maximum transfer per household in 2012 was of 300 QTQ (ECLAC, 2016).
Transfer average (domestic currency at current prices)	NAcc
Transfer fixed (domestic currency at current prices)	NAcc
Transfer guaranteed period	NAcc
Transfer conditions	NAcc
<b>B. Programme Institutionalization</b>	
Implementing agency name	Ministry of Social Development
Agency type	NAcc
Centralization of programme decision making	NAcc
Local government discretion	NAcc
Intermediation	NAcc
Legal framework	NAcc
Legal framework changes since start	NAcc
Evaluation protocols	NAcc
Beneficiary registration	NAcc
Appeals procedure	NAcc
Social accountability and participation	NAcc
Budgetary arrangements	NAcc
Website	NAcc
<b>C. Country-level institutionalization</b>	
Poverty strategy	NAcc
National coordination	Yes
<b>D. Programme budget</b>	
Budget assigned to the programme	NAcc
Budget Explanation	NAcc

Cost / actual expenditure	In 2012 the actual expenditure of the programme was of 784.616.180 QTQ and in 2013 it was 783.594.318 QTQ (ECLAC, 2016).
Cost explanation	NAcc
Donor financing – whether donor contribute to the programme	NAcc
Donor financing expenditure – annual donor executed contribution	NAcc
Donor financing explanation	NAcc
Whether the programme is financed domestically	NAcc
Government financing expenditure – annual government executed contribution	NAcc
Government financing explanation	NAcc
Domestic sources of financing	NAcc
<b>E. Programme Outcomes</b>	
Evaluation - whether it has been conducted	
Poverty	
Inequality	
Work – employment, labour supply	
Education – school enrolment	
Education – school attendance	
Health – attendance to health units	
Health – completed immunization	
Health – nutrition	
Community / local economy outcomes	
Other	
<b>References</b>	
ECLAC, E.C. for L.A. and the C., 2016. Conditional Cash Transfer Programmes Non-contributory social protection programmes in Latin America and the Caribbean database [WWW Document]. URL <a href="http://dds.cepal.org/bdptc/en/">http://dds.cepal.org/bdptc/en/</a>	

Programme title	Programa de Aporte Económico o del Adulto Mayor
Country	Guatemala
<b>A. Programme characteristics</b>	
Start date of the programme	The programme started in 2005.
End date of programme	NAp
Programme type	Pure income transfers
Programme function	Old age pension
Main programme objectives	NAcc
Pilot	NAcc
Target population	NAcc
Beneficiary selection	NAcc
Coverage – individual level	NAcc
Coverage – household level	NAcc
Entitlement requisites	NAcc
Means test – treatment of income	NAcc
Means test – treatment of assets	NAcc
Means test – treatment of work	NAcc
Recipient of transfer	NAcc
Payment regularity	NAcc
Transfer minimum (domestic currency at current prices)	NAcc
Transfer maximum (domestic currency at current prices)	NAcc
Transfer average (domestic currency at current prices)	NAcc
Transfer fixed (domestic currency at current prices)	NAcc
Transfer guaranteed period	NAcc
Transfer conditions	NAcc
<b>B. Programme Institutionalization</b>	
Implementing agency name	NAcc
Agency type	NAcc
Centralization of programme decision making	NAcc
Local government discretion	NAcc
Intermediation	NAcc
Legal framework	NAcc
Legal framework changes since start	NAcc
Evaluation protocols	NAcc
Beneficiary registration	NAcc
Appeals procedure	NAcc
Social accountability and participation	NAcc
Budgetary arrangements	NAcc
Website	NAcc
<b>C. Country-level institutionalization</b>	
Poverty strategy	NAcc
National coordination	NAcc
<b>D. Programme budget</b>	
Budget assigned to the programme	NAcc
Budget Explanation	NAcc
Cost / actual expenditure	NAcc
Cost explanation	NAcc
Donor financing – whether donor contribute to the programme	NAcc
Donor financing expenditure – annual donor executed contribution	NAcc
Donor financing explanation	NAcc
Whether the programme is financed domestically	NAcc

Government financing expenditure - annual government executed contribution	NAcc
Government financing explanation	NAcc
Domestic sources of financing	NAcc
<b>E. Programme Outcomes</b>	
Evaluation - whether it has been conducted	
Poverty	
Inequality	
Work - employment, labour supply	
Education - school enrolment	
Education - school attendance	
Health - attendance to health units	
Health - completed immunization	
Health - nutrition	
Community / local economy outcomes	
Other	
<b>References</b>	

## Haiti

Programme title	Ti Manman Cheri
Country	Haiti
<b>A. Programme characteristics</b>	
Start date of the programme	The programme started in 2012 intended to cover the opportunity cost of schooling for children who live in extreme poverty (ECLAC, 2016).
End date of programme	N/A. The programme is ongoing.
Programme type	Income Transfer Plus-human capital investment
Programme function	Conditional Cash Transfer
Main programme objectives	"Its objectives are to reduce the financial burden on education for families; ii) improve school attendance rate; iii) improve the quality of education; iv) the empowerment of women v) injected into the local economy "(ECLAC, 2016).
Pilot	It started in 2012 its first pilot phase (ECLAC, 2016).
Target population	Families living in poverty (ECLAC, 2016).
Beneficiary selection	Geographic: "National (Artibonite; Centre; Grande-Anse; Nippes; Nord; Nord-Est; Nord-Ouest; Ouest; Sud; Sud-Est)"(ECLAC, 2016).
Coverage – individual level	In 2012 the coverage at the individual level was 70,772 it increased to 113,205 in 2014 (ECLAC, 2016).
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	N/A
Recipient of transfer	Female household member
Payment regularity	Monthly
Transfer minimum (domestic currency at current prices)	In 2012 the minimum amount of the transfer was of 400 HTG (ECLAC, 2016)
Transfer maximum (domestic currency at current prices)	In 2012 the maximum amount of the transfer was of 800 HTG (ECLAC, 2016)
Transfer average (domestic currency at current prices)	N/A
Transfer fixed (domestic currency at current prices)	N/A
Transfer guaranteed period	Subject to the continuation of the condition. The programme has a periodicity of 6 months renewables until 10 times (5 years) (ECLAC, 2016).
Transfer conditions	Human capital-education: enrollment and school attendance (ECLAC, 2016).
<b>B. Programme Institutionalization</b>	
Implementing agency name	Ministry of Economy and Finance is the responsible organization and the Economic and Social Assistance Fund (FAES) is the executing organization (ECLAC, 2016).
Agency type	N/A
Centralization of programme decision making	N/A
Local government discretion	N/A
Intermediation	N/A
Legal framework	N/A
Legal framework changes since start	N/A
Evaluation protocols	N/A
Beneficiary registration	N/A
Appeals procedure	N/A

Social accountability and participation	NAcc
Budgetary arrangements	NAcc
Website	NAcc
<b>C. Country-level institutionalization</b>	
Poverty strategy	NAcc
National coordination	NAcc
<b>D. Programme budget</b>	
Budget assigned to the programme	In 2012 the budget of the programme was of 266,508,000 HTG and in 2014 it increased to 369,600,000 HTG (ECLAC, 2016).
Budget Explanation	NAv
Cost / actual expenditure	NAcc
Cost explanation	NAcc
Donor financing – whether donor contribute to the programme	Yes. The programme is financed by PetroCaribe Fund / Venezuela (ECLAC, 2016).
Donor financing expenditure – annual donor executed contribution	NAcc
Donor financing explanation	NAcc
Whether the programme is financed domestically	No. The programme is financed by PetroCaribe Fund / Venezuela (ECLAC, 2016).
Government financing expenditure – annual government executed contribution	NAp
Government financing explanation	NAp
Domestic sources of financing	NAp
<b>E. Programme Outcomes</b>	
Evaluation - whether it has been conducted	
Poverty	
Inequality	
Work – employment, labour supply	
Education – school enrolment	
Education – school attendance	
Health – attendance to health units	
Health – completed immunization	
Health – nutrition	
Community / local economy outcomes	
Other	
<b>References</b>	
ECLAC, E.C. for L.A. and the C., 2016. Conditional Cash Transfer Programmes Non-contributory social protection programmes in Latin America and the Caribbean database [WWW Document]. URL <a href="http://dds.cepal.org/bdptc/en/">http://dds.cepal.org/bdptc/en/</a>	



## Honduras

Programme title	Programa de Asignación Familiar (PRAF)
Country	Honduras
<b>A. Programme characteristics</b>	
Start date of the programme	The PRAF started in 1990 as an emergency programme funded by the Honduran government. It operated in parallel with other pilot programmes funded by the Inter-American Development Bank. In 2006 it became part of the Solidarity Network (ECLAC, 2016).
End date of programme	NAp. The programme is ongoing.
Programme type	Income transfer plus-human capital investment
Programme function	Conditional Cash Transfer
Main programme objectives	Promote human capital accumulation by targeting young children in the poorest families and, in doing so, to help break the cycle of poverty (Bastagli, 2009).
Pilot	No.
Target population	“Families in extreme poverty with children under 14 years old enrolled through 6th grade, children under 5 years old with disabilities or at risk of malnutrition, pregnant or breastfeeding and / or elderly” (ECLAC, 2016)
Beneficiary selection	Geographic and means test (Cecchini and Madariaga, 2011:30)
Coverage – individual level	In 2001 the coverage of the programme at the individual level was of 529,211 and in 2009 it was 669,680 (ECLAC, 2016).
Coverage – household level	In 2006 the coverage at the household level was of 80,436 and in 2009 it was 133,936 (ECLAC, 2016)
Entitlement requisites	Nacc
Means test – treatment of income	Nacc
Means test – treatment of assets	Nacc
Means test – treatment of work	Nacc
Recipient of transfer	For the Mother-and-child grant, school grant for first to sixth grade, “Helping hand” grant, and the School bag grant the Mother is the recipient. For the grant for older persons the direct user is the recipient (Cecchini and Madariaga, 2011:22).
Payment regularity	The Mother-and-child grant is paid every four months, the School grant for first to sixth grade is paid semi-annually, the Older persons grant is paid annual and the “Helping Hand” grant is paid weekly (Cecchini and Madariaga, 2011:54).
Transfer minimum (domestic currency at current prices)	In 2000 the minimum amount of transfer per capita was of 27 HNL and in 2009 it was 46 HNL (ECLAC, 2016).
Transfer maximum (domestic currency at current prices)	In 2000 the transfer maximum per household was 350 HNL and in 2009 it was 421 HNL (ECLAC, 2016).
Transfer average (domestic currency at current prices)	Nacc
Transfer fixed (domestic currency at current prices)	Nacc
Transfer guaranteed period	Nacc
Transfer conditions	The transfer conditions are not enforced. Human Capital-“Education: Enrolment and ttendance at education centres. Health: Attenance at health centres for checkups. Training: Participation in

	training courses (Bono juvenile and DI-mujer)" (Cecchini and Madariaga, 2011:96).
<b>B. Programme Institutionalization</b>	
Implementing agency name	The responsible organization is the Presidency of the Republic and the executing organization is the PRAF (Family Allowance Programme) (ECLAC, 2016).
Agency type	Governmental agency
Centralization of programme decision making	NAcc
Local government discretion	NAcc
Intermediation	NAcc
Legal framework	Ordinary legislation and Presidential Decree
Legal framework changes since start	Decree Law No.127-91; Legislative Agreement No. 127-91; Executive Agreement No. 135-92 (ECLAC, 2016).
Evaluation protocols	NAcc
Beneficiary registration	NAcc
Appeals procedure	NAcc
Social accountability and participation	NAcc
Budgetary arrangements	NAcc
Website	<a href="http://pm-webdesign.net/sites/praf/contactenos.html">http://pm-webdesign.net/sites/praf/contactenos.html</a>
<b>C. Country-level institutionalization</b>	
Poverty strategy	NAcc
National coordination	NAcc
<b>D. Programme budget</b>	
Budget assigned to the programme	In 2001 the budget assigned to the programme was 332,000,000 HNL and in 2010 it was 607,078,700 HNL (ECLAC, 2016).
Budget Explanation	NAv
Cost / actual expenditure	NAcc
Cost explanation	NAcc
Donor financing - whether donor contribute to the programme	Yes. The programme is financed by the Government of Honduras and the Inter-American Development Bank (ECLAC, 2016).
Donor financing expenditure - annual donor executed contribution	NAcc
Donor financing explanation	NAcc
Whether the programme is financed domestically	Yes. Yes. The programme is financed by the Government of Honduras and the Inter-American Development Bank (ECLAC, 2016).
Government financing expenditure - annual government executed contribution	NAcc
Government financing explanation	NAcc
Domestic sources of financing	NAcc
<b>E. Programme Outcomes</b>	
Evaluation - whether it has been conducted	
Poverty	
Inequality	
Work - employment, labour supply	
Education - school enrolment	
Education - school attendance	
Health - attendance to health units	
Health - completed immunization	
Health - nutrition	
Community / local economy outcomes	
Other	
<b>References</b>	

Bastagli, F., 2009. From social safety net to social policy? The role of conditional cash transfers in welfare state development in Latin America (No. 60). Working Paper, International Policy Centre for Inclusive Growth.

Cecchini, S., Madariaga, A., 2011. Conditional Cash Transfer Programmes: The Recent Experience in Latin America and the Caribbean (No. No. 95), Cuadernos de la CEPAL. CEPAL, United Nations, Santiago, Chile.

