SOCIAL PROTECTION IN AFRICA: INVENTORY OF NON-CONTRIBUTORY PROGRAMMES

Cristina Cirillo and Raquel Tebaldi,
International Policy Centre for Inclusive Growth / UNICEF
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This publication is based on an extensive literature review of documents produced by African governments, international organisations and researchers. All documents used in this inventory are listed at the end of the publication. In addition, 33 UNICEF Country Offices in Africa and government officials from Kenya, Liberia, Togo and Zimbabwe have helped to update outdated information and/or fill in gaps. These valuable sources are not listed at the end of the document but are acknowledged below.

Contributing UNICEF Country Offices include:
Algeria; Angola; Botswana; Congo (Brazzaville); Congo (DRC); Djibouti; Egypt; Ethiopia; Ghana; Guinea; Kenya; Lesotho; Liberia; Madagascar; Malawi; Mali; Mauritania; Morocco; Mozambique; Namibia; Niger; Nigeria; Rwanda; Sierra Leone; South Africa; Sudan; Swaziland; Tanzania; Togo; Tunisia; Uganda; Zambia; and Zimbabwe.

Contributing government officials:
Gabriel Fernandez (National Social Protection Coordinator, Liberia), Samuel Ochieng (MIS Coordinator, Kenya) and Zororo Gandah (Chief Social Services Officer, Zimbabwe)

All the programme profiles presented in this publication are going to be made available at the socialprotection.org platform, where the information will be constantly updated.

This inventory is part of an initial effort by socialprotection.org; suggestions and corrections are welcome. Please contact: Cristina Cirillo (cristina.cirillo@hotmail.com) or Raquel Tebaldi (raquel.tebaldi@ipc-undp.org). For further information, please feel free to contact publications@ipc-undp.org.

Acknowledgments: We would like to thank Catalina Gomez (Social Protection Consultant, UNICEF HQ), Gabriel Fernandez (National Social Protection Coordinator, Liberia), Samuel Ochieng (MIS Coordinator, Kenya), Alicia Spengler, Fabio Soares Veras and Mario Gyoeri for their inputs, and acknowledge Sacha Harris, Zhongwen Zhang, Isadora Steffens and Isabela Coelho for their contributions.
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Designed by the IPC-IG Publications team: Roberto Astorino, Flávia Amaral, Rosa Maria Banuth and Manoel Salles.
INTRODUCTION

In the last decade, an increasing number of developing countries started to develop social protection programmes with the objective of contributing to the eradication of poverty, food insecurity and vulnerabilities. The successful impacts of conditional cash transfers in Latin American countries encouraged other governments to develop and strengthen their social protection systems. Particularly in Africa in recent years, there has been an impressive growth of non-contributory programmes targeting poor and vulnerable households and individuals.

These programmes serve various objectives, and there is growing recognition of their importance within each country. In the African context, non-contributory programmes are essential for reaching the poorest and most vulnerable populations, such as orphans, elderly people, people with disabilities, people living with HIV/AIDS, and those most affected by natural disasters and crisis. They generally aim to reduce poverty and vulnerability and to improve health, education and food security among beneficiaries, but, in some cases, these programmes have also been designed to create productive linkages within local economies.

The number of social protection programmes is expanding globally, and there is growing interest in knowledge exchange among countries in the global South. This inventory aims to contribute in this sense by providing a broad overview of the existing non-contributory programmes in Africa, thus supporting a better general understanding of the continent’s adoption of social protection interventions and their main design choices and features. In general, social protection can be defined as a set of actions implemented by the State which aim to: “(i) support individuals and families in dealing with vulnerabilities throughout their lifecycle; (ii) help especially the poor and vulnerable groups to become more resilient against crises and shocks; (iii) favour social inclusion and support families, particularly the most vulnerable to poverty, in building up their human and social capital through income and consumption smoothing and ensuring their access to basic goods and services; (iv) and stimulate productive inclusion through the development of capabilities, skills, rights and opportunities for the poor, marginalised and excluded groups, as well as low-income workers from the formal sector in order to guarantee that everyone benefits from the economic growth process and becomes engaged in it.” (IPC-IG, n.d.)

In particular, we focused on non-contributory programmes targeting poor and vulnerable groups and implemented by governments, sometimes with financial and/or technical support from international organisations or non-governmental organisations (NGOs). The mapping is based on an extensive literature review of documents produced by African governments, international organisations and researchers, as well as on information provided by African government representatives who have been contacted to revise this document. This publication aims to provide an overview of the state of social protection programmes in Africa today and presents their objectives, design and implementation features, such as targeting, conditionalities, benefits and delivery mechanisms, and the programmes’ monitoring and evaluation systems. Considerations about the programmes’ impact are beyond the scope of the paper.

1. This publication is part of the UK Department for International Development (DFID) supported project: "Brazil & Africa: fighting poverty and empowering women via South-South Cooperation”.

2. In the interest of providing a broader overview of non-contributory social protection programmes in Africa, and to facilitate future analytical work, the research did not limit itself to only low-income countries as specified in the project ‘Brazil & Africa: fighting poverty and empowering women via South–South cooperation’; it also includes programme profiles from middle-income countries in the region.

3. The following features were analysed for each of the mapped programmes: country; developing region; starting date; programme objectives; programme type; programme components; conditionalities (if any); targeting methods; target areas; target groups; eligibility criteria; eligibility reassessment (if any); types of benefits; amount of benefits; benefit delivery mechanism and frequency; benefit recipient; minimum and maximum duration of benefits; coverage; programme expenditure; institutions and agencies involved; and monitoring and evaluation mechanisms. When information was not available we left the field blank.

The framework to map programmes was created for this mapping and for the socialprotection.org platform, and it was partially inspired by the ‘Social Assistance in Developing Countries Database’ produced in 2010 by Barrientos, Niño-Zarazúa and Maitrot. Socialprotection.org, created by IPC-IG, offers an interactive online tool (programme search), where the mapped programmes will be published jointly with social protection interventions from other developing regions.
This mapping includes non-contributory social protection programmes: that are currently in place in African developing countries; that are fully or partially financed, designed or implemented by the government; and about which there is enough information available through reliable sources.

The non-contributory programmes that we have mapped involve a range of different schemes and programme components, such as: public work programmes (e.g. cash or food for work); cash or in-kind transfers (conditional and unconditional); training (for instance, skills development programmes linked to public work or cash transfer schemes); and programmes that facilitate access to agricultural inputs or to other services (e.g. non-contributory health insurance, shelter and burial services, psychosocial support and birth registrations).

We mapped and profiled 127 programmes from 39 African countries. The inventory was organised in a user-friendly way, to allow easy access to each programme and the corresponding references through hyperlinks. For each country, the programmes are presented in alphabetical order, and all references for each programme have been numbered in order of appearance.
TRENDS IN SOCIAL PROTECTION PROGRAMMES

This section provides a brief overview of the main trends that emerged from the mapping of African non-contributory social protection programmes.

In African countries, non-contributory social protection programmes have played an increasingly important role in overcoming poverty and vulnerabilities. From our mapping, we found that in the last 15 years the number of programmes in African countries has almost tripled. In fact, in the sample examined, around 66 per cent of the existing non-contributory social protection programmes were launched between 2000 and 2015 (Figure 1).

FIGURE 1 – African non-contributory social protection programmes by start date

African governments have implemented different types of non-contributory interventions, such as public work programmes, social transfers, subsidies, training and programmes to facilitate access to social services and productive activities. About 26 per cent of the mapped programmes involve more than one type of intervention according to the target groups. For instance, one single programme can involve both cash-transfer and cash-for-work components, because they are targeted at households with working-age able-bodied members or those composed only of children and elderly people. For this reason, in our analysis we focused on the different programme components, rather than on the programme as a unique and homogenous scheme.

The most frequently implemented programme components are unconditional cash transfers, followed by cash-for-work programmes, conditional cash transfers and social support services (see Figure 2). Social support services often complement social transfers, such as activities for children, activities to support and sensitise beneficiaries to the importance of education and health care, and services to facilitate access to free health care and/or non-contributory health insurance. Only 22 per cent of all the programme components enforce conditionalities for beneficiaries. The most popular types of conditionalities are related to children’s school attendance (required by 34 programme components), followed by health checks (encouraged by 14 programme components), while only a few programmes ask beneficiaries to undertake activities related to birth registration and children’s nutrition (verified through health visits). It is worth noting that around 47 per cent of the conditional programme components have more than one type of conditionality.

We found few programmes involving the following components: food-for-work activities; microfinance programmes (e.g. income support programmes, linked to cash transfers or public work programmes, that aim to relax liquidity constraints to promote income-generating activities); educational fee waivers; unconditional in-kind transfers;

4. All the conditional in-kind transfers mapped are actually school feeding programmes.
asset and input transfers (in-kind transfers with a productive role, such as seeds, fertilisers, livestock); and subsidies (such as fuel, agricultural and food subsidies).

**FIGURE 2 — Types of interventions**

![Types of interventions diagram]

Source: Authors’ elaboration based on mapped programmes.

To reach the target groups, around 40 per cent of the mapped programmes rely on a single targeting method, which in 63 per cent of these cases is categorical targeting. Conversely, in most cases the target population is selected by combining different mechanisms. The most commonly used targeting methods are categorical targeting, geographical targeting and community-based targeting (see Figure 3).

**FIGURE 3 — Targeting methods**

![Targeting methods diagram]

Source: Authors’ elaboration based on mapped programmes.

Around 40 per cent of the social protection programmes mapped address more than one demographic group at the same time (e.g. children, elderly people, women). Moreover, the targeted demographic categories may overlap: for instance, a programme may target children with disabilities or young women. Therefore, in our analysis we focus on the different characteristics taken into account during the targeting phase. The most targeted individuals or households are those with children, elderly people and people with disabilities. However, in several cases, programmes are targeted at ‘poor households’, defined only according to socio-economic criteria without specifically addressing demographic characteristics within the eligibility criteria (see Figure 4). In several cases, target groups are identified using proxies for social and economic conditions. For instance, only in a few cases, programmes addressing food insecurity select households relying specifically on food insecurity indicators, but often the household’s dependency ratio or its demographic composition are used as a proxy for food insecurity.
Among the different types of benefits delivered to the target population, 65 per cent are transfers in cash, followed by food transfer (17 per cent), free access to services (14 per cent) and other in-kind benefits (4 per cent). Based on available information, we found that, among cash transfer interventions, in 70 per cent of cases only one mechanism to deliver cash is in place, while in the other cases beneficiaries can choose between different arrangements to collect their money. In the case of cash transfers, benefits are often transferred through banks, distribution points (such as village committees or administrative offices) and post offices.

Among the interventions that deliver cash to beneficiaries, 62 per cent transfer money on a monthly basis, while only in few cases (respectively 15 per cent and 14 per cent) benefits in cash are delivered on a quarterly or bi-monthly basis. Cash is rarely transferred on a daily, weekly or annual basis.

In terms of the governments and agencies involved in designing and implementing programmes, our mapping found that around 40 per cent of programmes are implemented with the financial or technical support of external agencies or NGOs. Unfortunately, we do not have enough information to identify trends related to benefit recipients, benefit duration and population coverage, nor—due to the inconsistency across different methodologies—to count targeted individuals and/or households.
LIST OF PROGRAMMES BY COUNTRY

20 ALGERIA

Allocation Forfaitaire de Solidarité—Solidarity Allowance

Dispositif d’Activité d’Insertion Sociale (DAIS)—Intervention for Social Inclusion

Travaux d’Utilité Publique à Haute Intensité de Main d’Oeuvre (TUP-HIMO)—Labour-Intensive Public Works

23 ANGOLA

Cartão Kikuia—Kikuia Card cash transfer programme

Merenda escolar—School Feeding Programme

25 BOTSWANA

Destitute Persons Allowance

Ipelegeng—Public Works

National Orphan Care Programme

Old Age Pension (OAP)

School Feeding Programme

Vulnerable Group Feeding Programme (VGFP)

World War II (WWII) Veterans Allowance
32 BURKINA FASO
Nahouri Cash Transfers Pilot Project (NCTPP)

33 CAMEROON
Cameroon Social Safety Nets Project

34 CAPE VERDE
Frentes de Alta Intensidade de Mão-de-Obra (FAIMO)
Pensão Social—Social Pension

36 COMOROS
Argent Contre Travail (ACT)—Cash for Work

37 REPUBLIC OF CONGO
LISUNGI Safety Nets Project

39 DJIBOUTI
Programme National de Solidarité Famille (PNSF)
—National Programme of Family Solidarity

40 EGYPT
Food and Energy Subsidies
School Feeding Programme
Social Solidarity Pension
Takaful and Karama (Solidarity and Dignity)

44 ETHIOPIA
Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP)
School Meals Programme (SMP)
Tigray Social Cash Transfer Pilot Programme (SCTPP)
GAMBIA

Family Strengthening Programme

GHANA

Ghana’s National Health Insurance Scheme Fee Exemptions

Ghana School Feeding Programme

Labour Intensive Public Works—LIPW (under Ghana Social Opportunities Project—GSOP)

Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP)

GUINEA

Cash transfer for health, nutrition and education

Labour intensive public works programme

IVORY COAST

Temporary Employment Opportunities for Youth

KENYA

Cash Transfers for Orphans and Vulnerable Children (CT-OVC)

Health Insurance Subsidy Programme (HISP)

Home Grown School Meal

Hunger Safety Net Programme

Kenya Youth Empowerment Project

National Accelerated Agricultural Input Programme (NAAIP)

Njaa Marufuku Kenya (NMK)—School Feeding Programme

Older Persons Cash Transfer (OPCT)

Persons with Severe Disability Cash Transfer (PWSD-CT)
LESOTHO

Agricultural Input Fairs: Input Vouchers for the Poor
Child Grants Programme (CGP)
Old Age Pension (OAP)
OVC Bursary
Public Assistance (PA)
School Feeding Programme

LIBERIA

School Feeding Programme
Social Cash Transfer Programme (SCT)
Youth, Employment, Skills (YES)

MADAGASCAR

Argent Contre Travail—Cash for Work
Le Transfert Monétaire Conditionnel—Conditional Cash Transfer
School Feeding Programme

MALAWI

Farm Input Subsidy Programme (FISP)
Improved Livelihoods Through Public Works Programme
Social Cash Transfer (SCT)

MALI

“Jigisemejiri” - “Tree of Hope” programme
Régime d’Assistance Médicale (RAMED)
School Feeding Programme
MAURITANIA
Prise en charge des soins de santé des indigents—Indigent Health Coverage

MAURITIUS
Basic Invalidity Pension and Carer’s Allowance
Basic Orphan’s Pension
Basic Retirement Pension (Universal Old Age Pension) and Caregiver’s Allowance
Basic Widow’s Pension
Child’s Allowance
Guardian’s Allowance
Inmate’s Allowance
Social Aid & Unemployment Hardship Relief

MOROCCO
Direct assistance to widows in a precarious situation with dependent children (Cash transfer programme)
Food and Butane Gas Subsidies Programme
Morocco’s Cash Transfer for Children (Tayssir Programme)
Regime for Medical Assistance to the most deprived (RAMED)

MOZAMBIQUE
Programa Subsídio Social Básico—Basic Social Subsidy Programme
Labour-Intensive Public Work

NAMIBIA
Child Maintenance Grant
Disability Grant
**Foster Care Grant** (or Foster Parent Grant)

Namibia School Feeding Programme (NSFP)

Old age pension

Place of Safety Allowance

Special Maintenance Grant

**110** NIGER

Cash Transfers for Food Security and Cash for Work (under the Niger Safety Net Project—*Filet de Protection Sociale*)

**112** NIGERIA

Ekiti State Social Security Scheme

Home Grown School Feeding and Health Programme (HGSFHP)

In Care of the Poor (COPE)

Osun Elderly Persons Scheme

SURE-P: Community Services Women and Youth Employment (SURE-P CSWYE)

SURE-P: Maternal and Child Health (SURE-P MCH)

**118** RWANDA

Genocide Survivors Support and Assistance Fund (FARG)

Girinka, the One Cow Per Poor Family Programme

Rwanda Demobilisation and Reintegration Programme (RDRP)

Vision 2020 Umurenge Programme (VUP)

**123** SENEGAL

Conditional Cash transfer for Orphans and Vulnerable Children

*Programme National de Bourses de Sécurité Familiale* (PNBSF)
SIERRA LEONE

Social Safety Net Programme
Cash for Work

SOUTH AFRICA

Care Dependency Grant
Child Support Grant (CSG)
Disability Grant (DG)
Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP)
Foster Child Grant
Grant-in-Aid
National School Nutrition Programme (NSNP)
Older Persons Grant (OPG)
War Veteran’s Grant (WVG)

SWAZILAND

Old Age Grant
Public Assistance Grant

TANZANIA

Community-Based Conditional Cash Transfer
Food for Education Programme
Food Subsidies
Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF) III /
Productive Social Safety Net (PSSN) Programme
TOGO

_Cantines Scolaires_—School Feeding Programme

Cash Transfer Programme for Vulnerable Children in Northern Togo

_Travaux à Haute Intensité de Main d’Œuvre (THIMO)_
—Labour-Intensive Public Works

TUNISIA

_Programme National d’Aide aux Familles Nécessiteuses (PNAFN)_

UGANDA

_Direct Income Support under the Expanding Social Protection Programme (ESP)_

_Second Northern Uganda Social Action Fund Project (NUSAF 2)_
—Livelihood Investment Support Component

ZAMBIA

_Food Security Pack_

_Home Grown School Feeding Programme_

_Public Welfare Assistance Scheme (PWAS)_

_Social Cash Transfer Programme_

ZIMBABWE

_Assisted Medical Treatment Order (AMTO)_

_Basic Education Assistance Module (BEAM)_

_Harmonised Social Cash Transfer (HSCT)_

_Public Assistance Monthly Maintenance Allowances_

REFERENCES
**ALGERIA**

*Allocation Forfaitaire de Solidarité—Solidarity Allowance*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme</th>
<th>Allocation Forfaitaire de Solidarité—Solidarity Allowance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Algeria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geographic area</td>
<td>Middle East and North Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Previous programme name (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Start date</td>
<td>1994&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme objectives</td>
<td>To promote the social integration of the poor population and strengthen social cohesion by ensuring delivery of fundamental social rights.&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme type</td>
<td>Unconditional cash transfer; health insurance; maternity benefits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme components</td>
<td>In addition to the monthly grant, beneficiaries are covered by health insurance and maternity benefits.&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conditionalities (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Targeting methods</td>
<td>Categorical targeting and self-targeting.&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target areas</td>
<td>Nationwide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target groups</td>
<td>Labour-constrained households; people with disabilities; elderly people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility criteria</td>
<td>Beneficiaries are: heads of households or people living alone without income and aged 60 and over, or with physical or mental disabilities, or women; blind people who earn less than the national minimum wage; people aged over 60 who are not placed under specialised care and who are taken care of by resource-constrained families; families in charge of family member(s) under 18 years old with disabilities.&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility reassessment (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of benefits</td>
<td>Cash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount of benefits</td>
<td>DZD3,000, plus DZD120 for each dependent (up to a limit of three).&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payment/delivery frequency</td>
<td>Monthly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit delivery mechanism</td>
<td>Payment is processed at the post office nearest to the place of residence of the beneficiary, who must present a valid identity document and beneficiary card.&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit recipients</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum and maximum duration of benefits (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coverage</td>
<td>A total of 824,268 people received the Solidarity Allowance (AFS) at the end of 2013.&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme expenditure</td>
<td>The programme had a budget of DZD40.5 billion in 2014.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutions and agencies involved</td>
<td>Agence de Développement Social (ADS—Social Development Agency)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms and frequency</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See the references on page 162: *Allocation Forfaitaire de Solidarité—Solidarity Allowance*
## Dispositif d’Activité d’Insertion Sociale (DAIS)—Intervention for Social Inclusion

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme</th>
<th>Dispositif d’activité d’Insertion Sociale (DAIS)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Algeria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geographic area</td>
<td>Middle East and North Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Previous programme name (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Start date</td>
<td>2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme objectives</td>
<td>To promote the social and productive inclusion of poor and vulnerable populations, by providing them with temporary work which benefits the community in general.¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme type</td>
<td>Cash for work; health insurance; maternity benefits; work injury insurance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme components</td>
<td>In addition to the monthly grant, beneficiaries are covered by health insurance and maternity benefits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conditionalities (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Targeting methods</td>
<td>Categorical targeting and self-targeting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target areas</td>
<td>Nationwide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target groups</td>
<td>Working-age people who are unemployed.²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility criteria</td>
<td>Beneficiaries are Algerians from 18 to 59 years old who live in Algeria and don’t earn any income.²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility reassessment (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of benefits</td>
<td>Cash and non-contributory insurances.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount of benefits</td>
<td>DZD6,000 per month and work-related benefits (health and maternity benefits, plus work injury insurance).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payment/delivery frequency</td>
<td>Monthly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit delivery mechanism</td>
<td>Payment is processed at the post office nearest to the place of residence of the beneficiary, who must present a valid identity document and beneficiary card.¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit recipients</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum and maximum duration of benefits (if any)</td>
<td>Each intervention lasts two years and can be renewed two times.²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coverage</td>
<td>A total of 47,653 beneficiaries received DAIS at the end of 2012.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme expenditure</td>
<td>The programme had a budget of DZD1.9 billion in 2012.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutions and agencies involved</td>
<td>Agence de Développement Social (ADS—Social Development Agency)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms and frequency</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

See the references on page 162: Dispositif d’Activité d’Insertion Sociale (DAIS)—Intervention for Social Inclusion
**Travaux d’Utilité Publique à Haute Intensité de Main d’Oeuvre (TUP-HIMO) — Labour-Intensive Public Works**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme</th>
<th>Travaux d’Utilité Publique à Haute Intensité de Main d’Oeuvre (TUP-HIMO)—Labour-Intensive Public Works</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Algeria</td>
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<td>Geographic area</td>
<td>Middle East and North Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Previous programme name (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Start date</td>
<td>1996</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme objectives</td>
<td>To enable large-scale creation of temporary jobs to provide maintenance and rehabilitation of public infrastructure, thus contributing to public works of economic and social importance.¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme type</td>
<td>Cash for work²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme components</td>
<td>In addition to the cash benefits, beneficiaries receive non-contributory social insurance for one year.²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conditionalities (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contribution type and amount (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Targeting methods</td>
<td>Categorical targeting and self-targeting.²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target areas</td>
<td>Wilayas (provinces) with high unemployment rates and infrastructure problems/deficits.²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target groups</td>
<td>Unemployed people in selected Wilayas²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility criteria</td>
<td>Potential beneficiaries are aged 18 to 59, unemployed and have registered with the local implementing agency. No specific qualification is required.²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility reassessment (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of benefits</td>
<td>Cash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount of benefits</td>
<td>Beneficiaries receive a grant, which is equal to the national minimum wage, Salaire National Minimum Garanti (SNMG).²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payment/delivery frequency</td>
<td>Monthly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit delivery mechanism</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit recipients</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum and maximum duration of benefits (if any)</td>
<td>Minimum: 3 months²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coverage</td>
<td>16,730 people (2013)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme expenditure</td>
<td>The programme had a budget of DZD7.17 billion in 2013.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutions and agencies involved</td>
<td>Agence de Développement Social (ADS—Social Development Agency)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms and frequency</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See the references on page 162:

*Travaux d’Utilité Publique à Haute Intensité de Main d’Oeuvre (TUP-HIMO)—Labour-Intensive Public Works*
### Cartão Kikuia—Kikuia Card Cash Transfer Programme

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Programme</strong></th>
<th>Cartão Kikuia—Kikuia Card Cash Transfer Programme</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Country</strong></td>
<td>Angola</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Geographic area</strong></td>
<td>Sub-Saharan Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Previous programme name (if any)</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Start date</strong></td>
<td>2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Programme objectives</strong></td>
<td>To fight poverty while improving beneficiaries' nutritional status and reinforcing the role of women in fighting against food insecurity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Programme type</strong></td>
<td>Unconditional cash transfer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Programme components</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Conditionalities (if any)</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Targeting methods</strong></td>
<td>Geographical targeting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Target areas</strong></td>
<td>Priority is given to areas where the poverty and food insecurity levels are higher, or areas which are considered more prone to climate-related disasters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Target groups</strong></td>
<td>Children; elderly people; people with disabilities; poor and food-insecure households.¹</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Eligibility criteria** | Households must have at least one of the following:  
  - a female head of household;  
  - a high dependency ratio;  
  - a member who has a disability or is a war veteran, elderly or chronically ill;  
  - a malnourished child and/or at least one orphan.¹ |
| **Eligibility reassessment (if any)** |                                                |
| **Type of benefits** | The transfer allows the beneficiary to purchase a set of available products in programme stores, which are run by the government (Lojas Kikuia), such as: food, agricultural inputs, construction material, clothing, hygiene and cleaning materials, and school materials.² |
| **Amount of benefits** | KZ10,000 (approximately USD100)¹ |
| **Payment/delivery frequency** | Monthly¹ |
| **Benefit delivery mechanism** |                                                |
| **Benefit recipients** | The card is preferably delivered to women who are the heads of households.¹ |
| **Minimum and maximum duration of benefits (if any)** |                                                |
| **Coverage** | 50,000 enrolled families in 2014.  
The government aims to reach 425,000 beneficiaries by 2017.¹ |
| **Programme expenditure** |                                                |
| **Institutions and agencies involved** | Ministry of Commerce                           |
| **Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms and frequency** |                                                |

See the references on page 162: Cartão Kikuia—Kikuia Card Cash Transfer Programme
## Merenda Escolar—School Feeding Programme

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Programme</th>
<th>Merenda Escolar—School Feeding Programme</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Angola</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geographic area</td>
<td>Sub-Saharan Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Previous programme name (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Start date</td>
<td>In 1999, the WFP and Angola’s Ministry of Education started cooperating in the area of school feeding programmes. Today, the programme is completely owned by the government.¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme objectives</td>
<td>To stimulate children's school enrolment and attendance, and to prevent school attrition by promoting a healthy diet in schools.²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme type</td>
<td>Conditional in-kind transfer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme components</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conditionalities (if any)</td>
<td>School attendance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Targeting methods</td>
<td>Categorical targeting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target areas</td>
<td>Nationwide²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target groups</td>
<td>Children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility criteria</td>
<td>School enrolment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility reassessment (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of benefits</td>
<td>Food</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount of benefits</td>
<td>The types of snacks depend on the students' age and time of feeding, and the predominant eating habits of the region. So far the snacks have not been standardised, but have been composed of macronutrients (carbohydrates, protein and fats) as well as micronutrients (vitamins and minerals).³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payment/delivery frequency</td>
<td>The snacks are offered daily during the longer intervals of the school day and after extra-curricular activities, which means that they may be distributed more than once a day.²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit delivery mechanism</td>
<td>The snacks are distributed in school cafeterias of primary public schools and in private schools though co-participation. In areas where schools do not have the necessary infrastructure, Municipal administrations may create cafeterias and community kitchens to distribute snacks to students.²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit recipients</td>
<td>Students</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum and maximum duration of benefits (if any)</td>
<td>The programme runs throughout the school year, and is inactive during school recesses.²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coverage</td>
<td>48 per cent of the children in the country benefit from school feeding programmes.⁴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme expenditure</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutions and agencies involved</td>
<td>Direcção Nacional para a Acção Social Escolar (National Directory for Social School Action); Ministério da Educação (Ministry of Education); non-governmental organisations (NGOs); local governments⁵</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms and frequency</td>
<td>Local governments, through their respective local education authorities, are in charge of periodically supervising the programme’s infrastructure so as to ensure proper sanitary conditions.²</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See the references on page 162: Merenda Escolar—School Feeding Programme
### Destitute Persons’ Allowance

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<th>Programme</th>
<th>Destitute Persons’ Allowance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Botswana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geographic area</td>
<td>Sub-Saharan Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Previous programme name</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Start date</td>
<td>2003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme objectives</td>
<td>To ensure the provision of minimum assistance to destitute citizens.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme type</td>
<td>Unconditional cash transfer; unconditional in-kind transfer; social support services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme components</td>
<td>Food basket; burial services; cash allowance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conditionalities (if any)</td>
<td>Proxy means-testing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Targeting methods</td>
<td>Nationwide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target areas</td>
<td>Poor people and people with disabilities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility criteria</td>
<td>To be eligible for this grant, the person must be assessed by social workers as either a permanently or temporarily destitute person. A permanently destitute person is unable to work due to disability, health issues and insufficient assets and income sources, having less than four livestock units, receiving an income of less than BWP120 per month for himself/herself or less than BWP150 per month if the person has dependents (a dependent is a child under 18 who relies on an adult for more than half of his/her subsistence). A temporarily destitute is a person temporarily incapacitated due to natural disasters and accidents or health-related issues. The temporarily destitute are usually able-bodied people, and are encouraged to engage in rehabilitation programmes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility reassessment</td>
<td>In the event of the beneficiary’s death, a reassessment is conducted to determine the new head of household and the level of assistance they require.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of benefits</td>
<td>Cash; food; services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount of benefits</td>
<td>Beneficiaries are provided with: a food basket every month, shelter, burial services (at the locality where death occurs or where the person regularly resides) and a monthly cash allowance. The cash equivalent of the total amount of food transfer ranges from BWP500 (USD58.80) to BWP600 (USD70.59), depending on the area, and the cash allowance is BWP230 (USD10.59) per person. Additionally, destitute students receive school uniforms, toiletries, private clothing and other grants for educational needs. All destitute persons are exempt from paying for public services (such as medical, school, water, service levy and electricity charges).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payment/delivery frequency</td>
<td>Monthly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit delivery mechanism</td>
<td>Beneficiaries may receive the grants in cash (paid in person by officers from the Department of Social Services or via post office) or via bank deposit into their own accounts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit recipients</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum and maximum duration of benefits (if any)</td>
<td>Benefits cease in the event of death of the beneficiary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coverage</td>
<td>33,730 beneficiaries (2014)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme expenditure</td>
<td>BWP214 million (0.2 per cent of GDP) (2012/13)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutions and agencies involved</td>
<td>Government of Botswana, Ministry of Local Government (MLG)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See the references on page 163: Destitute Persons Allowance
### Ipelegeng—Public Works

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme</th>
<th>Ipelegeng—Public Works</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Botswana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geographic area</td>
<td>Sub-Saharan Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Previous programme name (if any)</td>
<td>Ipelegeng replaced previous drought relief ‘food-for-work’ programmes.³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Start date</td>
<td>The programme was made permanent in 2008, but has existed as a temporary relief measure since the country’s independence in the 1960s.¹,²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme objectives</td>
<td>To serve as a poverty alleviation instrument in the country's urban and rural areas.¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme type</td>
<td>Public works—cash for work; food for work¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme components</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conditionalties (if any)</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Targeting methods</td>
<td>Self-targeting; however, where there is excess demand, a lottery is used to select the beneficiaries.¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target areas</td>
<td>Both urban and rural areas.³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target groups</td>
<td>Working-age people ¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility criteria</td>
<td>All people 18 years and older who have their Omang (national identity card) may apply for work. ¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility reassessment (if any)</td>
<td>Beneficiaries need to reapply every month for work. In case of excess demand, those who did not work the previous month have priority. ¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of benefits</td>
<td>Cash; food ¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount of benefits</td>
<td>BWP480 for each six-hour work period for 20 or 22 working days; supervisors receive BWP560 per month. From 2012/13 onwards, a daily meal is also supplied at a cost of BWP5, which adds another BWP100 to the monthly pay, amounting to BWP580 per month (USD76.30).¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payment/delivery frequency</td>
<td>Monthly¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit delivery mechanism</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit recipients</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum and maximum duration of benefits (if any)</td>
<td>20 to 22 working days per month.¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coverage</td>
<td>55,000 beneficiaries (2012/2013)¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme expenditure</td>
<td>0.3 per cent of GDP (2012/2013)¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutions and agencies involved</td>
<td>Government of Botswana, Ministry of Local Government (MLG)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms and frequency</td>
<td>Local authorities produce reports on the programme's monthly implementation progress. The latest evaluation of the programme was carried out by UNICEF in 2012.²,³</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See the references on page 163: Ipelegeng—Public Works
## National Orphan Care Programme

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme</th>
<th>National Orphan Care Programme</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Botswana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geographic area</td>
<td>Sub-Saharan Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Previous programme name (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Start date</td>
<td>1999¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme objectives</td>
<td>To alleviate hardships for orphans from low- and middle-income families.²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme type</td>
<td>Social support services; unconditional in-kind transfers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme components</td>
<td>The programme seeks to address the care of orphans and vulnerable children through:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• institutional support, which involves social workers, psychosocial support (counselling), material support, shelter and support visits, and may include temporary housing/foster care and assistance in obtaining birth certificates;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• material support, which includes a food basket, clothing, blankets, gas cylinders and gas stoves, school uniforms and transport subsidies for school attendance.² ³ ⁴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conditionalities (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Targeting methods</td>
<td>Categorical targeting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target areas</td>
<td>Nationwide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target groups</td>
<td>Orphans and vulnerable children.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility criteria</td>
<td>An orphan is defined as any child (younger than 18) who has lost both parents or the single responsible parent. A vulnerable child is defined as any child (younger than 18) who: lives in an abusive environment; or in a poor family with limited access to basic services; or is the head of a household; or lives with sick parents or outside family care; or is HIV-positive.⁴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility reassessment (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of benefits</td>
<td>Services; food</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount of benefits</td>
<td>Monthly food basket with a value ranging between BWP500 (USD58.82) to BWP500 (USD76.47) depending on the area; school uniform; fees for transportation, lease and leisurely activities; other cash grants according to necessity.⁵ ⁶</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payment/delivery frequency</td>
<td>Monthly⁵</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit delivery mechanism</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit recipients</td>
<td>Caregivers (guardians) or orphans who are heads of households caring for younger siblings.³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum and maximum duration of benefits (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coverage</td>
<td>35,076 beneficiaries (2015)⁸</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme expenditure</td>
<td>BWP 368,000,000 (2015)⁹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutions and agencies involved</td>
<td>Ministry of Local Government</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms and frequency</td>
<td>Local institutions implementing programmes for orphans and vulnerable children report to the Department of Social Services (DSS) through the Department of Social and Community Development (DS&amp;CD), using provided standard indicators.⁷</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See the references on page 163: National Orphan Care Programme
**Old-Age Pension (OAP)**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Programme</th>
<th>The Old-Age Pension (OAP)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Botswana</td>
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<tr>
<td>Geographic area</td>
<td>Sub-Saharan Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Previous programme name (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Start date</td>
<td>1996¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme objectives</td>
<td>To provide income security for elderly Botswana citizens.²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme type</td>
<td>Unconditional cash transfer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme components</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conditionalities (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Targeting methods</td>
<td>Categorical/universal targeting³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target areas</td>
<td>Nationwide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target groups</td>
<td>Elderly</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Eligibility criteria | To be eligible, an individual must:  
  • be a citizen of Botswana;  
  • be at least 65 years old;  
  • have a valid Omang (national identity card); and  
  • be registered with the Department of Social Services. |
| Eligibility reassessment (if any) | If the beneficiary receives the pension via bank deposit or through a proxy, they must make a 'life declaration' every three months, otherwise the pension is terminated.⁴ |
| Type of benefits | Cash                     |
| Amount of benefits | BWP300 (USD29.41) per month.⁵ |
| Payment/delivery frequency | Monthly⁴ |
| Benefit delivery mechanism | Beneficiaries may decide to access the allowance as: cash from Pension Officers at the Kgotla (community council); cash from post offices in areas where they are available; or bank deposits directly to their bank accounts.⁴ |
| Benefit recipients | If beneficiaries are unable to collect the pension themselves, another person may be directly appointed by them (preferably a relative).⁴ |
| Minimum and maximum duration of benefits (if any) |                                    |
| Coverage | 95 per cent of the elderly (5 per cent of the total population) or 98,714 beneficiaries (in 2014)⁶ |
| Programme expenditure | 0.26 per cent of GDP³ |
| Institutions and agencies involved | Government of Botswana, Ministry of Local Government (MLG) |
| Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms and frequency |                                   |

See the references on page 164: Old-Age Pension
### School Feeding Programme

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme</th>
<th>School Feeding Programme</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Botswana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geographic area</td>
<td>Sub-Saharan Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Previous programme name (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Start date</td>
<td>2012¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme objectives</td>
<td>To prevent child malnutrition, improve school attendance and promote nutrition education in schools.¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme type</td>
<td>Conditional in-kind transfer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme components</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conditionalities (if any)</td>
<td>The meals are served at school; therefore, school attendance is the implicit conditionality of the programme.²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Targeting methods</td>
<td>Categorical targeting²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target areas</td>
<td>Nationwide²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target groups</td>
<td>Children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility criteria</td>
<td>School enrolment in government primary and secondary schools.³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility reassessment (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of benefits</td>
<td>Food</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount of benefits</td>
<td>One meal per day is provided, except for children in Remote Area Districts (RADs), who receive a second meal, and for boarders at secondary schools, who are provided three meals a day. Since 2003 the menu has included the local staple cereal (sorghum), beef and some imported food items. From 2008 onwards, seasonal agricultural produce from local farms has been provided. Secondary school menus also include vegetables and funa (orange) drink.¹,³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payment/delivery frequency</td>
<td>Daily¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit delivery mechanism</td>
<td>The meal is delivered in schools.²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit recipients</td>
<td>Students¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum and maximum duration of benefits (if any)</td>
<td>The programme runs for a total of 185 days a year, except in remote areas where extra meals are provided.²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coverage</td>
<td>430,690 beneficiaries (2012/13)⁴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme expenditure</td>
<td>BWP485 million or 0.4 per cent of GDP (2012/13)⁴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutions and agencies involved</td>
<td>Ministry of Local Government, Food Relief Services¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms and frequency</td>
<td>District Commissioners supervise the school feeding programme through the district-based Department of Food Relief Services (DFRS).²</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See the references on page 164: School Feeding Programme
### Vulnerable Group Feeding Programme (VGFP)

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<th>Programme</th>
<th>Vulnerable Group Feeding Programme (VGFP)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Botswana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geographic area</td>
<td>Sub-Saharan Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Previous programme name (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Start date</td>
<td>1988¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme objectives</td>
<td>To assist the most vulnerable and food-insecure populations during drought.¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme type</td>
<td>Unconditional In-kind transfer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme components</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conditionalities (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Targeting methods</td>
<td>Categorical targeting²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target areas</td>
<td>Nationwide²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target groups</td>
<td>Children; pregnant women; chronically ill individuals²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility criteria</td>
<td>During the drought season: all children aged 6–60 months are eligible; supplementary feeding is also provided to medically selected pregnant and lactating women, and outpatients with tuberculosis or leprosy. During the non-drought season: children under 5 years of age are eligible according to their medical conditions.¹,²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility reassessment (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of benefits</td>
<td>Food</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount of benefits</td>
<td>Take-home food rations are provided in clinics for children aged 6–60 months, with different ration packages according to age group (6–18, 19–36 and 37–60 months). Rations are composed of maize meal, beans and vegetable oil, tsabana (sorghum/soya) with vitamin enrichment, and dry skimmed milk.²,³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payment/delivery frequency</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit delivery mechanism</td>
<td>Take-home food rations are provided via clinics.²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit recipients</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum and maximum duration of benefits (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coverage</td>
<td>383,392 beneficiaries (18.3 per cent of the population) in 2012/2013⁴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme expenditure</td>
<td>0.1 per cent of GDP (2012/13)⁴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutions and agencies involved</td>
<td>Ministry of Local Government, Food Relief Services Division⁴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms and frequency</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See the references on page 165: Vulnerable Group Feeding Programme (VGFP)
World War II (WWII) Veterans Allowance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme</th>
<th>World War II (WWII) Veterans Allowance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Botswana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geographic area</td>
<td>Sub-Saharan Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Previous programme name (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Start date</td>
<td>April 1998¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme objectives</td>
<td>To show appreciation for the effort and sacrifice of former combatants who participated in the First or Second World Wars.¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme type</td>
<td>Unconditional cash transfer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme components</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conditionalities (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Targeting methods</td>
<td>Categorical targeting²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target areas</td>
<td>Nationwide²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target groups</td>
<td>Former combatants of the First or Second World Wars.²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility criteria</td>
<td>Beneficiaries are: citizens of Botswana who participated in World War I or II and have a valid Omang (National Identity Card); or the spouse(s) of a deceased veteran who has not remarried; or the orphaned child (under 21 years old) of a veteran.²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility reassessment (if any)</td>
<td>Beneficiaries who receive the grant via bank credit or through a proxy need to make a 'life declaration' once every three months to not have their grant suspended.²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of benefits</td>
<td>Cash²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount of benefits</td>
<td>BWP420 (USD46.67)³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payment/delivery frequency</td>
<td>Monthly²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit delivery mechanism</td>
<td>The grants are delivered as cash from Pension Officers at the Kgotta (community council) or from post offices. Alternatively, the grants can be transferred directly to the beneficiaries' bank accounts.²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit recipient</td>
<td>If a beneficiary is unable to collect his or her grant (due to health, old-age or disability issues) they may appoint a proxy—preferably a relative—and must provide his/her Omang to have the grant delivered.²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum and maximum duration of benefits (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coverage</td>
<td>2,010 beneficiaries (2015)³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme expenditure</td>
<td>BWP 8,865,440 (2015)³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutions and agencies involved</td>
<td>Government of Botswana; Ministry of Local Government (MLG)²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms and frequency</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See the references on page 165: World War II (WWII) Veterans Allowance
### Nahouri Cash Transfers Pilot Project (NCTPP)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme</th>
<th>Nahouri Cash Transfers Pilot Project (NCTPP)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Burkina Faso</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geographic area</td>
<td>Sub-Saharan Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Previous programme name (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Start date</td>
<td>20081</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme objectives</td>
<td>Reducing poverty among HIV/AIDS-affected families.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme type</td>
<td>Conditional cash transfer; unconditional cash transfer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme components</td>
<td>The two-year pilot was meant to test alternative ways of delivering cash transfers. The target population was randomly divided into four different groups: two received an unconditional transfer (in one group, the benefit was delivered to the father and in the other, to the mother); two received a conditional transfer (in one group, the benefit was delivered to the father and in the other, to the mother).1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conditionalities (if any)</td>
<td>Children (0–6) had to attend health centres and have at least 90 per cent school attendance every quarter.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Targeting methods</td>
<td>Geographical targeting and proxy means-testing.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target areas</td>
<td>60 villages of the Nahouri province3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target groups</td>
<td>Orphans and vulnerable children (OVC), made vulnerable by HIV or poverty.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Eligibility criteria | Children under 15 who were either:  
• orphans;  
• living with a person living with HIV; or  
• living below the poverty line as defined by a 2007 national survey.3 |
| Eligibility reassessment (if any) |                                      |
| Type of benefits | Cash                                      |
| Amount of benefits | Ages 0–6: XOF1,000 (USD2.04)  
Ages 7–10: XOF2,000 (USD4.08)  
Ages 11–15: XOF4,000 (USD8.17)4 |
| Payment/delivery frequency | Quarterly                                  |
| Benefit delivery mechanism | Village committees were responsible for providing the payments.3 |
| Benefit recipients | Heads of households3 |
| Minimum and maximum duration of benefits (if any) |                                      |
| Coverage | 2600 families in 60 villages (2011)3 |
| Programme expenditure | USD1.4 million per year (2010)2 |
| Institutions and agencies involved | Le Conseil National de Lutte Contre le SIDA (National Council for Fighting AIDS)2 |
| Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms and frequency | Evaluation was supported by the Government of Burkina Faso and international donors.3 |

See the references on page 165: Nahouri Cash Transfers Pilot Project (NCTPP)
**Cameroon Social Safety Nets Project**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Programme</strong></th>
<th>Cameroon Social Safety Nets Project</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Country</strong></td>
<td>Cameroon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Geographic area</strong></td>
<td>Sub-Saharan Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Previous programme name (if any)</strong></td>
<td>Cash transfer pilot (funded by the government for 24 months)¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Start date</strong></td>
<td>2014²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Programme objectives</strong></td>
<td>To ameliorate the living conditions of poor and vulnerable populations, while also improving behaviours related to the health, nutrition and education of beneficiaries.¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Programme type</strong></td>
<td>Unconditional cash transfer; public work²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Programme components</strong></td>
<td>Includes a cash transfer component and a public work component; also includes training activities related to financial literacy and income-generating activities, supported by NGOs and other institutions.²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Conditionalities (if any)</strong></td>
<td>Soft conditionalities related to education, health, nutrition, income-generating activities and public interest works. These soft conditionalities are proposed as a moral contract upon beneficiary registration, encouraging them to provide proper schooling and health care for children and to use the transfers for those ends.¹, ²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Targeting methods</strong></td>
<td>Community-based targeting; proxy means-testing¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Target areas</strong></td>
<td>10 rural departments of the 5 poorest regions of Cameroon plus selected households in Yaoundé and Douala.³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Target groups</strong></td>
<td>Poor households³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Eligibility criteria</strong></td>
<td>Chronically poor rural households, particularly those vulnerable to food insecurity and malnutrition.³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Eligibility reassessment (if any)</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Type of benefits</strong></td>
<td>Cash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Amount of benefits</strong></td>
<td>XAF20,000 (USD40) every two months [XAF80,000 (USD160) upon the 6th and 12th payments⁴]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Payment/delivery frequency</strong></td>
<td>Bi-monthly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Benefit delivery mechanism</strong></td>
<td>Combination of information and communication technologies, including smartcards and mobile phones.³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Benefit recipients</strong></td>
<td>Oldest woman in the household or first spouse [for polygamous households]; if there are no adult women in the household, the male household head can be the designated recipient.³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Minimum and maximum duration of benefits (if any)</strong></td>
<td>24 months (maximum duration)³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Coverage</strong></td>
<td>Estimated 40,000 households³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Programme expenditure</strong></td>
<td>USD50 million³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Institutions and agencies involved</strong></td>
<td>Government of Cameroon—Project Management Unit (PMU); International Development Association (IDA); World Bank³</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms and frequency** | Monitoring system composed of: \[
- monitoring and evaluation expert at the central level; \[
- field operators at the local level; \[
- local citizen control groups at the village level; and \[
- a management information system (MIS) for monitoring payments.¹\]

See the references on page 166: Cameroon Social Safety Nets Project
**CAPE VERDE**

*Frentes de Alta Intensidade de Mão-de-Obra (FAIMO)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme</th>
<th>Frentes de Alta Intensidade de Mão-de-Obra (FAIMO)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Cape Verde</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geographic area</td>
<td>Sub-Saharan Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Previous programme name (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Start date</td>
<td>In place since the country’s independence in the 1970s, the programme underwent structural reforms in the late 1990s to strengthen the role of civil society in the execution of projects; to integrate FAIMO workers in the formal labour market or in some form of independent work; and to reform the institutional framework responsible for the programme's activities. A non-contributory pension scheme began in 1992 for ex-FAIMO workers which was later unified with other non-contributory schemes under the Social Pension programme.1,2,3,4,5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme objectives</td>
<td>FAIMO: providing job security for rural workers affected by the country’s periodic droughts. Non-contributory pension scheme: to improve income security of former FAIMO workers, functioning as a ‘retirement’ pension.2,6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme type</td>
<td>FAIMO: cash for work Non-contributory pension scheme: unconditional cash transfer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme components</td>
<td>Labour-intensive public works programme (cash for work); Non-contributory pension scheme (1992 onwards)3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conditionalities (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Targeting methods</td>
<td>FAIMO: self-targeting Non-contributory pension scheme: categorical targeting2,6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target areas</td>
<td>Rural areas7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target groups</td>
<td>Poor working-age people and elderly people in rural areas.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility criteria</td>
<td>Non-contributory pension scheme: beneficiaries must be over 60 years old and have at least 10 years of experience in working with the FAIMO.2,6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility reassessment (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of benefits</td>
<td>Cash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount of benefits</td>
<td>FAIMO: CVE250–350 (USD2–3) per day Non-contributory pension scheme: Yearly USD300 payment2,6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payment/delivery frequency</td>
<td>Non-contributory pension scheme: Yearly6,2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit delivery mechanism</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit recipients</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum and maximum duration of benefits (if any)</td>
<td>FAIMO: 3–8 months per year, depending on the agricultural cycle.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coverage</td>
<td>FAIMO: 16,000 to 17,000 workers per year (2009) Non-contributory pension scheme: 44 per cent of FAIMO workers (2003)7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme expenditure</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutions and agencies involved</td>
<td>Government of Cape Verde</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms and frequency</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See the references on page 166: Frentes de Alta Intensidade de Mão-de-Obra (FAIMO)
### Pensão Social—Social Pension

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<tr>
<th>Programme</th>
<th>Pensão Social—Social Pension</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Cape Verde</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geographic area</td>
<td>Sub-Saharan Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Previous programme name (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Start date</td>
<td>2006 (under the National Centre of Social Pensions)¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme objectives</td>
<td>To provide basic income security for elderly citizens, people with disabilities and poor children with disabilities.¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme type</td>
<td>Unconditional cash transfer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme components</td>
<td>In addition to the monthly pension, beneficiaries have access to the Mutual Health Fund, which provides allowances for medicine purchases and a funeral grant.¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conditionalities (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Targeting methods</td>
<td>Means test¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target areas</td>
<td>Nationwide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target groups</td>
<td>Elderly people (over 60 years old), people with disabilities, and children with disabilities living in poor families.¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility criteria</td>
<td>Applicants for the pension must fill out a form for identification and provide basic documentation. Applicants must be Cape Verde citizens living below the national official poverty line (CVE4,123 in 2007) and not covered by any other social security scheme.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility reassessment (if any)</td>
<td>Social workers verify the conditions for selection of applicants in person and a web-based application manages all the processes and procedures.¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of benefits</td>
<td>Cash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount of benefits</td>
<td>Monthly payment of CVE5,000 (around USD65); beneficiaries also have access to the Mutual Health Fund, which subsidises medicine purchases of up to CVE2,500 per year and provides a funeral allowance of CVE7,000.¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payment/delivery frequency</td>
<td>Monthly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit delivery mechanism</td>
<td>The pensions are paid through local post offices.¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coverage</td>
<td>46 per cent of the elderly population¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme expenditure</td>
<td>0.4 per cent of GDP¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutions and agencies involved</td>
<td>Ministry of Youth, Employment and Human Resources Development of Cape Verde (supervision); National Centre of Social Pensions (CNPS; management)¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms and frequency</td>
<td>CNPS manages the social pensions autonomously.¹</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See the references on page 167: Pensão Social—Social Pension
### Argent Contre Travail (ACT)—Cash for Work

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme</th>
<th>Argent Contre Travail (ACT)—Cash for Work¹</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Comoros</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geographic area</td>
<td>Sub-Saharan Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Previous programme name (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Start date</td>
<td>Cash-for-work programmes were put in place to promote employment during periods of crisis. From 2015 onwards, the government decided to turn the existing cash-for-work programmes into a productive safety net programme.¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme objectives</td>
<td>To offer cash-for-work opportunities to the poorest or labour-constrained households as a way to smooth their consumption patterns and help them to develop productive activities.¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme type</td>
<td>Public works—cash for work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme components</td>
<td>Training and capacity-building activities for beneficiaries as part of the working day.¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conditionalities (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Targeting methods</td>
<td>Geographical targeting, community-based targeting and self-targeting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target areas</td>
<td>Poorest communities of the country as identified by the Planning Commission based on the Household Survey and Census data.¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target groups</td>
<td>Poor populations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility criteria</td>
<td>Individuals living in the target areas and considered to be poor according to the criteria determined at the community level.¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility reassessment (if any)</td>
<td>Cash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of benefits</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount of benefits</td>
<td>Daily wage rate of KMF1,000 (approximately USD2.70) for five hours of work per day; the rate may be adjusted according to economic changes in the country.¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payment/delivery frequency</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit delivery mechanism</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit recipient</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum and maximum duration of benefits (if any)</td>
<td>60 days of work per year during the lean season¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coverage</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme expenditure</td>
<td>USD3.2 million (financed by the World Bank)¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutions and agencies involved</td>
<td>Government of Comoros; World Bank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms and frequency</td>
<td>The programme will be monitored through the Community Development Support Fund (FADC).¹</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See the references on page 167: Argent Contre Travail (ACT)—Cash for Work
### LISUNGi Safety Nets Project

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Programme</th>
<th>LISUNGi Safety Nets Project</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Republic of Congo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geographic area</td>
<td>Sub-Saharan Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Previous programme name</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Start date</td>
<td>2014¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme objectives</td>
<td>To improve beneficiaries’ access to health and education services.¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme type</td>
<td>Conditional and unconditional cash transfers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme components</td>
<td>Conditional cash transfers (transfers targeted at households with children) and unconditional cash transfers (transfers targeted at elderly beneficiaries).²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conditionality (if any)</td>
<td>Health and education-related conditionalties are in place for households with children, such as: regular visits to health centres, including antenatal and post-natal exams, check-ups and vaccination; a minimum of 80 per cent of school attendance per month for each child; and participation in programme-specific activities. Transfers to elderly beneficiaries are unconditional, though they benefit from a social workers’ information on the use of preventive health care services.²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Targeting methods</td>
<td>Community-based targeting and proxy means-testing; in the pilot phase, a random draw process among eligible households was also implemented.²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target areas</td>
<td>The following districts participated in the first phase of the programme: Makélékélé, Bácongo, Mounagli and Talangai in the department of Brazzaville; Mvoumou, department of Pointe Noire; and Makoua and Oyo, department of Cuvette.¹ In 2015, with additional funding from the French Development Agency (FDA), the programme was extended to peripheral areas surrounding Brazzaville (Djiri, Madibou, Mfiliou) and Pointe-Noire (Loandjili).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target groups</td>
<td>Women, children and elderly people.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility criteria</td>
<td>Eligible beneficiaries are those with adult equivalent household consumption below the food poverty line, who live in the selected districts—in particular, families with pregnant women and/or children (0–14 years old) and elderly people (60 years old and above).²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility reassessment</td>
<td>After the beneficiary households receive the last scheduled payment, their situation is reassessed by the community committee, which will decide if they must continue receiving the benefits until December 2017 or if they may be referred to other programmes from the Ministry of Social Affairs.²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of benefits</td>
<td>Cash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount of benefits</td>
<td>Three different amounts of benefits are provided under the programme: a fixed benefit per household of XAF10,000 (USD20) per month; an additional child benefit of XAF5,000 (USD10) per child per month; and an additional elderly individual benefit of FCFA10,000 (USD20) per elderly person per month. The maximum level of benefits for a single household is XAF45,000 (USD90) per month.²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payment/delivery frequency</td>
<td>Quarterly²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit delivery mechanism</td>
<td>Payment is conducted by agencies within private and public banks, microfinance institutions and mobile telephone companies.²</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Benefit recipients: Female spouses (or mothers) of the heads of the household (for the conditional cash transfers), and the elderly individual (for the unconditional cash transfers).

Minimum and maximum duration of benefits (if any): The first phase of the programme provides beneficiaries with a quarterly cash transfer for two years, totalling eight payments. After the last payment, a reassessment is conducted to evaluate which households will continue to receive the benefits until December 2017 and which will be referred to other programmes.

Coverage: 5,000 households was the target coverage for the first phase of the programme (2013); coverage increased with an addition of 3,500 households and 1,204 elderly (2015).


Institutions and agencies involved: Ministry of Social Affairs (Ministère des affaires sociales, de l’action humanitaire et de la solidarité—MASAHS); World Bank; French Development Agency; UNICEF.

Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms and frequency: Monitoring and process evaluation is scheduled to occur at each stage of the programme’s implementation. Baseline and a follow-up surveys are scheduled to be implemented to evaluate the impact of the programme on beneficiaries. A mid-term review is also expected to take place in 2016.

See the references on page 167: LISUNGI Safety Nets Project.
**Programme National de Solidarité Famille (PNSF)—National Programme of Family Solidarity**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme</th>
<th>Programme National de Solidarité Famille (PNSF)—National Programme of Family Solidarity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Djibouti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geographic area</td>
<td>Middle East and North Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Previous programme name (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Start date</td>
<td>2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme objectives</td>
<td>To provide support for families in extreme poverty.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme components</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conditionalities (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Targeting methods | Urban areas: proxy means test  
Rural areas: community-based targeting |
| Target areas | Nationwide                                      |
| Target groups | Children; people with disabilities; elderly people; pregnant women                      |
| Eligibility criteria | Beneficiary families are poor and vulnerable, with members who have a disability or are elderly (more than 70 years old), under 5 years old or orphans and vulnerable children. |
| Eligibility reassessment (if any) |                                                                                       |
| Type of benefits | Cash                                                                                   |
| Amount of benefits | FDJ18,000; an additional transfer may be granted to families who care for a member of the household who is elderly or has a disability.                                      |
| Payment/delivery frequency | Every three months                                      |
| Benefit delivery mechanism | The payment system should rely on microfinance institutions. |
| Benefit recipients |                                                                                       |
| Minimum and maximum duration of benefits (if any) |                                                                                       |
| Coverage | In the first phase of implementation, 6,537 households are expected to be reached, and in the second phase 9,807. |
| Programme expenditure |                                                                                       |
| Institutions and agencies involved | Government of Djibouti; State Secretariat for National Solidarity |
| Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms and frequency | Every six months, monitoring is to be conducted through follow-up questionnaires to beneficiaries. |

See the references on page 167:  
*Programme National de Solidarité Famille (PNSF)—National Programme of Family Solidarity*
**EGYPT**

### Food and Energy Subsidies

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<thead>
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<th>Programme</th>
<th>Food and Energy Subsidies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>Egypt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geographic area</td>
<td>Middle East and North Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Previous programme name (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Start date</td>
<td>1920&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme objectives</td>
<td>To meet the basic needs of unemployable poor people, build human capacities of the employable poor population and protect vulnerable groups from unexpected shocks.&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme type</td>
<td>Food subsidies; fuel and electricity subsidies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme components</td>
<td>Subsidies cover petroleum products and foodstuffs.&lt;sup&gt;3&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conditionalities (if any)</td>
<td>Universal, however, a process of reform has started to move from universal subsidies to targeted approaches. A Unified National Registry of beneficiaries has been set up by the government and has already started linking the Family Smart Card (used by the food subsidy programme) to other social security databases.&lt;sup&gt;1,4&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target areas</td>
<td>Nationwide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target groups</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility criteria</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility reassessment (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of benefits</td>
<td>Subsidised food and electricity; in the case of the food subsidies, beneficiaries are provided with subsidised Baladi bread (up to 5 loaves per day) and ration cards which are charged monthly and allow for the purchase of 20 different food commodities.&lt;sup&gt;4&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount of benefits</td>
<td>Food subsidies: the smart card is charged with EGP15 (USD2) per month; Baladi bread is sold to beneficiaries for EGP0.05 per unit, and bakers are compensated for the total cost of production per unit (EGP0.36).&lt;sup&gt;4,5&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payment/delivery frequency</td>
<td>Food subsidies: ration cards are recharged monthly.&lt;sup&gt;4&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit delivery mechanism</td>
<td>Food subsidies: ration cards operate via a smart card system.&lt;sup&gt;4&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit recipients</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum and maximum duration of benefits (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coverage</td>
<td>Food subsidies: 96.9 per cent of the poor population in 2008/2009 (2012) Energy subsidies: The poorest 40 per cent of the population receive only 3 per cent of direct gasoline subsidies, 7 per cent of natural gas subsidies and 10 per cent of diesel subsidies.&lt;sup&gt;3,6&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme expenditure</td>
<td>Food and energy subsidies: Approximately 13 per cent of GDP.&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt; Energy subsidies: EGP143.7 billion (USD21 billion) in 2013/14 or 19.5 per cent of total government spending.&lt;sup&gt;1,2,7&lt;/sup&gt; The government is currently reforming its subsidies, aiming at liberalising fuel and electricity prices over the next 5–10 years. The resulting savings from the energy subsidies sector is scheduled to be invested in the newly implemented social safety net programmes.&lt;sup&gt;4&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutions and agencies involved</td>
<td>Government of Egypt; General Administration for Supply of Commodities&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms and frequency</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See the references on page 167: Food and Energy Subsidies
## School Feeding Programme