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Programme title	PRAF\BID II
Country	Honduras
<b>A. Programme characteristics</b>	
Start date of the programme	The programme was established in 1998 financed by the Inter-American Development Bank (ECLAC, 2016).
End date of programme	The programme ended in 2005 and was replaced by the PRAF III (ECLAC, 2016).
Programme type	Income Transfers plus-human capital investment
Programme function	Conditional Cash Transfer
Main programme objectives	To increase the accumulation of human capital of the children of the poorest families in the country, thus breaking the cycle of poverty (Moore, 2008).
Pilot	Yes. It was a pilot programme.
Target population	"Families in extreme poverty with children under 12 and/or pregnant and/or breastfeeding women"(ECLAC, 2016).
Beneficiary selection	Geographic and Proxy means test (ECLAC, 2016).
Coverage – individual level	In 2001 the coverage at the individual level was of 98,397 in 2005 it was 128,250 (ECLAC, 2016).
Coverage – household level	NAcc
Entitlement requisites	NAcc
Means test – treatment of income	NAcc
Means test – treatment of assets	NAcc
Means test – treatment of work	NAcc
Recipient of transfer	Mother (Cecchini and Madariaga, 2011:22)
Payment regularity	Quarterly (Cecchini and Madariaga, 2011:54)
Transfer minimum (domestic currency at current prices)	The transfer minimum per capita during all the programme was of 55 HNL (ECLAC, 2016).
Transfer maximum (domestic currency at current prices)	Th transfer maximum per household during the programme was of 350 HNL (ECLAC, 2016).
Transfer average (domestic currency at current prices)	NAcc
Transfer fixed (domestic currency at current prices)	NAcc
Transfer guaranteed period	NAcc
Transfer conditions	Human Capital-"Education: Enrolment in the first school month, having less than 20 absences per year and not repeating the grade more than once. Health: Attendance by mothers at antenatal checkups and postpartum checkup. Attendance by children at nutrition and health checkups"(Cecchini and Madariaga, 2011:96)
<b>B. Programme Institutionalization</b>	
Implementing agency name	The responsible organization is the Presidency of the Republic and the executing organization is the PRAF (Family Allowance Programme) and IDB (Inter-American Development Bank) (ECLAC, 2016).
Agency type	Governmental agency
Centralization of programme decision making	NAcc
Local government discretion	NAcc
Intermediation	NAcc
Legal framework	NAcc
Legal framework changes since start	NAcc
Evaluation protocols	Yes. The programme included an experimental design that allowed various impact evaluations carried out by IFPRI (International Food Policy Research Institute), becoming one of the main references of this type of programme (ECLAC, 2016).

Beneficiary registration	NAcc
Appeals procedure	NAcc
Social accountability and participation	NAcc
Budgetary arrangements	NAcc
Website	<b>NAcc</b>
<b>C. Country-level institutionalization</b>	
Poverty strategy	NAcc
National coordination	NAcc
<b>D. Programme budget</b>	
Budget assigned to the programme	In 2001 the budget assigned to the programme was of 188,800,000 HNL. In 2005 it was 116,700,000 HNL (ECLAC, 2016).
Budget Explanation	NAv
Cost / actual expenditure	NAcc
Cost explanation	NAcc
Donor financing - whether donor contribute to the programme	Yes. The programme was financed by the Government of Honduras and the Inter-American Development Bank (ECLAC, 2016).
Donor financing expenditure - annual donor executed contribution	NAcc
Donor financing explanation	NAcc
Whether the programme is financed domestically	Yes. The programme was financed by the Government of Honduras and the Inter-American Development Bank (ECLAC, 2016).
Government financing expenditure - annual government executed contribution	NAcc
Government financing explanation	NAcc
Domestic sources of financing	NAcc
<b>E. Programme Outcomes</b>	
Evaluation - whether it has been conducted	
Poverty	
Inequality	
Work - employment, labour supply	
Education - school enrolment	
Education - school attendance	
Health - attendance to health units	
Health - completed immunization	
Health - nutrition	
Community / local economy outcomes	
Other	
<b>References</b>	
<p>Cecchini, S., Madariaga, A., 2011. Conditional Cash Transfer Programmes: The Recent Experience in Latin America and the Caribbean (No. No. 95), Cuadernos de la CEPAL. CEPAL, United Nations, Santiago, Chile.</p> <p>ECLAC, E.C. for L.A. and the C., 2016. Conditional Cash Transfer Programmes Non-contributory social protection programmes in Latin America and the Caribbean database [WWW Document]. URL <a href="http://dds.cepal.org/bdptc/en/">http://dds.cepal.org/bdptc/en/</a></p> <p>Moore, C., 2008. Assessing Honduras? CCT Programme PRAF, Programa de Asignación Familiar: Expected and Unexpected Realities (Country Study No. 15). International Policy Centre for Inclusive Growth.</p>	

Programme title	PRAF\BID III
Country	Honduras
<b>A. Programme characteristics</b>	
Start date of the programme	This programme started in 2006 as the successor of the PRAF II and developed parallel to the PRAF (ECLAC, 2016).
End date of programme	The programme ended in 2009.
Programme type	Income transfers plus-human capital investment
Programme function	Conditional Cash Transfer
Main programme objectives	NAcc
Pilot	The programme was a pilot programme funded by the Inter-american Development Bank.
Target population	"Families in extreme poverty with children under 12 years old , and/ot pregnant/breastfeeding women" (ECLAC, 2016)
Beneficiary selection	Geographic and Proxy means test (ECLAC, 2016).
Coverage – individual level	In 2007 the coverage at the individual level was of 104,595 and in 2009 it was 110,000 (ECLAC, 2016)
Coverage – household level	In 2007 the coverage at the household level was of 20,919 and in 2009 it was 22,000 (ECLAC, 2016)
Entitlement requisites	NAcc
Means test – treatment of income	NAcc
Means test – treatment of assets	NAcc
Means test – treatment of work	NAcc
Recipient of transfer	Mother (Cecchini and Madariaga, 2011:22)
Payment regularity	Quarterly (Cecchini and Madariaga, 2011:54)
Transfer minimum (domestic currency at current prices)	The transfer minimum per capita in 2007 was 12 HNL and in 2009 it was 13 HNL. (ECLAC, 2016)
Transfer maximum (domestic currency at current prices)	The transfer maximum per household in 2007 was 308 HNL and in 2009 it was 335 HNL (ECLAC, 2016).
Transfer average (domestic currency at current prices)	NAcc
Transfer fixed (domestic currency at current prices)	NAcc
Transfer guaranteed period	Subject to the continuation of the condition. "Children of 13 and 14 years of age that have not completed sixth grade and have not completed the conditionalities are not entitled to receive the subsidy" (Cecchini and Madariaga, 2011:96).
Transfer conditions	Human Capital-Education: "Not having more than nine unjustified absences per quarter. Children of 13 and 14 years of age that have not completed sixth grade, but have fulfilled the attendace requirements, may continue to receive the subsidy"(Cecchini and Madariaga, 2011:96).
<b>B. Programme Institutionalization</b>	
Implementing agency name	The responsible organization is the Presidency of the Republic and the executing organization is the PRAF (Family Allowance Programme) and IDB (Inter-American Development Bank) (ECLAC, 2016).
Agency type	Governmental agency
Centralization of programme decision making	NAcc
Local government discretion	NAcc
Intermediation	NAcc
Legal framework	NAcc
Legal framework changes since start	NAcc
Evaluation protocols	NAcc
Beneficiary registration	NAcc
Appeals procedure	NAcc

Social accountability and participation	NAcc
Budgetary arrangements	NAcc
Website	NAcc
<b>C. Country-level institutionalization</b>	
Poverty strategy	NAcc
National coordination	NAcc
<b>D. Programme budget</b>	
Budget assigned to the programme	The budget for the programme in 2006 was 116700000 HNL and in 2009 it was 83,831,100 HNL (ECLAC, 2016)
Budget Explanation	NAv
Cost / actual expenditure	NAcc
Cost explanation	NAcc
Donor financing - whether donor contribute to the programme	Yes. The programme was financed by the Government of Honduras and the Inter-American Development Bank (ECLAC, 2016).
Donor financing expenditure - annual donor executed contribution	NAcc
Donor financing explanation	NAcc
Whether the programme is financed domestically	Yes. The programme was financed by the Government of Honduras and the Inter-American Development Bank (ECLAC, 2016).
Government financing expenditure - annual government executed contribution	NAcc
Government financing explanation	NAcc
Domestic sources of financing	NAcc
<b>E. Programme Outcomes</b>	
Evaluation - whether it has been conducted	
Poverty	
Inequality	
Work - employment, labour supply	
Education - school enrolment	
Education - school attendance	
Health - attendance to health units	
Health - completed immunization	
Health - nutrition	
Community / local economy outcomes	
Other	
<b>References</b>	
<p>Cecchini, S., Madariaga, A., 2011. Conditional Cash Transfer Programmes: The Recent Experience in Latin America and the Caribbean (No. No. 95), Cuadernos de la CEPAL. CEPAL, United Nations, Santiago, Chile.</p> <p>ECLAC, E.C. for L.A. and the C., 2016. Conditional Cash Transfer Programmes Non-contributory social protection programmes in Latin America and the Caribbean database [WWW Document]. URL <a href="http://dds.cepal.org/bdptc/en/">http://dds.cepal.org/bdptc/en/</a></p>	

Programme title	Bono Vida Mjeor (Bono 10.000)
Country	Honduras
<b>A. Programme characteristics</b>	
Start date of the programme	The Bono Vida Mejor was implemented in 2010 as the Bono 10.000.
End date of programme	NAp. The programme in ongoing.
Programme type	Income transfer plus-human capital investment
Programme function	Conditional Cash Transfer
Main programme objectives	“Contribute to break the intergenerational cycle of poverty through the creation of opportunities, capacity building and skills, in education, health and nutrition in families living in extreme poverty” (ECLAC, 2016).
Pilot	No.
Target population	Families living in extreme poverty (ECLAC, 2016).
Beneficiary selection	“Geographic: Villages and neighborhoods with the highest concentration of households in extreme poverty. Exclusion of areas with insufficient supply (the availability of health and education services to meet new demand). Proxy means test” (ECLAC, 2016)
Coverage – individual level	The coverage at the individual level in 2010 was of 936,265 and in 2011 it increased to 2,347,505 (ECLAC, 2016)
Coverage – household level	The coverage at the household level in 2010 was 164,257 and in 2011 it increased to 411,843 (ECLAC, 2016)
Entitlement requisites	NAcc
Means test – treatment of income	NAcc
Means test – treatment of assets	NAcc
Means test – treatment of work	NAcc
Recipient of transfer	Head of household (women have preference)(Cecchini and Madariaga, 2011:21)
Payment regularity	Quarterly (Cecchini and Madariaga, 2011:54)
Transfer minimum (domestic currency at current prices)	The minimum transfer amount per capita is 167 HNL (ECLAC, 2016).
Transfer maximum (domestic currency at current prices)	NAcc
Transfer average (domestic currency at current prices)	NAcc
Transfer fixed (domestic currency at current prices)	NAcc
Transfer guaranteed period	NAcc
Transfer conditions	Human Capital-“Nutrition: adequate use of micronutrients. Health: Registration of children and pregnant or breast-feeding women at the health unit or checkups. Education: Enrolment in the first and second quarter; At least 80% attendance during the third and fourth quarter”(Cecchini and Madariaga, 2011:96).
<b>B. Programme Institutionalization</b>	
Implementing agency name	The responsible organization is the Secretariat of State of the Presidency and the executing organization is the Family Allowance Programme (PRAF), Ministry of Health and Ministry of Education (ECLAC, 2016).
Agency type	Governmental agency
Centralization of programme decision making	NAcc
Local government discretion	NAcc



Intermediation	NAcc
Legal framework	Presidential Decree
Legal framework changes since start	Executive Order PCM-010 (2010), Executive Order PCM-024 (2010). (ECLAC, 2016)
Evaluation protocols	NAcc
Beneficiary registration	NAcc
Appeals procedure	NAcc
Social accountability and participation	NAcc
Budgetary arrangements	NAcc
Website	<a href="http://www.sedis.gob.hn/node/8">http://www.sedis.gob.hn/node/8</a>
<b>C. Country-level institutionalization</b>	
Poverty strategy	NAcc
National coordination	NAcc
<b>D. Programme budget</b>	
Budget assigned to the programme	In 2010 the budget assigned to the programme was of 317,825,467 HNL and in 2011 it was 528,621,920 HNL (ECLAC, 2016).
Budget Explanation	NAv
Cost / actual expenditure	In 2010 the actual expenditure of the programme was 276,961,163 HNL and in 2011 it was 1,056,745,054 HNL (ECLAC, 2016).
Cost explanation	NAv
Donor financing - whether donor contribute to the programme	Yes. The programme is financed by the Government of Honduras, Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), World Bank (WB) and the Central American Bank for Economic Integration (BCIE) (ECLAC, 2016).
Donor financing expenditure - annual donor executed contribution	NAcc
Donor financing explanation	NAcc
Whether the programme is financed domestically	Yes. The programme is financed by the Government of Honduras, Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), World Bank (WB) and the Central American Bank for Economic Integration (BCIE) (ECLAC, 2016).
Government financing expenditure - annual government executed contribution	NAcc
Government financing explanation	NAcc
Domestic sources of financing	NAcc
<b>E. Programme Outcomes</b>	
Evaluation - whether it has been conducted	
Poverty	
Inequality	
Work - employment, labour supply	
Education - school enrolment	
Education - school attendance	
Health - attendance to health units	
Health - completed immunization	
Health - nutrition	
Community / local economy outcomes	
Other	
<b>References</b>	
Cecchini, S., Madariaga, A., 2011. Conditional Cash Transfer Programmes: The Recent Experience in Latin America and the Caribbean (No. No. 95), Cuadernos de la CEPAL. CEPAL, United Nations, Santiago, Chile. ECLAC, E.C. for L.A. and the C., 2016. Conditional Cash Transfer Programmes Non-contributory social protection programmes in Latin America and the Caribbean database [WWW Document]. URL <a href="http://dds.cepal.org/bdptc/en/">http://dds.cepal.org/bdptc/en/</a>	