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme</th>
<th>School Feeding Programme</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Egypt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geographic area</td>
<td>Middle East and North Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Previous programme name (if any)</td>
<td>Prior to the school feeding programme there was a school milk programme, and school meals were available for students to purchase.¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Start date</td>
<td>1951¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme objectives</td>
<td>To improve the nutritional status of students and thus enhance their physical and mental development.²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme type</td>
<td>Conditional in-kind transfer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme components</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conditionalities (if any)</td>
<td>School attendance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Targeting methods</td>
<td>Geographical targeting¹,³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target areas</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target groups</td>
<td>Children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility criteria</td>
<td>The Ministry of Education selects the targeted kindergarten and primary schools based on a 'poverty map', and some secondary schools are selected based on demonstrably high academic achievement. Children are eligible based on school attendance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility reassessment (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of benefits</td>
<td>Food</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount of benefits</td>
<td>In addition to the school milk programme, biscuits are distributed (made of wheat, ghee, egg, sugar and salt) and sweet pies (made of sesame seeds, dates or raisins, and wheat). Kindergarteners usually receive milk and biscuits and the more substantial sweet pies are usually distributed to the older students.¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payment/delivery frequency</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit delivery mechanism</td>
<td>Students</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit recipient</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum and maximum duration of benefits (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coverage</td>
<td>7,002,000 beneficiaries or 64 per cent of children who attend school³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme expenditure</td>
<td>EGP0.8 billion (2013-2014 budget)⁴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutions and agencies involved</td>
<td>Ministry of Education; Ministry of Health; Ministry of Agriculture; Ministry of Industry; and the Social Solidarity Directorate.¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms and frequency</td>
<td>Monitoring and evaluation duties fall to the Ministry of Education.¹</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See the references on page 168: School Feeding Programme
<table>
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<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Programme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geographic area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Previous programme name (if any)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Start date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme objectives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme components</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conditionalities (if any)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Targeting methods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target groups</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility criteria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility reassessment (if any)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of benefits</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Amount of benefits | 1-person household: EGP215  
2-person household: EGP240  
3-person household: EGP275  
4-person household: EGP300¹ |
| Payment/delivery frequency | Monthly |
| Benefit delivery mechanism | |
| Benefit recipients | Heads of households¹ |
| Minimum and maximum duration of benefits (if any) | |
| Coverage | 4.3 per cent of all families (between 2008 and 2009); currently 1.5 million families are covered (2015).²,³ |
| Programme expenditure | Cash transfers account for 0.2 per cent of GDP (2013); currently EGP6.3 billion is allocated to this programme per year (2015).²,³,⁴ |
| Institutions and agencies involved | Ministry of Social Solidarity (MoSS) |
| Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms and frequency | |

See the references on page 168: Social Solidarity Pension
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme</th>
<th>Takaful and Karama (Solidarity and Dignity)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Egypt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geographic area</td>
<td>Middle East and North Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Previous programme name (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Start date</td>
<td>2015¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme objectives</td>
<td>Takaful aims to promote children's human development through health- and education-related conditional cash transfers. Karama aims to promote social inclusion among elderly people and people with disabilities, through an unconditional cash transfer.²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme type</td>
<td>Conditional and unconditional cash transfers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme components</td>
<td>Takaful: conditional cash transfer; Karama: unconditional cash transfers¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conditionalities (if any)</td>
<td>Takaful: children aged 0–6 years and mothers must make two visits to health clinics per year and attend nutrition awareness sessions. Mothers must maintain their child’s growth-monitoring records and ensure regular immunisation and antenatal and post-natal care.²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Targeting methods</td>
<td>Geographical targeting; proxy means-testing; self-targeting¹²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target areas</td>
<td>In the roll-out phase, the programme focused on 19 poorest districts (with a poverty rate of 60 per cent and over), located in the Upper Egypt region.²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target groups</td>
<td>Takaful: children; Karama: elderly people and people with disabilities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility criteria</td>
<td>Takaful: children under 18 years old from poor households; Karama: poor elderly people (65 years and older) and people with severe/permanent disabilities.²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility reassessment (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of benefits</td>
<td>Cash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount of benefits</td>
<td>Takaful: benefits range from EGP325 (USDD44) to EGP625 (USDD84) per household per month depending on the number of children; higher incentives are provided for children enrolled in higher grades. Karama: benefits range from EGP350 to EGP1050 (USDD140) per household per month (maximum of 3 beneficiaries per household).²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payment/delivery frequency</td>
<td>Takaful: quarterly; Karama: monthly²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit delivery mechanism</td>
<td>Beneficiary families may collect their benefits using Takaful and Karama Smart Cards at automated teller machines (ATMs) or in person at a post office or at Ministry of Social Solidarity's units.²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit recipients</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum and maximum duration of benefits (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coverage</td>
<td>In the roll-out phase, 0.5 million households were enrolled in the programme, which is expected to reach a coverage of 1.5 million households by the end of 2017.¹²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme expenditure</td>
<td>The programme's annual expenditure is expected to be EGP10.89 billion (USDD1.46 billion) by 2017.²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutions and agencies involved</td>
<td>Government of Egypt; Ministry of Social Solidarity (MoSS); World Bank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms and frequency</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See the references on page 169: Takaful and Karama (Solidarity and Dignity)
**ETHIOPIA**

### Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP)

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<tr>
<th>Programme</th>
<th>Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>Country</td>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Geographic area</td>
<td>Sub-Saharan Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Previous programme name (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Start date</td>
<td>2005¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme objectives</td>
<td>To enhance livelihoods and resilience to shocks and to improve food security and nutrition for rural households vulnerable to food insecurity²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme type</td>
<td>Direct support component: unconditional in-kind and cash transfers. Public works component: public works programme, cash and food for work.¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme components</td>
<td>Public works; direct support; livelihood component. Under the umbrella of the PSNP, using the PSNP beneficiary lists and the same benefit level, the government of Ethiopia with the support of UNICEF, is piloting the Integrated Nutrition and Social Cash Transfer Programme (IN-SCT) in the Southern Nations, Nationalities and People’s region (SNNPR) (Shashego and Halaba Woredas) and Oromya Region (Adami Tulu and Dodota woredas). This pilot is testing new provisions planned under the new PSNP that are not yet implemented, such as linkages to social services, case management through social workers and a stronger nutrition component.²</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Conditionalities (if any)

**Targeting methods**

Geographic targeting and community-based targeting. In the current fourth phase of the programme, a proxy means test is expected to be introduced as an additional verification.²,³

**Target areas**

Afar, Amhara, Dire Dawa, Harare, Oromiya, SNNP, Somali and Tigray Regions.

As of 2016, the number of targeted woredas (districts) stands at 340 and is expected to increase to 411 by 2018.¹,²

**Target groups**

Chronically food-insecure households¹

**Eligibility criteria**

Food-insecure households, defined as those that reside in one of the chronically food-insecure woredas and who have faced three or more months of food shortage over the last three years, or who are unable to support themselves.²

**Eligibility reassessment (if any)**

An annual recertification process is conducted.²

**Type of benefits**

Food, cash or a combination of both.⁴

**Amount of benefits**

Beneficiaries are paid in cash equivalent to 15kg of cereals and 4kg of pulses per month (adjusted for inflation). The wage rate used to compute the transfer in cash varies according to the purchasing power in different areas.²

**Payment/delivery frequency**

Monthly

**Benefit delivery mechanism**

Benefits in cash can be paid via WOFED cashiers, or electronically through payment service providers; food transfers can occur in-kind via distribution points or as food vouchers.²

**Benefit recipients**

Heads of households²

**Minimum and maximum duration of benefits (if any)**

Direct support component: 12 months (minimum) Public works component: 6 months (minimum)²

**Coverage**

The number of total beneficiaries increased to 10 million in 2015.²

**Programme expenditure**

Annual budget of USD900 million
### Institutions and agencies involved

Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands (EKN); European Commission (EC); Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA); Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development (DFAT); Irish Aid (IA); Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA); United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF); United States Agency for International Development (USAID); UK Department for International Development (DFID); World Bank (WB); World Food Programme (WFP); Government of Ethiopia, Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (MOLSA).

### Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms and frequency

The structure of the monitoring and evaluation system is decentralised with vertical and horizontal reporting. Monitoring is based on data collected monthly/quarterly while evaluation data are collected annually. Local government staff is responsible for monitoring and evaluation, while community representatives oversee the cash payment process.

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See the references on page 169: Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP)
## School Meals Programme (SMP)

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<th>Programme</th>
<th>School Meals Programme (SMP)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geographic area</td>
<td>Sub-Saharan Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Previous programme name (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Start date</td>
<td>World Food Programme (WFP)-sponsored school meals started in 1994.¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme objectives</td>
<td>To improve school enrolment, attendance and retention in the country's most food-insecure areas.¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme type</td>
<td>Conditional in-kind transfer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme components</td>
<td>Complementary measures include deworming campaigns (supported by WHO) and school gardening activities (supported by the Food and Agriculture Organization—FAO).²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conditionalities (if any)</td>
<td>School attendance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Targeting methods</td>
<td>Geographical targeting and categorical targeting.¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target areas</td>
<td>Rural woredas with the highest food security deficits¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target groups</td>
<td>Children¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility criteria</td>
<td>Children must be enrolled at schools in the targeted areas.¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of benefits</td>
<td>Food</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount of benefits</td>
<td>A daily hot meal is provided; take-home rations in the form of vegetable oil are also distributed to girls.²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payment/delivery frequency</td>
<td>Daily²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit delivery mechanism</td>
<td>The meals are distributed in schools.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit recipients</td>
<td>Students</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum and maximum duration of benefits (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coverage</td>
<td>681,195 children; of those, 127,136 girls benefit from the take-home rations.²</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Programme expenditure**

| Institutions and agencies involved | Government of Ethiopia; World Food Programme (WFP)¹ |

See the references on page 169: School Meals Programme (SMP)
### Tigray Social Cash Transfer Pilot Programme (SCTPP)

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme</th>
<th>Tigray Social Cash Transfer Pilot Programme (SCTPP)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geographic area</td>
<td>Sub-Saharan Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Previous programme name (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Start date</td>
<td>2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme objectives</td>
<td>To reduce poverty, hunger and starvation in extremely poor and labour-constrained households.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme type</td>
<td>Unconditional cash transfer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme components</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conditionalities (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Targeting methods</td>
<td>Geographical targeting combined with community-based targeting and categorical targeting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target areas</td>
<td>Tigray region: the urban area of Abi-Adi and the rural woreda of Hintalo-Wajirat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target groups</td>
<td>Extremely poor and labour-constrained households.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility criteria</td>
<td>Potential beneficiaries should be considered extremely poor (households suffering extreme levels of deprivation as measured by hunger, that have no assets and means of supporting themselves and receive no regular assistance from relatives) and labour-constrained (households with no able-bodied members aged 19–60 who can undertake work; or where there is an able-bodied adult who is responsible for more than three dependents).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility reassessment (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of benefits</td>
<td>Cash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount of benefits</td>
<td>A fixed amount of USD7.88 in addition to:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• USD1.27 for each child plus USD0.50 if the child is enrolled in school (up to a maximum of four children)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• USD2 for households with a child with disabilities, additional</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• USD2.54 for households with an adult with disabilities, and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• USD3.05 if one of the household members is an elderly dependent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payment/delivery frequency</td>
<td>Monthly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit delivery mechanism</td>
<td>The SCTPP relies on a ‘pull’ delivery mechanism; programme beneficiaries can collect payments from payment points operated by Dedebit Microfinance Institution (DECSI), a private microfinance institution. Electronic payments are also conducted by M-BIRR (a mobile money service provider).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit recipients</td>
<td>Beneficiaries can collect the payments themselves or designate another person (either a member of the household or not) to collect payments on their behalf.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum and maximum duration of benefits (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coverage</td>
<td>3,767 households (2014)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme expenditure</td>
<td>Approximately USD1.3 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutions and agencies involved</td>
<td>Tigray Bureau of Labour and Social Affairs (BOLSA); UNICEF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms and frequency</td>
<td>Quarterly progress tracking and external impact evaluation ver three years.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See the references on page 169: Tigray Social Cash Transfer Pilot Programme (SCTPP)
### Gambia

**Family Strengthening Programme**

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<tbody>
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<td>Country</td>
<td>The Gambia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geographic area</td>
<td>Sub-Saharan Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Previous programme name (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Start date</td>
<td>2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme objectives</td>
<td>To strengthen income-generation capacities and livelihood security of poor and vulnerable families.¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme type</td>
<td>Conditional cash transfer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme components</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conditionalities (if any)</td>
<td>The programme requires beneficiaries to use their grants to start their own businesses.¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Targeting methods</td>
<td>Categorical targeting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target areas</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target groups</td>
<td>Vulnerable families¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility criteria</td>
<td>The targeted families have to be large families, 'broken homes' or widow-headed households.¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility reassessment (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of benefits</td>
<td>Cash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount of benefits</td>
<td>GMD2,000 for each household; GMD5,000 extra for successful businesses (linked to a microcredit scheme) after one year.¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payment/delivery frequency</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit delivery mechanism</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit recipients</td>
<td>Head of the household¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum and maximum duration of benefits (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coverage</td>
<td>130 rural and urban families (in the first year).¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme expenditure</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutions and agencies involved</td>
<td>Department of Social Welfare (DSW); Adult and Elderly Care Unit¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms and frequency</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See the references on page 170: Family Strengthening Programme
Ghana’s National Health Insurance Scheme Fee Exemptions

Programme | Ghana’s National Health Insurance Scheme Fee Exemptions
Country | Ghana
Geographic area | Sub-Saharan Africa
Previous programme name (if any) | Country
Start date | 2003¹
Programme objectives | To improve the population’s access to affordable health care services.¹
Programme type | Non-contributory health care (for indigents)
Programme components |
Conditionalities (if any) |
Targeting methods | Means test
Target areas | Nationwide
Target groups | Extremely poor people; pregnant women
Eligibility criteria | To be considered indigent and exempt from payment of a premium, beneficiaries must have no source of income or fixed place of residence, nor live or depend on a person who is employed and has a fixed place of residence. Other groups who benefit from exemption of all fees are pregnant women and beneficiaries of Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP).²,³
Eligibility reassessment (if any) |
Type of benefits | Health care benefits
Amount of benefits |
Payment/delivery frequency |
Benefit delivery mechanism |
Benefit recipients | Indigent people, pregnant women and LEAP beneficiaries.
Minimum and maximum duration of benefits (if any) |
Coverage | 6.7 million people benefit from the fee exemptions³
Programme expenditures | GHS2.5 million in 2014⁴
Institutions and agencies involved | National Health Insurance Authority
Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms and frequency |

See the references on page 170: Ghana’s National Health Insurance Scheme Fee Exemptions
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme</th>
<th>Ghana School Feeding Programme</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Ghana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geographic area</td>
<td>Sub-Saharan Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Previous programme name (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Start date</td>
<td>2005(^1,2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme objectives</td>
<td>To achieve food security by providing public primary school students with one hot meal per day, usually procured from local farmers.(^1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme type</td>
<td>Conditional in-kind transfer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme components</td>
<td>GSFP is one of Ghana’s strategies for achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) on hunger, poverty and primary education.(^1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conditionalities (if any)</td>
<td>School attendance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Targeting methods</td>
<td>Categorical targeting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target areas</td>
<td>Nationwide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target groups</td>
<td>Children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility criteria</td>
<td>Enrolment in public pre-primary and primary schools and school attendance.(^2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility reassessment (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of benefits</td>
<td>Food</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount of benefits</td>
<td>One hot meal made from locally produced foodstuffs(^2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payment/delivery frequency</td>
<td>Daily(^2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit delivery mechanism</td>
<td>Meals are delivered at schools.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit recipients</td>
<td>Public school children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum and maximum duration of benefits (if any)</td>
<td>Meals are distributed daily throughout the school year.(^2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coverage</td>
<td>1.7 million children—39 per cent of students registered in public pre-primary and primary schools (2014).(^2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme expenditure</td>
<td>GHS165 million (2014)(^1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutions and agencies involved</td>
<td>Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development; Ministry of Food and Agriculture; Ministry of Finance; Ministry of Health; Ministry of Women and Children's Affairs; Ministry of Education; Ghana Education Service; World Food Programme (WFP); Government of the Netherlands(^1)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See the references on page 170: Ghana School Feeding Programme
**Labour-Intensive Public Works (LIPW) under Ghana Social Opportunities Project (GSOP)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme</th>
<th>Labour-Intensive Public Works (LIPW)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Ghana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geographic area</td>
<td>Sub-Saharan Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Previous programme name (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Start date</td>
<td>2010¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme objectives</td>
<td>To provide beneficiaries with employment and income-generating opportunities, particularly during periods when there is a shortage of labour demand and in response to external shocks.²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme type</td>
<td>Public works—cash for work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme components</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conditionalities (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Targeting methods</td>
<td>Community-based targeting; proxy means-testing; geographical targeting; self-targeting²,³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target areas</td>
<td>Nationwide, with a special focus on the northern region of the country (29 out of the 49 targeted districts are located in the 3 northern regions).²,³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target groups</td>
<td>Poor rural households²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility criteria</td>
<td>Eligible households are the poorest within the selected districts. To evaluate the level of poverty/vulnerability of the potential beneficiaries, a set of criteria (developed by the GSOP’s National Coordination Office) are accessed during the screening process, such as other sources of income, possession of assets, housing situation and demographic and health indicators (dependency ratio, educational status etc.).²,³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility reassessment (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of benefits</td>
<td>Cash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount of benefits</td>
<td>Daily wages amount to GSH7⁴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payment/delivery frequency</td>
<td>Every two weeks⁴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit delivery mechanism</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit recipients</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum and maximum duration of benefits (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coverage</td>
<td>7,814 beneficiaries (2015); 30,042 beneficiaries (2014)¹,⁵</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme expenditure</td>
<td>The total expected cost of the programme is of USD56 million.²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutions and agencies involved</td>
<td>Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development (MLGRD); World Bank²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms and frequency</td>
<td>The monitoring activities of this project are meant to ensure the timely progress of its implementation, which is based on key performance indicators established in the programme’s results framework. Impact evaluations are set to be carried out by independent parties and will include a baseline survey and two follow-up surveys.²</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See the references on page 170:
Labour-Intensive Public Works (LIPW) under Ghana Social Opportunities Project (GSOP)
**Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme</th>
<th>Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Ghana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geographic area</td>
<td>Sub-Saharan Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Previous programme name (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Start date</td>
<td>2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme objectives</td>
<td>To reduce short-term poverty and develop long-term human capital.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme type</td>
<td>Cash transfer and free health insurance through the National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme components</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conditionalities (if any)</td>
<td>The LEAP transfer is unconditional for people over 65 years old and people with disabilities. Conversely, households with orphaned and vulnerable children (OVC) must adhere to conditionalities such as: school enrolment and attendance for children; birth registration of newborn babies and post-natal checks; vaccination of children under 5 years; and household commitment to avoid children undertaking labour activities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Targeting methods</td>
<td>Geographical, categorical and proxy means-testing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target areas</td>
<td>About 165 districts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target groups</td>
<td>Elderly people (over 65 years old), people with disabilities, OVC and pregnant women/children less than 1 year old.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility criteria</td>
<td>Households are eligible for LEAP if they are considered poor and have a household member who is: a single parent with an OVC; an elderly person (over 65 years old); a person with a disability and who is unable to work; a pregnant woman; or a child below 1 year of age.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility reassessment (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of benefits</td>
<td>Cash and health insurance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount of benefits</td>
<td>The LEAP transfer ranges from a minimum of GHS32 per beneficiary per month to a maximum of GHS53 for four or more dependents per month.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payment/delivery frequency</td>
<td>Bi-monthly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit delivery mechanism</td>
<td>National postal service agency (Ghana Post)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit recipients</td>
<td>Household caregiver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum and maximum duration of benefits (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coverage</td>
<td>145,000 households (in December 2015)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme expenditure</td>
<td>GHS80 million (2015)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutions and agencies involved</td>
<td>Government of Ghana; UNICEF; World Bank; UK Department for International Development (DFID)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms and frequency</td>
<td>Programme monitoring is conducted quarterly.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See the references on page 171: Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP)
## Cash Transfer for Health, Nutrition and Education

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme</th>
<th>Cash Transfer for Health, Nutrition and Education</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Guinea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geographic area</td>
<td>Sub-Saharan Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Previous programme name</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Start date</td>
<td>2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme objectives</td>
<td>To provide income support to vulnerable groups</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme type</td>
<td>Conditional cash transfer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme components</td>
<td>Cash transfers for health, children’s education and school lunch programmes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conditionalities (if any)</td>
<td>Cash transfers for nutrition are expected to be spent by the households on nutrition, particularly for children. Therefore, if after the third transfer the children’s health status shows no improvement due to wilful neglect, the grant is suspended. Reintegration into the programme after suspension is possible if the children show improvement in their weight-to-height measurement. Cash transfers for health are conditional upon children’s health being regularly checked (once per quarter) at health centres for children under six years of age. Cash transfer for education requires 90 per cent school attendance for children aged 7–14.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Targeting methods</td>
<td>Cash transfer for nutrition: geographical targeting; community-based targeting; proxy means-testing; categorical targeting Cash transfer for nutrition: geographical targeting Cash transfer for health and education: geographical targeting; proxy means-testing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target areas</td>
<td>The cash transfer programme has been implemented in 4 prefectures, 16 sub-prefectures and 75 villages. Prefectures were selected based on high child malnutrition rates and low school attendance rates. An agreement between the government of Guinea and the World Food Programme (WFP) has been signed for the implementation of the programme. Fifty-four schools benefit from this in the following prefectures: Mali, Pita, Telimele, Siguiri and Kerouane.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target groups</td>
<td>Children below the age of 14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility criteria</td>
<td>Cash transfer for nutrition: potential beneficiary households must be poor (as confirmed by a poverty survey and based on durable asset ownership to approximate revenue) and care for children (aged 0–24 months) who suffer from chronic malnutrition and have a -2 standard deviation in the age-to-height indicator. Cash transfer for health and education: beneficiary households are poor (as confirmed by a poverty survey and based on durable asset ownership to approximate revenue conducted by the National Institute for Statistics). Beneficiaries are all children aged 0–14 in selected households. Children aged 7–14 must be girls enrolled in primary school, who also demonstrate 90 per cent school attendance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility reassessment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of benefits</td>
<td>Cash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount of benefits</td>
<td>Cash transfer for nutrition: households in the beneficiary group are randomly selected to receive different amounts (USD7, USD14, or USD21) per child per month (up to two children per household). Cash transfer for health and education: households in the beneficiary group are randomly selected to receive different amounts (USD10, USD20) per child under the age of 14.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payment/delivery frequency</td>
<td>Cash transfer for nutrition: bi-monthly Cash transfer for health and education: quarterly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit delivery mechanism</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit recipients</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum and maximum duration of benefits (if any)</td>
<td>Cash transfer for nutrition (maximum): 2 years Cash transfer for health and education (maximum): 2 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coverage</td>
<td>10,000 beneficiaries (estimated in 2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme expenditure</td>
<td>USD4.5 million (2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutions and agencies involved</td>
<td>Government of Guinea; World Bank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms and frequency</td>
<td>The Safety Net Unit—Cellule Filets Sociaux (CFS)—and its monitoring and evaluation specialist are responsible for coordinating the monitoring and evaluation activities and impact evaluation.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See the references on page 171: Cash Transfer for Health, Nutrition and Education
**Labour-Intensive Public Works Programme**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme</th>
<th>Labour-Intensive Public Works Programme</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Guinea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geographic area</td>
<td>Sub-Saharan Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Previous programme name (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Start date</td>
<td>2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme objectives</td>
<td>To provide income support to vulnerable groups.²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme type</td>
<td>Cash for work; training</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme components</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conditionalities (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Targeting methods</td>
<td>Geographical targeting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target areas</td>
<td>Urban and peri-urban areas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target groups</td>
<td>Underemployed and unemployed people.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility criteria</td>
<td>Beneficiaries are underemployed and unemployed youth (over 18 years old) who are able to work.²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility reassessment (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of benefits</td>
<td>Cash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount of benefits</td>
<td>GNF35,000 per day; the amount depends on the specific areas of intervention and their current market rates.²³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payment/delivery frequency</td>
<td>Weekly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit delivery mechanism</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit recipient</td>
<td>At least 40 per cent of beneficiaries should be women.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum and maximum duration of benefits (if any)</td>
<td>30 days of work per beneficiary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coverage</td>
<td>24,000 beneficiaries²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme expenditure</td>
<td>USD16.5 million (2012)²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutions and agencies involved</td>
<td>Government of Guinea; World Bank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms and frequency</td>
<td>The Safety Net Unit—Cellule Filets Sociaux (CFS)—and its monitoring and evaluation specialist are responsible for coordinating the monitoring and evaluation activities and impact evaluation.²</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See the references on page 171: Labour-Intensive Public Works Programme
### Temporary Employment Opportunities for Youth

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme</th>
<th>Temporary Employment Opportunities for Youth (Component of the Emergency Youth Employment and Skills Development Project)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Ivory Coast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geographic area</td>
<td>Sub-Saharan Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Previous programme name (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Start date</td>
<td>2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme objectives</td>
<td>To provide work opportunities and training to youth in the Ivory Coast.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme type</td>
<td>Public works—cash for work; training</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme components</td>
<td>The Temporary Employment Opportunities for Youth is a component of the Emergency Youth Employment and Skills Development Project (Projet d’Urgence de Création d’Emploi Jeunes et de Développement des Compétences—PEJEDEC).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Conditionalities (if any)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Targeting methods</th>
<th>Geographic targeting; self-targeting; community-based targeting (in rural areas)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Target areas</td>
<td>Urban and rural areas (with a specific focus on rural areas because of higher unemployment rates and unskilled youth).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target groups</td>
<td>Youth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility criteria</td>
<td>Eligible individuals are unskilled or low-skilled men and women, aged 18–30, not in school or training and without a formal or informal source of income.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Eligibility reassessment (if any)**

| Type of benefits                              | Cash                                                                            |
| Amount of benefits                            | 1 minimum wage (as defined by Ivory Coast legislation) and a minimum of 15 per cent (XOF10,000/month) of the earnings deposited in a savings account opened by the beneficiaries, and made available at the end of their public work period. |

**Payment/delivery frequency**

| Benefit delivery mechanism                    | Benefits are deposited into the beneficiaries’ bank accounts.                  |
| Benefit recipients                            | Beneficiaries                                                                  |
| Minimum and maximum duration of benefits (if any) | Participants receive a temporary three-month contract, renewable for an additional three months, or a non-renewable six-month temporary contract. |

**Coverage**

| Coverage                                      | 12,693 youth (December 2014)                                                     |

**Programme expenditure**

| Institutions and agencies involved           | Government of Ivory Coast; Government of France; World Bank                      |

**Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms and frequency**

| Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms and frequency | AGEROUTE (National Roads Agency), as implementing sub-agency, is responsible for technical and fiduciary supervision, data collection and results monitoring. Monthly progress reports; impact evaluation and beneficiary surveys are conducted. |

See the references on page 172: Temporary Employment Opportunities for Youth
### Cash Transfers for Orphans and Vulnerable Children (CT-OVC)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme</th>
<th>Cash Transfers for Orphans and Vulnerable Children (CT-OVC)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Kenya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geographic area</td>
<td>Sub-Saharan Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Previous programme name (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Start date</td>
<td>The pilot started in 2004 and was formally approved by the Cabinet in 2007.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme objectives</td>
<td>To strengthen the capacity of poor people to care for and protect orphans and vulnerable children (OVC); encourage the fostering and retention of OVC within their families and communities; and promote the development of human capital of OVC.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme type</td>
<td>Conditional and unconditional cash transfer (depending on whether beneficiaries live in areas with limited access to education and health facilities).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme components</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conditionalities (if any)</td>
<td>Beneficiary households should provide for the care and protection of OVC; primary school attendance of all eligible children and attendance of younger children at health centres for immunisations and other health interventions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Targeting methods</td>
<td>Geographical targeting combined with community-based targeting, proxy means-testing and categorical targeting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target areas</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target groups</td>
<td>OVC, persons living with HIV/AIDS, people who are severely ill and people with disabilities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility criteria</td>
<td>Poor households with at least one OVC aged 0–17 years with at least one deceased parent, or whose parent or main caregiver is chronically ill or has a severe disability.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility reassessment (if any)</td>
<td>Fixed cash transfers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of benefits</td>
<td>KES2,000 (around USD21) per month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount of benefits</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payment/delivery frequency</td>
<td>Bi-monthly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit delivery mechanism</td>
<td>The benefits are delivered either through the postal service (Postal Corporation of Kenya—PCK) or via the Equity Bank.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit recipients</td>
<td>Caregiver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum and maximum duration of benefits (if any)</td>
<td>The programme reaches around 260,000 households. The coverage is expected to rise to 360,000 households in 2016.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coverage</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme expenditure</td>
<td>USD26 million (0.08 per cent of GDP) (fiscal year 2010)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutions and agencies involved</td>
<td>Government of Kenya; UNICEF; UK Department for International Development (DFID); Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA); International Development Association (IDA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms and frequency</td>
<td>Constituency Social Assistance Committees (CSAC) and Location OVC Committees (LOC) monitor programme performance at the local level to ascertain receipt of benefits and household compliance with conditionalities.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See the references on page 172: Cash Transfers for Orphans and Vulnerable Children (CT-OVC)
# Health Insurance Subsidy Programme (HISP)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme</th>
<th>Health Insurance Subsidy Programme (HISP)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Kenya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geographic area</td>
<td>Sub-Saharan Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Previous programme name (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Start date</td>
<td>2014&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme objectives</td>
<td>To cover the costs of health insurance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>for the country's poorest households.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme type</td>
<td>Non-contributory health insurance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme components</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conditionalities (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Targeting methods</td>
<td>Proxy means test and community-based</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>targeting.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target areas</td>
<td>Nationwide&lt;sup&gt;3&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target groups</td>
<td>The poorest households</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility criteria</td>
<td>Beneficiaries are selected from a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>government-developed poverty list which</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>covers all 47 counties. To ensure that</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>the programme reaches the neediest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>households, this list is verified at the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>local level by the communities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility reassessment (if any)</td>
<td>Health insurance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of benefits</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount of benefits</td>
<td>The health insurance package includes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>outpatient and inpatient care.&lt;sup&gt;3&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payment/delivery frequency</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit delivery mechanism</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit recipients</td>
<td>Beneficiaries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum and maximum duration of benefits (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coverage</td>
<td>23,500 households are currently covered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>by the programme. The National Hospital</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Insurance Fund (NHIF) aims to scale up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>the programme to reach 9 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>beneficiaries by 2017.&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme expenditure</td>
<td>The World Bank provided USD20 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>for the programme's first phase.&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutions and agencies involved</td>
<td>NHIF; World Bank&lt;sup&gt;3&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and frequency</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See the references on page 172: Health Insurance Subsidy Programme (HISP)
**Home Grown School Meals**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme</th>
<th>Home Grown School Meals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Kenya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geographic area</td>
<td>Sub-Saharan Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Previous programme name (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Start date</td>
<td>2009¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme objectives</td>
<td>To improve school attendance while also increasing national food production.²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme type</td>
<td>Conditional in-kind transfer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme components</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conditionalities (if any)</td>
<td>The meals are served at school; therefore, school attendance is the implicit conditionality of the programme.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Targeting methods</td>
<td>Categorical targeting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target areas</td>
<td>Primary schools in semi-arid areas which are experiencing low enrolment and high drop-out rates. In 2011, 1,800 schools in 72 semi-arid districts in the country were targeted.³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target groups</td>
<td>Children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility criteria</td>
<td>Food-insecure children in pre-primary and primary schools.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility reassessment (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of benefits</td>
<td>Food</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount of benefits</td>
<td>Daily hot meals⁴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payment/delivery frequency</td>
<td>Daily⁴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit delivery mechanism</td>
<td>Meals are delivered at schools.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit recipients</td>
<td>Students</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum and maximum duration of benefits (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coverage</td>
<td>729,000 children (2013)⁴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme expenditure</td>
<td>USD4.6 million per year (2013)⁴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutions and agencies involved</td>
<td>Ministry of Education; World Food Programme (WFP)¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms and frequency</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See the references on page 173: Home Grown School Meals
**Hunger Safety Net Programme (HSNP)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Programme</strong></th>
<th>Hunger Safety Net Programme (HSNP)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Country</strong></td>
<td>Kenya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Geographic area</strong></td>
<td>Sub-Saharan Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Previous programme name (if any)</strong></td>
<td>Hunger Safety Net Programme Pilot Phase¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Start date</strong></td>
<td>2008¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Programme objectives</strong></td>
<td>To reduce extreme hunger and vulnerability to it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Programme type</strong></td>
<td>Unconditional cash transfer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Programme components</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Conditionalities (if any)</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Targeting methods</strong></td>
<td>Geographical targeting, community-based targeting and categorical targeting.³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Target areas</strong></td>
<td>Turkana, Mandera, Marsabit and Wajir Counties.¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Target groups</strong></td>
<td>Households with chronic food insecurity⁴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Eligibility criteria</strong></td>
<td>To be extremely poor (unable to afford basic expenses or to invest in the development of human capital); to be elderly (older than 55 years of age); to have a high dependency ratio (households without adult members or whose members are not fit for work or have long-term illnesses or severe disabilities).¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Eligibility reassessment (if any)</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Type of benefits</strong></td>
<td>Cash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Amount of benefits</strong></td>
<td>KES2,350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Payment/delivery frequency</strong></td>
<td>Every two months⁵</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Benefit delivery mechanism</strong></td>
<td>Beneficiaries are given a biometric smartcard which they use to collect their cash at any time from a range of pay stations (mainly small shops called <em>dukas</em>) across the four counties.³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Benefit recipients</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Minimum and maximum duration of benefits (if any)</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Coverage</strong></td>
<td>101,438 households (2016)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Programme expenditure</strong></td>
<td>KHS4,426,098⁵</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Institutions and agencies involved</strong></td>
<td>Government of Kenya; UK Department for International Development (DFID); Australian Department for Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT)¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms and frequency</strong></td>
<td>Monitoring is usually done by the National Drought Management Authority (NDMA) and involved partners, donors and external stakeholders. Evaluation is performed by external contractors.¹</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See the references on page 173: Hunger Safety Net Programme
**Kenya Youth Empowerment Project**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme</th>
<th>Kenya Youth Empowerment Project</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Kenya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geographic area</td>
<td>Sub-Saharan Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Previous programme name (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Start date</td>
<td>2010¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme objectives</td>
<td>To provide temporary employment opportunities and improve the employability of beneficiaries.¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme type</td>
<td>Cash for work; training</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme components</td>
<td>Component 1: Labour-intensive works and social support services or <em>Kazi Kwa Vijana</em> (KKV)—Public Works Component 2: Private-sector internships and training—this component corresponds to the creation of internships and training opportunities, in partnership with the Kenya Private Sector Alliance²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conditionalities (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Targeting methods</td>
<td>Labour-intensive works and social support services: categorical targeting; geographical targeting; if demand exceeds the project's capabilities, a random draw process is applied to select the beneficiaries, while respecting a 30–50 per cent quota for women, especially those from female-headed households. Private-sector internships and training: categorical targeting; geographical targeting; if demand for internships exceeds the project's capabilities, the Kenya Private Sector Alliance will conduct a randomised selection process.²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target areas</td>
<td>Labour-intensive works and social support services: Each of the country’s provinces will have a number of districts targeted by the programme based on their unemployment rates. Private-sector internships and training: cities of Nairobi, Mombasa and Kisumu.²³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target groups</td>
<td>Youth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility criteria</td>
<td>Labour-intensive works and social support services: unemployed people 18–35 years of age. Private-sector internships and training: people 15–29 years of age who have at least 8 years of schooling, have been out of school for at least 1 year and are not currently employed.²³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility reassessment (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of benefits</td>
<td>Labour-intensive works and social support services: cash. Private-sector internships and training: cash; this component also provides two months of training and four months of work experience per cycle.³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount of benefits</td>
<td>Labour-intensive works and social support services: beneficiaries receive between KES150 and KES250 per task depending on the type of work performed). Private-sector internships and training: interns receive KES6,000 per month.²⁴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payment/delivery frequency</td>
<td>Private-sector internships and training: monthly⁶</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit delivery mechanism</td>
<td>Beneficiaries receive their grants in cash.²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit recipients</td>
<td>Beneficiaries</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Minimum and maximum duration of benefits (if any) | Labour-intensive works and social support services: 3–6 months  
Private-sector internships and training: 8 cycles of 6 months each\(^3,4\) |
| Coverage | Labour-intensive works and social support services: 190,000 job opportunities (target coverage).  
Private-sector internships and training: this component has already reached 15,000 beneficiaries and another 5,600 are currently undergoing cycle 6.\(^5\) |
| Programme expenditure | USD145 million\(^1\) |
| Institutions and agencies involved | Kenya Private Sector Alliance (KEPSA); Government of Kenya; World Bank\(^6\) |
| Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms and frequency | Each component has its own monitoring and evaluation system. The Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) is responsible for the monitoring and evaluation activities of the labour-intensive works and social support services component, while KEPSA is responsible for these activities for the private-sector internships and training component.\(^2\) |

See the references on page 173: Kenya Youth Empowerment Project
**National Accelerated Agricultural Input Programme (NAAIP)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme</th>
<th>National Accelerated Agricultural Input Programme (NAAIP)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Kenya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geographic area</td>
<td>Sub-Saharan Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Previous programme name (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Start date</td>
<td>2007¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme objectives</td>
<td>To enhance food security and contribute to poverty reduction.²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme type</td>
<td>Sustainable livelihood programme (access to agricultural inputs and subsidies)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme components</td>
<td>Beneficiaries also have access to cereal banks, warehouse receipts and participation in farmer groups.³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conditionalities (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Targeting methods</td>
<td>Categorical targeting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target areas</td>
<td>Rural areas nationwide²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target groups</td>
<td>Smallholder farmers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility criteria</td>
<td>Targeted farmers have fewer than 2.5 acres of land.²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility reassessment (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of benefits</td>
<td>Agricultural inputs¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount of benefits</td>
<td>Each beneficiary is entitled to a 50kg bag of basal fertiliser, 50kg bag of top dressing (urea) and 10kg of maize seeds. These inputs are sold at a lower price, around 10 per cent below market rates.⁴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payment/delivery frequency</td>
<td>One-time benefit; after one year of the receipt of the original benefit, the farmers can access seasonal input loans from the Equity Bank.⁴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit delivery mechanism</td>
<td>Farmers receive vouchers (valid for 60 days) which they can redeem at private input sellers/agro-dealers.²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit recipient</td>
<td>Smallholder farmers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum and maximum duration of benefits (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coverage</td>
<td>2.5 million farmers are targeted by this programme; annually, the project targets 45,000 beneficiaries.²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme expenditure</td>
<td>USD4 million in 2008, which corresponds to about 13 per cent of the government's budget dedicated to the agricultural sector.⁴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutions and agencies involved</td>
<td>Ministry of Agriculture⁴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms and frequency</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See the references on page 174: National Accelerated Agricultural Input Programme (NAAIP)
**Njaa Marufuku Kenya (NMK)—School Feeding Programme**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme</th>
<th>Njaa Marufuku Kenya (NMK)—School Feeding Programme</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Kenya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geographic area</td>
<td>Sub-Saharan Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Previous programme name (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Start date</td>
<td>2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme objectives</td>
<td>To improve the health and nutrition of school children.¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme type</td>
<td>Conditional in-kind transfer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme components</td>
<td>The programme also provides funds for smallholder farmers to enable them meet new demands, as well as for schools to create school gardens.²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conditionalities (if any)</td>
<td>The meals are served at school; therefore, school attendance is the implicit conditionality of the programme.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Targeting methods</td>
<td>Categorical targeting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target areas</td>
<td>Areas of high poverty, school drop-out rates and malnutrition with poor primary school performance, but with the potential to grow food.²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target groups</td>
<td>Children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility criteria</td>
<td>Food-insecure children in pre-primary and primary schools.²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility reassessment (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of benefits</td>
<td>Food</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount of benefits</td>
<td>Daily hot meals²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payment/delivery frequency</td>
<td>Daily²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit delivery mechanism</td>
<td>Meals are delivered at schools.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit recipients</td>
<td>Students</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum and maximum duration of benefits (if any)</td>
<td>The programme is implemented for a maximum period of three years, after which the communities must either take over the programme’s management or seek the support of the Home-Grown School Meals (HGSM) programme.²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coverage</td>
<td>44,000 beneficiaries (2013)²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme expenditure</td>
<td>The programme’s budget is USD1.3 million for the first five years (2013).²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutions and agencies involved</td>
<td>Agriculture sector Ministries; Ministry of Education; Ministry of Public Health¹</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See the references on page 174: Njaa Marufuku Kenya (NMK) School Feeding Programme
### Older Persons’ Cash Transfer (OPCT)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme</th>
<th>Older Persons’ Cash Transfer (OPCT)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Kenya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geographic area</td>
<td>Sub-Saharan Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Previous programme name (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Start date</td>
<td>2006&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme objectives</td>
<td>To improve the capacities and livelihoods of older people.&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme type</td>
<td>Unconditional cash transfer&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme components</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conditionalities (if any)</td>
<td>Community-based targeting and proxy means-testing.&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Targeting methods</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target areas</td>
<td>44 districts within Kenya&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target groups</td>
<td>Elderly people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility criteria</td>
<td>Beneficiaries are residents of the selected districts aged 65 or older, who are poor and do not receive any other grant.&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility reassessment (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of benefits</td>
<td>Cash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount of benefits</td>
<td>KES2,000 (USD22) per month&lt;sup&gt;3&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payment/delivery frequency</td>
<td>Bi-monthly&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit delivery mechanism</td>
<td>The grants are delivered by the Postal Corporation of Kenya or the district treasury.&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit recipients</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum and maximum duration of benefits (if any)</td>
<td>59,000 beneficiaries (2015)&lt;sup&gt;4&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coverage</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme expenditure</td>
<td>0.015 per cent of GDP (2015)&lt;sup&gt;4&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutions and agencies involved</td>
<td>Ministry of Labour, Social Security &amp; Services (MLSSS)&lt;sup&gt;3&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms and frequency</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See the references on page 174: Older Persons’ Cash Transfer (OPCT)
### Persons with Severe Disability Cash Transfer (PWSD–CT)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme</th>
<th>Persons with Severe Disability Cash Transfer (PWSD–CT)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Kenya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geographic area</td>
<td>Sub-Saharan Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Previous programme name (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Start date</td>
<td>2010¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme objectives</td>
<td>To improve beneficiaries’ welfare and increase their access to services.¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme type</td>
<td>Unconditional cash transfer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme components</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conditionalities (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Targeting methods</td>
<td>Categorical targeting and community-based targeting.²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target areas</td>
<td>Nationwide³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target groups</td>
<td>Poor people with disabilities³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility criteria</td>
<td>Eligible households are extremely poor and in charge of caring for people with severe disabilities, while not receiving any other cash transfer programme or regular income. Severe disability is characterised by the need for permanent and constant care.⁴</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Eligibility reassessment (if any)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of benefits</th>
<th>Cash</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amount of benefits</td>
<td>KES2,000 (USD22) per month¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payment/delivery frequency</td>
<td>Monthly¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit delivery mechanism</td>
<td>Payment reforms are underway to move from a semi-manual to an electronic payment system with the use of smart cards and biometric identification for the authentication process. A savings option may also be introduced.¹</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Benefit recipients

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Minimum and maximum duration of benefits (if any)</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coverage</td>
<td>27,200 beneficiaries (2013/14)¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme expenditure</td>
<td>KES770 million (2013/2014 financial year)³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutions and agencies involved</td>
<td>Ministry of Labour, Social Security &amp; Services (MLSSS)¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms and frequency</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See the references on page 175: Persons with Severe Disability Cash Transfer (PWSD-CT)
**LESOTHO**

### Agricultural Input Fairs: Input Vouchers for the Poor

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme</th>
<th>Agricultural Input Fairs: Input Vouchers for the Poor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Lesotho</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geographic area</td>
<td>Sub-Saharan Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Previous programme name (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Start date</td>
<td>2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme objectives</td>
<td>To address the global rise in prices of food and inputs and to facilitate access to fertiliser for poor small farmers living in remote areas.¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme type</td>
<td>Sustainable livelihood programme (access to agricultural inputs)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme components</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conditionalities (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Targeting methods</td>
<td>Community-based targeting¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target areas</td>
<td>Nationwide (with a focus on remote rural areas)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target groups</td>
<td>Smallholder farmers¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility criteria</td>
<td>Eligible households must have: access to at least 0.5 hectares (1.2 acres) of arable land and a history of successful farming; at least one able-bodied member; and at least 50 per cent of their available land left fallow the previous season because they were unable to afford inputs.¹ Preference is given to those who are particularly vulnerable or food-insecure such as: households with chronically ill members; female- or child-headed households; those who have to buy a high volume of food due to their own low production; and households without access to formal income sources, remittances or livestock.¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility reassessment (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of benefits</td>
<td>Voucher to be spent in seeds, fertiliser, or tools.¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount of benefits</td>
<td>The value of the vouchers was LSL630 (about USD84) in 2010/11; however, the actual value of benefits depends on what farmers can produce from the fertiliser and seeds that they have received.¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payment/delivery frequency</td>
<td>The Fairs are scheduled for the beginning of the planting season¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit delivery mechanism</td>
<td>At the Agricultural Input Fairs (held at 68 agricultural resource centres across the country), selected farmers are provided with input vouchers that they can spend at the Fair.¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit recipients</td>
<td>Smallholder farmers¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum and maximum duration of benefits (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coverage</td>
<td>22,500 farmers annually¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme expenditure</td>
<td>Total annual cost of about USD2.5 million.¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutions and agencies involved</td>
<td>Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (MFAS); Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms and frequency</td>
<td>In 2010, a post-harvest survey of beneficiaries was conducted by the FAO.¹</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See the references on page 175: Agricultural Input Fairs: Input Vouchers for the Poor
### Child Grants Programme (CGP)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme</th>
<th>Child Grants Programme (CGP)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Lesotho</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geographic area</td>
<td>Sub-Saharan Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Previous programme name (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Start date</td>
<td>2009¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme objectives</td>
<td>To improve the living standards and health status of orphans and vulnerable children (OVC), reduce malnutrition and increase school enrolment.²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme type</td>
<td>Unconditional cash transfer³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme components</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conditionalities (if any)</td>
<td>The cash transfer is 'unconditional', but households are informed that the transfer is addressed to the needs of their children.¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Targeting methods</td>
<td>Proxy means test and community-based targeting.³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target areas</td>
<td>Nationwide⁵</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target groups</td>
<td>Poor and vulnerable households³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility criteria</td>
<td>Poor households with OVC (aged 0–17) or child-headed households¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility reassessment (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of benefits</td>
<td>Cash³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount of benefits</td>
<td>LSL360–750³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payment/delivery frequency</td>
<td>Quarterly³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit delivery mechanism</td>
<td>Benefits are delivered through a cash-in-transit firm at one or two pay points per Community Council.¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit recipients</td>
<td>Head of household¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum and maximum duration of benefits (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coverage</td>
<td>24,500 households</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme expenditure</td>
<td>0.22 per cent of GDP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutions and agencies involved</td>
<td>Ministry of Social Development; financial support from the European Commission⁴</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See the references on page 175: Child Grants Programme (CGP)
### Old-Age Pension (OAP)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme</th>
<th>Old-Age Pension (OAP)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Lesotho</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geographic area</td>
<td>Sub-Saharan Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Previous programme name (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Start date</td>
<td>2005¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme objectives</td>
<td>To provide elderly people with a source of income.¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme type</td>
<td>Unconditional cash transfer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme components</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conditionalities (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Targeting methods</td>
<td>Categorical targeting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target areas</td>
<td>Nationwide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target groups</td>
<td>Elderly people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility criteria</td>
<td>This is a universal pension for all citizens aged 70 and older.¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility reassessment (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of benefits</td>
<td>Cash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount of benefits</td>
<td>Initially, the monthly transfer was LSL150, but it currently stands at LSL450 (USD40). A further increase to LSL500 (USD45) was recently announced.²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payment/delivery frequency</td>
<td>Monthly¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit delivery mechanism</td>
<td>Benefits are delivered in person at local post offices.¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit recipients</td>
<td>Pensioners¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum and maximum duration of benefits (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coverage</td>
<td>85,087 beneficiaries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme expenditure</td>
<td>2.39 per cent of GDP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutions and agencies involved</td>
<td>Department of Pensions, Ministry of Finance and Development Planning¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms and frequency</td>
<td>District Officers are responsible for monitoring the pension payments locally and the local chiefs (part of the existing hierarchies in Basotho society) have also been incorporated into the administration to varying degrees.¹</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See the references on page 175: Old-Age Pension (OAP)
### OVC Bursary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme</th>
<th>OVC Bursary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Lesotho</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geographic area</td>
<td>Sub-Saharan Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Previous programme name</td>
<td>(if any)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Start date</td>
<td>2001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme objectives</td>
<td>To promote the education of orphans and vulnerable children (OVC).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme type</td>
<td>Educational fee waivers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme components</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conditionalities (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Targeting methods</td>
<td>Categorical targeting; self-targeting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target areas</td>
<td>Nationwide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target groups</td>
<td>OVC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility criteria</td>
<td>Eligible children are applicants younger than 18 years old who are enrolled in secondary school who: have lost one or both parents; have an incapacitated or incarcerated parent; or are considered ‘needy’.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility reassessment (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of benefits</td>
<td>Bursary which covers secondary schooling fees (registration, books etc.) and tuition.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount of benefits</td>
<td>The amount paid annually to secondary schools varies by school and grade, but should cover tuition and other fees.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payment/delivery frequency</td>
<td>Annual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit delivery mechanism</td>
<td>The programme makes the payment to secondary schools.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit recipient</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum and maximum duration of benefits (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coverage</td>
<td>13,172 beneficiaries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme expenditure</td>
<td>0.18 per cent of GDP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutions and agencies involved</td>
<td>Ministry of Social Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms and frequency</td>
<td>The programme has been assessed internally, but no impact evaluation has been conducted. A monitoring and evaluation framework has been in place since 2011.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See the references on page 176: OVC Bursary
**Public Assistance (PA)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme</th>
<th>Public Assistance (PA)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Lesotho</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geographic area</td>
<td>Sub-Saharan Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Previous programme name (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Start date</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme objectives</td>
<td>To improve the living conditions of extremely destitute people.¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme type</td>
<td>Unconditional cash transfer; unconditional in-kind transfer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme components</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conditionalities (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Targeting methods</td>
<td>Categorical targeting and means-testing; self-targeting¹ ²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target areas</td>
<td>Nationwide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target groups</td>
<td>Extremely destitute people; orphans and vulnerable children (OVC); people with disabilities; elderly people¹ ²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility criteria</td>
<td>Households are eligible for the programme if they: are part of one of the target groups (OVC, people with disabilities, or elderly persons); do not have a regular income; have a total monthly income of less than LSL150 (USD21); own livestock and/or fields or other assets that do not generate an income higher than LSL150 per month.¹ ²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility reassessment (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of benefits</td>
<td>Cash and various in-kind grants (including medical exemptions, food packages, hygiene kits and devices for people with disabilities).¹ ²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount of benefits</td>
<td>M250 per person per month (around USD21.73)²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payment/delivery frequency</td>
<td>Monthly¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit delivery mechanism</td>
<td>Benefits are delivered in person at pay points.²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit recipient</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum and maximum duration of benefits (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coverage</td>
<td>11,800 beneficiaries (2014/2015)²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme expenditure</td>
<td>0.18 per cent of GDP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutions and agencies involved</td>
<td>Ministry of Social Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms and frequency</td>
<td>The programme has never been evaluated. Monitoring activities are limited to the accounting of the disbursed amounts.²</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See the references on page 176: Public Assistance (PA)
### School Feeding Programme

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme</th>
<th>School Feeding Programme</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Lesotho</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geographic area</td>
<td>Sub-Saharan Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Previous programme name</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Start date</td>
<td>2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme objectives</td>
<td>To combat malnutrition among children, increase school enrolment rates, stabilise attendance and reduce drop-out rates.¹ ²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme type</td>
<td>Conditional in-kind transfer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme components</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conditionalities (if any)</td>
<td>Meals are served at school; therefore, school attendance is the implicit conditionality of the programme.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Targeting methods</td>
<td>Categorical targeting³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target areas</td>
<td>Nationwide (many schools are in the remote and economically disadvantaged mountain regions of the country)⁴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target groups</td>
<td>Students in pre-primary and primary schools across the country.⁴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility criteria</td>
<td>To be eligible, children should be enrolled at school.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility reassessment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of benefits</td>
<td>Food³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount of benefits</td>
<td>School children are provided with one mid-morning snack of maize meal and a one midday meal of maize meal, pulses and vegetable oil.⁴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payment/delivery frequency</td>
<td>Daily³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit delivery mechanism</td>
<td>Meals are delivered at schools.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit recipients</td>
<td>Pre-primary and primary-school students.³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum and maximum duration of benefits (if any)</td>
<td>180 days per year⁶</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coverage</td>
<td>389,000 students³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme expenditure</td>
<td>1.05 per cent of GDP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutions and agencies</td>
<td>Ministry of Education and Training; World Food Programme (WFP)³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitoring and evaluation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mechanisms and frequency</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See the references on page 176: School Feeding Programme
### Liberia

#### School Feeding Programme

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme</th>
<th>School Feeding Programme</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Liberia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geographic area</td>
<td>Sub-Saharan Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Previous programme name (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Start date</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme objectives</td>
<td>To increase the enrolment rate and improve the ratio of girls to boys in primary school.¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme type</td>
<td>Conditional in-kind transfer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme components</td>
<td>Two main components: in-school feeding and take-home rations for girls; the scheme also involves Nutritional supplements and/or education for pregnant women.²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conditionalities (if any)</td>
<td>School attendance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Targeting methods</td>
<td>Geographical targeting³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target areas</td>
<td>Targeted schools have health and nutrition policies in place and a sanitary structure with potable water.¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target groups</td>
<td>Children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility criteria</td>
<td>Children enrolled in school</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility reassessment (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of benefits</td>
<td>Food</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount of benefits</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payment/delivery frequency</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit delivery mechanism</td>
<td>Food is distributed at schools.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit recipients</td>
<td>Students</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum and maximum duration of benefits (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coverage</td>
<td>Nearly 100 per cent of primary school students (2013)³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme expenditure</td>
<td>USD95 (estimated average cost of school feeding per child per year in 2008)³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutions and agencies involved</td>
<td>Ministry of Education and World Food Programme (WFP); by the end of 2017 the Ministry of Education is expected to assume complete responsibility for the design and management of the school feeding programme.⁴</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See the references on page 176: School Feeding Programme
### Social Cash Transfer Programme (SCT)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme</th>
<th>Social Cash Transfer Programme (SCT)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Liberia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geographic area</td>
<td>Sub-Saharan Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Previous programme name (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Start date</td>
<td>First payments: 2009  (\text{Official launch: 2010}^{1})</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme objectives</td>
<td>To reduce vulnerability among ultra-poor, labour-constrained households.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme type</td>
<td>Unconditional cash transfer; social support services(^2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme components</td>
<td>Cash transfer, and social support services, such as promotion of education and adequate nutrition, and birth registration.(^2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conditionalities (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Targeting methods</td>
<td>Proxy means test and geographical targeting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target areas</td>
<td>Bomi and Maryland counties.(^1,2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target groups</td>
<td>Labour-constrained and extremely poor households.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility criteria</td>
<td>Eligible households were both extremely poor (as measured by their level of material assets, alternative resources and access to food) and labour-constrained, with a dependency ratio equal to or greater than three to one.(^1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility reassessment (if any)</td>
<td>Monitors from the SCT Secretariat and community leaders were responsible for verifying and correcting beneficiary lists.(^1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of benefits</td>
<td>Cash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount of benefits</td>
<td>1-person household: LRD700 (USD10)  [2-person Household: LRD1,050 (USD15)]  [3-person Household: LRD1,400 (USD20)]  [4-person (or more) household: LRD1,750 (USD25)]  [Plus: LRD150 (USD2) for each child in primary school]  [LRD300 (USD4) for each child in secondary school]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payment/delivery frequency</td>
<td>Monthly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit delivery mechanism</td>
<td>Payments were administered by EcoBank through designated distribution points throughout both counties and overseen by the SCT Secretariat.(^1)  [In 2014, beneficiaries in the central urban centres (Tubmanburg City, Harper and Pleebo) were paid through Mobile Money, a facility that enables payment through mobile phones.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit recipient</td>
<td>Heads of households</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum and maximum duration of benefits (if any)</td>
<td>The programme allows retargeting and possible graduation after each two-year period.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coverage</td>
<td>Approximately 3,798 households or 19,000 individuals (2014).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme expenditure</td>
<td>Approximately EUR4 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutions and agencies involved</td>
<td>Government of Liberia (Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection); UNICEF and the European Union provided funding up to 2014, and the World Bank is providing additional funds to this programme up to March 2016.(^1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms and frequency</td>
<td>An external mid-term evaluation was commissioned by the Government of Liberia and UNICEF and carried out by the Centre for Global Health and Development (CGHD) at Boston University. An end-of-programme external evaluation was conducted by Suba Belle and Associates (SBA) in August 2015.(^1)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See the references on page 177: Social Cash Transfer Programme (SCT)
Youth, Employment, Skills (YES)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme</th>
<th>Youth, Employment, Skills (YES)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Liberia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geographic area</td>
<td>Sub-Saharan Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Previous programme name (if any)</td>
<td>The Community Livelihoods component (public works) is a scaled-up version of the Cash-for-Work Temporary Employment Project (CfWTEP), implemented by the Liberia Agency for Community Empowerment (LACE).¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Start date</td>
<td>2010²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme objectives</td>
<td>To provide temporary employment opportunities to improve the employability of young people in Liberia.²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme type</td>
<td>Cash for work; training</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme components</td>
<td>Community livelihoods; employment through skills training¹,³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conditionalities (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Targeting methods</td>
<td>Community livelihoods: geographic targeting; community-based targeting. Employment through skills training: geographic targeting; categorical targeting.¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target areas</td>
<td>Nationwide¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target groups</td>
<td>Vulnerable; at-risk youth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility criteria</td>
<td>Community livelihoods: beneficiaries are people aged 18–35 years old who are not in public office or employed by any public or private entity and who are vulnerable and/or at risk of poverty; a household is considered vulnerable if it has more than six members and no land property. Employment through skills training: youth and young adults aged 18–35 years old who are in a situation of risk.⁴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility reassessment (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of benefits</td>
<td>Cash and training.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount of benefits</td>
<td>Community livelihoods: a minimum daily wage of USD3 for unskilled workers (USD5 for skilled workers), totalling USD120 to each participant.¹,⁴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payment/delivery frequency</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit delivery mechanism</td>
<td>Community livelihoods: local banks¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit recipients</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum and maximum duration of benefits (if any)</td>
<td>Community livelihoods: beneficiaries may participate in the programme for a maximum of 40 days; for each week of this period, one day is dedicated to life skills training, totalling 32 days of work and 8 days of training.³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coverage</td>
<td>Community livelihoods: 56,500 beneficiaries. Employment through skills training: 3,300 beneficiaries (expected coverage).³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme expenditure</td>
<td>USD16 million²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutions and agencies involved</td>
<td>Liberia Agency for Community Empowerment (LACE); local non-governmental organisations; World Bank; The Liberian Ministry of Youth and the international organisation TRANSTEC were also involved in the implementation of the training component of the programme.¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms and frequency</td>
<td>The programme has scheduled monitoring and evaluation activities for both of its components. The evaluation of the community livelihoods component will build upon the evaluation conducted under the CfWTEP.¹</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See the references on page 177: Youth, Employment, Skills (YES)
### Argent Contre Travail—Cash for Work

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<th>Argent Contre Travail—Cash for Work</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>Country</td>
<td>Madagascar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geographic area</td>
<td>Sub-Saharan Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Previous programme name (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Start date</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme objectives</td>
<td>To create temporary jobs in crisis-affected zones and improve communities’ infrastructures, through collective production works or projects aimed at improving environments.¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme type</td>
<td>Cash for work; unconditional cash transfer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme components</td>
<td>Cash for work: an unconditional cash transfer is provided to targeted families who are not able to work or who have a member: with disabilities or who is over 65 years old or who is pregnant.¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conditionalities (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Targeting methods</td>
<td>Geographical and community-based targeting.¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target areas</td>
<td>Crisis-affected zones¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target groups</td>
<td>Poor able-bodied adults</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility criteria</td>
<td>Individuals who are over 18 years of age and able to work; an unconditional cash transfer is provided to those who are not able to work or who have a member: with disabilities or who is over 65 years old or who is pregnant.¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility reassessment (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of benefits</td>
<td>Cash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount of benefits</td>
<td>MGA3,000 for each 5-hour working day; beneficiaries work 4 days a week.¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit delivery mechanism</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit recipients</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum and maximum duration of benefits (if any)</td>
<td>Beneficiaries may work 45 days per year divided into two periods: 25 days during the ‘lean’ season (between January and June) and 20 days before the new school year (July and December).¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coverage</td>
<td>150 beneficiaries per Fokontany (village)¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme expenditure</td>
<td>Cash for work: USD500,000 (2011-2012)¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutions and agencies involved</td>
<td>Fonds d’Intervention pour le Développement (FID)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See the references on page 177: Argent Contre Travail—Cash for Work
### Le Transfert Monétaire Conditionnel—Conditional Cash Transfer