## *Jamaica*

Programme title	Programme of Advancement through Health and Education (PATH)
Country	Jamaica
<b>A. Programme characteristics</b>	
Start date of the programme	The PATH started in 2001 after the re-organization of three previously existing income transfer programmes: Food Stamp, Outdoor Poor Relief and Public Assistance (ECLAC, 2016).
End date of programme	NAp. The programme is still ongoing.
Programme type	Income transfer plus-human capital investment
Programme function	Conditional cash transfer
Main programme objectives	"It has four main objectives: to alleviate poverty by increasing the value of transfers to the poor; to increase educational attainment and improve health outcomes of the poor by breaking the intergenerational cycle of poverty; to reduce child labour, by requiring children to have minimum attendance in school; to prevent families from falling further into poverty in the event of an adverse shock" (Ayala, 2006:1).
Pilot	It started in 2001 with a pilot programme carried out in the administrative division of St Catherine that ended in 2002 (Ayala, 2006:2).
Target population	All household in poverty or extreme poverty "Children: from birth to completion of secondary education; Elderly: 60 years or over, and not in receipt of a pension; Persons with Disabilities; Pregnant and Lactating Women; Poor Adults 18-59 years" (MLSS, 2016).
Beneficiary selection	Proxy means test (Cecchini and Madariaga, 2011:31)
Coverage - individual level	In 2003 the coverage at the individual level was of 180,000 in 2009 it increased to 307,000 (ECLAC, 2016).
Coverage - household level	NAcc
Entitlement requisites	NAcc
Means test - treatment of income	NAcc
Means test - treatment of assets	NAcc
Means test - treatment of work	NAcc
Recipient of transfer	Family representative or the direct recipient (Cecchini and Madariaga, 2011:22).
Payment regularity	The health and education grant are paid every two months. The post-secondary school grant is a single transfer (Cecchini and Madariaga, 2011:55).
Transfer minimum (domestic currency at current prices)	NAcc
Transfer maximum (domestic currency at current prices)	NAcc
Transfer average (domestic currency at current prices)	NAcc
Transfer fixed (domestic currency at current prices)	NAcc. In 2008 a new Education grant was introduced with a system of differentiated benefits. Children 0 to 6 years receive \$750.00 per month. All other categories receive \$900.00 per month (MLSS, 2016).
Transfer guaranteed period	Subject to the continuation of the condition. "Payments to users that do not fulfil the programme

	conditions will be suspended until the compliance requirement is achieved”(Cecchini and Madariaga, 2011:96).
Transfer conditions	Human Capital-Education: “enrolment in public school and minimum 85% school attendance. Health: attendance at health centres (differentiated frequency according to population category)”(Cecchini and Madariaga, 2011:96).
<b>B. Programme Institutionalization</b>	
Implementing agency name	Ministry of Labour and Social Security
Agency type	Governmental agency
Centralization of programme decision making	Low. “Procedures for determining eligibility for benefits are carried out at a system of centres – typically a public building, a church or a school – which had been used with earlier welfare programmes (e.g. distribution of Food Stamps)”(Ayala, 2006:3).
Local government discretion	NAcc
Intermediation	NAcc
Legal framework	NAcc
Legal framework changes since start	NAcc
Evaluation protocols	NAcc
Beneficiary registration	NAcc
Appeals procedure	NAcc
Social accountability and participation	NAcc
Budgetary arrangements	NAcc
Website	<a href="http://www.mlss.gov.jm/pub/index.php?artid=23">http://www.mlss.gov.jm/pub/index.php?artid=23</a>
<b>C. Country-level institutionalization</b>	
Poverty strategy	NAcc
National coordination	NAcc
<b>D. Programme budget</b>	
Budget assigned to the programme	In 2006 the budget for the programme was of 1,100,000,000 JMD in 2009 it increased to 3,000,000,000 JMD (ECLAC, 2016).
Budget Explanation	NAv
Cost / actual expenditure	NAcc
Cost explanation	NAcc
Donor financing – whether donor contribute to the programme	No. The programme is financed by the Government of Jamaica and the World Bank (Ayala, 2006).
Donor financing expenditure – annual donor executed contribution	NAp
Donor financing explanation	NAp
Whether the programme is financed domestically	Yes. The programme is financed by the Government of Jamaica and the World Bank (Ayala, 2006).
Government financing expenditure – annual government executed contribution	NAcc
Government financing explanation	NAcc
Domestic sources of financing	NAcc
<b>E. Programme Outcomes</b>	
Evaluation - whether it has been conducted	
Poverty	
Inequality	
Work – employment, labour supply	
Education – school enrolment	
Education – school attendance	
Health – attendance to health units	
Health – completed immunization	

Health – nutrition	
Community / local economy outcomes	
Other	
<p><b>References</b></p> <p>Ayala, F., 2006. The Programme for Advancement through Health and Education (PATH), Jamaica [WWW Document]. Overseas Dev. Inst. ODI. URL <a href="http://www.odi.org.uk/publications/1070-programme-advancement-through-health-education-path-jamaica">http://www.odi.org.uk/publications/1070-programme-advancement-through-health-education-path-jamaica</a> (accessed 8.10.13).</p> <p>Cecchini, S., Madariaga, A., 2011. Conditional Cash Transfer Programmes: The Recent Experience in Latin America and the Caribbean (No. No. 95), Cuadernos de la CEPAL. CEPAL, United Nations, Santiago, Chile.</p> <p>ECLAC, E.C. for L.A. and the C., 2016. Conditional Cash Transfer Programmes Non-contributory social protection programmes in Latin America and the Caribbean database [WWW Document]. URL <a href="http://dds.cepal.org/bdptc/en/">http://dds.cepal.org/bdptc/en/</a></p> <p>MLSS, 2016. Programme of Advancement through Health and Education (PATH) [WWW Document]. Minist. Labour Soc. Secur. URL <a href="http://www.mlss.gov.jm/pub/index.php?artid=23">http://www.mlss.gov.jm/pub/index.php?artid=23</a></p>	

## Mexico

Programme title	Oportunidades
Country	Mexico
<b>A. Programme characteristics</b>	
Start date of the programme	The programme started in 1997 as PROGRESA (Programa de Educacion, Salud y Alimentacion). In 2002 the programme was renamed Oportunidades (ECLAC, 2016).
End date of programme	The programme ended in 2014 and was replaced by a new programme named Prospera (ECLAC, 2016).
Programme type	Income transfer plus-human capital investment.
Programme function	Conditional Cash Transfer
Main programme objectives	"Under PROGRESA the main objective was to promote human capital accumulation among the poorest. The main goal was to target groups at the highest risk of dropping out of school and of high maternal and infant mortality rates. When it evolved into Oportunidades in 2002, it maintained its focus on human capital accumulation but included new components to further promote human capital investments, such as a grant to children completing high school." (Bastagli, 2009)
Pilot	No.
Target population	"Households subject to food poverty" (Cecchini and Madariaga, 2011:23).
Beneficiary selection	Geographic: (Social Gap Index, National Council of Evaluation of Social Development Policy- CONEVAL (Exclusion Index-National Population Council, (CONAPO). Proxy Means test. Community: Community Validation assemblies. (Cecchini and Madariaga, 2011:31)
Coverage – individual level	In 1997 the coverage at the individual level was of 1,623,807 and in 2013 it was 29,019,005. (ECLAC, 2016).
Coverage – household level	The coverage at the household level was of 300,705 in 1997 and in 2013 it was 5,922,246. (ECLAC, 2016).
Entitlement requisites	NAcc
Means test – treatment of income	NAcc
Means test – treatment of assets	NAcc
Means test – treatment of work	NAcc
Recipient of transfer	For the Food Support, Support for school supplies, Education support, Energy support, Vivir Mejor food support, Vivir Mejor child support and Baby food the recipient is the mother. For the Support for older persons and Youth with Opportunities the recipient is the direct user (Cecchini and Madariaga, 2011:23).
Payment regularity	The Food Support, Education support, Energy support, Support for older adults, Vivir Mejor food support and the Vivir Mejor child support are paid bimonthly. The Youth with Opportunities transfer is paid at the end of middle-higher education. The school supplies support is paid semiannual in primary education and annual in secondary and middle-higher education (Cecchini and Madariaga, 2011:55).

Transfer minimum (domestic currency at current prices)	The transfer minimum per capita in 1997 was 44 MXN in 2013 it increased to 412.3 MXN (ECLAC, 2016).
Transfer maximum (domestic currency at current prices)	The transfer maximum per household in 1997 was 550 MXN and in 2013 it increased to 2,470 MXN (ECLAC, 2016).
Transfer average (domestic currency at current prices)	NAcc
Transfer fixed (domestic currency at current prices)	NAcc
Transfer guaranteed period	Subject to continuation of the condition. The Programme has monthly suspensions, Suspension for the rest of the school cycle, Indefinite suspension, and Definitive suspension (Cecchini and Madariaga, 2011:96-98).
Transfer conditions	Human Capital-“Education: Minimum 85% school attendance (Educational support); Completion of upper secondary education before 22 years of age and in less than four years counted from the first registration in the middle higher level under the Oportunidades programme (Youth with Opportunities). Health: Attendance at scheduled medical checkups (for all household members, frequency differentiated by age groups); Monthly participation in educational communication actions for health self-care. Nutrition and food: Support to be targeted on household food and consumption of nutritional supplements.” (Cecchini and Madariaga, 2011:96,97)
<b>B. Programme Institutionalization</b>	
Implementing agency name	The responsible agency of the programme is the Ministry of Social Development (SEDESOL) and the executing agency is the National Department for the Oportunidades Human Development Programme (ECLAC, 2016).
Agency type	Governmental agency
Centralization of programme decision making	Medium: Commitment agreements are signed by the federal and state authorities (Bastagli, 2009).
Local government discretion	NAcc
Intermediation	NAcc
Legal framework	Presidential Decree
Legal framework changes since start	Decree that creates the National Coordination of the Human Development Programme, Oportunidades. It is a decentralized agency of the Ministry of Social Development, with technical autonomy (March 2002) (ECLAC, 2016).
Evaluation protocols	NAcc
Beneficiary registration	NAcc
Appeals procedure	NAcc
Social accountability and participation	NAcc
Budgetary arrangements	NAcc
Website	<a href="http://www.prospera.gob.mx">www.prospera.gob.mx</a>
<b>C. Country-level institutionalization</b>	
Poverty strategy	NAcc
National coordination	NAcc
<b>D. Programme budget</b>	
Budget assigned to the programme	In 1997 the budget assigned to the programme was of 1,055,517,900 MXN and in 2014 it was of 74,176,835,072 MXN (ECLAC, 2016).

Budget Explanation	NAv
Cost / actual expenditure	The actual expenditure of the programme in 1997 was 367,323,800 MXN and in 2013 it was 36,117,680,000 MXN (ECLAC, 2016).
Cost explanation	NAv
Donor financing – whether donor contribute to the programme	Yes. The programme is financed by the Government of Mexico, the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank (Cecchini and Madariaga, 2011:179).
Donor financing expenditure – annual donor executed contribution	NAcc
Donor financing explanation	NAcc
Whether the programme is financed domestically	Yes. The programme is financed by the Government of Mexico, the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank (Cecchini and Madariaga, 2011:179).
Government financing expenditure – annual government executed contribution	NAcc
Government financing explanation	NAcc
Domestic sources of financing	NAcc
<b>E. Programme Outcomes</b>	
Evaluation - whether it has been conducted	
Poverty	
Inequality	
Work – employment, labour supply	
Education – school enrolment	
Education – school attendance	
Health – attendance to health units	
Health – completed immunization	
Health – nutrition	
Community / local economy outcomes	
Other	
<b>References</b>	
Bastagli, F., 2009. From social safety net to social policy? The role of conditional cash transfers in welfare state development in Latin America (No. 60). Working Paper, International Policy Centre for Inclusive Growth.	
Cecchini, S., Madariaga, A., 2011. Conditional Cash Transfer Programmes: The Recent Experience in Latin America and the Caribbean (No. No. 95), Cuadernos de la CEPAL. CEPAL, United Nations, Santiago, Chile.	
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Programme title	PROSPERA
Country	Mexico
<b>A. Programme characteristics</b>	
Start date of the programme	The Prosperity programme is the successor of Oportunidades. It was established in 2014 with the aim to articulate and coordinate the institutional offer of programmes and social policy actions in Mexico (ECLAC, 2016).
End date of programme	N/A. The programme is ongoing.
Programme type	Income transfers plus-human capital investment
Programme function	Conditional Cash Transfer
Main programme objectives	“Contribute to strengthening the effective implementation of social rights that enhance the capabilities of people living in poverty through actions that expand the development of their capacities in nutrition, health and education and access to other dimensions of well-being to contribute to breaking the intergenerational cycle of poverty” (PROSPERA, 2016).
Pilot	No
Target population	“Household below the food poverty line” (ECLAC, 2016).
Beneficiary selection	“Geographic: Index of social backwardness- Coneval; Marginalization Index-Conapo. Proxy means-test. Community”(ECLAC, 2016).
Coverage – individual level	The coverage at the individual level for 2014 and 2015 was of 28,193,975 (ECLAC, 2016).
Coverage – household level	The coverage at the household level for 2014 and 2015 was of 6,129,125 (ECLAC, 2016).
Entitlement requisites	N/A
Means test – treatment of income	N/A
Means test – treatment of assets	N/A
Means test – treatment of work	N/A
Recipient of transfer	For the Food Support, Support for school supplies, Education support, Energy support, Vivir Mejor food support, Vivir Mejor child support and Baby food the recipient is the mother. For the Support for older persons and Youth with Opportunities The recipient is the direct user (Cecchini and Madariaga, 2011:23).
Payment regularity	The Food Support, Education support, Energy support, Support for older adults, Vivir Mejor food support and the Vivir Mejor child support are paid bimonthly. The Youth with Opportunities transfer is paid at the end of middle-higher education. The school supplies support is paid semiannual in primary education and annual in secondary and middle-higher education (Cecchini and Madariaga, 2011:55).
Transfer minimum (domestic currency at current prices)	In 2014 and 2015 transfer minimum per capita was of 412.3 (ECLAC, 2016).
Transfer maximum (domestic currency at current prices)	In 2014 and 2015 the transfer maximum amount per household was of 2,470 (ECLAC, 2016).
Transfer average (domestic currency at current prices)	N/A
Transfer fixed (domestic currency at current prices)	N/A
Transfer guaranteed period	Subject to the continuation of the condition. “Differentiated Support Scheme (EDA): Families are recertified on the sixth year of receiving support and