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<tr>
<th>Programme</th>
<th>Le Transfert Monétaire Conditionnel—Conditional Cash Transfer</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Madagascar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geographic area</td>
<td>Sub-Saharan Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Previous programme name (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Start date</td>
<td>July 2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme objectives</td>
<td>To promote formal schooling among children from poor and vulnerable families.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme type</td>
<td>Conditional and unconditional cash transfer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme components</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conditionalities (if any)</td>
<td>80 per cent school attendance for children of the beneficiary families.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Targeting methods</td>
<td>Community-based targeting; proxy means-testing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target areas</td>
<td>41 Fokontany (villages) of 8 communes of the Betafo district</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target groups</td>
<td>Children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility criteria</td>
<td>Very vulnerable households residing in the selected areas for at least 6 months, with children from 0–10 years old.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility reassessment (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of benefits</td>
<td>Cash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount of benefits</td>
<td>Families with children from 0–5 years old: MGA10,000 (Basic Allowance—unconditional cash transfer)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Families with 1 child from 6–12 years old: basic allowance + MGA5,000 (conditional cash transfer)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Families with 2 or more children from 6–12 years old: basic allowance + MGA10,000 (conditional cash transfer)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payment/delivery frequency</td>
<td>Bi-monthly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit delivery mechanism</td>
<td>The transfers were processed via microfinance institutions or mobile banking operators.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit recipients</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum and maximum duration of benefits (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coverage</td>
<td>200 families were selected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme expenditure</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutions and agencies involved</td>
<td>Ministère de l’Education Nationale (Ministry of National Education); Office National de Nutrition (National Office of Nutrition—ONN); Ministère de la Santé Publique (Ministry of Public Health)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms and frequency</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See the references on page 177: Le Transfert Monétaire Conditionnel—Conditional Cash Transfer
### School Feeding Programme

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Programme</th>
<th>School Feeding Programme</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Madagascar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geographic area</td>
<td>Sub-Saharan Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Previous programme name (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Start date</td>
<td>2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme objectives</td>
<td>To contribute to household nutrition and food security.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme type</td>
<td>Conditional in-kind transfer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme components</td>
<td>Food distribution; nutritional education; other health-related activities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conditionalities (if any)</td>
<td>School attendance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Targeting methods</td>
<td>Geographical and categorical targeting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target areas</td>
<td>1,250 primary schools in the south of the country</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target groups</td>
<td>Children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility criteria</td>
<td>School enrolment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility reassessment (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of benefits</td>
<td>Food</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount of benefits</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payment/delivery frequency</td>
<td>Daily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit delivery mechanism</td>
<td>School canteens deliver the meals.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit recipient</td>
<td>Students</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum and maximum duration of benefits (if any)</td>
<td>Meals are delivered during the school year.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coverage</td>
<td>237,000 beneficiaries or 6 per cent of school-attending children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme expenditure</td>
<td>USD3.5 million (MGA10.4 billion) was the budget for the 2014–2015 school year.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutions and agencies involved</td>
<td>World Food Programme (WFP); Ministry of Education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms and frequency</td>
<td>An evaluation system developed by the World Bank and the WFP is in place—the System Approach for Better Education Results (SABER).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See the references on page 177: School Feeding Programme
### Farm Input Subsidy Programme (FISP)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme</th>
<th>Farm Input Subsidy Programme (FISP)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>Malawi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geographic area</td>
<td>Sub-Saharan Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Previous programme name (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Start date</td>
<td>2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme objectives</td>
<td>To improve food security and income of smallholder farmers by facilitating their access to improved agricultural inputs.³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme type</td>
<td>Agricultural subsidies (for fertiliser, seeds and pesticides)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme components</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conditionalities (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Targeting methods</td>
<td>Community-based targeting²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target areas</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target groups</td>
<td>Smallholder farmers who own land and are legitimate residents of their villages.²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility criteria</td>
<td>Eligibility for the programme was very open-ended, in the form of advice for the responsible community authorities to select 'vulnerable households', though no specific criteria were provided.²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility reassessment (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of benefits</td>
<td>Vouchers or coupons for fertiliser, hybrid seeds and pesticides at reduced prices.²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount of benefits</td>
<td>For the 2008-2009 season, each household was granted 2 vouchers, enabling them to purchase 100kg of maize fertiliser at just 8 per cent of the market price and around 6kg of seeds. Coupons for 100kg of tobacco fertiliser were also offered. Since then, redemption prices for maize fertilisers have been fixed at MWK500.²,³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payment/delivery frequency</td>
<td>Seasonal grant³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit delivery mechanism</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit recipients</td>
<td>Landowners²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum and maximum duration of benefits (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coverage</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme expenditure</td>
<td>Estimated total cost: USD221 million; 95 per cent of the programme's costs were borne by the Government of Malawi, while the rest was financed by international partners.²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutions and agencies involved</td>
<td>Government of Malawi, Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms and frequency</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See the references on page 178: Farm Input Subsidy Programme (FISP)
### Improved Livelihoods Through Public Works

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<tr>
<th>Programme</th>
<th>Improved Livelihoods Through Public Works</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Malawi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geographic area</td>
<td>Sub-Saharan Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Previous programme name (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Start date</td>
<td>July 1995 (pilot phase); July 1996 (national programme)¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme objectives</td>
<td>To create temporary jobs as a means of income transfer and to build economic infrastructure.²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme type</td>
<td>Public works; cash for work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme components</td>
<td>The public works programme is part of the broader Malawi Social Action Fund (MASAF) programme.¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conditionalities (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Targeting methods</td>
<td>Community-based targeting²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target areas</td>
<td>Nationwide; resource allocation to specific districts uses a formula weighted by the following parameters: population (50 per cent), food insecurity (10 per cent) population below the poverty line (20 per cent) and vulnerability (20 per cent).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target groups</td>
<td>Ultra-poor households</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility criteria</td>
<td>District selection follows established criteria on population, poverty rates and measures of vulnerability.⁴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility reassessment (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of benefits</td>
<td>Cash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount of benefits</td>
<td>Initially the daily wage rate was MWK200, but due to external shocks (inflation and devaluation of the kwacha) it has been increasing relative to the minimum wage. The current wage rate (2016) stands at MK600 per day.³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payment/delivery frequency</td>
<td>Lump sum wage for 12 days paid within two weeks after completion of works</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit delivery mechanism</td>
<td>Manual system of cash payments at designated pay points within beneficiary communities.⁵</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit recipients</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum and maximum duration of benefits (if any)</td>
<td>Initially the number of eligible days per year was 12, but due to external shocks the number of eligible days increased to 48 per year.³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coverage</td>
<td>Since 1995, 3.4 million households have been reached with cash transfers; of these, 2.2 million households were reached over nine public works cycles (MASAF 3 APLII), averaging 434,000 beneficiary households per cycle, which is 15 per cent of all households nationwide (2015).⁶</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme expenditure</td>
<td>The Community Livelihoods Support Fund had a total budget of USD97.6 million (MASAF 1 to MASAF 3, i.e. 1995–2014), with the largest allocation under the MASAF 3 Programme (2003–2013) amounting to USD80.9 million. Currently, the MASAF 4 Programme (effective September 2014) is under way with a total budget allocation of USD74.2 million.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutions and agencies involved</td>
<td>Government of Malawi; World Bank³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms and frequency</td>
<td>Missions comprising around 30 people visit the 35 local authorities’ districts every three months and produce a report. A number of technical studies have been implemented to assess the extent to which intended outcomes have been achieved. A basic Management Information System (MIS) is in place, though local inputs are not fully automated due to lack of communications infrastructure.³</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See the references on page 178: Improved Livelihoods Through Public Works
### Social Cash Transfer (SCT)

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Programme</th>
<th>Social Cash Transfer (SCT)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>Country</td>
<td>Malawi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geographic area</td>
<td>Sub-Saharan Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Previous programme name (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Start date</td>
<td>2006¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme objectives</td>
<td>To address poverty and food insecurity while improving school enrolment and attendance, and the health and nutrition status of beneficiaries.¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme type</td>
<td>Unconditional cash transfer²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme components</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conditionalities (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Targeting methods</td>
<td>Geographical targeting; community-based targeting; and proxy means test since 2014.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target areas</td>
<td>By December 2015, 18 out of 28 districts (Mchinji, Likoma, Salima, Machinga, Mangochi, Phalombe, Chitipa, Balaka, Thyolo, Nsanje, Chikhwawa, Neno, Mwanza, Mulanje, Zomba, Mzimba, Dedza and Nkhata Bay).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target groups</td>
<td>Ultra-poor and labour-constrained households.¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility criteria</td>
<td>Eligible households are ultra-poor and labour-constrained, with members who are elderly, chronically ill, orphaned and/or have disabilities.³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility reassessment (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of benefits</td>
<td>Cash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount of benefits</td>
<td>Average of MWK4,500 per month (revised in May 2015)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payment/delivery frequency</td>
<td>Monthly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit delivery mechanism</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit recipient</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum and maximum duration of benefits (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coverage</td>
<td>The programme was reaching 170,000 households in 18 districts by December 2015, and is expected to cover 320,000 households by 2016.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme expenditure</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutions and agencies involved</td>
<td>Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFATM); German government (through the Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau development bank, or KfW); Irish Aid; the European Union; World Bank; UNICEF; Government of Malawi²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms and frequency</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See the references on page 178: Social Cash Transfer (SCT)
**Mali**

*Jigisemejiri—Tree of Hope*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme</th>
<th>Jigisemejiri—Tree of Hope</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Mali</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geographic area</td>
<td>Sub-Saharan Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Previous programme name (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Start date</td>
<td>2013¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme objectives</td>
<td>To provide support to poor households suffering from food insecurity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme type</td>
<td>Unconditional cash transfers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme components</td>
<td>Other than the transfer, the programme provides accompanying measures such as health and education-related informative practice sessions.¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conditionalities (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Targeting methods</td>
<td>Geographical and community-based targeting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target areas</td>
<td>106 communes in the regions of: Sikasso (15 communes), Ségou (23 communes), Mopti (14 communes), Koulikoro (11 communes), Kayes (35 communes), Bamako (1 commune) and Gao (7 communes).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target groups</td>
<td>Poor households suffering from food insecurity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility criteria</td>
<td>Chronically food-poor households and displaced people with children at risk.¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility reassessment (if any)</td>
<td>Cash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of benefits</td>
<td>Cash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount of benefits</td>
<td>Each household receives an amount equivalent to FCFA10,000 (USD20) per month.¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payment/delivery frequency</td>
<td>Quarterly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit delivery mechanism</td>
<td>Payment agencies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit recipients</td>
<td>Head of household</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum and maximum duration of benefits (if any)</td>
<td>Three years per beneficiary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coverage</td>
<td>76.5 per cent out of the 57,000 households identified by the programme are receiving the transfers (2015).²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme expenditure</td>
<td>The government of Mali received a USD70 million loan to implement the cash transfers.¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutions and agencies involved</td>
<td>Government of Mali; World Bank; national non-governmental organisations as implementing agencies for education packages¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms and frequency</td>
<td>The National Technical Committee is in charge of monitoring and planning.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See the references on page 179: *Jigisemejiri—Tree of Hope*
**Régime d’Assistance Médicale (RAMED)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme</th>
<th>Régime d’Assistance Médicale (RAMED)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Mali</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geographic area</td>
<td>Sub-Saharan Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Previous programme name</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Start date</td>
<td>July 2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme objectives</td>
<td>To provide health insurance to poor people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>who are not able to pay to access the health system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme type</td>
<td>Non-contributory health insurance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme components</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conditionalities (if any)</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Targeting methods</td>
<td>Community-based targeting²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target areas</td>
<td>Nationwide¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target groups</td>
<td>Poor households; orphans and vulnerable children (OVC).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility criteria</td>
<td>Eligibility for the programme is granted on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a temporary basis (one year) to people who</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>have no other health coverage. Other groups</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>which are rightfully entitled to the programme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>are: people who are homeless; residents of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>charitable institutions, orphanages or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>institutions for rehabilitation; inmates of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>prisons; and any public or private non-profit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>institution hosting abandoned children or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>adults without families.¹,³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility reassessment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of benefits</td>
<td>RAMED covers free health care, consultations,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>outpatient care (e.g. laboratory testing,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>medical analysis), hospitalisations,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>medicines and other medical expenses,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>analyses, examinations, hospitalisation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>costs, and pregnancy and childbirth health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>care.¹,³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount of benefits</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payment/delivery frequency</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit delivery mechanism</td>
<td>Health care facilities are reimbursed by the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>government.¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit recipients</td>
<td>Heads of poor households and their dependants;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>other legal beneficiaries¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum and maximum</td>
<td>Access to the programme is of a temporary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>duration of benefits (if</td>
<td>nature (three years). The programme also</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>any)</td>
<td>ceases for beneficiaries who receive benefits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>from other health insurance sources.¹,³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coverage</td>
<td>Around 597,835 beneficiaries or 5 per cent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>of the population³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme expenditure</td>
<td>RAMED is largely financed by the State (65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>per cent), which spent XOF1.047 billion on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>the programme in 2011.³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutions and agencies</td>
<td>Agence Nationale d'Assistance Médicale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>involved</td>
<td>(ANAM—National Medical Assistance Agency)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitoring and evaluation</td>
<td>Monitoring and evaluation is conducted by a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mechanisms and frequency</td>
<td>Programme Monitoring Unit.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See the references on page 179: *Régime d’Assistance Médicale (RAMED)*
## School Feeding Programme

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme</th>
<th>School Feeding Programme</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Mali</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geographic area</td>
<td>Sub-Saharan Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Previous programme name (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Start date</td>
<td>School feeding programmes have been in place since the 1960s.¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme objectives</td>
<td>To improve schooling rates and diminish school attrition.²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme type</td>
<td>Conditional in-kind transfer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme components</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conditionalities (if any)</td>
<td>School attendance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Targeting methods</td>
<td>Geographical targeting¹³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target areas</td>
<td>166 vulnerable communities in the regions of Gao, Kayes, Koulikoro, Kidal, Mopti and Tombouctou.¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target groups</td>
<td>Children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility criteria</td>
<td>Geographical targeting criteria involved: vulnerability and food insecurity of the regions; low schooling rates (especially of girls); and remoteness of the location of the schools. Children who attend school are eligible.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility reassessment (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of benefits</td>
<td>Food</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount of benefits</td>
<td>There are no nutritional standards for the meals, but they consist mainly of staple foods (millet, sorghum or rice) complemented by condiments and legumes.¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payment/delivery frequency</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit delivery mechanism</td>
<td>School canteens¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit recipients</td>
<td>Students</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum and maximum duration of benefits (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coverage</td>
<td>354,000 beneficiaries or 17 per cent of children attending school³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme expenditure</td>
<td>The government contributed USD5.8 million to school feeding activities in 2011.⁴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutions and agencies involved</td>
<td>Government of Mali, Ministry of Education; World Food Programme (WFP)⁵</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms and frequency</td>
<td>The regional offices of the Ministry of Education—Centres d'Animation Pédagogique (CAPs)—are responsible for monitoring and evaluation.⁶</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See the references on page 179: School Feeding Programme
**MAURITANIA**

**Prise en charge des soins de santé des indigents—Indigent Health Coverage**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme</th>
<th>Prise en charge des soins de santé des indigents—Indigent Health Coverage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Mauritania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geographic area</td>
<td>Sub-Saharan Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Previous programme name (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Start date</td>
<td>The programme has been in place for decades,¹ but the cash transfer component was initiated in 2012.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme objectives</td>
<td>To ensure free access to health care for destitute persons suffering from a chronic health condition or cancer; recently, a cash transfer component was added to help improve the living conditions of beneficiaries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme type</td>
<td>Non-contributory health insurance, unconditional cash transfer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme components</td>
<td>The programme provides grants to national hospitals to cover health services for programme beneficiaries and covers evacuation costs to neighbouring Morocco, when necessary; evacuees benefit from a special cash allowance to cover living expenses during their stay abroad. In 2012, a cash component was added to the programme to help with the living conditions of beneficiaries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conditionalties (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Targeting methods</td>
<td>Self-targeting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target areas</td>
<td>National programme; benefits are currently being delivered in Nouakchott; however, any Mauritanian national can apply.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target groups</td>
<td>People who are destitute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility criteria</td>
<td>Beneficiaries are destitute persons suffering from a chronic health condition (such as renal insufficiency, mental illness or diabetes) or cancer. Applicants need to present a certificat d’indigence delivered by the commune where they reside as proof of their socio-economic situation, a national identification card and a medical certificate delivered by a specialist.¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility reassessment (if any)</td>
<td>Annually</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of benefits</td>
<td>Free access to health care, free medical evacuation (when necessary) and an annual unconditional cash transfer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount of benefits</td>
<td>The annual cash transfer is MRO30,000–50,000 (USD90–150) (depending on the socio-economic and medical profile); evacuees are granted MRO200,000 (about USD600) for living expenses.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payment/delivery frequency</td>
<td>Cash transfer component: annually</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit delivery mechanism</td>
<td>Treasury cheque</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit recipients</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum and maximum duration of benefits (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coverage</td>
<td>603 (in 2015), out of which 99 had chronic illnesses, 210 had cancer, 153 required dialysis, and 141 were evacuees.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme expenditure</td>
<td>Total expenditure in 2015: MRO1,035,000,000 (about USD3,135,000)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutions and agencies involved</td>
<td>The programme is managed by the Direction de l’Assistance Sociale et de la Solidarité Nationale (DASSN), which is part of the Ministry of Social Affairs, Children and Family, in collaboration with the Ministry of Health.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms and frequency</td>
<td>A database has been set up with the help of the Agence Nationale de Registre de la Population et des Titres Sécurisés (ANRPTS); beneficiary dialysis patients submit weekly sign-off sheets; and there is an annual review of cases with the National Health Council (Conseil National de la Santé).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See the references on page 180: *Prise en charge des soins de santé des indigents—Indigent Health Coverage*
### Basic Invalidity Pension and Carer’s Allowance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme</th>
<th>Basic Invalidity Pension and Carer’s Allowance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Mauritius</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geographic area</td>
<td>Sub-Saharan Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Previous programme name (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Start date</td>
<td>1950s¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme objectives</td>
<td>To enhance the welfare and the assistance, empowerment and integration of the population of people with disabilities, elderly people and other vulnerable groups.²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme type</td>
<td>Unconditional cash transfer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme components</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conditionalities (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Targeting methods</td>
<td>Categorical targeting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target areas</td>
<td>Nationwide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target groups</td>
<td>People with disabilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility criteria</td>
<td>Basic invalidity pension: beneficiaries are aged 15–60 and hold a certificate from a Medical Board of a disability rating of at least 60 per cent for a period of one year. Residence requirements apply to non-citizens with disabilities. Carer’s allowance for beneficiaries of the basic invalidity pension: beneficiaries of the basic invalidity pension who require constant care from another person.³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility reassessment (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of benefits</td>
<td>Cash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount of benefits</td>
<td>Basic invalidity pension: MUR5,000. Carer’s allowance for beneficiaries of the basic invalidity pension: MUR2,500 per month.³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payment/delivery frequency</td>
<td>Monthly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit delivery mechanism</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit recipients</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum and maximum duration of benefits (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coverage</td>
<td>Basic invalidity pension: 27,205 beneficiaries. Carer’s allowance for beneficiaries of the basic invalidity pension: 6,351 beneficiaries (2015).⁴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme expenditure</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutions and agencies involved</td>
<td>Ministry of Social Security, National Solidarity and Reform Institutions³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms and frequency</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See the references on page 180: Basic Invalidity Pension and Carer’s Allowance
## Basic Orphan’s Pension

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme</th>
<th>Basic Orphan’s Pension</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Mauritius</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geographic area</td>
<td>Sub-Saharan Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Previous programme name (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Start date</td>
<td>1950s¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme objectives</td>
<td>To ensure the welfare and assistance, empowerment and integration of the population of people with disabilities, elderly people and other vulnerable groups.²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme type</td>
<td>Unconditional cash transfer³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme components</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conditionalities (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Targeting methods</td>
<td>Categorical targeting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target areas</td>
<td>Nationwide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target groups</td>
<td>Children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility criteria</td>
<td>Both parents of the child must have passed away. For a non-citizen, one of the parents must have been a resident for at least 5 years in total in the 10 years preceding the claim (one of those 5 years must immediately precede the claim). Children enrolled in full-time education receive a larger monthly grant.³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility reassessment (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of benefits</td>
<td>Cash</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Amount of benefits                      | Children under 15 years old and not enrolled in full-time education: MUR2,500  
Children enrolled in full-time education (age 3–20): MUR4,000³ |
| Payment/delivery frequency             | Monthly³               |
| Benefit delivery mechanism             |                        |
| Benefit recipients                     |                        |
| Minimum and maximum duration of benefits (if any) | The grant is given until the child is 15 years old (for those not enrolled in school) or 20 years old (for those enrolled in full-time education).³ |
| Coverage                               | 395 beneficiaries (2015)⁴ |
| Programme expenditure                  |                        |
| Institutions and agencies involved     | Ministry of Social Security, National Solidarity and Reform Institutions³ |
| Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms and frequency |                        |

See the references on page 180: Basic Orphan's Pension
### Basic Retirement Pension (Universal Old-Age Pension) and Caregiver’s Allowance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme</th>
<th>Basic Retirement Pension (Universal Old-Age Pension) and Caregiver’s Allowance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Mauritius</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geographic area</td>
<td>Sub-Saharan Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Previous programme name (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Start date</td>
<td>1951¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme objectives</td>
<td>To ensure the welfare and assistance, empowerment and integration of the population of people with disabilities, elderly people and other vulnerable groups.²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme type</td>
<td>Unconditional cash transfer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme components</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conditionalities (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Targeting methods</td>
<td>Categorical targeting; since 1977 the pension has been universal.¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target areas</td>
<td>Nationwide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target groups</td>
<td>Elderly people and people with disabilities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility criteria</td>
<td>Basic retirement pension: every citizen of Mauritius who is over 60 years old is eligible, as long as they have resided in the country for an aggregate period of 12 years since reaching the age of 18. This residence qualification is not necessary for Mauritian citizens aged 70 and older. Non-citizens who have resided in the country for at least 15 years since reaching the age of 40 are also eligible for the transfer (3 of those 15 years must immediately precede the claim). Caregiver’s allowance: beneficiaries of the basic retirement pension with at least a 60 per cent disability rating requiring constant care from another person.³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility reassessment (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of benefits</td>
<td>Cash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount of benefits</td>
<td>Basic retirement pension: 60–90 years old: MUR5,000; 90–100 years old: MUR15,000; 100 years and older: MUR20,000 Caregiver’s allowance: an additional MUR3,000³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payment/delivery frequency</td>
<td>Monthly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit delivery mechanism</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit recipients</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum and maximum duration of benefits (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme expenditure</td>
<td>2.18 per cent of GDP⁵</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutions and agencies involved</td>
<td>Ministry of Social Security, National Solidarity and Reform Institutions³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms and frequency</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See the references on page 180:
**Basic Retirement Pension (Universal Old-Age Pension) and Caregiver’s Allowance**
### Basic Widow’s Pension

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme</th>
<th>Basic Widow’s Pension</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Mauritius</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geographic area</td>
<td>Sub-Saharan Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Previous programme name (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Start date</td>
<td>1950s¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme objectives</td>
<td>To ensure the welfare and assistance, empowerment and integration of the population of people with disabilities, elderly people and other vulnerable groups.²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme type</td>
<td>Unconditional cash transfer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme components</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conditionalities (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Targeting methods</td>
<td>Categorical targeting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target areas</td>
<td>Nationwide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target groups</td>
<td>Widows</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility criteria</td>
<td>Beneficiaries are widows under the age of 60, who have been legally or religiously married. Non-citizens are eligible if they have been a resident for at least 5 years in total in the 10 years preceding the claim (1 of those 5 years must immediately precede the claim).³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility reassessment (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of benefits</td>
<td>Cash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount of benefits</td>
<td>MUR5,000³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payment/delivery frequency</td>
<td>Monthly²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit delivery mechanism</td>
<td>Women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit recipients</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum and maximum duration of benefits (if any)</td>
<td>The pension ends if the widow remarries.¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coverage</td>
<td>20,155 beneficiaries (2015)⁴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme expenditure</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutions and agencies involved</td>
<td>Ministry of Social Security, National Solidarity and Reform Institutions⁵</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms and frequency</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See the references on page 181: Basic Widow’s Pension
**Child’s Allowance**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme</th>
<th>Child’s Allowance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Mauritius</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geographic area</td>
<td>Sub-Saharan Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Previous programme name (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Start date</td>
<td>1960s¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme objectives</td>
<td>To ensure the welfare and assistance, empowerment and integration of the population of people with disabilities, elderly people and other vulnerable groups.²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme type</td>
<td>Unconditional cash transfer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme components</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conditionalities (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Targeting methods</td>
<td>Categorical targeting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target areas</td>
<td>Nationwide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target groups</td>
<td>Children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility criteria</td>
<td>This allowance is directed at children (younger than 15 years, or up to age 20 if enrolled in full-time education) of beneficiaries of a Basic Widow’s Pension or Basic Invalidity Pension (up to 3 children).³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility reassessment (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of benefits</td>
<td>Cash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount of benefits</td>
<td>Children under 10 years of age: MUR1,400 per month. Children aged 10 and over: MUR1,500 per month.³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payment/delivery frequency</td>
<td>Monthly³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit delivery mechanism</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit recipients</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum and maximum duration of benefits (if any)</td>
<td>Payment continues even after remarriage of the widow until the child is 15 years old, or up to age 20 if enrolled in full-time education.³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coverage</td>
<td>Basic invalid pension cases drawing child allowance: 6,696 Basic Widow Pension cases drawing child allowance: 6,238 (2015)⁴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme expenditure</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutions and agencies involved</td>
<td>Ministry of Social Security, National Solidarity and Reform Institutions³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms and frequency</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See the references on page 181: Child’s Allowance
### Guardian’s Allowance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme</th>
<th>Guardian’s Allowance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Mauritius</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geographic area</td>
<td>Sub-Saharan Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Previous programme name (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Start date</td>
<td>1950s(^1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme objectives</td>
<td>To ensure the assistance, empowerment and integration of the population of people with disabilities, elderly people and other vulnerable groups.(^2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme type</td>
<td>Unconditional cash transfer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme components</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conditionalities (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Targeting methods</td>
<td>Categorical targeting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target areas</td>
<td>Nationwide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target groups</td>
<td>Children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility criteria</td>
<td>The beneficiary is the guardian of an orphan. For non-citizens, there is a residency requirement of a total of 5 years in the 10 years preceding the claim (one of those 5 years must immediately precede the claim).(^3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility reassessment (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of benefits</td>
<td>Cash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount of benefits</td>
<td>MUR1,000; the amount paid by the allowance is not contingent on the number of orphans under a person’s care.(^3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payment/delivery frequency</td>
<td>Monthly(^2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit delivery mechanism</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit recipients</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum and maximum duration of benefits (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coverage</td>
<td>335 beneficiaries (2015)(^4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme expenditure</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutions and agencies involved</td>
<td>Ministry of Social Security, National Solidarity and Reform Institutions(^3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms and frequency</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See the references on page 181: Guardian's Allowance
### Inmate’s Allowance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme</th>
<th>Inmate’s Allowance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Mauritius</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geographic area</td>
<td>Sub-Saharan Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Previous programme name (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Start date</td>
<td>1950s¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme objectives</td>
<td>To ensure the assistance, empowerment and integration of the population of people with disabilities, elderly people and other vulnerable groups.²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme type</td>
<td>Unconditional cash transfer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme components</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conditionalities (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Targeting methods</td>
<td>Categorical targeting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target areas</td>
<td>Nationwide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target groups</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility criteria</td>
<td>Beneficiaries are inmates of government-subsidised correctional institutions who were entitled to a basic pension prior to their admission.³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility reassessment (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of benefits</td>
<td>Cash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount of benefits</td>
<td>MUR700³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payment/delivery frequency</td>
<td>Monthly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit delivery mechanism</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit recipients</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum and maximum duration of benefits (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coverage</td>
<td>555 beneficiaries (2015)⁴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme expenditure</td>
<td>Information about the whole fiscal year is not available, but the amount paid in April 2015 was MUR535,295.⁴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutions and agencies involved</td>
<td>Ministry of Social Security, National Solidarity and Reform Institutions³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms and frequency</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See the references on page 182: Inmate’s Allowance
### Social Aid & Unemployment Hardship Relief

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme</th>
<th>Social Aid &amp; Unemployment Hardship Relief</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Mauritius</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geographic area</td>
<td>Sub-Saharan Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Previous programme name (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Start date</td>
<td>Established in 1983 by the Social Aid Act and by the Unemployment Hardship Relief Act.¹ ²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme objectives</td>
<td>To provide basic assistance to households whose income is not enough to cover their basic needs.³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme type</td>
<td>Unconditional cash transfer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme components</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conditionalities (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Targeting methods</td>
<td>Means-testing³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target areas</td>
<td>Nationwide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target groups</td>
<td>Dependents of prisoners, abandoned spouses (especially with dependent children) and people who are unemployed.³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility criteria</td>
<td>Social Aid: beneficiaries are dependents of prisoners and abandoned spouses, especially with dependent children. Social aid is also payable for a limited period to people who are recently unemployed. Unemployment Hardship Relief (UHR): beneficiaries are unemployed heads of households, where the household’s income is not sufficient to meet its basic needs. The head should be registered as unemployed at the Employment Exchange and be actively looking for work. People with disabilities who are able to work but cannot find a job receive the UHR as well as the Basic Invalid’s Pension.⁴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility reassessment (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of benefits</td>
<td>Cash and in-kind benefits</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Amount of benefits | Social Aid: minimum social aid MUR935  
UHR: Minimum hardship relief MUR245; these minimum benefits are complemented by other allowances (such as payment of school examination fees, courses, funeral grants etc.) and benefits (such as glasses, hearing aids etc.) are granted according to the particular needs of beneficiaries.³ ⁴ |
| Payment/delivery frequency | Monthly |
| Benefit delivery mechanism |   |
| Benefit recipients |   |
| Minimum and maximum duration of benefits (if any) |   |
UHR: 611 beneficiaries (2012).⁴ |
UHR: MUR3.0 million (2009).³ |
| Institutions and agencies involved | Ministry of Social Security, National Solidarity and Reform Institutions |
| Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms and frequency |   |

See the references on page 182: Social Aid & Unemployment Hardship Relief
### Direct Assistance to Widows in a Precarious Situation with Dependent Children (Cash Transfer Programme)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme</th>
<th>Direct Assistance to Widows in a Precarious Situation with Dependent Children (Cash Transfer Programme)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Morocco</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geographic area</td>
<td>Middle East and North Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Previous programme name (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Start date</td>
<td>2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme objectives</td>
<td>To improve the living conditions of children and their widowed mothers living in precarious situations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme type</td>
<td>Conditional cash transfers; unconditional cash transfer¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme components</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conditionalities (if any)</td>
<td>Mothers must commit to support their children until the age of 21; beneficiary children must benefit from the Régime d’Assistance Médicale (RAMED—health assistance programme) and must attend school or vocational training. In the case of children with disabilities, no conditionalities or age limits apply.¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Targeting methods</td>
<td>Categorical targeting and self-targeting.¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target areas</td>
<td>Nationwide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target groups</td>
<td>Widows; children; people with disabilities¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility criteria</td>
<td>Widows in a precarious situation with dependent children (up to 21 years old) or children with disabilities. The final decision to grant aid is taken by a committee of eight ministries, which is chaired by the Ministry of Solidarity, Family, Women and Social Development (MSFFDS).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Eligibility reassessment (if any) |                                                                 |
| Type of benefits | Cash                                                                 |
| Amount of benefits | The transfer ranges from MAD350 to MAD1050 (USD35.78–USD107.14) per child per month, up to a maximum of three beneficiary children per household.¹ |
| Payment/delivery frequency | Monthly or quarterly                                                                 |
| Benefit delivery mechanism | The National Fund of pension and insurance (CNRA) sends a first mandate to the widow, payable at the agency AL BARID (Morocco Post). |
| Benefit recipients | Widows                                                                 |

| Minimum and maximum duration of benefits (if any) |                                                                 |
| Coverage | 17,453 widows and 30,000 beneficiary children had received the first payments, out of a total of 45,000 applicants and 300,000 eligible women (October 2015). |
| Programme expenditure | MAD160 million (USD16 million) |
| Institutions and agencies involved | Ministry of Solidarity, Family, Women and Social Development; Ministry of Interior |
| Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms and frequency | The Ministry of Solidarity, Family, Women and Social Development is in charge of the programme’s regular monitoring. |

See the references on page 182: Direct Assistance to Widows in a Precarious Situation with Dependent Children (Cash Transfer Programme)
Food and Butane Gas Subsidies Programme

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme</th>
<th>Food and Butane Gas Subsidies Programme</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Morocco</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geographic area</td>
<td>Middle East and North Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Previous programme name (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Start date</td>
<td>1941 (the current system is under reform)¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme objectives</td>
<td>To ensure price stability and meet the basic needs of poor people.¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme type</td>
<td>Food and fuel subsidies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme components</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conditionalities (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Targeting methods</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target areas</td>
<td>Nationwide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target groups</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility criteria</td>
<td>The programme is universal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility reassessment (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of benefits</td>
<td>Subsidised food (sugar and soft wheat flour) and butane gas.³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount of benefits</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payment/delivery frequency</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit delivery mechanism</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit recipients</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum and maximum duration of benefits (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coverage</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme expenditure</td>
<td>MAD23 billion (USD2.35 billion) in 2015, including supporting purchasing power by allocating a budget of nearly MAD21 billion (USD2.14 billion) for the support of consumer prices, and a budget of MAD2 billion (USD204,000) for the deployment of accompanying measures.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutions and agencies involved</td>
<td>Government of Morocco, Ministry of General Affairs and Governance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms and frequency</td>
<td>The structure of the monitoring and evaluation system is the administration of the compensation fund (subsidies administration) by the Ministry of General Affairs and Governance.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See the references on page 183: Food and Butane Gas Subsidies Programme
### Morocco’s Cash Transfer for Children (Tayssir Programme)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme</th>
<th>Morocco’s Cash Transfer for Children (Tayssir Programme)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Morocco</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geographic area</td>
<td>Middle East and North Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Previous programme name</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Start date</td>
<td>2008¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme objectives</td>
<td>To reduce attrition from and dropout rates in schools.²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme type</td>
<td>Conditional and unconditional cash transfer.¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme components</td>
<td>The Tayssir programme divided the targeted population</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(served by 266 schools) into 4 groups:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• a group of 81 schools which received unconditional</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>transfers distributed either to the mother (in 40 schools)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>or to the father (in 41 schools);</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• a group of 62 schools (with attendance control performed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>by the teachers) which received a conditional transfer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>delivered either to the mother (in 32 schools) or to the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>father (in 30 schools);</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• a group of 61 schools (with attendance control performed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>by teachers and random checks by inspectors) receiving</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a conditional transfer delivered either to the mother</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(31 schools) or to the father (30 schools);</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• a group of 62 schools (with attendance control via</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>biometric machinery) receiving a conditional transfer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>delivered either to the mother (31 schools) or to the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>father (31 schools).³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conditionalities (if any)</td>
<td>For the groups that received the conditional transfer,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>school attendance was required, with the maximum limit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>of absences set to four per month for primary students</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>and six for secondary students.³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Targeting methods</td>
<td>Geographical and categorical targeting.²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target areas</td>
<td>266 schools in 17 provinces of the country’s rural area¹³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target groups</td>
<td>Children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility criteria</td>
<td>For children: aged 6–15 and enrolled in the targeted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>schools; the maximum number of beneficiary children per</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>household is 3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>For families; parents older than 16 years, who are</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>residents of small rural villages within the service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>area of selected schools.²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility reassessment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of benefits</td>
<td>Cash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount of benefits</td>
<td>MAD60–100 (USD16–27) per child in the first and second</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>years of primary school.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MAD60 (USD16) for those in the 3rd and 4th years of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>primary school.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MAD80 (USD22) for those in the 5th year.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MAD100 (USD27) for those in the 6th year.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MAD140 (USD38) per child in secondary school.¹³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payment/delivery frequency</td>
<td>Monthly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit delivery</td>
<td>Beneficiaries living less than one hour away from the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mechanism</td>
<td>nearest postal agency: in-person collection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Beneficiaries living more than one hour away from the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>nearest postal agency: postal agent delivers the benefit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>to the targeted school.²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit recipients</td>
<td>Students’ parents¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum and maximum duration of benefits (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Coverage</strong></td>
<td>475,000 households, equivalent to 825,000 students (2013–2014)³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Programme expenditure</strong></td>
<td>MAD713 million (2013–2014)³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Institutions and agencies involved</strong></td>
<td>Higher Council of Education; Moroccan Ministry of National Education (MNE)¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms and frequency</strong></td>
<td>School attendance was monitored either via reporting from school teachers, visits from inspectors or biometric machinery. The World Bank financed the programme evaluation, which comprised surveys and an impact evaluation.²</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See the references on page 183: Morocco's Cash Transfer for Children (Tayssir Programme)
**Regime for Medical Assistance to the Most Deprived (RAMED)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme</th>
<th>Régime d’Assistance Médicale—Regime for Medical Assistance to the Most Deprived (RAMED)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Morocco</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geographic area</td>
<td>Middle East and North Africa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Previous programme name (if any)</td>
<td>The programme was piloted in one region in 2008 and rolled out nationally in 2011.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Start date</td>
<td>The programme was piloted in one region in 2008 and rolled out nationally in 2011.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme objectives</td>
<td>To improve and expand health coverage for poor and vulnerable people.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme type</td>
<td>Non-contributory health insurance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme components</td>
<td>The programme is non-contributory for those classified as poor, and contributory for those classified as vulnerable (for those who earn MAD3,767–MAD5,650 in urban areas or with a heritage score (score patrimonial) greater than 28 and less than or equal to 70 for rural areas).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Conditionalities (if any)**

**Targeting methods**
- Means test; proxy means test; self-targeting

**Target areas**
- Nationwide

**Target groups**
- All poor and vulnerable people.

**Eligibility criteria**
- Individuals must certify that they receive no other health insurance and comply with the following criteria:
  - For residents of urban areas:
    - Annual income lower than MAD3,767 per person, assessed after weighing the reported income, including transfers, by household socio-economic variables.
    - Socioeconomic conditions score lower than or equal to 11, based on variables related to the living conditions of the household.
  - For residents of rural areas:
    - A ‘heritage score’ (score patrimonial) lower than or equal to 28.
    - Socioeconomic conditions score lower than or equal to 6.

**Eligibility reassessment (if any)**
- Every three years

**Type of benefits**
- Free health care and services available in public hospitals, health centres and within State health services, both in emergencies or during hospitalisation; beneficiaries are granted a card to access these benefits.

**Amount of benefits**
- 9 million beneficiaries (53 per cent in urban areas and 47 per cent in rural areas)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme expenditure</th>
<th>MAD4.9 billion (2013). The programme is funded primarily by the Government (MAD4.6 billion, or USD469,387,755) and local authorities (MAD193 million, or USD19.7 million) and through participation of beneficiaries (annual contribution of people in vulnerable situation: MAD44 million, or USD4.5 million).</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Institutions and agencies involved</td>
<td>Ministry of Health; Ministry of Interior; Ministry of Economy and Finance; National Health Insurance Agency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms and frequency</td>
<td>Annual Monitoring is ensured by the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Interior. One evaluation was conducted for the pilot programme.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See the references on page 183: Régime d'Assistance Médicale:
Regime for Medical Assistance to the Most Deprived (RAMED)
Programa Subsídio Social Básico—Basic Social Subsidy Programme

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme</th>
<th>Programa Subsídio Social Básico—Basic Social Subsidy Programme</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Mozambique</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geographic area</td>
<td>Sub-Saharan Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Previous programme name (if any)</td>
<td>Programa Subsídio de Alimentos (Food Subsidy Programme) until 2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Start date</td>
<td>1990</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme objectives</td>
<td>To provide basic assistance to extremely poor people who are incapable of working, promote the development of human capital, and improve access to basic social services for beneficiary households.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme components</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme type</td>
<td>Unconditional cash transfer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conditionalities (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Targeting methods</td>
<td>Categorical targeting combined with community-based targeting and self-targeting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target areas</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target groups</td>
<td>Labour-constrained and extremely poor households.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility criteria</td>
<td>Eligible beneficiary households are both labour-constrained (that is, with no adult member capable of working) and extremely poor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility reassessment (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of benefits</td>
<td>Cash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount of benefits</td>
<td>MZN310 (USD6.90), up to a maximum of MZN610 (USD13.50) per month for a household with four dependents.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payment/delivery frequency</td>
<td>Monthly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit delivery mechanism</td>
<td>Transfers are delivered directly to the beneficiaries at payment points by National Institute of Social Action (INAS) staff members.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit recipients</td>
<td>Heads of households, or a nominated alternative.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum and maximum duration of benefits (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coverage</td>
<td>359,859 households (2015)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme expenditure</td>
<td>MZN1,199 billion (2015)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutions and agencies involved</td>
<td>Government of Mozambique; UK Department for International Development (DFID); Government of the Netherlands; UNICEF; International Labour Organization (ILO); International Monetary Fund (IMF); World Bank; European Union; Irish AID; Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA); World Food Programme (WFP); United States Agency for International Development (USAID)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms and frequency</td>
<td>The National Institute of Social Action is reviewing monitoring and evaluation procedures.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See the references on page 183: Programa Subsídio Social Básico—Basic Social Subsidy Programme
### Labour-Intensive Public Work

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Programme</strong></th>
<th>Labour-Intensive Public Work (a component of the Productive Social Action Programme)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Country</strong></td>
<td>Mozambique</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Geographic area</strong></td>
<td>Sub-Saharan Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Previous programme name (if any)</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Start date</strong></td>
<td>2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Programme objectives</strong></td>
<td>To enhance individuals' access to income-generating activities for vulnerable households, providing predictable income in exchange for labour-intensive work activities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Programme type</strong></td>
<td>Public work—cash for work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Programme components</strong></td>
<td>Labour-intensive public work is the core component of the Programa De Acção Social Produtiva (PASP). The other component is the development of income-generating activities (Apoio ao Desenvolvimento de Actividades de Geração de Rendimentos), which aims to complement the public work component, facilitating beneficiaries' access to social services and other governmental programmes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Conditionalities (if any)</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Targeting methods</strong></td>
<td>Geographical targeting; community-based targeting; proxy means-testing³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Target areas</strong></td>
<td>Urban and rural areas considered poor, food-insecure and at risk of climatic shocks.¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Target groups</strong></td>
<td>Vulnerable households with at least one able-bodied member of working age.³</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Eligibility criteria** | A household is eligible if it has been:  
  • considered poor by the targeting system;  
  • registered in the single beneficiary register; and  
  • identified as having members who are able to work.  
  People who are not considered eligible to work are:  
  • household members who do not normally reside in the community;  
  • young people under the age of 18;  
  • older people over the age of 60;  
  • lactating women during the first nine months after childbirth;  
  • pregnant women; and  
  • people who are sick or have disabilities and are unable to undertake even light work.  
  The following groups have priority: female-headed households; households with members who have disabilities or are chronically ill; food-insecure households; households with a high dependency ratio; and households with orphans and vulnerable children.³ |
| **Eligibility reassessment (if any)** |                                                                                     |
| **Type of benefits** | Cash                                                                              |
| **Amount of benefits** | Labour-intensive public works in rural areas: each month participants will be paid MZN650 (USD25)  
Labour-intensive public works in urban areas: MZN650 (USD25) per month³ |
<p>| <strong>Payment/delivery frequency</strong> | Monthly³                                                                         |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Benefit delivery mechanism</th>
<th>The National Institute of Social Action (INAS) is responsible for payment mechanisms and for contracting payment agents in each of the participating communities.³</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Benefit recipients</td>
<td>Workers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum and maximum duration of benefits (if any)</td>
<td>Beneficiaries will participate in the programme for three years and then they will graduate from the programme. Labour-intensive public works in rural areas: The programme offers beneficiaries 15 days of paid work per month for four months. Labour-intensive public works in urban areas: Beneficiaries in urban areas participate for 15 days of work per month for a period of six months per year.³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coverage</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme expenditure</td>
<td>USD36.2 million (financed by the World Bank)³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutions and agencies involved</td>
<td>Government of Mozambique; World Bank³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms and frequency</td>
<td>The PASP is subject to ongoing and close monitoring and evaluation through a set of instruments, such as: annual monitoring of activities and targets associated with the output indicators; participatory approaches involving the government, civil society and international partners; making use of forums such as development observatories; annual review processes; and policy matrices with measurable indicators.³</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See the references on page 183: Labour-Intensive Public Work
**NAMIBIA**

**Child Maintenance Grant**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme</th>
<th>Child Maintenance Grant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Namibia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geographic area</td>
<td>Sub-Saharan Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Previous programme name (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Start date</td>
<td>Since the enactment of the 1960 Children's Act.(^1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme objectives</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme type</td>
<td>Conditional cash transfer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme components</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conditionalities (if any)</td>
<td>School attendance is required of children over 7 years of age.(^2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Targeting methods</td>
<td>Means-testing and categorical targeting.(^3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target areas</td>
<td>Nationwide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target groups</td>
<td>Children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility criteria</td>
<td>The recipient must receive less than NAD1,000 per month, be the biological parent of a child younger than 18 and have a spouse who is: receiving a disability or old-age grant; has passed away; is serving a jail sentence of at least three months; or is certified as unfit for labour-market activity. Alternatively, the grant might be paid to families in which both parents receive the old-age pension.(^2,4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility reassessment (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of benefits</td>
<td>Cash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount of benefits</td>
<td>NAD250 for the first child plus NAD100 for each additional child, up to six children per household.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payment/delivery frequency</td>
<td>Monthly(^2,4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit delivery mechanism</td>
<td>Parents(^2,4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit recipients</td>
<td>Parents(^2,4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum and maximum duration of benefits (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coverage</td>
<td>117,663 people(^3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme expenditure</td>
<td>The Child Maintenance Grant and the Foster Care Grant have a combined yearly budget of NAD348.1 million (2013).(^3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutions and agencies involved</td>
<td>Ministry of Gender Equality and Child Welfare(^3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms and frequency</td>
<td>See the references on page 184: Child Maintenance Grant</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See the references on page 184: Child Maintenance Grant
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Programme</strong></th>
<th>Disability Grant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Country</strong></td>
<td>Namibia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Geographic area</strong></td>
<td>Sub-Saharan Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Previous programme name (if any)</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Start date</strong></td>
<td>1995¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Programme objectives</strong></td>
<td>To prevent poverty among people with disabilities.¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Programme type</strong></td>
<td>Unconditional cash transfer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Programme components</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Conditionalities (if any)</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Targeting methods</strong></td>
<td>Categorical targeting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Target areas</strong></td>
<td>Nationwide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Target groups</strong></td>
<td>People with disabilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Eligibility criteria</strong></td>
<td>Citizens and permanent residents aged 16–59 years who are declared disabled by a State Medical Officer; and people who are blind or who are living with AIDS.²,³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Eligibility reassessment (if any)</strong></td>
<td>Beneficiaries are required to visit the pension office at least once a year for verification.²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Type of benefits</strong></td>
<td>Cash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Amount of benefits</strong></td>
<td>NAD600³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Payment/delivery frequency</strong></td>
<td>Monthly³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Benefit delivery mechanism</strong></td>
<td>Payment is delivered via banks, institutions, the postal service or smart cards.²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Benefit recipients</strong></td>
<td>If the beneficiary is unable to collect the benefit, another person may be appointed to collect in the name of the beneficiary.²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Minimum and maximum duration of benefits (if any)</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Coverage</strong></td>
<td>26,346 beneficiaries³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Programme expenditure</strong></td>
<td>NAD1.155 billion³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Institutions and agencies involved</strong></td>
<td>Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare⁴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms and frequency</strong></td>
<td>See the references on page 184: Disability Grant</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See the references on page 184: Disability Grant
## Foster Care Grant (or Foster Parent Grant)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme</th>
<th>Foster Care Grant (or Foster Parent Grant)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Namibia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geographic area</td>
<td>Sub-Saharan Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Previous programme name</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Start date</td>
<td>Since the enactment of the 1960 Children's Act.¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme objectives</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme type</td>
<td>Conditional cash transfer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme components</td>
<td>This is one of the country’s four child/family allowances (the others are: the Child Maintenance Grant, Places of Safety Allowance and Special Maintenance Grant).²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conditionalities (if any)</td>
<td>School attendance is required of children over 7 years of age. ²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Targeting methods</td>
<td>Categorical targeting³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target areas</td>
<td>Nationwide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target groups</td>
<td>Children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility criteria</td>
<td>The grant is given to citizens and permanent residents who are the caregivers of a child placed in their custody.³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility reassessment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of benefits</td>
<td>Cash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount of benefits</td>
<td>NAD250 for the first child plus NAD100 for each additional child (without limits to the number of children).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payment/delivery frequency</td>
<td>Monthly²⁴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit delivery mechanism</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit recipients</td>
<td>Eligible caregivers²⁴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum and maximum duration of benefits (if any)</td>
<td>The grant lasts for the duration of the foster care period.²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coverage</td>
<td>17,825 people³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme expenditure</td>
<td>The Child Maintenance Grant and the Foster Care Grant have a combined yearly budget of NAD348.1 million (2013).³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutions and agencies involved</td>
<td>Ministry of Gender Equality and Child Welfare³</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See the references on page 184: Foster Care Grant (or Foster Parent Grant)
### Namibia School Feeding Programme (NSFP)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme</th>
<th>Namibia School Feeding Programme (NSFP)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Namibia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geographic area</td>
<td>Sub-Saharan Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Previous programme name (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Start date</td>
<td>Fully owned by the government since 1996.¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme objectives</td>
<td>To increase school attendance and retention rates as well as provide assistance to food-insecure students.¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme type</td>
<td>Conditional in-kind transfer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme components</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conditionalities (if any)</td>
<td>To be eligible, children must attend school.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Targeting methods</td>
<td>Geographical and categorical targeting.²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target areas</td>
<td>14 regions in Namibia¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target groups</td>
<td>Children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility criteria</td>
<td>Children must be enrolled in pre-primary and primary schools in the selected regions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility reassessment (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of benefits</td>
<td>Food</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount of benefits</td>
<td>A daily mid-morning meal consisting of fortified maize meal is provided under the NSFP.³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payment/delivery frequency</td>
<td>Daily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit delivery mechanism</td>
<td>Meals are provided in schools.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit recipients</td>
<td>Students</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum and maximum duration of benefits (if any)</td>
<td>320,000 beneficiaries¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coverage</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme expenditure</td>
<td>The programme's annual budget is USD8 million.²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutions and agencies involved</td>
<td>The Directorate of Programmes and Quality Assurance (PQA), under the Ministry of Education.¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms and frequency</td>
<td>The programme is launching a web-based monitoring and evaluation (M&amp;E) system, supported by an M&amp;E plan.¹</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See the references on page 185: Namibia School Feeding Programme (NSFP)
### Old-Age Pension

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme</th>
<th>Old-Age Pension</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Namibia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geographic area</td>
<td>Sub-Saharan Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Previous programme name (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Start date</td>
<td>In 1949 the first pension was established, but it was restricted to the white population. In 1992 the pension was extended to the black population.¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme objectives</td>
<td>To prevent poverty by providing income security to the elderly population.² ³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme type</td>
<td>Unconditional cash transfer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme components</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conditionalities (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Targeting methods</td>
<td>Categorical targeting²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target areas</td>
<td>Nationwide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target groups</td>
<td>Elderly people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility criteria</td>
<td>Beneficiaries must be: • citizens of Namibia; • 60 years old or older; and • not resident outside Namibia for more than six months.³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility reassessment (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of benefits</td>
<td>Cash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount of benefits</td>
<td>NAD600 per month (USD60)⁴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payment/delivery frequency</td>
<td>Monthly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit delivery mechanism</td>
<td>Beneficiaries can choose one of these delivery methods: automatic teller machines (ATMs), bank transfer or direct collection from designated post offices.³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit recipients</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum and maximum duration of benefits (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coverage</td>
<td>150,000 people (2010)³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme expenditure</td>
<td>NAD3.9 billion (2013)⁴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutions and agencies involved</td>
<td>Government of Namibia—Ministry of Health and Social Services (MHSS)³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms and frequency</td>
<td>The MHSS administers the pension, and local pension officers investigate and register applications for the pension.³</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See the references on page 185: Old-Age Pension
**Place of Safety Allowance**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme</th>
<th>Place of Safety Allowance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Namibia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geographic area</td>
<td>Sub-Saharan Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Previous programme name (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Start date</td>
<td>Since the enactment of the 1960 Children's Act.¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme objectives</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme type</td>
<td>Unconditional cash transfer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme components</td>
<td>This is one of the country’s four child/family allowances (the others are: the Child Maintenance Grant, Foster Parent Grant and Special Maintenance Grant).²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conditionalities (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Targeting methods</td>
<td>Categorical targeting³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target areas</td>
<td>Nationwide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target groups</td>
<td>Children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility criteria</td>
<td>This grant is given to caregivers who take custody of a child under the age of 21 who has been in conflict with the law.³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility reassessment (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of benefits</td>
<td>Cash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount of benefits</td>
<td>NAD10 per day per child²,⁴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payment/delivery frequency</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit delivery mechanism</td>
<td>Paid by cheque²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit recipients</td>
<td>Eligible caregivers²,⁴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum and maximum duration of benefits (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coverage</td>
<td>In 2008, family allowances (which includes the Child Maintenance Grant, Foster Parent Grant, Places of Safety Allowance and Special Maintenance Grant) reached a total of 250,000 people.³</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Programme expenditure**

| Institutions and agencies involved | Ministry of Gender Equality and Child Welfare³ |

See the references on page 185: Place of Safety Allowance
## Special Maintenance Grant

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme</th>
<th>Special Maintenance Grant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Country</strong></td>
<td>Namibia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Geographic area</strong></td>
<td>Sub-Saharan Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Previous programme name (if any)</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Start date</strong></td>
<td>Since the enactment of the 1960 Children's Act.¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Programme objectives</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Programme type</strong></td>
<td>Unconditional cash transfer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Programme components</strong></td>
<td>This is one of the country’s four child/family allowances (the others are: the Child Maintenance Grant, Foster Parent Grant and Places of Safety Allowance).²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Conditionalities (if any)</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Targeting methods</strong></td>
<td>Categorical targeting³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Target areas</strong></td>
<td>Nationwide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Target groups</strong></td>
<td>Children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Eligibility criteria</strong></td>
<td>For citizens and permanent residents younger than 16 years old with disabilities or visual impairment. A social background report from a social worker and a state-issued medical certificate are required.³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Eligibility reassessment (if any)</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Type of benefits</strong></td>
<td>Cash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Amount of benefits</strong></td>
<td>NAD250 per child</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Payment/delivery frequency</strong></td>
<td>Monthly²⁻⁴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Benefit delivery mechanism</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Benefit recipients</strong></td>
<td>Eligible biological parents/caregivers²⁻⁴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Minimum and maximum duration of benefits (if any)</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Coverage</strong></td>
<td>In 2008, family allowances (which include the Child Maintenance Grant, Foster Parent Grant, Places of Safety Allowance and Special Maintenance Grant) reached a total of 250,000 people.³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Programme expenditure</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Institutions and agencies involved</strong></td>
<td>Ministry of Gender Equality and Child Welfare³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms and frequency</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See the references on page 186: Special Maintenance Grant
## Cash Transfers for Food Security and Cash for Work (under the Niger Safety Net Project—Filet de Protection Sociale)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme</th>
<th>Cash Transfers for Food Security and Cash for Work (under the Niger Safety Net Project—Filet de Protection Sociale)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Niger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geographic area</td>
<td>Sub-Saharan Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Previous programme name (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Start date</td>
<td>2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme objectives</td>
<td>To address food insecurity by providing poor households with access to cash transfers and public work opportunities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme type</td>
<td>Unconditional cash transfers; public work—cash for work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme components</td>
<td>Cash transfers for food security and cash for work.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conditionalities (if any)</td>
<td>Though the cash transfers are unconditional, a ‘soft condition’ related to the beneficiaries’ health and nutritional practices is imposed via the promotion of complementary educational activities within the community.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Targeting methods</td>
<td>Cash transfers for food security: geographical targeting; proxy means-testing; community-based targeting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash for work: geographical targeting; self-targeting</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Categorical Targeting criteria may apply if the demand for work exceeds the project’s capacity.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target areas</td>
<td>Dosso, Maradi, Tahoua, Tillaberi and Zinder regions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target groups</td>
<td>The poorest and most food-insecure households.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility criteria</td>
<td>Cash transfers for food security: The poorest and most food-insecure households were registered as beneficiaries of the programme within the targeted regions. They were identified using data from the 2007 National Survey on Household Income and Consumption in Niger. The proxy means-testing process also includes a questionnaire to verify the household’s characteristics, including its housing conditions and ownership of assets. Cash for work: While the cash transfers component targets households in a situation of chronic food insecurity, the cash-for-work component is aimed at groups of beneficiaries who are in a situation of temporary and unusual food insecurity. It, therefore, employs a self-targeting method, conducted on a first-come, first-served basis. If the demand for employment exceeds the project’s capacity, additional categorical targeting criteria may apply to include the maximum number of vulnerable households.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility reassessment (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of benefits</td>
<td>Cash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount of benefits</td>
<td>Cash transfers for food security: monthly transfer of XOF10,000 (USD20)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash for work: daily wage of XOF1,000, which is the legal minimum wage for unskilled labour in rural areas. This wage level is expected to be conducive to the self-targeting strategy of the component.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payment/delivery frequency</td>
<td>Cash transfers for food security: monthly. Cash for work: twice a month.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit delivery mechanism</td>
<td>Microfinance institutions and mobile phone companies.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Benefit recipients | Cash transfers for food security: women as representatives of their households.  
Cash for work: workers.  
Around 50 per cent of the beneficiaries of the whole project are women.1 |
| Minimum and maximum duration of benefits (if any) | Cash transfers for food security: The programme is expected to last for two cycles of 24 months (villages targeted during the first cycle will not be eligible for the second cycle).  
Cash for work: 60 days of work for each beneficiary.2 |
| Coverage | Cash transfers for food security: a total of 80,000 beneficiaries were expected to be reached by the project’s end. Currently, 44,888 households have benefited from the transfers. Exceptionally, in 2012, an additional 2,500 households (Nigeriens fleeing insecurity in Libya) benefitted from the cash transfers for a period of 12 months.  
Cash for work: 15,000 beneficiaries per year (60,000 by the end of the project) were expected to be reached; currently, 41,100 beneficiaries have been reached.1 |
| Programme expenditure | The World Bank financing for the cash transfers for food security component amounts to USD48.6 million—which comprises the total costs including contingencies—and the financing for the cash for work component amounts to USD10.5 million.1,2 |
| Institutions and agencies involved | Government of Niger; World Bank; UNICEF2 |
| Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms and frequency | The monitoring and evaluation system will rely on a database managed by a management information system (MIS). The Technical Management Unit (Unité de gestion technique—UGT) is responsible for producing quarterly reports on the project’s performance and progress.1 |

See the references on page 186: Cash Transfers for Food Security and Cash for Work (under the Niger Safety Net Project—Filet de Protection Sociale)
# Ekiti State Social Security Scheme