	then they pass to the EDA. In the EDA, they continue to receive support (except for food and educational support for the elementary level) for another six years, after which they graduate from the programme. Since 2012, a new criteria is included for the selection of municipalities for recertification: a lower IRS; each municipality will be recertified each 5 years; the temporality of the families who transite through the EDA, based on the members of the household from 12 to 21 years old” (ECLAC, 2016).
Transfer conditions	Human Capital- “Health: Attendance at scheduled medical checks (for all household members, frequency differentiated according to age). Food: Use food support for household benefit and consume nutritional supplements. Others: attendance at health counseling. Education: 85% of school attendance. Others: Health counselling session’s attendance. For the Youth grant the youth must be active beneficiary of Prospera programme and end high school before age 22. For the elderly support the beneficiary should attend health controls every 6 months. Food: use food support for household benefit and consume nutritional supplements”(ECLAC, 2016).
<b>B. Programme Institutionalization</b>	
Implementing agency name	Ministry of Social Development (SEDESOL) /National Department of Prospera
Agency type	Governmental agency
Centralization of programme decision making	NAcc
Local government discretion	NAcc
Intermediation	NAcc
Legal framework	Presidential Decree
Legal framework changes since start	Decree that creates the National Coordination of Prospera, Programme of Social Inclusion (September 2014)(ECLAC, 2016).
Evaluation protocols	NAcc
Beneficiary registration	NAcc
Appeals procedure	NAcc
Social accountability and participation	NAcc
Budgetary arrangements	NAcc
Website	www.prospera.gob.mx
<b>C. Country-level institutionalization</b>	
Poverty strategy	NAcc
National coordination	NAcc
<b>D. Programme budget</b>	
Budget assigned to the programme	In 2014 the budget assigned to the programme was of 74,176,835,072 MXN and in 2015 it was of 74,991,343,348 MXN (ECLAC, 2016).
Budget Explanation	NAv
Cost / actual expenditure	NAcc
Cost explanation	NAcc
Donor financing – whether donor contribute to the programme	Yes. The programme is financed by the Government of Mexico and the World Bank (ECLAC, 2016).
Donor financing expenditure – annual donor executed contribution	NAcc
Donor financing explanation	NAcc

Whether the programme is financed domestically	Yes. The programme is financed by the Government of Mexico and the World Bank (ECLAC, 2016).
Government financing expenditure - annual government executed contribution	NAcc
Government financing explanation	NAcc
Domestic sources of financing	NAcc
<b>E. Programme Outcomes</b>	
Evaluation - whether it has been conducted	
Poverty	
Inequality	
Work - employment, labour supply	
Education - school enrolment	
Education - school attendance	
Health - attendance to health units	
Health - completed immunization	
Health - nutrition	
Community / local economy outcomes	
Other	
<b>References</b>	
ECLAC, E.C. for L.A. and the C., 2016. Conditional Cash Transfer Programmes Non-contributory social protection programmes in Latin America and the Caribbean database [WWW Document]. URL <a href="http://dds.cepal.org/bdptc/en/">http://dds.cepal.org/bdptc/en/</a>	
PROSPERA, 2016. PROSPERA: Programa de Inclusion Social [WWW Document]. Coord. Nac. Prospera. URL <a href="http://www.prospera.gob.mx">www.prospera.gob.mx</a>	

Programme title	Pension para Adultos Mayores
Country	Mexico
<b>A. Programme characteristics</b>	
Start date of the programme	The programme started in 2007 under the name “70 y mas” in 2013 it was renamed Pension for Elderly (ECLAC, 2016).
End date of programme	NAp. The programme is ongoing.
Programme type	Pure income transfers
Programme function	Old Age Pension
Main programme objectives	NAcc
Pilot	No.
Target population	“Adults aged 65 years of age or older living in towns of up to 30,000 inhabitants” (ECLAC, 2016).
Beneficiary selection	“Geographic. Identify locations that have population of up to 30,000 inhabitants, according to the list of localities authorized by SEDESOL (Catalogue of Key Federal Entities, Municipalities and Towns). Since 2012, the programme is also implemented in localities over 30.000 inhabitants with a priority for those that present higher levels of poverty concentration and until the budget disponibility allows it” (ECLAC, 2016).
Coverage – individual level	In 2007 the coverage at the individual level was 1,031,005 in 2012 it was 3,000,000 (ECLAC, 2016).
Coverage – household level	NAcc
Entitlement requisites	"Eligibility criteria include age and a prohibition from receiving a pension from a contributory program or from the elderly supplement in the Opportunities programme" (Villagomez and Ramirez, 2015:274)
Means test – treatment of income	NAcc
Means test – treatment of assets	NAcc
Means test – treatment of work	NAcc
Recipient of transfer	Pensioner. The recipient for the Direct Financial support is are “Seniors enrolled in the Beneficiaries Register. The one-time \$1,000 support is granted to the representative when the beneficiary dies” (ECLAC, 2016).
Payment regularity	The Direct Financial support is paid bimonthly (ECLAC, 2016).
Transfer minimum (domestic currency at current prices)	NAcc
Transfer maximum (domestic currency at current prices)	NAcc
Transfer average (domestic currency at current prices)	NAcc
Transfer fixed (domestic currency at current prices)	NAcc
Transfer guaranteed period	For the rest of natural lifetime.
Transfer conditions	NAcc
<b>B. Programme Institutionalization</b>	
Implementing agency name	The responsible organization is the Ministry of Social Development (SEDESOL), General Division of Care for Priority Groups (DGAGP) and the executing organization is General Division of Care for Priority Groups (DGAGP)(ECLAC, 2016).
Agency type	Governmental agency
Centralization of programme decision making	NAcc
Local government discretion	NAcc

Intermediation	NAcc
Legal framework	NAcc
Legal framework changes since start	NAcc
Evaluation protocols	NAcc
Beneficiary registration	NAcc
Appeals procedure	NAcc
Social accountability and participation	NAcc
Budgetary arrangements	NAcc
Website	NAcc
<b>C. Country-level institutionalization</b>	
Poverty strategy	NAcc
National coordination	NAcc
<b>D. Programme budget</b>	
Budget assigned to the programme	In 2007 the budget assigned to the programme was 6,000,543,353 MXN and in 2011 it was 13,287,220,934 MXN (ECLAC, 2016).
Budget Explanation	NAv
Cost / actual expenditure	The coverage in 2007 was 6,000,543,353 MXN and in 2009 it was 12,406,855,041 MXN (ECLAC, 2016).
Cost explanation	NAv
Donor financing – whether donor contribute to the programme	No. The programme is financed by the Government of Mexico (ECLAC, 2016).
Donor financing expenditure – annual donor executed contribution	NAp
Donor financing explanation	NAp
Whether the programme is financed domestically	Yes. The programme is financed by the Government of Mexico (ECLAC, 2016).
Government financing expenditure – annual government executed contribution	NAcc
Government financing explanation	NAcc
Domestic sources of financing	NAcc
<b>E. Programme Outcomes</b>	
Evaluation - whether it has been conducted	
Poverty	
Inequality	
Work – employment, labour supply	
Education – school enrolment	
Education – school attendance	
Health – attendance to health units	
Health – completed immunization	
Health – nutrition	
Community / local economy outcomes	
Other	
<b>References</b>	
ECLAC, E.C. for L.A. and the C., 2016. Conditional Cash Transfer Programmes Non-contributory social protection programmes in Latin America and the Caribbean database [WWW Document]. URL <a href="http://dds.cepal.org/bdptc/en/">http://dds.cepal.org/bdptc/en/</a>	
Villagomez, A., Ramirez, G.D., 2015. Mexico, in: Beyond Contributory Pensions: Fourteen Experiences with Coverage Expansion in Latin America, Directions in Development, Human Development. World Bank Group, Washington D.C.	

## Nicaragua

Programme title	Red de Protección Social
Country	Nicaragua
<b>A. Programme characteristics</b>	
Start date of the programme	The programme started in 2000.
End date of programme	The programme ended in 2006.
Programme type	Income transfer plus-human capital investment
Programme function	Conditional Cash Transfer
Main programme objectives	Promote human capital accumulation among the very poor. It's main stated objectives are to supplement household income for up to three years in order to increase expenditures on food; increase school enrolment and attendance among children aged 7-13; increase basic health care and nutritional status of children under 9; and improve pre-natal and post-natal care for women (Bastagli, 2009).
Pilot	In 2000 and 2001 the programme was on pilot stage.
Target population	Families living in extreme poverty (Cecchini and Madariaga, 2011)
Beneficiary selection	Proxy means and Geographic targeting (Cecchini and Madariaga, 2011)
Coverage – individual level	NAcc
Coverage – household level	NAcc
Entitlement requisites	NAcc
Means test – treatment of income	NAcc
Means test – treatment of assets	NAcc
Means test – treatment of work	NAcc
Recipient of transfer	Female household member (Cecchini and Madariaga, 2011)
Payment regularity	The Food Security and the Education grant are paid every two months. The school bag grant is paid annually and the Occupational raining subsidy is paid monthly and is sa single transfer (Cecchini and Madariaga, 2011).
Transfer minimum (domestic currency at current prices)	In 2000 the transfer minimum per capita was of 64 NIO and in 2006 it was 62 NIO (ECLAC, 2016).
Transfer maximum (domestic currency at current prices)	In 2000 the transfer maximum per household was of 401 NIO and in 2006 it was 455 NIO (ECLAC, 2016).
Transfer average (domestic currency at current prices)	NAcc
Transfer fixed (domestic currency at current prices)	NAcc
Transfer guaranteed period	Subject to continuation of the condition. “Education: if the maximum number of unjustified absences is exceeded, the family loses its transfer for that cycle. Failure to justify absence results in loss of the subsidy (occupational training subsidy). Health: Children must remain at a healthy weight and if they are underweight at two consecutive checkups, the family will lose the transfer” (Cecchini and Madariaga, 2011:98)
Transfer conditions	Human capital-“Education: attendance at school with a maximum of three unjustified absences per month (95% attendance) for children between 7 and 13 years of age; The household must submit the education supply transfer as specified. Health: keep the immunization schedule up to date (children up to 9 years of age). Attendance at medical checkups

	(children, adolescents and women of childbearing age). Basic capacities: attendance at twice monthly training sessions (mothers and adolescents). Household commitment to send young people of between 14 and 25 years of age to occupational training courses, literacy training or the Differentiated Support Scheme (EDA). Training: attendance at vocational training workshops" (Cecchini and Madariaga, 2011:98)
<b>B. Programme Institutionalization</b>	
Implementing agency name	The responsible agency was the Supplementary Social Fund (FSS) and the executing agencies were the Emergency Social investment Fund (FISE)(Phase I) and the Ministry of the Family (Phase II) (Cecchini and Madariaga, 2011:98)
Agency type	NAcc
Centralization of programme decision making	NAcc
Local government discretion	NAcc
Intermediation	NAcc
Legal framework	NAcc
Legal framework changes since start	NAcc
Evaluation protocols	NAcc
Beneficiary registration	NAcc
Appeals procedure	NAcc
Social accountability and participation	NAcc
Budgetary arrangements	NAcc
Website	NAcc
<b>C. Country-level institutionalization</b>	
Poverty strategy	NAcc
National coordination	No
<b>D. Programme budget</b>	
Budget assigned to the programme	The budget assigned to the programme was of 118.813.250 NIO in 2003 and 129.430.750 NIO in 2006 (ECLAC, 2016).
Budget Explanation	NAcc
Cost / actual expenditure	NAcc
Cost explanation	NAcc
Donor financing – whether donor contribute to the programme	Yes. The programme was financed by the Government of Nicaragua and the Inter-American Development Bank (Cecchini and Madariaga, 2011).
Donor financing expenditure – annual donor executed contribution	NAcc
Donor financing explanation	NAcc
Whether the programme is financed domestically	Yes. The programme was financed by the Government of Nicaragua and the Inter-American Development Bank (Cecchini and Madariaga, 2011).
Government financing expenditure – annual government executed contribution	NAcc
Government financing explanation	NAcc
Domestic sources of financing	NAcc
<b>E. Programme Outcomes</b>	
Evaluation - whether it has been conducted	
Poverty	
Inequality	
Work – employment, labour supply	
Education – school enrolment	
Education – school attendance	
Health – attendance to health units	

Health – completed immunization	
Health – nutrition	
Community / local economy outcomes	
Other	
<b>References</b> Cecchini, S., Madariaga, A., 2011. Conditional Cash Transfer Programmes: The Recent Experience in Latin America and the Caribbean (No. No. 95), Cuadernos de la CEPAL. CEPAL, United Nations, Santiago, Chile. ECLAC, E.C. for L.A. and the C., 2016. Conditional Cash Transfer Programmes Non-contributory social protection programmes in Latin America and the Caribbean database [WWW Document]. URL <a href="http://dds.cepal.org/bdptc/en/">http://dds.cepal.org/bdptc/en/</a>	