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme</th>
<th>Ekiti State Social Security Scheme</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Nigeria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geographic area</td>
<td>Sub-Saharan Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Previous programme name</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Start date</td>
<td>2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme objectives</td>
<td>To provide assistance to poor and food-insecure adults.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme type</td>
<td>Unconditional cash transfer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme components</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conditionalities (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Targeting methods</td>
<td>Geographical targeting and categorical targeting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target areas</td>
<td>16 local government areas in Ekiti state</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target groups</td>
<td>Elderly people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility criteria</td>
<td>Beneficiaries are residents of Ekiti state who are over 65 years of age, do not receive any other pension and have a low income.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility reassessment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of benefits</td>
<td>Cash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount of benefits</td>
<td>NGN5,000 (USD32)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payment/delivery frequency</td>
<td>Monthly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit delivery mechanism</td>
<td>Beneficiaries are paid by government officers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit recipients</td>
<td>Beneficiaries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum and maximum</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>duration of benefits (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coverage</td>
<td>More than 20,000 beneficiaries (2013) benefit from the programme.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme expenditure</td>
<td>NGN1 million per month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutions and agencies involved</td>
<td>Ekiti state government</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See the references on page 186: Ekiti State Social Security Scheme
**Home-Grown School Feeding and Health Programme (HGSFHP)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme</th>
<th>Home-Grown School Feeding and Health Programme (HGSFHP)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Nigeria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geographic area</td>
<td>Sub-Saharan Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Previous programme name (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Start date</td>
<td>2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme objectives</td>
<td>To reduce hunger and malnutrition among school children, and increase school enrolment, attendance and retention.¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme type</td>
<td>Conditional in-kind transfer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme components</td>
<td>The programme also includes procurement of food from smallholder farmers as a component.¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conditionalities (if any)</td>
<td>School attendance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Targeting methods</td>
<td>Geographical and categorical targeting.²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target areas</td>
<td>The pilot phase comprised 12 states in the six geopolitical zones: Bauchi, Edo, Enugu, Federal Capital Territory (FCT), Imo, Kano, Kogi, Nassarawa, Niger, Ogun, Yobe and Osun States.¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target groups</td>
<td>Children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility criteria</td>
<td>School enrolment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility reassessment (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of benefits</td>
<td>Food</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount of benefits</td>
<td>The food is usually delivered in the form of a hot meal at lunch, which is designed to be balanced and to contain one third of the Recommended Dietary Allowance of nutrients. In Osun, a beverage (of milk, sugar and cocoa) is also served as a complement.³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payment/delivery frequency</td>
<td>Daily⁴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit delivery mechanism</td>
<td>Feeding takes place in dining rooms/halls at schools, where the meals are served under the supervision of teachers.⁴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit recipients</td>
<td>Students</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum and maximum duration of benefits (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coverage</td>
<td>155,000 beneficiaries, or 1 per cent of children attending school.²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme expenditure</td>
<td>NGN2.9 billion has been spent on feeding, deworming, equipment and materials up to 2010.¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutions and agencies involved</td>
<td>The Federal Government of Nigeria; New Partnership for African Development (NEPAD); World Food Programme (WFP); UNICEF¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms and frequency</td>
<td>Inspection and monitoring is to be done using standardised checklists and schedules. This falls under the responsibilities of the monitoring and evaluation committees and other relevant agencies at all levels and led by the Inspectorate.⁴</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See the references on page 186: Home-Grown School Feeding and Health Programme (HGSFHP)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme</th>
<th>In Care of the Poor (COPE)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Nigeria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geographic area</td>
<td>Sub-Saharan Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Previous programme name (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Start date</td>
<td>2007¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme objectives</td>
<td>To reduce vulnerabilities and to stop intergenerational transmission of poverty among the poorest households.¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme type</td>
<td>Conditional cash transfer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme components</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conditionalities (if any)</td>
<td>School enrolment and attendance (at least 80 per cent); attendance in sessions on vocational and health-related trainings; for children under 5 years, participation in all governmental free basic health programmes (such as vitamin supplementation and polio vaccination); and acceptance of the conditions for monthly savings arrangements.¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Targeting methods</td>
<td>Geographical targeting and community-based targeting.¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target areas</td>
<td>Nationwide¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target groups</td>
<td>Women; children; people with disabilities; elderly people¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility criteria</td>
<td>Beneficiary households are poor and headed by: women; people with disabilities; elderly people; or people from other vulnerable groups (such as victims of Vesicle Vagina Fistula and people living with HIV and AIDS) and with school-age children.¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility reassessment (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of benefits</td>
<td>Cash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount of benefits</td>
<td>Each household is granted a Basic Income Guarantee (BIG) of NGN1,500 per child (around USD10), up to a maximum of NGN5,000 (USD33) for households with four children or more. An extra NGN7,000 is saved monthly on behalf of each beneficiary household and NGN84,000 (USD560) is granted in the form of an investment fund (Poverty Reduction Accelerator Investment—PRAI), after 12 months, upon programme graduation.¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payment/delivery frequency</td>
<td>Monthly¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit delivery mechanism</td>
<td>The grants are collected by the beneficiaries at local government offices.³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit recipients</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum and maximum duration of benefits (if any)</td>
<td>Maximum duration of the grant: 12 months¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coverage</td>
<td>22,000 households²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme expenditure</td>
<td>NGN2 billion (USD13.2 million) in 2009²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutions and agencies involved</td>
<td>National Poverty Eradication Programme (NAPEP), Office of the Senior Special Assistant to the President¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms and frequency</td>
<td>There is no evidence of monitoring and evaluation activities taking place, except for the contract of a consultant who performed a simple verification of the programme’s implementation at the local level.¹</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See the references on page 187: In Care of the Poor (COPE)
## Osun Elderly Persons Scheme

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme</th>
<th>Osun Elderly Persons Scheme</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Nigeria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geographic area</td>
<td>Sub-Saharan Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Previous programme name (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Start date</td>
<td>2012¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme objectives</td>
<td>To provide assistance to older persons and vulnerable citizens who do not have access to the contributory social security system.²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme type</td>
<td>Unconditional cash transfer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme components</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conditionalities (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Targeting methods</td>
<td>Geographical targeting; means test; categorical targeting¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target areas</td>
<td>Osun state</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target groups</td>
<td>Elderly people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility criteria</td>
<td>Elderly people identified as vulnerable¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility reassessment (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of benefits</td>
<td>Cash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount of benefits</td>
<td>NGN10,000 (USD66)²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payment/delivery frequency</td>
<td>Monthly²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit delivery mechanism</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit recipients</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum and maximum duration of benefits (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coverage</td>
<td>1,692 beneficiaries (2015)³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme expenditure</td>
<td>0.01 per cent of GDP¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutions and agencies involved</td>
<td>Osun state local government</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitoring and evaluation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mechanisms and frequency</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See the references on page 187: Osun Elderly Persons Scheme
### Subsidy Reinvestment and Empowerment Programme (SURE-P): Community Services Women and Youth Employment (CSWYE)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme</th>
<th>Subsidy Reinvestment and Empowerment Programme (SURE-P): Community Services Women and Youth Employment (CSWYE)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Nigeria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geographic area</td>
<td>Sub-Saharan Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Previous programme name (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Start date</td>
<td>The SURE-P programme began in 2012.¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme objectives</td>
<td>To provide temporary employment opportunities to unemployed and unskilled women and youth.²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme type</td>
<td>Cash for work²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme components</td>
<td>Part of the larger SURE-P programme²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conditionalities (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Targeting methods</td>
<td>Community-based targeting²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target areas</td>
<td>Nationwide²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target groups</td>
<td>Working-age people ²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility criteria</td>
<td>Beneficiaries are Nigerian men aged 18–35, and women aged 18–50, who are poor, with no other source of income and with no more than a secondary school educational qualification. Thirty per cent of the beneficiaries must be women and 20 per cent of the work opportunities are reserved for other vulnerable groups, including people with disabilities, widows, people living with HIV/AIDS, people living in border communities, and people with albinism. Participation in the programme is also restricted to one member per household at a time.²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility reassessment (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of benefits</td>
<td>Cash²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount of benefits</td>
<td>NGN10,000 per month for five hours of work per day (five days per week or 20 days per month). In cases where the beneficiary works less than 20 days per month, the amount due is set at the rate of NGN500 per day. However, if the beneficiary works less than five days in a month, no stipend is granted.²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payment/delivery frequency</td>
<td>Monthly²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit delivery mechanism</td>
<td>Payment is made by the 25th day of each month via the designated project banks or via mobile money options through GSM phones.²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit recipients</td>
<td>Beneficiaries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum and maximum duration of benefits (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coverage</td>
<td>123,049 jobs have already been created (the expected coverage is 185,000 people).³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme expenditure</td>
<td>NGN15.7 billion has been disbursed as monthly payments, and NGN1.6 billion has been spent on management costs.³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutions and agencies involved</td>
<td>Government of Nigeria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms and frequency</td>
<td>Supervisors are in charge of monitoring the beneficiaries work through the production of daily time-sheet reports and weekly returns on the performance of each beneficiary. These reports are then sent to the State Project Implementation Unit (SPIU), where information is entered into the payment schedules database.²</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See the references on page 187: (SURE-P): Community Services Women and Youth Employment (CSWYE)
### Subsidy Reinvestment and Empowerment Programme (SURE-P): Maternal and Child Health (MCH)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme</th>
<th>Subsidy Reinvestment and Empowerment Programme (SURE-P): Maternal and Child Health (MCH)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Nigeria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geographic area</td>
<td>Sub-Saharan Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Previous programme name (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Start date</td>
<td>Planned duration: 2012–2016¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme objectives</td>
<td>To improve maternal and child health through an incentive-based programme of conditional cash transfers.²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme type</td>
<td>Conditional cash transfer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme components</td>
<td>The programme is a component of SURE-P.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conditionalities (if any)</td>
<td>Beneficiaries must: register for antenatal care (ANC); have at least four ANC visits; give birth with the assistance of a skilled birth attendant (facility-based); and seek post-natal care within two days of child birth.³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Targeting methods</td>
<td>Geographical and community-based targeting.⁴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target areas</td>
<td>1,000 public primary healthcare facilities nationwide¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target groups</td>
<td>Women; children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility criteria</td>
<td>Beneficiaries are all pregnant women and their newborn children in the targeted geographical areas.⁴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility reassessment (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of benefits</td>
<td>Cash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount of benefits</td>
<td>NGN5,000 (about USD32) for mothers who comply with all conditions⁵</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payment/delivery frequency</td>
<td>Payments are delivered after each of the conditionalities is met.³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit delivery mechanism</td>
<td>Payments are delivered directly to the beneficiaries via mobile banking and the conventional banking system.⁶</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit recipients</td>
<td>Beneficiaries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum and maximum duration of benefits (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coverage</td>
<td>26,461 women have received the transfers (2014).⁷</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme expenditure</td>
<td>NGN69.7 million has been disbursed for the conditional cash transfer component of the project (2014).⁷</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutions and agencies involved</td>
<td>National Primary Health Care Development Agency (NPHCDA); World Bank³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms and frequency</td>
<td>An impact evaluation was scheduled to measure the programme’s overall effect on the health of women and infants and the impact of the other components, in cooperation with researchers from the World Bank.¹</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See the references on page 187: (SURE-P): Maternal and Child Health (MCH)
### Genocide Survivors Support and Assistance Fund (FARG)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme</th>
<th>Genocide Survivors Support and Assistance Fund (FARG)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Rwanda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geographic area</td>
<td>Sub-Saharan Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Previous programme name (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Start date</td>
<td>Established by law in 1998 and reviewed by Law No. 69/2008 of 2008 and Law 81/2013 of 2013.¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme objectives</td>
<td>To support vulnerable people who are survivors of genocide with education, health care, housing, social assistance and income generation activities.²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme type</td>
<td>Social support services; unconditional cash transfer; health insurance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme components</td>
<td>Besides cash transfer payments, FARG provides educational scholarships; supports mutual health insurance payments, shelter development and rehabilitation; and promotes income-generating projects.²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conditionalities (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Targeting methods</td>
<td>Categorical targeting; community-based targeting³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target areas</td>
<td>Nationwide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target groups</td>
<td>Vulnerable genocide survivors, especially orphans, elderly people and adults with disabilities.³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility criteria</td>
<td>For each service offered, the beneficiary must prove with official documentation that she or he is a genocide survivor.¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility reassessment (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of benefits</td>
<td>Cash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount of benefits</td>
<td>RWF18,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>147 of the most vulnerable beneficiaries receive between RWF30,000 and RWF100,000⁴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payment/delivery frequency</td>
<td>Monthly²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit delivery mechanism</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit recipient</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum and maximum duration of benefits (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coverage</td>
<td>21,039 people (2013)⁴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme expenditure</td>
<td>Estimated RWF141 billion (2011–2015 budget)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The government is committed to allocating 6 per cent of its annual domestic income (2011). Percentages of actual budget allocations vary in reality and are adjusted to programme needs, commensurate with government revenues and revised budget allocations planned under the Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF).¹,²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutions and agencies involved</td>
<td>Ministry of Local Government</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms and frequency</td>
<td>FARG performs its monitoring and evaluation activities via a Monitoring Information System, which is being improved.⁵</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See the references on page 188: Genocide Survivors Support and Assistance Fund (FARG)
### Girinka: One Cow per Poor Family

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme</th>
<th>Girinka: One Cow per Poor Family</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Rwanda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geographic area</td>
<td>Sub-Saharan Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Previous programme name</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Start date</td>
<td>2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme objectives</td>
<td>To reduce child malnutrition and increase incomes of poor farmers.¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme type</td>
<td>Sustainable livelihood programme (asset transfer); training²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme components</td>
<td>In addition to the transfer of a heifer, Girinka also comprises a training programme run by the Rwanda Agricultural Board (RAB), which includes a workshop and the provision of supplies (drugs, spray pumps and mineral blocks) to assist farmers in caring for their cow. Regular training and support continues until the cow calves down.²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conditionalities (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Targeting methods</td>
<td>Community-based targeting²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target areas</td>
<td>Nationwide¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target groups</td>
<td>Poor smallholder farmers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility criteria</td>
<td>Beneficiaries must not already own a cow, must have constructed a cow shed, have at least 0.25–0.75 hectares of land (some of which must be planted with fodder), be considered poor and an Inyangamugayo (person of integrity) by the community and have no other source of income. Beneficiaries who do not have enough land individually may join with others in the community to build a common cow shed (ibikumba) for their cows. Priority is given to female-headed households.²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility reassessment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of benefits</td>
<td>Cows</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount of benefits</td>
<td>Beneficiary families receive one cow.²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payment/delivery frequency</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit delivery mechanism</td>
<td>The cows distributed via this programme are purchased locally, preferably from former Girinka beneficiaries whose originally granted cows have calved down more than once. The delivery process is facilitated by the government via the RAB.²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit recipients</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum and maximum duration of benefits (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coverage</td>
<td>More than 203,000 families have been reached by the programme. The target coverage is 350,000 families by 2017.¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme expenditure</td>
<td>This programme had a budget of RWF2.7 billion in 2010.³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutions and agencies involved</td>
<td>Girinka is coordinated by the RAB, an agency of the Ministry of Agriculture (MINAGRI). Other Ministries, local non-governmental organisations and international organisations are also involved (such as Heifer International, Send a Cow and World Vision).¹²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms and frequency</td>
<td>Monitoring is conducted by the government via primary support such as daily follow-ups performed by veterinary officers.⁴</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See the references on page 188: Girinka: One Cow per Poor Family
# Rwanda Demobilisation and Reintegration Programme (RDRP)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme</th>
<th>Rwanda Demobilisation and Reintegration Programme (RDRP)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Rwanda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geographic area</td>
<td>Sub-Saharan Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Previous programme name (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Start date</td>
<td>1997</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The programme has been in its third implementation phase since 2009.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme objectives</td>
<td>To demobilise former combatants from the Rwanda Defence Forces and other armed groups by supporting their transition and reinsertion into civilian life, especially those in a state of vulnerability; and to help the Government reallocate their expenditure from defence to socio-economic sectors.¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme type</td>
<td>Unconditional cash transfer; training; social support services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme components</td>
<td>Basic Needs Kit (BNK); Recognition of Service Allowance (RSA); Vulnerable Support Window (VSW) grant. The programme also offers diverse vocational training and other forms of education and rehabilitation, including psychosocial rehabilitation. Medical assistance is provided to former combatants with special medical needs.²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conditionalities (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Targeting methods</td>
<td>Categorical targeting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target areas</td>
<td>Nationwide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target groups</td>
<td>Demobilised members of armed groups of Rwandan origin and members of the Rwandan Defence Forces.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility criteria</td>
<td>Verification of eligibility of members of Rwandese armed groups is based on: Rwandese nationality; self-identification of the beneficiary as a former combatant; proven affiliation with a recognised armed group that fought the Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPA) in Rwanda or the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC); and proof of military ability. Vulnerability criteria are based on the potential beneficiary’s access to housing and productive means, health and employment situation, and household characteristics. Community Development Committees (CDCs) and associations of former combatants are in charge of identifying those former combatants who qualified for the VSW grant. Medical vulnerability is verified through medical screenings in demobilisation centres.³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility reassessment (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of benefits</td>
<td>Cash and services for beneficiary’s children (training, education, housing)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
According to the 2010 Rwanda Demobilisation and Reintegration Commission (RDRC) Project Implementation Manual, beneficiaries receive a demobilisation card and a Basic Needs Kit (BNK), valued at FRW60,000 per beneficiary. Former combatants from RDF and members of armed groups receive their BNK in cash prior to their departure from demobilisation centres.

The Recognition of Service Allowance (RSA) is paid in two instalments. The first instalment (FRW50,000) is paid one month after settlement in the community of choice, while the second instalment (staggered by rank with a Private receiving FRW120,000 and a Colonel FRW600,000) is paid two months later. Payment in more than one instalment gives former combatants an opportunity to improve their money-management skills.

The programme has introduced the Reinsertion Kits for dependents of former army groups combatants (provided mainly in-kind and as transportation) to support their livelihood in the first months after they return.

The Reintegration Grant is provided to RDF and armed-group former combatants. The grant amounts to FRW120,000 and is received three months after demobilisation (the grant is intended for integration, households costs and income-generating activities).

The VSW grant is provided to former combatants in a situation of persisting vulnerability (after having received the previous grants) and on average should not exceed USD333.

The RSA was paid in two instalments (the first one month after settlement and the second two months after that) via bank account deposit.2

Benefit delivery mechanism Bank transfers3

Benefit recipient Former combatants from armed groups

The programme targeted 36,000 former combatants, including 2,500 children, by the end of 2009,1 and 2,822 former combatants in 2014–2015.

Programme expenditure USD65.5 million by the end 20091 and USD29.8 million during the period 2009–2015.

Institutions and agencies involved Rwanda Demobilisation and Reintegration Commission (RDRC); Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning (MINECOFIN)2

Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms and frequency A management information system is in place.

See the references on page 189: Rwanda Demobilisation and Reintegration Programme (RDRP)
### Vision 2020 Umurenge Programme (VUP)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme</th>
<th>Vision 2020 Umurenge Programme (VUP)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Rwanda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geographic area</td>
<td>Sub-Saharan Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Previous programme name (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Start date</td>
<td>2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme objectives</td>
<td>To contribute to the country’s goal of reducing extreme poverty.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme type</td>
<td>Cash for work; unconditional cash transfer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme components</td>
<td>Direct support; public works</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The VUP also provides financial services and has an educational component (including financial literacy and livelihood skills).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conditionalities (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Targeting methods</td>
<td>Community-based targeting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(using the UBUDEHE categorisation system)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target areas</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target groups</td>
<td>Direct support: poor families without labour capacity. Public works: poor families with labour capacity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility criteria</td>
<td>Direct support: Households are eligible if they are poor and labour-constrained. Public works: Households must be extremely poor with able-bodied members.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility reassessment (if any)</td>
<td>The UBUDEHE categorisation process occurs every three years and determines the eligibility of households and individuals.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of benefits</td>
<td>Cash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount of benefits</td>
<td>Direct support: up to RWF21,000 Public works: up to RWF1,500 per work day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payment/delivery frequency</td>
<td>Direct support: monthly Public works: every two work weeks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit delivery mechanism</td>
<td>Bank transfer to beneficiaries’ accounts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit recipients</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coverage</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme expenditure</td>
<td>USD40.7 million in fiscal year 2015/2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutions and agencies involved</td>
<td>Ministry of Local Government (MINALOC); Local Development Agency (LODA) as MINALOC's implementing branch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms and frequency</td>
<td>There is a management information system (MIS) in place. The LODA MIS and Social Protection MIS is in development in 2015/2016.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See the references on page 189: Vision 2020 Umurenge Programme (VUP)
## Conditional Cash Transfer for Orphans and Vulnerable Children

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme</th>
<th>Conditional Cash transfer for Orphans and Vulnerable Children</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Senegal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geographic area</td>
<td>Sub-Saharan Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Previous programme name (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Start date</td>
<td>2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme objectives</td>
<td>To provide support for the education and training of orphans and vulnerable children.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme type</td>
<td>Conditional cash transfer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme components</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conditionalities (if any)</td>
<td>Enrolment in school or training; frequency in school or vocational training; attending adequate medical care appointments.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Targeting methods</td>
<td>Categorical and community-based targeting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target areas</td>
<td>Nationwide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target groups</td>
<td>Children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility criteria</td>
<td>Children aged 2–18 who are orphans, or living with HIV/AIDS, or who live in a household affected by HIV/AIDS.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility reassessment (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of benefits</td>
<td>Cash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount of benefits</td>
<td>Children in kindergarten: XOF108,000 (USD225) per year per child</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Children in first-level primary school: XOF125,000 (USD260) per year per child</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Children in second-level primary school: XOF135,000 (USD281) per year per child</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Children in first level of secondary school: XOF145,000 (USD302) per year per child</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Children in second level of secondary school: XOF165,000 (USD343) per year per child</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Two-year courses for beneficiaries enrolled in professional training: XOF280,000 (USD582)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payment/delivery frequency</td>
<td>Quarterly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit delivery mechanism</td>
<td>The grant is delivered via local postal banks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit recipients</td>
<td>Adult in charge of the child (parent, guardian, or institution—in practice, this is usually the mother figure in the household)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum and maximum duration of benefits (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coverage</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme expenditure</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutions and agencies involved</td>
<td>National HIV/AIDS Council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitoring and evaluation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mechanisms and frequency</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See the references on page 189: Conditional Cash Transfer for Orphans and Vulnerable Children
#### Programme National de Bourses de Sécurité Familiale (PNBSF)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme</th>
<th>Programme National de Bourses de Sécurité Familiale (PNBSF)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Senegal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geographic area</td>
<td>Sub-Saharan Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Previous programme name (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Start date</td>
<td>2013¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme objectives</td>
<td>To reduce extreme poverty and promote the development of human capital among beneficiaries.¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme type</td>
<td>Conditional cash transfers; social support services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme components</td>
<td>Conditional cash transfers; reinforcement of social support services; accompanying measures for promoting the development of human capital¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conditionalities (if any)</td>
<td>Children must be: officially registered, enrolled in school and vaccinated according to the vaccination schedule.¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Targeting methods</td>
<td>Geographical targeting; community-based targeting; proxy means-testing¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target areas</td>
<td>Nationwide¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target groups</td>
<td>Children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility criteria</td>
<td>Vulnerable families with children aged 6–12 were selected for the first phase of the programme. For the next phases, the selection of beneficiaries will expand to progressively include families with young children and elderly members.¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility reassessment (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of benefits</td>
<td>Cash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount of benefits</td>
<td>XOF25,000¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payment/delivery frequency</td>
<td>Quarterly¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit delivery mechanism</td>
<td>Each beneficiary has an identification card (Carte Yakaar), which must be presented at the payment agencies (currently postal agencies) to receive the grant.¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit recipients</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum and maximum duration of benefits (if any)</td>
<td>Maximum duration: five years¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coverage</td>
<td>In the first phase, 50,000 families were selected. From 2014 onwards, the expansion of the programme aims to reach 250,000 families.² In 2015, 200,000 families benefited from the programme.³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme expenditure</td>
<td>XOF20 billion (2015)³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutions and agencies involved</td>
<td>Government of Senegal, Délégation Générale à la Protection sociale et à la Solidarité Nationale (General Delegation for Social Protection and National Solidarity— DGPSN)²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms and frequency</td>
<td>The DGPSN is in charge of monitoring the programme.¹</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See the references on page 190: *Programme National de Bourses de Sécurité Familiale (PNBSF)*
### SIERRA LEONE

**Social Safety Net Programme**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme</th>
<th>Social Safety Net Programme</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Sierra Leone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geographic area</td>
<td>Sub-Saharan Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Previous programme name</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Start date</td>
<td>2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme objectives</td>
<td>To support extremely poor households and households affected by the ebola outbreak. Beneficiaries are encouraged to pay particular attention to maternal and child health.¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme type</td>
<td>Unconditional cash transfer; social support services; training</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme components</td>
<td>Cash transfers, access to basic health care and some training activities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conditionalities (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Targeting methods</td>
<td>Geographical targeting; community-based targeting; and proxy means-testing.²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target areas</td>
<td>Nationwide, with the exception of Bonthe district.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target groups</td>
<td>Extremely poor households and households affected by the ebola outbreak.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility criteria</td>
<td>Beneficiaries are extremely poor and have no assets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility reassessment</td>
<td>Some beneficiaries are subjected to a full proxy means test after one year.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of benefits</td>
<td>Cash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount of benefits</td>
<td>SLL130,000 (USD30) per month¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payment/delivery frequency</td>
<td>The benefit is usually paid quarterly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit delivery mechanism</td>
<td>Payment is made by a team in an open place, directly to the beneficiaries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit recipients</td>
<td>Preferably a senior female member of the household¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum and maximum duration of benefits (if any)</td>
<td>The programme is expected to reach more than 100,000 beneficiaries; currently it reaches 13,547 beneficiaries.²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coverage</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme expenditure</td>
<td>More than USD33 million (2015)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutions and agencies involved</td>
<td>National Commission for Social Action; Ministry of Social Welfare; Anti-Corruption Commission; non-governmental organisations; SPLASH Mobile Money</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See the references on page 190: Social Safety Net Programme
## Cash for Work

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme</th>
<th>Cash for Work</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Sierra Leone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geographic area</td>
<td>Sub-Saharan Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Previous programme name (if any)</td>
<td>Youth Employment Support Project (YESP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Start date</td>
<td>This project started in 2010 with funding from the World Bank from 2010–2015. The cash-for-work component is expected to be scaled up in the coming years.¹,²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme objectives</td>
<td>To create employment opportunities in the short term and to improve the employability of beneficiaries.³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme type</td>
<td>Cash for work; training</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme components</td>
<td>Cash for work; skills development and employment support</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conditionalities (if any)</td>
<td>Geographical targeting; self-targeting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Targeting methods</td>
<td>Cash for work: Kono, Bombali, Moyamba, Western Rural The cash-for-work sub-projects were allocated among the poorest and most food-insecure districts, selected through an intra-district targeting methodology. Skills development and employment support: interventions in urban areas were focused on the cities of Freetown, Bo, Kenema and Kono.⁴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target areas</td>
<td>Cash for work: youth. Skills development and employment support: urban youth with low levels of education (from none up to some secondary schooling) and rural youth, irrespective of their levels of education.⁵</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target groups</td>
<td>Cash for work: beneficiaries were residents of the selected localities and 15–35 years old. Participation was limited to one person per household and at least 30 per cent of the workers had to be women. In case of excess demand, beneficiaries were selected from the eligible people via a lottery and in case of limited demand, beneficiaries were selected on a first-come, first-served basis. Skills development and employment support: young people aged 15–35, who were not attending school.⁶</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility criteria</td>
<td>Cash for work: benefits were cash and training. Two types of training were also provided to beneficiaries of the cash-for-work component: contractor training on labour-intensive public works, and mentorship on money management and entrepreneurship. Skills development and employment support: training provided by Partners in Relief and Development (PaRD), Hands Empowering the Less Privileged in Sierra Leone (HELP–SL) and ChildFund.⁵</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility reassessment (if any)</td>
<td>The cash-for-work component lasts from 50 to 75 days.⁸</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of benefits</td>
<td>Cash for work: cash and training.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount of benefits</td>
<td>Cash for work: daily range of SLL6,000 (USD1.50)–SLL7,500 (USD1.90)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payment/delivery frequency</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit delivery mechanism</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit recipients</td>
<td>The cash-for-work component lasts from 50 to 75 days.⁸</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Coverage
45,993 direct beneficiaries (2015)\(^1\)

### Programme expenditure
The total project cost was USD20 million (2015).\(^1\)

### Institutions and agencies involved
Ministry of Finance and Economic Development; World Bank; non-governmental organisations (PaRD, HELP–SL and ChildFund); National Commission for Social Action\(^2\)

### Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms and frequency
The National Commission for Social Action was in charge of monitoring the programme. An external evaluation was also commissioned.\(^3\)

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See the references on page 190: Cash for Work
**SOUTH AFRICA**