## Panama

Programme title	Red de Oportunidades
Country	Panama
<b>A. Programme characteristics</b>	
Start date of the programme	The programme started in 2006.
End date of programme	NAp. The programme is ongoing.
Programme type	Income transfer plus-human capital investment
Programme function	Conditional Cash Transfer
Main programme objectives	NAcc
Pilot	NAcc
Target population	Families living in extreme poverty (Cecchini and Madariaga, 2011)
Beneficiary selection	Geographic and Proxy Means test (Cecchini and Madariaga, 2011)
Coverage – individual level	In 2006 the coverage at the individual level was of 92.336 in 2013 it was 326.533,5 (ECLAC, 2016).
Coverage – household level	In 2006 the coverage at the household level was of 20.519 in 2013 it was 72.563 (ECLAC, 2016).
Entitlement requisites	NAcc
Means test – treatment of income	NAcc
Means test – treatment of assets	NAcc
Means test – treatment of work	NAcc
Recipient of transfer	Female household member (Cecchini and Madariaga, 2011)
Payment regularity	Bimonthly (Cecchini and Madariaga, 2011)
Transfer minimum (domestic currency at current prices)	NAcc
Transfer maximum (domestic currency at current prices)	NAcc
Transfer average (domestic currency at current prices)	NAcc
Transfer fixed (domestic currency at current prices)	NAcc
Transfer guaranteed period	NAcc
Transfer conditions	NAcc
<b>B. Programme Institutionalization</b>	
Implementing agency name	The responsible agency is the Ministry of Social Developmet (MIDES) and the executing agency is the Social Protection System Secretariat (Cecchini and Madariaga, 2011:157)
Agency type	Governmental agency
Centralization of programme decision making	NAcc
Local government discretion	NAcc
Intermediation	NAcc
Legal framework	NAcc
Legal framework changes since start	NAcc
Evaluation protocols	NAcc
Beneficiary registration	NAcc
Appeals procedure	NAcc
Social accountability and participation	NAcc
Budgetary arrangements	NAcc
Website	NAcc
<b>C. Country-level institutionalization</b>	
Poverty strategy	NAcc
National coordination	NAcc
<b>D. Programme budget</b>	
Budget assigned to the programme	NAcc



Budget Explanation	NAcc
Cost / actual expenditure	In the 2006 the actual expenditure was of 17.222.088 PAB and in 201 it was 44.500.000 PAB (ECLAC, 2016).
Cost explanation	NAcc
Donor financing - whether donor contribute to the programme	NAcc
Donor financing expenditure - annual donor executed contribution	NAcc
Donor financing explanation	NAcc
Whether the programme is financed domestically	NAcc
Government financing expenditure - annual government executed contribution	NAcc
Government financing explanation	NAcc
Domestic sources of financing	NAcc
<b>E. Programme Outcomes</b>	
Evaluation - whether it has been conducted	
Poverty	
Inequality	
Work - employment, labour supply	
Education - school enrolment	
Education - school attendance	
Health - attendance to health units	
Health - completed immunization	
Health - nutrition	
Community / local economy outcomes	
Other	
<b>References</b>	
<p>Cecchini, S., Madariaga, A., 2011. Conditional Cash Transfer Programmes: The Recent Experience in Latin America and the Caribbean (No. No. 95), Cuadernos de la CEPAL. CEPAL, United Nations, Santiago, Chile.</p> <p>ECLAC, E.C. for L.A. and the C., 2016. Conditional Cash Transfer Programmes Non-contributory social protection programmes in Latin America and the Caribbean database [WWW Document]. URL <a href="http://dds.cepal.org/bdptc/en/">http://dds.cepal.org/bdptc/en/</a></p>	

Programme title	100 a los 70
Country	Panama
<b>A. Programme characteristics</b>	
Start date of the programme	The programme was implemented in 2009
End date of programme	Nap. The programme is still ongoing.
Programme type	Pure income transfers
Programme function	Old age pension
Main programme objectives	NAcc
Pilot	NAcc
Target population	NAcc
Beneficiary selection	NAcc
Coverage – individual level	NAcc
Coverage – household level	NAcc
Entitlement requisites	NAcc
Means test – treatment of income	NAcc
Means test – treatment of assets	NAcc
Means test – treatment of work	NAcc
Recipient of transfer	NAcc
Payment regularity	NAcc
Transfer minimum (domestic currency at current prices)	NAcc
Transfer maximum (domestic currency at current prices)	NAcc
Transfer average (domestic currency at current prices)	NAcc
Transfer fixed (domestic currency at current prices)	NAcc
Transfer guaranteed period	NAcc
Transfer conditions	NAcc
<b>B. Programme Institutionalization</b>	
Implementing agency name	NAcc
Agency type	NAcc
Centralization of programme decision making	NAcc
Local government discretion	NAcc
Intermediation	NAcc
Legal framework	NAcc
Legal framework changes since start	NAcc
Evaluation protocols	NAcc
Beneficiary registration	NAcc
Appeals procedure	NAcc
Social accountability and participation	NAcc
Budgetary arrangements	NAcc
Website	NAcc
<b>C. Country-level institutionalization</b>	
Poverty strategy	NAcc
National coordination	NAcc
<b>D. Programme budget</b>	
Budget assigned to the programme	NAcc
Budget Explanation	NAcc
Cost / actual expenditure	NAcc
Cost explanation	NAcc
Donor financing – whether donor contribute to the programme	NAcc
Donor financing expenditure – annual donor executed contribution	NAcc
Donor financing explanation	NAcc
Whether the programme is financed domestically	NAcc

Government financing expenditure – annual government executed contribution	NAcc
Government financing explanation	NAcc
Domestic sources of financing	NAcc
<b>E. Programme Outcomes</b>	
Evaluation - whether it has been conducted	NAcc
Poverty	NAcc
Inequality	NAcc
Work – employment, labour supply	NAcc
Education – school enrolment	NAcc
Education – school attendance	NAcc
Health – attendance to health units	NAcc
Health – completed immunization	NAcc
Health – nutrition	NAcc
Community / local economy outcomes	NAcc
Other	NAcc
<b>References</b>	

## Paraguay

Programme title	Tekopora
Country	Paraguay
<b>A. Programme characteristics</b>	
Start date of the programme	2005
End date of programme	N/A. The programme is still ongoing.
Programme type	Income transfer plus human capital investment
Programme function	Conditional cash transfer
Main programme objectives	N/A
Pilot	No
Target population	All HiP: Households in extreme poverty (Cecchini and Madariaga, 2011).
Beneficiary selection	Proxy means test and Geographic targeting
Coverage – individual level	2005: 23.350 2015: 449.403
Coverage – household level	2005: 4.324 2015: 102.137
Entitlement requisites	N/A
Means test – treatment of income	N/A
Means test – treatment of assets	N/A
Means test – treatment of work	N/A
Recipient of transfer	Female household member
Payment regularity	Bimonthly
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)	N/A
Transfer guaranteed period	Subject to continuation of the condition.
Transfer conditions	Human capital: Education: School enrolment, School attendance and Health (Cecchini and Madariaga, 2011)
<b>B. Programme Institutionalization</b>	
Implementing agency name	Office of the President of the Republic/Social Action Secretariat (SAS)
Agency type	N/A
Centralization of programme decision making	N/A
Local government discretion	N/A
Intermediation	Yes
Legal framework	N/A
Legal framework changes since start	N/A
Evaluation protocols	N/A
Beneficiary registration	N/A
Appeals procedure	N/A
Social accountability and participation	N/A
Budgetary arrangements	N/A
Website	N/A
<b>C. Country-level institutionalization</b>	
Poverty strategy	N/A
National coordination	N/A
<b>D. Programme budget</b>	
Budget assigned to the programme	2005: 12.263.998.350 2015: 302.257.569.856
Budget Explanation	N/A

Cost / actual expenditure	2005: 11.488.786.886 2015: 44.367.558.791
Cost explanation	NAcc
Donor financing – whether donor contribute to the programme	NAcc
Donor financing expenditure – annual donor executed contribution	NAcc
Donor financing explanation	NAcc
Whether the programme is financed domestically	NAcc
Government financing expenditure – annual government executed contribution	NAcc
Government financing explanation	NAcc
Domestic sources of financing	NAcc
<b>E. Programme Outcomes</b>	
Evaluation - whether it has been conducted	
Poverty	
Inequality	
Work – employment, labour supply	
Education – school enrolment	
Education – school attendance	
Health – attendance to health units	
Health – completed immunization	
Health – nutrition	
Community / local economy outcomes	
Other	
<b>References</b>	
<p>Cecchini, S., Madariaga, A., 2011. Conditional Cash Transfer Programmes: The Recent Experience in Latin America and the Caribbean (No. No. 95), Cuadernos de la CEPAL. CEPAL, United Nations, Santiago, Chile.</p> <p>ECLAC, E.C. for L.A. and the C., 2016. Conditional Cash Transfer Programmes Non-contributory social protection programmes in Latin America and the Caribbean database [WWW Document]. URL <a href="http://dds.cepal.org/bdptc/en/">http://dds.cepal.org/bdptc/en/</a></p>	

Programme title	Abrazo
Country	Paraguay
<b>A. Programme characteristics</b>	
Start date of the programme	The programme started in 2005.
End date of programme	NAcc
Programme type	Income Transfers plus-human capital investment
Programme function	Conditional cash transfer
Main programme objectives	NAcc
Pilot	NAcc
Target population	NAcc
Beneficiary selection	NAcc
Coverage – individual level	NAcc
Coverage – household level	NAcc
Entitlement requisites	NAcc
Means test – treatment of income	NAcc
Means test – treatment of assets	NAcc
Means test – treatment of work	NAcc
Recipient of transfer	NAcc
Payment regularity	NAcc
Transfer minimum (domestic currency at current prices)	NAcc
Transfer maximum (domestic currency at current prices)	NAcc
Transfer average (domestic currency at current prices)	NAcc
Transfer fixed (domestic currency at current prices)	NAcc
Transfer guaranteed period	NAcc
Transfer conditions	NAcc
<b>B. Programme Institutionalization</b>	
Implementing agency name	NAcc
Agency type	NAcc
Centralization of programme decision making	NAcc
Local government discretion	NAcc
Intermediation	NAcc
Legal framework	NAcc
Legal framework changes since start	NAcc
Evaluation protocols	NAcc
Beneficiary registration	NAcc
Appeals procedure	NAcc
Social accountability and participation	NAcc
Budgetary arrangements	NAcc
Website	NAcc
<b>C. Country-level institutionalization</b>	
Poverty strategy	NAcc
National coordination	NAcc
<b>D. Programme budget</b>	
Budget assigned to the programme	NAcc
Budget Explanation	NAcc
Cost / actual expenditure	NAcc
Cost explanation	NAcc
Donor financing – whether donor contribute to the programme	NAcc
Donor financing expenditure – annual donor executed contribution	NAcc
Donor financing explanation	NAcc
Whether the programme is financed domestically	NAcc

Government financing expenditure - annual government executed contribution	NAcc
Government financing explanation	NAcc
Domestic sources of financing	NAcc
<b>E. Programme Outcomes</b>	
Evaluation - whether it has been conducted	
Poverty	
Inequality	
Work - employment, labour supply	
Education - school enrolment	
Education - school attendance	
Health - attendance to health units	
Health - completed immunization	
Health - nutrition	
Community / local economy outcomes	
Other	
<b>References</b>	

Programme title	Pensiones Alimentarias para Adultos Mayores (Nutritional Pension for the Elderly)
Country	Paraguay
<b>A. Programme characteristics</b>	
Start date of the programme	NAcc
End date of programme	NAcc
Programme type	Pure income transfers
Programme function	Old age pension
Main programme objectives	NAcc
Pilot	NAcc
Target population	Only HiPs with older people
Beneficiary selection	Proxy means test
Coverage – individual level	2011: 25.000 2013: 94.216
Coverage – household level	NAcc
Entitlement requisites	NAcc
Means test – treatment of income	NAcc
Means test – treatment of assets	NAcc
Means test – treatment of work	NAcc
Recipient of transfer	NAcc
Payment regularity	NAcc
Transfer minimum (domestic currency at current prices)	NAcc
Transfer maximum (domestic currency at current prices)	NAcc
Transfer average (domestic currency at current prices)	NAcc
Transfer fixed (domestic currency at current prices)	NAcc
Transfer guaranteed period	NAcc
Transfer conditions	NAcc
<b>B. Programme Institutionalization</b>	
Implementing agency name	Ministry of Finance (ECLAC, 2016)
Agency type	Governmental agency
Centralization of programme decision making	NAcc
Local government discretion	NAcc
Intermediation	NAcc
Legal framework	NAcc
Legal framework changes since start	NAcc
Evaluation protocols	NAcc
Beneficiary registration	NAcc
Appeals procedure	NAcc
Social accountability and participation	NAcc
Budgetary arrangements	NAcc
Website	NAcc
<b>C. Country-level institutionalization</b>	
Poverty strategy	NAcc
National coordination	NAcc
<b>D. Programme budget</b>	
Budget assigned to the programme	2012: 232.000.000.000 2014: 549.722.640.000
Budget Explanation	NAcc
Cost / actual expenditure	NAcc
Cost explanation	NAcc
Donor financing – whether donor contribute to the programme	NAcc
Donor financing expenditure – annual donor executed contribution	NAcc



Donor financing explanation	NAcc
Whether the programme is financed domestically	NAcc
Government financing expenditure - annual government executed contribution	NAcc
Government financing explanation	NAcc
Domestic sources of financing	NAcc
<b>E. Programme Outcomes</b>	
Evaluation - whether it has been conducted	
Poverty	
Inequality	
Work - employment, labour supply	
Education - school enrolment	
Education - school attendance	
Health - attendance to health units	
Health - completed immunization	
Health - nutrition	
Community / local economy outcomes	
Other	
<b>References</b>	
ECLAC, E.C. for L.A. and the C., 2016. Conditional Cash Transfer Programmes Non-contributory social protection programmes in Latin America and the Caribbean database [WWW Document]. URL <a href="http://dds.cepal.org/bdptc/en/">http://dds.cepal.org/bdptc/en/</a>	

## Peru

Programme title	Juntos (Programa Nacional de Apoyo Directo a los más Pobres)
Country	Peru
<b>A. Programme characteristics</b>	
Start date of the programme	The programme started in 2005.
End date of programme	The programme is ongoing.
Programme type	Income transfer plus-human capital investment
Programme function	Conditional Cash Transfer
Main programme objectives	NAcc
Pilot	No.
Target population	"Families living in extreme poverty, risk and exclusion" (Cecchini and Madariaga, 2011:24)
Beneficiary selection	Geographic: Weighted Geographic Index. Proxy means test. Community: Community meetings validation (ECLAC, 2016)
Coverage – individual level	In 2000 the coverage at the individual level was of 124,025 and in 2015 it was 3,169,719.(ECLAC, 2016)
Coverage – household level	In 2000 the coverage at the household level was 22,550 and in 2015 it was 737,144 (ECLAC, 2016).
Entitlement requisites	NAcc
Means test – treatment of income	NAcc
Means test – treatment of assets	NAcc
Means test – treatment of work	NAcc
Recipient of transfer	Household representative (father or mother) (Cecchini and Madariaga, 2011:24).
Payment regularity	Bimonthly (Cecchini and Madariaga, 2011:57).
Transfer minimum (domestic currency at current prices)	In 2005 the minimum transfer amount per capita was of 18 PEN and in 2015 it was 47 PEN (ECLAC, 2016).
Transfer maximum (domestic currency at current prices)	In 2005 the maximum amount per household is 100 PEN and in 2015 it increased to 200 PEN (ECLAC, 2016).
Transfer average (domestic currency at current prices)	NAcc
Transfer fixed (domestic currency at current prices)	NAcc
Transfer guaranteed period	NAcc
Transfer conditions	Human Capital-"Education: 85% attendance at school by children between 6 and 14 years of age. Health: Attendance at health checkups for children under 5 years of age, and pregnant and breast-feeding women. Nutrition and food: Participation by children at nutritional at nutritional risk between 6 months and 3 years of age in the Food Supplement Programme for Higher Risk Groups (PACFO). Identification: Obtaining of the identity card by family members"(Cecchini and Madariaga, 2011:99).
<b>B. Programme Institutionalization</b>	
Implementing agency name	Office of the President of the Council of Ministers
Agency type	Governmental agency
Centralization of programme decision making	NAcc
Local government discretion	NAcc
Intermediation	NAcc
Legal framework	Presidential Decree
Legal framework changes since start	DS N° 032 PCM-2005; DS N° 062 PCM-2005 (ECLAC, 2016)
Evaluation protocols	NAcc

Beneficiary registration	NAcc
Appeals procedure	NAcc
Social accountability and participation	NAcc
Budgetary arrangements	NAcc
Website	<a href="http://www.juntos.gob.pe/">http://www.juntos.gob.pe/</a>
<b>C. Country-level institutionalization</b>	
Poverty strategy	Yes. "Since 2007, the programme is part of the National Strategy "Crecer", whose objective is the fight against poverty and child malnutrition, coordinating social programmes on the basis of three pillars: restitution of fundamental rights, promotion of productive development and social safety net. The beneficiaries have access to the Food Supplement Programme for Higher-Risk Groups (PACFO) (ECLAC, 2016).
National coordination	NAcc
<b>D. Programme budget</b>	
Budget assigned to the programme	The budget assigned to the programme in 2005 was of 120,000,000 PEN in 2015 the budget was of 1,117,728,000 PEN (ECLAC, 2016).
Budget Explanation	NAv
Cost / actual expenditure	In 2006 the actual expenditure of the programme was of 173,291,686 PEN by 2015 it was 706,420,816 PEN (ECLAC, 2016).
Cost explanation	NAv
Donor financing – whether donor contribute to the programme	Yes. The programme is financed by the Government of Peru and the Inter-American Development Bank (ECLAC, 2016).
Donor financing expenditure – annual donor executed contribution	NAcc
Donor financing explanation	NAcc
Whether the programme is financed domestically	Yes. The programme is financed by the Government of Peru and the Inter-American Development Bank (ECLAC, 2016).
Government financing expenditure – annual government executed contribution	NAcc
Government financing explanation	NAcc
Domestic sources of financing	NAcc
<b>E. Programme Outcomes</b>	
Evaluation - whether it has been conducted	
Poverty	
Inequality	
Work – employment, labour supply	
Education – school enrolment	
Education – school attendance	
Health – attendance to health units	
Health – completed immunization	
Health – nutrition	
Community / local economy outcomes	
Other	
<b>References</b>	
Cecchini, S., Madariaga, A., 2011. Conditional Cash Transfer Programmes: The Recent Experience in Latin America and the Caribbean (No. No. 95), Cuadernos de la CEPAL. CEPAL, United Nations, Santiago, Chile. ECLAC, E.C. for L.A. and the C., 2016. Conditional Cash Transfer Programmes Non-contributory social protection programmes in Latin America and the Caribbean database [WWW Document]. URL <a href="http://dds.cepal.org/bdptc/en/">http://dds.cepal.org/bdptc/en/</a>	

Programme title	Pension 65
Country	Peru
<b>A. Programme characteristics</b>	
Start date of the programme	The programme is the successor of the Pilot non-contributory pension named Programa Gracitudo (2010-2011) (ECLAC, 2016).
End date of programme	N/A. The programme is ongoing.
Programme type	Pure income transfers
Programme function	Old age pension
Main programme objectives	"The purpose of Pension 65 is to provide a regular income that mitigates the social vulnerability of adults over age 65 living in extreme poverty, in order to improve their quality of life" (PENSION65, 2016).
Pilot	The programme is the successor of the Pilot non-contributory pension named Programa Gracitudo (2010-2011) (ECLAC, 2016).
Target population	"Households with adults aged 65 years in extreme poverty" (ECLAC, 2016).
Beneficiary selection	Geographic: 2009 Poverty map and Proxy means test (ECLAC, 2016).
Coverage – individual level	In 2022 the coverage at the individual level was of 25,902 and in 2013 it was 306,298 (ECLAC, 2016)
Coverage – household level	N/A
Entitlement requisites	"To be more than 65 years old. To have an identification card (DNI). To be classified as extreme poor according to the socioeconomic rating given by the SISFOH. Not receive pension or subsidy from the public or private sector ONP or AFP. And, not receive any subsidy or financial benefit granted by the Social Health Insurance -Essalud " (PENSION65, 2016).
Means test – treatment of income	N/A
Means test – treatment of assets	N/A
Means test – treatment of work	N/A
Recipient of transfer	Direct beneficiary (ECLAC, 2016).
Payment regularity	Monthly (ECLAC, 2016).
Transfer minimum (domestic currency at current prices)	In 2011 the transfer minimum per capita was of 26 PEN and in 2014 it was of 28 PEN.
Transfer maximum (domestic currency at current prices)	From 2011 to 2014 the transfer maximum per household was of 250 PEN.
Transfer average (domestic currency at current prices)	N/A
Transfer fixed (domestic currency at current prices)	N/A
Transfer guaranteed period	N/A
Transfer conditions	N/A
<b>B. Programme Institutionalization</b>	
Implementing agency name	The responsible organization is the Presidency of the Council of Ministers and the Executing organization is the National programme to directly support the poorest "Juntos" (ECLAC, 2016).
Agency type	Governmental agency
Centralization of programme decision making	N/A
Local government discretion	N/A
Intermediation	N/A
Legal framework	Presidential Decree
Legal framework changes since start	Supreme Decree No 081-2011-PCM; Decreto de Urgencia No 56-2011 (ECLAC, 2016).
Evaluation protocols	N/A

Beneficiary registration	NAcc
Appeals procedure	NAcc
Social accountability and participation	NAcc
Budgetary arrangements	NAcc
Website	<a href="http://www.pension65.gob.pe/">http://www.pension65.gob.pe/</a>
<b>C. Country-level institutionalization</b>	
Poverty strategy	NAcc
National coordination	NAcc
<b>D. Programme budget</b>	
Budget assigned to the programme	In 2011 the budget assigned to the programme was of 36,397,175 PEN in 2013 it was 452,236,177 PEN (ECLAC, 2016)
Budget Explanation	NAv
Cost / actual expenditure	NAcc
Cost explanation	NAv
Donor financing - whether donor contribute to the programme	No. The programme is financed by the Government of Peru (ECLAC, 2016).
Donor financing expenditure - annual donor executed contribution	NAp
Donor financing explanation	NAp
Whether the programme is financed domestically	Yes. The programme is financed by the Government of Peru (ECLAC, 2016).
Government financing expenditure - annual government executed contribution	NAcc
Government financing explanation	NAcc
Domestic sources of financing	NAcc
<b>E. Programme Outcomes</b>	
Evaluation - whether it has been conducted	
Poverty	
Inequality	
Work - employment, labour supply	
Education - school enrolment	
Education - school attendance	
Health - attendance to health units	
Health - completed immunization	
Health - nutrition	
Community / local economy outcomes	
Other	
<b>References</b>	
ECLAC, E.C. for L.A. and the C., 2016. Conditional Cash Transfer Programmes Non-contributory social protection programmes in Latin America and the Caribbean database [WWW Document]. URL <a href="http://dds.cepal.org/bdptc/en/">http://dds.cepal.org/bdptc/en/</a>	
PENSION65, 2016. Pension 65: tranquilidad para mas peruanos. Ministerio de Desarrollo e Inclusion Social [WWW Document]. URL <a href="http://www.pension65.gob.pe/quienes-somos/objetivos/">http://www.pension65.gob.pe/quienes-somos/objetivos/</a>	

## Trinidad and Tobago

Programme title	Targeted Conditional Cash Transfer Programme (TCCTP)
Country	Trinidad and Tobago
<b>A. Programme characteristics</b>	
Start date of the programme	The TCCTP was introduced in 2005 as a successor of the programme Social Help and Rehabilitative Efforts (SHARE)(ECLAC, 2016).
End date of programme	N/A the programme is still ongoing.
Programme type	Integrated antipoverty transfer programmes
Programme function	Conditional cash transfer, family transfer, complementary services
Main programme objectives	"The objectives of the Targeted Conditional Cash Transfer programme are to: Provide conditional cash transfer to eligible recipients to assist in meeting nutritional needs of the household. Educate recipients on the importance of a well-balanced diet. Ensure all employable beneficiaries are registered with an employment agency, to actively seek employment. Engage recipients in life-skills training programmes such as family and budgetary planning. Engage recipients in employment training programmes. Empower beneficiaries to become socially and economically independent and Enhance the income earning capacity of vulnerable households "(TTCONNECT, 2016).
Pilot	No
Target population	Families living in poverty (Cecchini and Madariaga, 2011:25)
Beneficiary selection	Proxy means test and Categorical: Recommendation of public employees (Cecchini and Madariaga, 2011:32)
Coverage – individual level	In 2006 the coverage at the individual level was 18,000, in 2011 it increased to 35,906 (ECLAC, 2016).
Coverage – household level	N/A
Entitlement requisites	"Applicants are required to bring the following documents: Two (2) recent passport sized photos, national identification Card and Electronic Birth Certificate for the applicant. Birth Certificates for all members of the applicant's household. National Identification Card for all persons fifteen (15) years and above in the applicant's household. ALL recent utility bills (telephone/internet, water, electricity, and cable). Income and expenditure verification must be provided for the applicant and each member of the applicant's household (a person sharing the same dwelling and having at least one meal together a day). Recent documents, as listed below, must be provided where applicable: Personal declarations of income. Recent cheque stub from Social Assistance Grants (e.g. Disability Assistance Grant, Public Assistance Grant, Senior Citizens' Pension) if in receipt of government assistance. Job letters, pay slips and NIS numbers, if employed. Recent savings statement from a bank, credit union or other financial institution such as the Trinidad and Tobago Unit Trust Corporation. Rent receipt, if a tenant. Mortgage statement, if a homeowner. Proof of property rental, if a landlord. Land tax receipt, if a land owner"(TTCONNECT, 2016)
Means test – treatment of income	N/A

Means test – treatment of assets	NAcc
Means test – treatment of work	NAcc
Recipient of transfer	Household representative (Cecchini and Madariaga, 2011:25)
Payment regularity	Monthly (ECLAC, 2016)
Transfer minimum (domestic currency at current prices)	In 2006 the transfer minimum was of 300 TTD and it increased to 410 TTD in 2009 (ECLAC, 2016).
Transfer maximum (domestic currency at current prices)	In 2006 the transfer maximum at the household level was of 500 TTD and it increased to 700 TTD in 2009 (ECLAC, 2016).
Transfer average (domestic currency at current prices)	NAcc
Transfer fixed (domestic currency at current prices)	"The TCard has three (3) valuations available based on the size of the family unit: 1 - 3 persons = TT\$410.00 4 - 5 persons = TT\$550.00 6 + persons = TT\$700.00" (TTCONNECT, 2016)
Transfer guaranteed period	NAcc
Transfer conditions	Human Capital-“Relies on agreements in the family contract for the fulfilment of 49 minimum standards in education, health, identification, family dynamic, income, employment, and security. Employment: Registration of eligible household members in an employment agency. Basic capacities: Participation by users in life skills training activities (family planning and financial planning). Vocational training: Maintaining 85% attendance in vocational training courses”(Cecchini and Madariaga, 2011:100).
<b>B. Programme Institutionalization</b>	
Implementing agency name	Ministry of Social Development and Family Services
Agency type	Governmental agency
Centralization of programme decision making	NAcc
Local government discretion	NAcc
Intermediation	Yes. It has a psycho-social support in the family support component (Cecchini and Madariaga, 2011:79).
Legal framework	NAcc
Legal framework changes since start	NAcc
Evaluation protocols	NAcc
Beneficiary registration	NAcc
Appeals procedure	NAcc
Social accountability and participation	NAcc
Budgetary arrangements	NAcc
Website	<a href="http://www2.mpsd.gov.tt/content/targeted-conditional-cash-transfer-programme-0">http://www2.mpsd.gov.tt/content/targeted-conditional-cash-transfer-programme-0</a>
<b>C. Country-level institutionalization</b>	
Poverty strategy	NAcc
National coordination	NAcc
<b>D. Programme budget</b>	
Budget assigned to the programme	In 2007 the Budget assigned to the programme was of 96,000,000 TTD and in 2010 it increased to 250,000,000 TTD (ECLAC, 2016).
Budget Explanation	NAv
Cost / actual expenditure	In 2006 the actual expenditure of the programme was 24,000,000 TTD and in 2008 it increased to 103,788,500 TTD (ECLAC, 2016).
Cost explanation	NAv

Donor financing – whether donor contribute to the programme	No. The programme is financed by the government of Trinidad and Tobago (Cecchini and Madariaga, 2011:180).
Donor financing expenditure – annual donor executed contribution	NAp
Donor financing explanation	NAp
Whether the programme is financed domestically	Yes. The programme is financed by the government of Trinidad and Tobago (Cecchini and Madariaga, 2011:180).
Government financing expenditure – annual government executed contribution	NAcc
Government financing explanation	NAcc
Domestic sources of financing	NAcc
<b>E. Programme Outcomes</b>	
Evaluation - whether it has been conducted	
Poverty	
Inequality	
Work – employment, labour supply	
Education – school enrolment	
Education – school attendance	
Health – attendance to health units	
Health – completed immunization	
Health – nutrition	
Community / local economy outcomes	
Other	
<b>References</b>	
<p>Cecchini, S., Madariaga, A., 2011. Conditional Cash Transfer Programmes: The Recent Experience in Latin America and the Caribbean (No. No. 95), Cuadernos de la CEPAL. CEPAL, United Nations, Santiago, Chile.</p> <p>ECLAC, E.C. for L.A. and the C., 2016. Conditional Cash Transfer Programmes Non-contributory social protection programmes in Latin America and the Caribbean database [WWW Document]. URL <a href="http://dds.cepal.org/bdptc/en/">http://dds.cepal.org/bdptc/en/</a></p> <p>TTCONNECT, 2016. Targeted Conditional Cash Transfer Programme - TCCTP [WWW Document]. Gov. Repub. Trinidad Tobago. URL <a href="https://www.ttconnect.gov.tt/gortt/portal/ttconnect/!ut/p/a1/jdDBCoJAEAbgp_HqjC5b2c1DmRqERqV7CY1tNdQVNe3xM29hWQNzmOH7YRhgEAArojYVUZPKIspeM5udXU9HahsEdx4aqPu2tkLqEmtOehC-Ad9a92BFtY17Jlj4Xx6_lPkzv-cFnIBNMoeOwPjMAUzc4QATmYyHn4RmeZOFABxK694pd6rfp00TVkvFVSw6zpVSCkyrI5k3reCn1KJrBsIRhjK_BA87BvN2q35BNxDMxA!/dl5/d5/L2dBISEvZ0FBIS9nQSEh/?WCM_GLOBAL_CONTEXT=/gortt/wcm/connect/GorTT+Web+Content/TTConnect/Citizen/Topic/FamilyandRelationships/Social+Services/Targeted+Conditional+Cash+Transfer+Programme+-+TCCTP">https://www.ttconnect.gov.tt/gortt/portal/ttconnect/!ut/p/a1/jdDBCoJAEAbgp_HqjC5b2c1DmRqERqV7CY1tNdQVNe3xM29hWQNzmOH7YRhgEAArojYVUZPKIspeM5udXU9HahsEdx4aqPu2tkLqEmtOehC-Ad9a92BFtY17Jlj4Xx6_lPkzv-cFnIBNMoeOwPjMAUzc4QATmYyHn4RmeZOFABxK694pd6rfp00TVkvFVSw6zpVSCkyrI5k3reCn1KJrBsIRhjK_BA87BvN2q35BNxDMxA!/dl5/d5/L2dBISEvZ0FBIS9nQSEh/?WCM_GLOBAL_CONTEXT=/gortt/wcm/connect/GorTT+Web+Content/TTConnect/Citizen/Topic/FamilyandRelationships/Social+Services/Targeted+Conditional+Cash+Transfer+Programme+-+TCCTP</a></p>	



Programme title	Senior Citizens Pension
Country	Trinidad and Tobago
<b>A. Programme characteristics</b>	
Start date of the programme	The Senior Citizens Pension started in 1939. It is a monthly grant given to persons 65 years of age and over, based on their income (ECLAC, 2016).
End date of programme	Nap. The programme is still ongoing.
Programme type	Pure income transfers
Programme function	Old age pensions
Main programme objectives	NAcc
Pilot	No
Target population	Person 65 years and older (MPSD, 2016)
Beneficiary selection	Means test: Applicants monthly income must not exceed 3,500 TTD per month. Categorical: persons 65 years and over. Geographic: applicant must live in Trinidad and Tobago for 20 years preceding the date of application or a total of 50 years (not consecutive) (MPSD, 2016)
Coverage - individual level	NAcc
Coverage - household level	NAcc
Entitlement requisites	The documents required to apply for the pension: "Birth Certificate and /or Affidavit, I.D. Card, Passport, Bank Passbook, Marriage Certificate (married woman), National Insurance Information, Any other document relevant to the individual's application" (MPSD, 2016)
Means test - treatment of income	"Applicant's monthly income must not exceed \$3,500 TTD per month (pension varies according to monthly income)" (MPSD, 2016)
Means test - treatment of assets	NAcc
Means test - treatment of work	NAcc
Recipient of transfer	Pensioner
Payment regularity	Monthly (MPSD)
Transfer minimum (domestic currency at current prices)	NAcc
Transfer maximum (domestic currency at current prices)	NAcc
Transfer average (domestic currency at current prices)	NAcc
Transfer fixed (domestic currency at current prices)	1,950.00 If the income is less than \$100.00 per month. If the income is between \$101.00 and \$1,000.00 per month, you will receive a grant of \$1,850.00 (TTCONNECT, 2016)
Transfer guaranteed period	For the rest of natural lifetime.
Transfer conditions	The monthly grant is based on the income (MPSD, 2016).
<b>B. Programme Institutionalization</b>	
Implementing agency name	Ministry of Social Development and Family Services
Agency type	Governmental agency
Centralization of programme decision making	NAcc
Local government discretion	NAcc
Intermediation	NAcc
Legal framework	NAcc
Legal framework changes since start	NAcc
Evaluation protocols	NAcc
Beneficiary registration	NAcc
Appeals procedure	NAcc
Social accountability and participation	NAcc
Budgetary arrangements	NAcc
Website	<a href="http://www2.mpsd.gov.tt/content/social-welfare-division-0">http://www2.mpsd.gov.tt/content/social-welfare-division-0</a>

<b>C. Country-level institutionalization</b>	
Poverty strategy	NAcc
National coordination	NAcc
<b>D. Programme budget</b>	
Budget assigned to the programme	NAcc
Budget Explanation	NAcc
Cost / actual expenditure	NAcc
Cost explanation	NAcc
Donor financing – whether donor contribute to the programme	NAcc
Donor financing expenditure – annual donor executed contribution	NAcc
Donor financing explanation	NAcc
Whether the programme is financed domestically	NAcc
Government financing expenditure – annual government executed contribution	NAcc
Government financing explanation	NAcc
Domestic sources of financing	NAcc
<b>E. Programme Outcomes</b>	
Evaluation - whether it has been conducted	
Poverty	
Inequality	
Work – employment, labour supply	
Education – school enrolment	
Education – school attendance	
Health – attendance to health units	
Health – completed immunization	
Health – nutrition	
Community / local economy outcomes	
Other	
<b>References</b>	
<p>ECLAC, E.C. for L.A. and the C., 2016. Conditional Cash Transfer Programmes Non-contributory social protection programmes in Latin America and the Caribbean database [WWW Document]. URL <a href="http://dds.cepal.org/bdptc/en/">http://dds.cepal.org/bdptc/en/</a></p> <p>MPSD, 2016. Social Welfare Division. The Ministry of Social Development and Family Services. [WWW Document]. URL <a href="http://www2.mpsd.gov.tt/content/social-welfare-division-0">http://www2.mpsd.gov.tt/content/social-welfare-division-0</a></p> <p>TTCONNECT, 2016. Targeted Conditional Cash Transfer Programme - TCCTP [WWW Document]. Gov. Repub. Trinidad Tobago. URL <a href="https://www.ttconnect.gov.tt/gortt/portal/ttconnect/!ut/p/a1/jdDBC0JAEAbgp_HqjC5b2c1DmRqERqV7CY1tNdQVNe3xM29hWQNzmOH7YRhgEAArojYVUZPKIspeM5udXU9HahsEdx4aqPu2tkLqEmtOehC-Ad9a92BFtY17Jj4Xx6_lPkzv-cFnIBNMoeOwPjMAUzc4QATmYyHn4RmEZOFABfxK694pd6rfp00TVkvFVSw6zpVSCkyrl5k3reCn1KJrBsIRhjK_BA87BvN2q35BNxDMxA!/dl5/d5/L2dBISEvZ0FBIS9nQSEh/?WCM_GLOBAL_CONTEXT=/gortt/wcm/connect/GorTT+Web+Content/TTConnect/Citizen/Topic/FamilyandRelationships/Social+Services/Targeted+Conditional+Cash+Transfer+Programme+-+TCCTP">https://www.ttconnect.gov.tt/gortt/portal/ttconnect/!ut/p/a1/jdDBC0JAEAbgp_HqjC5b2c1DmRqERqV7CY1tNdQVNe3xM29hWQNzmOH7YRhgEAArojYVUZPKIspeM5udXU9HahsEdx4aqPu2tkLqEmtOehC-Ad9a92BFtY17Jj4Xx6_lPkzv-cFnIBNMoeOwPjMAUzc4QATmYyHn4RmEZOFABfxK694pd6rfp00TVkvFVSw6zpVSCkyrl5k3reCn1KJrBsIRhjK_BA87BvN2q35BNxDMxA!/dl5/d5/L2dBISEvZ0FBIS9nQSEh/?WCM_GLOBAL_CONTEXT=/gortt/wcm/connect/GorTT+Web+Content/TTConnect/Citizen/Topic/FamilyandRelationships/Social+Services/Targeted+Conditional+Cash+Transfer+Programme+-+TCCTP</a></p>	

## Uruguay

Programme title	Plan de Atención Nacional a la Emergencia Social (PANES)
Country	Uruguay
<b>A. Programme characteristics</b>	
Start date of the programme	2005
End date of programme	2007
Programme type	Integrated antipoverty transfer programme
Programme function	Conditional cash transfer
Main programme objectives	NAcc
Pilot	Yes
Target population	All HiP
Beneficiary selection	Means test
Coverage – individual level	2005: 312.731 2007: 320.350
Coverage – household level	2005: 67.985 2007: 74.500
Entitlement requisites	NAcc
Means test – treatment of income	NAcc
Means test – treatment of assets	NAcc
Means test – treatment of work	NAcc
Recipient of transfer	Household head
Payment regularity	Monthly
Transfer minimum (domestic currency at current prices)	2005 – 2007: 1.360
Transfer maximum (domestic currency at current prices)	2005 – 2007: 1.360
Transfer average (domestic currency at current prices)	NAcc
Transfer fixed (domestic currency at current prices)	2005: \$ 1.360 mensuales (56 USD de 2005) per household (MIDES, 2016)
Transfer guaranteed period	NAcc
Transfer conditions	Human capital: Education and Health
<b>B. Programme Institutionalization</b>	
Implementing agency name	Ministerio de Desarrollo Social (MIDES)
Agency type	Governmental
Centralization of programme decision making	NAcc
Local government discretion	NAcc
Intermediation	NAcc
Legal framework	Ordinary legislation
Legal framework changes since start	Yes
Evaluation protocols	NAcc
Beneficiary registration	NAcc
Appeals procedure	NAcc
Social accountability and participation	NAcc
Budgetary arrangements	NAcc
Website	NAcc
<b>C. Country-level institutionalization</b>	
Poverty strategy	NAcc
National coordination	NAcc
<b>D. Programme budget</b>	
Budget assigned to the programme	2006: 2.695.659.647 2007: 2.347.102.500
Budget Explanation	NAcc
Cost / actual expenditure	NAcc
Cost explanation	NAcc

Donor financing – whether donor contribute to the programme	NAcc
Donor financing expenditure – annual donor executed contribution	NAcc
Donor financing explanation	NAcc
Whether the programme is financed domestically	NAcc
Government financing expenditure – annual government executed contribution	NAcc
Government financing explanation	NAcc
Domestic sources of financing	NAcc
<b>E. Programme Outcomes</b>	
Evaluation - whether it has been conducted	
Poverty	
Inequality	
Work – employment, labour supply	
Education – school enrolment	
Education – school attendance	
Health – attendance to health units	
Health – completed immunization	
Health – nutrition	
Community / local economy outcomes	
Other	
<b>References</b>	
<p>ECLAC, E.C. for L.A. and the C., 2016. Conditional Cash Transfer Programmes Non-contributory social protection programmes in Latin America and the Caribbean database [WWW Document]. URL <a href="http://dds.cepal.org/bdptc/en/">http://dds.cepal.org/bdptc/en/</a></p> <p>MIDES, 2016. Planes y Programas. Ministerio de Desarrollo Social [WWW Document]. URL <a href="http://www.mides.gub.uy/innovaportal/v/14273/3/innova.front/planes-y-programas">http://www.mides.gub.uy/innovaportal/v/14273/3/innova.front/planes-y-programas</a></p>	

Programme title	Plan de Equidad
Country	Uruguay
<b>A. Programme characteristics</b>	
Start date of the programme	2008
End date of programme	NAcc
Programme type	Integrated antipoverty
Programme function	Conditional cash transfer
Main programme objectives	"The program aims to provide an economic benefit intended to supplement the family income of the household in a socioeconomic vulnerable conditions with children. The benefits are conditioned to the permanence of children in the education system and regular health check-ups" (MIDES, 2016).
Pilot	No
Target population	Only HiPs with children aged 18 and younger
Beneficiary selection	NAcc
Coverage – individual level	2008: 327.913 2012: 527.704
Coverage – household level	2008: 76.259 2012: 131.926
Entitlement requisites	NAcc
Means test – treatment of income	NAcc
Means test – treatment of assets	NAcc
Means test – treatment of work	NAcc
Recipient of transfer	NAcc
Payment regularity	NAcc
Transfer minimum (domestic currency at current prices)	NAcc
Transfer maximum (domestic currency at current prices)	NAcc
Transfer average (domestic currency at current prices)	NAcc
Transfer fixed (domestic currency at current prices)	NAcc
Transfer guaranteed period	NAcc
Transfer conditions	NAcc
<b>B. Programme Institutionalization</b>	
Implementing agency name	NAcc
Agency type	NAcc
Centralization of programme decision making	NAcc
Local government discretion	NAcc
Intermediation	NAcc
Legal framework	NAcc
Legal framework changes since start	NAcc
Evaluation protocols	NAcc
Beneficiary registration	NAcc
Appeals procedure	NAcc
Social accountability and participation	NAcc
Budgetary arrangements	NAcc
Website	NAcc
<b>C. Country-level institutionalization</b>	
Poverty strategy	NAcc
National coordination	NAcc
<b>D. Programme budget</b>	
Budget assigned to the programme	NAcc
Budget Explanation	NAcc
Cost / actual expenditure	2008: 1.767.992.656 2012: 4.365.505.377

Cost explanation	NAcc
Donor financing – whether donor contribute to the programme	NAcc
Donor financing expenditure – annual donor executed contribution	NAcc
Donor financing explanation	NAcc
Whether the programme is financed domestically	NAcc
Government financing expenditure – annual government executed contribution	NAcc
Government financing explanation	NAcc
Domestic sources of financing	NAcc
<b>E. Programme Outcomes</b>	
Evaluation - whether it has been conducted	
Poverty	
Inequality	
Work – employment, labour supply	
Education – school enrolment	
Education – school attendance	
Health – attendance to health units	
Health – completed immunization	
Health – nutrition	
Community / local economy outcomes	
Other	
<b>References</b>	
ECLAC, E.C. for L.A. and the C., 2016. Conditional Cash Transfer Programmes Non-contributory social protection programmes in Latin America and the Caribbean database [WWW Document]. URL <a href="http://dds.cepal.org/bdptc/en/">http://dds.cepal.org/bdptc/en/</a>	
MIDES, 2016. Planes y Programas. Ministerio de Desarrollo Social [WWW Document]. URL <a href="http://www.mides.gub.uy/innovaportal/v/14273/3/innova.front/planes-y-programas">http://www.mides.gub.uy/innovaportal/v/14273/3/innova.front/planes-y-programas</a>	

Programme title	Tarjeta Uruguay Social (ex-Tarjeta Alimentaria)
Country	Uruguay
<b>A. Programme characteristics</b>	
Start date of the programme	2006
End date of programme	N/A. The programme is ongoing.
Programme type	Income transfers plus
Programme function	Food transfer
Main programme objectives	"The main objective is to enable people living in extreme socioeconomic vulnerability the access to products of the basic basket (food, cleaning and personal care ) through a money transfer and give them the possibility to select them according to their needs and characteristics of their family" (MIDES, 2016).
Pilot	No
Target population	All HiP
Beneficiary selection	Means test
Coverage – individual level	2009: 376.388 2013: 265.392
Coverage – household level	2009: 87.532 2013: 66.348
Entitlement requisites	N/A
Means test – treatment of income	N/A
Means test – treatment of assets	N/A
Means test – treatment of work	N/A
Recipient of transfer	N/A
Payment regularity	Monthly
Transfer minimum (domestic currency at current prices)	2008: 435 2014: 1.046
Transfer maximum (domestic currency at current prices)	2008: 1.170 2014: 2.812
Transfer average (domestic currency at current prices)	N/A
Transfer fixed (domestic currency at current prices)	N/A
Transfer guaranteed period	N/A
Transfer conditions	N/A
<b>B. Programme Institutionalization</b>	
Implementing agency name	N/A
Agency type	Governmental
Centralization of programme decision making	N/A
Local government discretion	N/A
Intermediation	N/A
Legal framework	N/A
Legal framework changes since start	N/A
Evaluation protocols	N/A
Beneficiary registration	National
Appeals procedure	N/A
Social accountability and participation	N/A
Budgetary arrangements	N/A
Website	Yes
<b>C. Country-level institutionalization</b>	
Poverty strategy	Yes
National coordination	Yes
<b>D. Programme budget</b>	
Budget assigned to the programme	2008: 498.500.000 2013: 1.342.575.856
Budget Explanation	N/A

Cost / actual expenditure	NAcc
Cost explanation	NAcc
Donor financing - whether donor contribute to the programme	NAcc
Donor financing expenditure - annual donor executed contribution	NAcc
Donor financing explanation	NAcc
Whether the programme is financed domestically	NAcc
Government financing expenditure - annual government executed contribution	NAcc
Government financing explanation	NAcc
Domestic sources of financing	NAcc
<b>E. Programme Outcomes</b>	
Evaluation - whether it has been conducted	
Poverty	
Inequality	
Work - employment, labour supply	
Education - school enrolment	
Education - school attendance	
Health - attendance to health units	
Health - completed immunization	
Health - nutrition	
Community / local economy outcomes	
Other	
<b>References</b>	
ECLAC, E.C. for L.A. and the C., 2016. Conditional Cash Transfer Programmes Non-contributory social protection programmes in Latin America and the Caribbean database [WWW Document]. URL <a href="http://dds.cepal.org/bdptc/en/">http://dds.cepal.org/bdptc/en/</a>	
MIDES, 2016. Planes y Programas. Ministerio de Desarrollo Social [WWW Document]. URL <a href="http://www.mides.gub.uy/innovaportal/v/14273/3/innova.front/planes-y-programas">http://www.mides.gub.uy/innovaportal/v/14273/3/innova.front/planes-y-programas</a>	



Programme title	Asignaciones Familiares
Country	Uruguay
<b>A. Programme characteristics</b>	
Start date of the programme	2008
End date of programme	Nap
Programme type	Income transfers plus human capital investment
Programme function	Conditional cash transfer
Main programme objectives	NAcc
Pilot	No
Target population	Only HiPs with children aged 18 and younger
Beneficiary selection	Means test, Categorical targeting
Coverage – individual level	2008: 327.913 2012: 527.704
Coverage – household level	2008: 76.259 2012: 131.926
Entitlement requisites	NAcc
Means test – treatment of income	NAcc
Means test – treatment of assets	NAcc
Means test – treatment of work	NAcc
Recipient of transfer	Female household member
Payment regularity	Monthly
Transfer minimum (domestic currency at current prices)	2008: 700 2012: 940
Transfer maximum (domestic currency at current prices)	2008: 1.000 2012: 1.342
Transfer average (domestic currency at current prices)	NAcc
Transfer fixed (domestic currency at current prices)	"The base transfer for children attending primary school is UYU\$ 700 (approximately, US \$35) and for children attending secondary school is UYU\$ 1,000 (approximately, US\$ 50). In the case of children living with a disability, the transfer is a flat rate of UYU\$ 1,000" (Filgueira and Hernández, 2012).
Transfer guaranteed period	NAcc
Transfer conditions	Human capital-Education and Health
<b>B. Programme Institutionalization</b>	
Implementing agency name	NAcc
Agency type	Governmental
Centralization of programme decision making	NAcc
Local government discretion	NAcc
Intermediation	NAcc
Legal framework	Ordinary legislation
Legal framework changes since start	Yes
Evaluation protocols	NAcc
Beneficiary registration	NAcc
Appeals procedure	NAcc
Social accountability and participation	NAcc
Budgetary arrangements	NAcc
Website	NAcc
<b>C. Country-level institutionalization</b>	
Poverty strategy	NAcc
National coordination	NAcc
<b>D. Programme budget</b>	
Budget assigned to the programme	NAcc
Budget Explanation	NAcc
Cost / actual expenditure	2008: 1.767.992.656 2012: 4.365.505.377

Cost explanation	NAcc
Donor financing – whether donor contribute to the programme	NAcc
Donor financing expenditure – annual donor executed contribution	NAcc
Donor financing explanation	NAcc
Whether the programme is financed domestically	NAcc
Government financing expenditure – annual government executed contribution	NAcc
Government financing explanation	NAcc
Domestic sources of financing	NAcc
<b>E. Programme Outcomes</b>	
Evaluation - whether it has been conducted	NAcc
Poverty	NAcc
Inequality	NAcc
Work – employment, labour supply	NAcc
Education – school enrolment	NAcc
Education – school attendance	NAcc
Health – attendance to health units	NAcc
Health – completed immunization	NAcc
Health – nutrition	NAcc
Community / local economy outcomes	NAcc
Other	NAcc
<b>References</b>	
<p>ECLAC, E.C. for L.A. and the C., 2016. Conditional Cash Transfer Programmes Non-contributory social protection programmes in Latin America and the Caribbean database [WWW Document]. URL <a href="http://dds.cepal.org/bdptc/en/">http://dds.cepal.org/bdptc/en/</a></p> <p>Filgueira, F., Hernández, D., 2012. Sistemas de protección social en América Latina y el Caribe: Uruguay, CEPAL – Colección Documentos de proyectos. Naciones Unidas, Santiago de Chile.</p>	

Programme title	Programa de Pensiones No-Contributivas por Vejez o Invalidez
Country	Uruguay
<b>A. Programme characteristics</b>	
Start date of the programme	1919
End date of programme	Nap. The programme is ongoing.
Programme type	Pure income transfers
Programme function	Old age pension
Main programme objectives	NAcc
Pilot	No
Target population	Means test
Beneficiary selection	2000: 64.965 2012: 84.445
Coverage – individual level	NAcc
Coverage – household level	NAcc
Entitlement requisites	NAcc
Means test – treatment of income	NAcc
Means test – treatment of assets	NAcc
Means test – treatment of work	NAcc
Recipient of transfer	Pensioner
Payment regularity	Monthly
Transfer minimum (domestic currency at current prices)	2000: 1.779 2012: 5.252
Transfer maximum (domestic currency at current prices)	NAcc
Transfer average (domestic currency at current prices)	NAcc
Transfer fixed (domestic currency at current prices)	NAcc
Transfer guaranteed period	For the rest of natural lifetime
Transfer conditions	NAcc
<b>B. Programme Institutionalization</b>	
Implementing agency name	Banco de Prevision Social (Social Security Bank)
Agency type	Governmental
Centralization of programme decision making	NAcc
Local government discretion	NAcc
Intermediation	NAcc
Legal framework	Ordinary legislation
Legal framework changes since start	NAcc
Evaluation protocols	NAcc
Beneficiary registration	National
Appeals procedure	NAcc
Social accountability and participation	NAcc
Budgetary arrangements	NAcc
Website	NAcc
<b>C. Country-level institutionalization</b>	
Poverty strategy	NAcc
National coordination	NAcc
<b>D. Programme budget</b>	
Budget assigned to the programme	NAcc
Budget Explanation	NAcc
Cost / actual expenditure	2000: 115.590.000 2012: 443.500.000
Cost explanation	NAcc
Donor financing – whether donor contribute to the programme	NAcc
Donor financing expenditure – annual donor executed contribution	NAcc

Donor financing explanation	NAcc
Whether the programme is financed domestically	NAcc
Government financing expenditure - annual government executed contribution	NAcc
Government financing explanation	NAcc
Domestic sources of financing	NAcc
<b>E. Programme Outcomes</b>	
Evaluation - whether it has been conducted	NAcc
Poverty	NAcc
Inequality	NAcc
Work - employment, labour supply	NAcc
Education - school enrolment	NAcc
Education - school attendance	NAcc
Health - attendance to health units	NAcc
Health - completed immunization	NAcc
Health - nutrition	NAcc
Community / local economy outcomes	NAcc
Other	NAcc
<b>References</b>	
ECLAC, E.C. for L.A. and the C., 2016. Conditional Cash Transfer Programmes Non-contributory social protection programmes in Latin America and the Caribbean database [WWW Document]. URL <a href="http://dds.cepal.org/bdptc/en/">http://dds.cepal.org/bdptc/en/</a>	