**Care Dependency Grant**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme</th>
<th>Care Dependency Grant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>South Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geographic area</td>
<td>Sub-Saharan Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Previous programme name (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Start date</td>
<td>This grant is regulated by the legal framework established by the Social Assistance Act of 2004.¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme objectives</td>
<td>To provide care to children who have physical or mental disabilities and are in need of permanent care.²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme type</td>
<td>Unconditional cash transfer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme components</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conditionalities (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Targeting methods</td>
<td>Categorical targeting and means-testing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target areas</td>
<td>Nationwide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target groups</td>
<td>Children with disabilities ²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility criteria</td>
<td>The beneficiary must be a child (under age 18), who is resident in South Africa and has a severe physical or mental disability and needs constant care, requires and receives permanent care or support services (as assessed by a medical officer) and who is not cared for by a state institution. The recipient of the benefit is the parent, primary caregiver or foster parent (he/she is a South African citizen, permanent resident or a refugee) of the child, who must also reside in South Africa and not earn more than ZAR170,400 a year (ZAR14,200 per month), if single, or ZAR340,800 a year (ZAR28,400 per month), if married. This income limit does not apply to foster parents.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility reassessment (if any)</td>
<td>The South African Social Security Agency (SASSA) is responsible for reviewing grants based on the declared income of beneficiaries at the time of application.²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of benefits</td>
<td>Cash²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount of benefits</td>
<td>ZAR1,420</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payment/delivery frequency</td>
<td>Monthly²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit delivery mechanism</td>
<td>SASSA, using a privatised payment contractor, pays the grant into the beneficiaries' bank accounts, which can be withdrawn at designated pay points, contracted merchant stores, automatic teller machines (ATMs) or via an institution acting as administrator of the grant (e.g. welfare organisations).²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit recipients</td>
<td>Parents, foster parents or primary caregivers of the child If the recipient is unable to collect the benefit, a proxy may be appointed at the SASSA office.²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum and maximum duration of benefits (if any)</td>
<td>The grant lasts until the child turns 18. The grant is also rescinded if the child passes away, or is admitted to a state institution, or is absent from the country. If the recipient of the benefit does not claim the grant for three consecutive months it will lapse.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coverage</td>
<td>140,645 beneficiaries (2015)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme expenditure</td>
<td>ZAR2.46 billion estimated expenditure (2015/16)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutions and agencies involved</td>
<td>SASSA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms and frequency</td>
<td>SASSA administers the grant. Its monitoring and evaluation branch produces monthly statistical reports of all its social grants, indicating the number of beneficiaries per region.² ³</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See the references on page 191: Care Dependency Grant
**Child Support Grant (CSG)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme</th>
<th>Child Support Grant (CSG)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>South Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geographic area</td>
<td>Sub-Saharan Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Previous programme name (if any)</td>
<td>State Maintenance Grant (SMG)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Start date</td>
<td>1998²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme objectives</td>
<td>To reduce poverty and promote investments in the physical, social and human capital of poor children.³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme type</td>
<td>Unconditional cash transfer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme components</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conditionalities (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Targeting methods</td>
<td>Categorical targeting combined with means-testing.⁵</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target areas</td>
<td>Nationwide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target groups</td>
<td>Poor children under 18 years of age</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility criteria</td>
<td>The primary caregiver must be a South African citizen, permanent resident or refugee; Both the applicant and the child must reside in South Africa; The applicant must be the primary caregiver of the child/children concerned; The child must be under the age of 18; The caregiver cannot apply for more than six non-biological children; The child cannot be cared for in a state institution; and The caregiver is subject to a means-test threshold of ZAR3,300 per month (or annual income of ZAR39,600) in 2015; if the caregiver is married then the combined threshold is double (ZAR 6,600 a month and/or ZAR79,200 per annum).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility reassessment (if any)</td>
<td>The Child Support Grant underwent eligibility reassessment regarding age requirements (at the beginning of the programme, the age threshold was seven years old, whereas currently, the age threshold is 18 years old) and adjustments to the income threshold to take inflation into account and improve equity.¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of benefits</td>
<td>Cash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount of benefits</td>
<td>The amount changes every year, but the Child Support Grant is currently ZAR330 monthly, per child.⁴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payment/delivery frequency</td>
<td>Monthly⁴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit delivery mechanism</td>
<td>The South African Social Security Agency (SASSA) uses a privatised payment contractor, which pays the grant into the beneficiaries’ bank accounts, which can be withdrawn at designated pay points, contracted merchant stores or automatic teller machines (ATMs).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit recipient</td>
<td>The recipient of the benefit is the child’s primary caregiver.¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum and maximum duration of benefits (if any)</td>
<td>The child may receive the grant from birth until their 18th birthday so long as the eligibility criteria are met. The grant lapses in the following cases: • if the child passes away; • if the child is admitted to a state institution; • if the caregiver does not claim it for three consecutive months; or • if the child is absent from the country at the end of the year in which the child turns 18.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coverage</td>
<td>11,953,974 children (which is over 65 per cent of South Africa’s child population) (2015)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme expenditure</td>
<td>1.1 per cent of GDP (or ZAR47.84 billion) (2015/16)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutions and agencies involved</td>
<td>SASSA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms and frequency</td>
<td>SASSA administers the grant, and its monitoring and evaluation branch produces monthly statistical reports of all its social grants, indicating the number of beneficiaries per region.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See the references on page 191: Child Support Grant (CSG)
**Disability Grant (DG)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme</th>
<th>Disability Grant (DG)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>South Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geographic area</td>
<td>Sub-Saharan Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Previous programme name (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Start date                 | 1946 (first legislation).  
                             | 2004 (current legislation)¹ |
| Programme objectives       | To assist South African citizens with disabilities who cannot support themselves.² |
| Programme type             | Unconditional cash transfer |
| Programme components       |                       |
| Conditionalities (if any)  |                       |
| Targeting methods          | Categorical targeting and means-testing.¹ |
| Target areas               | Nationwide            |
| Target groups              | People living with disabilities |
| Eligibility criteria       | For South African citizens, permanent residents or refugees aged 18–59, who are considered disabled (according to a medical or assessment report, which is not older than three months), with an annual income of less than ZAR65,160 and assets of no more than ZAR937,200 per person (or a combined income of ZAR130,320 and assets of ZAR1,874,400 for couples). Disability must be medically confirmed. The beneficiary may not be resident in a State institution. |
| Eligibility reassessment (if any) | The South African Social Security Agency (SASSA) is responsible for reviewing eligibility criteria, such as the declared income of the beneficiary.² |
| Type of benefits           | Cash                  |
| Amount of benefits         | Up to ZAR1,420         |
| Payment/delivery frequency | Monthly²              |
| Benefit delivery mechanism | Grants are paid by SASSA through the following methods:  
                             • pay points;  
                             • automated teller machines (ATMs); or  
                             • contracted merchant stores. |
| Benefit recipients         |                       |
| Minimum and maximum duration of benefits (if any) | The temporary disability duration is not less than 6 months and not more than 12 months. Permanent disability is for a period of more than 12 months. A beneficiary who has a permanent disability may receive the grant from the age of 18 until their 60th birthday, at which point the grant is converted into the Older Persons Grant. |
| Coverage                   | 1,098,018 beneficiaries (2015) |
| Programme expenditure      | ZAR18.95 billion (2015/16 budget) |
| Institutions and agencies involved | SASSA¹ |
| Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms and frequency | SASSA is responsible for monitoring this grant.² |

See the references on page 191: Disability Grant (DG)
## Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme</th>
<th>Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>South Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geographic area</td>
<td>Sub-Saharan Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Previous programme name (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Start date</td>
<td>2004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The programme is currently in its third phase.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme objectives</td>
<td>To provide labour and income to poor households in the short-to medium-term, using public expenditure on goods and services to create temporary work opportunities for the unemployed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme type</td>
<td>Public works—cash for work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme components</td>
<td>Besides the provision of a temporary work opportunity, the EPWP also provides training and enterprise development support activities to beneficiaries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conditionalities (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Targeting methods</td>
<td>Geographical and community-based targeting, combined with self-targeting (through the wage rate).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target areas</td>
<td>Nationwide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target groups</td>
<td>Working-age group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility criteria</td>
<td>Beneficiaries are poor (as determined by the local community criteria), are unemployed or underemployed and live close to the area where the public works project is taking place.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility reassessment (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of benefits</td>
<td>Cash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount of benefits</td>
<td>The minimum EPWP wage rate (which is adjusted annually) was ZAR75.10 per day or per task in 2014.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payment/delivery frequency</td>
<td>Monthly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit delivery mechanism</td>
<td>Cash, cheque or direct deposit into the beneficiary’s bank account.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit recipients</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum and maximum duration of benefits (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coverage</td>
<td>Phase III of the EPWP aims to create 6 million work opportunities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme expenditure</td>
<td>ZAR2 billion (2015/16 budget)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutions and agencies involved</td>
<td>Department of Public Works (DPW)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms and frequency</td>
<td>The DPW oversees the design and implementation of the EPWP, and its EPWP branch is responsible for all monitoring and evaluation aspects of the programme.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See the references on page 191: Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP)
### Foster Child Grant

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme</th>
<th>Foster Child Grant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>South Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geographic area</td>
<td>Sub-Saharan Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Previous programme name (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Start date</td>
<td>This grant is regulated by the legal framework established in the Social Assistance Act of 2004.¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme objectives</td>
<td>To provide care for foster children.²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme type</td>
<td>Unconditional cash transfer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme components</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conditionalities (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Targeting methods</td>
<td>Categorical targeting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target areas</td>
<td>Nationwide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target groups</td>
<td>Children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility criteria</td>
<td>Beneficiaries are children (under 18, but may be extended to 21 years), residents of South Africa, who are legally placed under the care of a foster parent. The foster parent must be either a citizen or permanent resident of or refugee in South Africa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility reassessment (if any)</td>
<td>The grant is reviewed every two years.²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of benefits</td>
<td>Cash²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount of benefits</td>
<td>ZAR860 per child²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payment/delivery frequency</td>
<td>Monthly²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit delivery mechanism</td>
<td>The South African Social Security Agency (SASSA), using a privatised payment contractor, pays the grant into the beneficiaries’ bank accounts, which can be withdrawn at designated pay points, contracted merchant stores or automatic teller machines (ATMs).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit recipients</td>
<td>Foster parent or registered cluster foster care scheme. If the recipient is unable to collect the benefit, a procurator may be appointed at the SASSA office.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum and maximum duration of benefits (if any)</td>
<td>The grant lapses if the child or the last living foster parent passes away, or if the child is admitted to a state institution or is no longer under foster care, or if the foster parent is absent from the country. If the beneficiary does not claim the grant for three consecutive months or if they are no longer a refugee, the grant will lapse.²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coverage</td>
<td>539,791 beneficiaries (2015)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme expenditure</td>
<td>ZAR5.53 billion (estimated expenditure for 2015/16)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutions and agencies involved</td>
<td>SASSA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms and frequency</td>
<td>SASSA administers the grant. Its monitoring and evaluation branch produces monthly statistical reports of all its social grants, indicating the number of beneficiaries per region.²,³</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See the references on page 192: Foster Child Grant
## Grant-in-Aid

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme</th>
<th>Grant-in-Aid</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>South Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geographic area</td>
<td>Sub-Saharan Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Previous programme name</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Start date</td>
<td>This grant is regulated by the legal framework</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>established in the Social Assistance Act of 2004.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme objectives</td>
<td>To provide for social-grant recipients (older</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>persons, persons with a disability, war veterans)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme type</td>
<td>Unconditional cash transfer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme components</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conditionalities (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Targeting methods</td>
<td>Categorical targeting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target areas</td>
<td>Nationwide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target groups</td>
<td>Elderly people and people living with disabilities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility criteria</td>
<td>Beneficiaries must already be the recipient of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>the Disability Grant, the War Veterans' Grant or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>the Older Persons' Grant and must require regular</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>assistance from someone else and not be cared</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>for in a state institution.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility reassessment</td>
<td>This grant may be reviewed when the social</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(if any)</td>
<td>grant to which it is attached is reviewed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of benefits</td>
<td>Cash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount of benefits</td>
<td>ZAR330²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payment/delivery frequency</td>
<td>Monthly²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit delivery mechanism</td>
<td>The South African Social Security Agency (SASSA),</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>using a privatised payment contractor, pays the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>grant into the beneficiaries' bank accounts,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>which can be withdrawn at designated pay points,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>contracted merchant stores or automatic teller</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>machines (ATMs).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit recipients</td>
<td>If beneficiaries are unable to collect the benefit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>themselves, a proxy may be appointed at the SASSA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum and maximum</td>
<td>Payable until the beneficiary passes away.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>duration of benefits</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coverage</td>
<td>119,541 beneficiaries (2015)³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme expenditure</td>
<td>ZAR274.2 million (estimated expenditure for 2015/16)⁴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutions and agencies</td>
<td>SASSA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitoring and evaluation</td>
<td>SASSA administers the grant. Its monitoring and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mechanisms and frequency</td>
<td>evaluation branch produces monthly statistical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>reports of all its social grants, indicating the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>number of beneficiaries per region.⁵</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See the references on page 192: Grant-in-Aid
## National School Nutrition Programme (NSNP)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme</th>
<th>National School Nutrition Programme (NSNP)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>South Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geographic area</td>
<td>Sub-Saharan Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Previous programme name (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Start date</td>
<td>School feeding programmes have been in place since 1994.¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme objectives</td>
<td>To enhance the learning capacities of students by providing them a healthy meal.²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme type</td>
<td>Conditional in-kind transfer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme components</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conditionalities (if any)</td>
<td>School attendance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Targeting methods</td>
<td>Geographical and categorical targeting³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target areas</td>
<td>The country’s most poorly resourced public schools in poor communities are selected jointly with schools for students with disabilities.¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target groups</td>
<td>Children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility criteria</td>
<td>School enrolment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility reassessment (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of benefits</td>
<td>Food</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount of benefits</td>
<td>The food is provided as a daily cooked meal (of around 15 per cent of the Recommended Dietary Allowance) consisting of a protein, starch and vegetable with a fruit one day per week. Menus vary from province to province according to cultural variation, and serving portions are larger for older students. Schools with access to a food garden may supplement the meals with their own produce.¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payment/delivery frequency</td>
<td>Meals are served daily by 10 am, except in the province of Gauteng, where breakfast is provided; therefore, the cooked meal is served later in the morning.³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit delivery mechanism</td>
<td>Meals are served by volunteers from the communities, who receive a monthly stipend, which is reviewed annually. The facilities vary from school to school but they usually have an adequately equipped kitchen and storage space.¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit Recipients</td>
<td>Students</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum and maximum duration of benefits (if any)</td>
<td>Meals are provided for an average of 191 days in the school year.¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coverage</td>
<td>8 million students in primary and secondary schools¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme expenditure</td>
<td>ZAR4.9 billion (USD600 million) was the budget for 2012/13.¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutions and agencies involved</td>
<td>Department of Basic Education (DBE)¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms and frequency</td>
<td>A committee comprising the principal, a teacher and members of the school’s governing body is responsible for overseeing the daily implementation of the programme and for monitoring its financial management.¹</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See the references on page 192: National School Nutrition Programme (NSNP)
### Older Persons’ Grant (OPG)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme</th>
<th>Older Persons’ Grant (OPG)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>South Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geographic area</td>
<td>Sub-Saharan Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Previous programme name</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Start date</td>
<td>1928 (first legislation)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2004 (current legislation)1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme objectives</td>
<td>To support older South African citizens who cannot support themselves.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme type</td>
<td>Unconditional cash transfer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme components</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conditionalities (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Targeting methods</td>
<td>Categorical targeting and means-testing.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target areas</td>
<td>Nationwide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target groups</td>
<td>Elderly people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility criteria</td>
<td>For South African citizens, permanent residents or refugees aged 60 and older with an annual income of less than ZAR65, 106 and assets of no more than ZAR937,200 per person (or a combined income of ZAR130,200 and assets of ZAR1.9 million for couples). The beneficiaries must not be resident or cared for in a State institution.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility reassessment</td>
<td>The South African Social Security Agency (SASSA) is responsible for reviewing eligibility criteria, such as the declared income of the beneficiary. Beneficiaries must also present life certificates.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of benefits</td>
<td>Cash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount of benefits</td>
<td>Up to ZAR1,420 (age 60–74); ZAR1,440 (age 75+)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payment/delivery frequency</td>
<td>Monthly2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit delivery mechanism</td>
<td>Grants are paid by SASSA through the following methods: • pay points; • automatic teller machines (ATMs); • contracted merchant stores; and • State institutions (e.g. retirement homes).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit recipients</td>
<td>South African citizens, permanent residents and refugees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum and maximum</td>
<td>The grant is subject to review for the means test and lapses when the beneficiary dies, is admitted to a state institution, ceases to be a refugee, or six months after admission to a psychiatric hospital.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>duration of benefits</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coverage</td>
<td>3,152,262 beneficiaries (73 per cent of South Africa’s elderly population; 2015)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme expenditure</td>
<td>1.3 per cent of GDP (or ZAR53.5 billion; 2015/16)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutions and agencies</td>
<td>SASSA1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitoring and evaluation</td>
<td>SASSA administers the grant. Its monitoring and evaluation branch produces monthly statistical reports of all its social grants, indicating the number of beneficiaries per region.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mechanisms and frequency</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See the references on page 193: Older Persons’ Grant (OPG)
### War Veterans’ Grant (WVG)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme</th>
<th>War Veterans’ Grant (WVG)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>South Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geographic area</td>
<td>Sub-Saharan Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Previous programme name (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Start date</td>
<td>1968</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme objectives</td>
<td>To assist war veterans who are not able to support themselves.¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme type</td>
<td>Unconditional cash transfer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme components</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conditionalities (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Targeting methods</td>
<td>Categorical targeting and means-testing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target areas</td>
<td>Nationwide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target groups</td>
<td>Elderly war veterans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility criteria</td>
<td>People aged 60 and older or people with disabilities who are war veterans of the First or Second World Wars, or the Korean War, with an annual income of less than ZAR65,160 and assets of no more than ZAR937,200 per person (or a combined income of ZAR130,320 and assets of ZAR1.9 million for couples).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility reassessment (if any)</td>
<td>The South African Social Security Agency (SASSA) is responsible for reviewing eligibility criteria, such as the declared income of the beneficiaries.¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of benefits</td>
<td>Cash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount of benefits</td>
<td>ZAR1,430¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payment/delivery frequency</td>
<td>Monthly¹</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Benefit delivery mechanism | Grants are paid by SASSA through the following methods:  
• pay points;  
• automatic teller machines (ATMs);  
• contracted merchant stores; and  
• State institutions. |
| Benefit recipients   |                           |
| Minimum and maximum duration of benefits (if any) | Beneficiaries must meet the requirements of the means test.  
The grant lapses if the beneficiary dies, is admitted to a state institution or six months after admission to a psychiatric hospital. |
| Coverage             | 326 beneficiaries (2015)² |
| Programme expenditure| ZAR5 million (2015/16 budget) |
| Institutions and agencies involved | SASSA |
| Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms and frequency | SASSA administers the grant. Its monitoring and evaluation branch produces monthly statistical reports of all its social grants, indicating the number of beneficiaries per region. |

See the references on page 193: War Veterans’ Grant (WVG)
### Old-Age Grant

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme</th>
<th>Old-Age Grant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Swaziland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geographic area</td>
<td>Sub-Saharan Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Previous programme name (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Start date</td>
<td>2005¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme objectives</td>
<td>To respond to the extreme vulnerability experienced by elderly people as one of the outcomes of the HIV/AIDS pandemic, which left elderly people in charge of orphans and/or without a family to support them.¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme type</td>
<td>Unconditional cash transfer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme components</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conditionalities (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Targeting methods</td>
<td>Categorical targeting²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target areas</td>
<td>Nationwide²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target groups</td>
<td>Elderly people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility criteria</td>
<td>Beneficiaries are aged 60 years or older and poor or destitute. However, in practice, the poverty criterion has been weakly implemented.²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility reassessment (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of benefits</td>
<td>Cash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount of benefits</td>
<td>SZL300³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payment/delivery frequency</td>
<td>Quarterly³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit delivery mechanism</td>
<td>Cash or cheques distributed at designated pay points (community civic centres and regional offices of the Social Welfare Department) across the country.²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit recipients</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum and maximum duration of benefits (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coverage</td>
<td>65,000 beneficiaries (2010)¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme expenditure</td>
<td>0.41 per cent of GDP⁴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutions and agencies involved</td>
<td>Department of Social Welfare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms and frequency</td>
<td>The Department of Social Welfare is responsible for the programme's implementation.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See the references on page 193: Old-Age Grant
## Public Assistance Grant

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme</th>
<th>Public Assistance Grant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Swaziland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geographic area</td>
<td>Sub-Saharan Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Previous programme name (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Start date</td>
<td>1985¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme objectives</td>
<td>Unconditional cash transfer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme type</td>
<td>Unconditional cash transfer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme components</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conditionalities (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Targeting methods</td>
<td>Categorical targeting and means-testing.¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target areas</td>
<td>Nationwide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target groups</td>
<td>People younger than 60 years old who are destitute, have a disability or have been affected by a disaster.¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility criteria</td>
<td>Beneficiaries are all vulnerable groups below the age of 60 who do not receive any other grant or source of income.¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility reassessment (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of benefits</td>
<td>Cash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount of benefits</td>
<td>SZL80 (USD10) per month²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payment/delivery frequency</td>
<td>Quarterly²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit delivery mechanism</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit recipients</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum and maximum duration of benefits (if any)</td>
<td>Beneficiaries can receive the grant for an indefinite period; there is no graduation strategy.²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coverage</td>
<td>5,075 beneficiaries in 2011²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme expenditure</td>
<td>SZL4.6 million (USD600,000) was the budget for the programme in fiscal year 2010/2011.²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutions and agencies involved</td>
<td>Department of Social Welfare³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms and frequency</td>
<td>The monitoring system of the programme works through regular visits by Social Welfare Officers to the beneficiaries to assess their level and vulnerability status.³</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See the references on page 193: Public Assistance Grant
### Tanzania

#### Community-Based Conditional Cash Transfer

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme</th>
<th>Community-Based Conditional Cash Transfer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Tanzania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geographic area</td>
<td>Sub-Saharan Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Previous programme name (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Start date</td>
<td>2009¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme objectives</td>
<td>To test how a conditional cash transfer (CCT) programme could employ a community-driven development (CDD) approach, and investigate which systems achieve better results for highly vulnerable populations.²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme type</td>
<td>Conditional cash transfer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme components</td>
<td>This programme is part of the larger Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF).¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conditionalities (if any)</td>
<td>To ensure that children are properly educated and that children and elderly people are healthy: children aged 0–5 had to visit a health clinic six times per year and those aged 7–15 needed to be enrolled in school with attendance rates of at least 80 per cent; elderly people had to visit a health clinic once per year.²,³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Targeting methods</td>
<td>Categorical and community-based targeting.³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target areas</td>
<td>TASAF covers villages in the districts of Bagamoyo, Chamwino and Kibaha, which were the poorest and most vulnerable districts, selected by ranking the following indicators: poverty level, food insecurity, primary school gross enrolment ratio, access to safe water, access to health facilities, AIDS case rates and road accessibility.¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target groups</td>
<td>Children and the vulnerable elderly people.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility criteria</td>
<td>Eligible households had an orphan and/or vulnerable child or an elderly person (60 years or older). The selection criteria were based on household characteristics of very poor people, as determined by the local communities. Vulnerable children were those who were abandoned, or were chronically sick, or were orphans (one or both parents deceased), or who had one or two chronically sick parents. Vulnerable elderly people were those with no caregivers, or who were sick or very poor. Priority was given to the following categories: first to child-headed households; second to households headed by an elderly person; and third to households composed solely of elderly persons.¹,²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility reassessment (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of benefits</td>
<td>Cash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount of benefits</td>
<td>The amount of benefits varied according to the number of elderly people and vulnerable children in each household, from a minimum transfer of USD12 to a maximum transfer of USD36. A transfer of USD6 was granted for each child and USD12 for each elderly person, leading to an average payment of USD14.50 per household.¹,³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payment/delivery frequency</td>
<td>Bi-monthly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit delivery mechanism</td>
<td>Community management committees were responsible for making payments to the beneficiary households.²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit recipients</td>
<td>Usually the mother of the children in the household—if present—was the recipient.²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum and maximum duration of benefits (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coverage</td>
<td>5,000 households or 13,000 beneficiaries (2013)¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme expenditure</td>
<td>By 2011, TZS900,872,500 had been disbursed for this pilot.⁴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutions and agencies involved</td>
<td>Government of Tanzania; International Development Association (IDA); UK Department for International Development (DFID); United States Agency for International Development (USAID); UNICEF; World Food Programme (WFP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms and frequency</td>
<td>Community organisations were expected to conduct all activities related to the programme’s implementation. The programme’s evaluation was composed of a baseline survey administered in 40 treatment and 40 control villages in February 2009, a follow-up survey (July–September 2011) and a final assessment (October 2012).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See the references on page 194: Community-Based Conditional Cash Transfer
### Food for Education Programme

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme</th>
<th>Food for Education Programme</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Tanzania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geographic area</td>
<td>Sub-Saharan Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Previous programme name (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Start date**

**Programme objectives**
To encourage school attendance and improve students’ educational performance.¹

**Programme type**
Conditional in-kind transfer

**Programme components**

**Conditionalities (if any)**
To receive the meals, children need to go to school, where they are served.

**Targeting methods**
Geographical and categorical targeting.¹

**Target areas**
The most drought-prone and food-insecure districts of Tanzania.¹

**Target groups**
Children

**Eligibility criteria**
School enrolment

**Type of benefits**
Food

**Amount of benefits**
The annual benefit to the household, for each beneficiary child, is estimated to be about TZS21,700. The transfer has a caloric value of 718 kilocalories (about 40 per cent of the minimum daily food requirement).¹

**Payment/delivery frequency**
Daily

**Benefit delivery mechanism**
Meals are provided at schools.

**Benefit recipients**
Students

**Minimum and maximum duration of benefits (if any)**
194 school days per year¹

**Coverage**
220,000 children in 350 primary schools (in 2011)¹

**Programme expenditure**
Annual cost of about USD6.5 million (in 2011)¹

**Institutions and agencies involved**
World Food Programme (WFP); Ministry of Education and Vocational Training (MoVET); local governments¹

**Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms and frequency**

See the references on page 194: Food for Education Programme
### Food Subsidies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme</th>
<th>Food Subsidies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Tanzania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geographic area</td>
<td>Sub-Saharan Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Previous programme name (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Start date</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme objectives</td>
<td>To provide food in times of food shortage.¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme type</td>
<td>Food subsidies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme components</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conditionalities (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Targeting methods</td>
<td>Geographical and community-based targeting.¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target areas</td>
<td>The programme operates in 72 districts.¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target groups</td>
<td>Households at risk of food insecurity¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility criteria</td>
<td>Households at risk of food insecurity are selected at the community level; there are no clear guidelines about eligibility criteria.¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility reassessment (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of benefits</td>
<td>Food</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount of benefits</td>
<td>Each beneficiary is entitled to 12kg of maize per month (about TZS3,600).¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payment/delivery frequency</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit delivery mechanism</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit recipients</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum and maximum duration of benefits (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coverage</td>
<td>According to estimates, 1.4 million people benefit from the programme.¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme expenditure</td>
<td>USD19 million¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutions and agencies involved</td>
<td>National Food Reserve Agency (NFRA)¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms and frequency</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See the references on page 194: Food Subsidies
## Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF) III / Productive Social Safety Net (PSSN) Programme

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme</th>
<th>Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF) III / Productive Social Safety Net (PSSN) Programme</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Tanzania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geographic area</td>
<td>Sub-Saharan Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Previous programme name (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Start date</td>
<td>2000 (TASAF I ran from 2000 to 2005; TASAF II from 2005–2013; the programme is currently in its third phase—TASAF III/PSSN)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme objectives</td>
<td>To increase income and consumption, improve the ability to cope with shocks, and enhance and protect the human capital of children among extremely poor populations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme type</td>
<td>Conditional and unconditional cash transfer; cash for work; training</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Programme components | TASAF III has four components:  
  • the Productive Social Safety Net (PSSN), which is made up of a basic grant (unconditional cash transfer), a conditional cash transfer and a public works subcomponent;  
  • enhancement of livelihoods and increasing incomes, which involves community savings and investments and livelihood enhancing grants;  
  • targeted infrastructure development; and  
  • capacity building (to ensure adequate programme implementation by communities, local government authorities, and regional- and national-level players). |
| Conditionalities (if any) | Households with children: in areas where health services are available, children under two years old should undergo a routine health check once a month and children over two years old should have a routine check every semester. In areas where health services are unavailable, caretakers of children under 60 months of age should attend health and nutrition training sessions every two months. School enrolment and attendance (at least 80 per cent of school days per month) is also required for children 5–18 years old.  
Households with pregnant women: attendance at four antenatal exams or health and nutrition sessions every two months, for areas where health services are not available. |
| Targeting methods | Geographical targeting; community-based targeting; proxy means-testing |
| Target areas | Nationwide |
| Target groups | Children; elderly people; able-bodied citizens who are unemployed |
| Eligibility criteria | PSSN: all poor and vulnerable households targeted by the common targeting system are eligible for a basic unconditional cash transfer. Additionally, households comprising children and/or pregnant women are also eligible for the conditional transfer; households with members capable of physical activity are also eligible to participate in the public works part of the programme. In case of unforeseen shocks and if additional resources are available, other households in affected areas will also have the opportunity to participate in the public works programme.  
Livelihood enhancement (under development): PSSN households interested in forming savings groups, after having completed a full cycle of savings and having embarked on a second cycle, will be eligible to compete for a livelihood enhancing grant. |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Eligibility reassessment (if any)</th>
<th>Recertification of beneficiaries is performed every three years, which includes a reapplication of the targeting methods and community validation.³</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Type of benefits</td>
<td>Cash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount of benefits</td>
<td>PSSN unconditional fixed cash transfer (basic transfer): USD6 per household per month. To this value, additional conditional and unconditional transfers (based on the number of children and compliance with health and education conditionalities) may be added up to a maximum amount of USD23 per month per household. Public works: USD1.35 per day. The amount of transfers is reviewed regularly according to inflation and other relevant considerations. Livelihood enhancement: livelihood enhancing grants (unspecified amounts) are disbursed in response to proposals by existing Community Savings Groups.³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payment/delivery frequency</td>
<td>Bi-monthly (cash transfers); fortnightly (public works)³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit delivery mechanism</td>
<td>Within the PSSN component, cash transfers are managed at the village level by Community Cash Transfer Management Committees; and the public works via payment agencies.³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit recipients</td>
<td>Minimum and maximum duration of benefits (if any)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coverage</td>
<td>TASAF III targets about 15 per cent of the Tanzanian population, or about 6 million people (2016).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme expenditure</td>
<td>Total commitments: USD340.3 million (2011)²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutions and agencies involved</td>
<td>Government of Tanzania; International Development Association (IDA); UK Department for International Development (DFID); Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA); United States Agency for International Development (USAID); UNICEF; United Nations Development Programme (UNDP); International Labour Organization (ILO); United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms and frequency</td>
<td>Cash transfers: managed by Community Cash Transfer Management Committee. Public works: managed and monitored by Community Public Works Management Committee, which responds to the Project Area Authority.³</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See the references on page 194:
Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF) III / Productive Social Safety Net (PSSN) Programme
## CANTINES SCOLAIRES—SCHOOL FEEDING PROGRAMME

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme</th>
<th>Cantines Scolaires—School Feeding Programme</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Togo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geographic area</td>
<td>Sub-Saharan Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Previous programme name (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Start date</td>
<td>2008 (ongoing)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme objectives</td>
<td>To improve school enrolment, attendance and retention in the country’s poorest areas.¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme type</td>
<td>Conditional in-kind transfer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme components</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conditionalities (if any)</td>
<td>School attendance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Targeting methods</td>
<td>Geographical targeting¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target areas</td>
<td>308 schools nationwide in the country’s poorest areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target groups</td>
<td>Children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility criteria</td>
<td>Children who are enrolled in the selected schools are eligible (selected schools are located in remote and economically disadvantaged regions of the country).¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility reassessment (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of benefits</td>
<td>Food</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount of benefits</td>
<td>There are no nutritional standards for the meals, but they consist mainly of staple foods (millet, sorghum or rice) complemented by condiments and legumes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payment/delivery frequency</td>
<td>Daily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit delivery mechanism</td>
<td>Meals are provided at schools.¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit recipients</td>
<td>Students</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum and maximum duration of benefits (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coverage</td>
<td>84,983 beneficiaries (40 per cent girls) representing 6.03 per cent of children attending public schools.¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme expenditure</td>
<td>In 2011, the Government contributed USD2 million to school feeding activities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutions and agencies involved</td>
<td>Government of Togo; Ministry of Rural Development; World Bank¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms and frequency</td>
<td>The regional offices of the Ministry of Education—Comités de Gestion des Ecoles Publiques (COGEPs) and Comités de Parents d’Elèves (CPEs)—are responsible for monitoring activities.¹</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See the references on page 195: Cantines Scolaires—School Feeding Programme
### Cash Transfer Programme for Vulnerable Children in Northern Togo

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme</th>
<th>Cash Transfer Programme for Vulnerable Children in Northern Togo</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Togo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geographic area</td>
<td>Sub-Saharan Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Previous programme name (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Start date</td>
<td>2013 (ongoing)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme objectives</td>
<td>To provide immediate cash support to the most vulnerable families among the rural population of northern Togo, focusing on the prevention and management of child malnutrition and nutritional recovery of children suffering from acute malnutrition. Beneficiaries are encouraged to obtain a birth certificate for children, attend training sessions and provide proper education and health care for children.¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme type</td>
<td>Unconditional cash transfer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme components</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conditionalities (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Targeting methods</td>
<td>Geographical and categorical targeting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target areas</td>
<td>Northern Togo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target groups</td>
<td>Children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility criteria</td>
<td>Pregnant women (from 3 months), children aged 0–24 months and those 24–59 months suffering from severe malnutrition.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility reassessment (if any)</td>
<td>Cash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of benefits</td>
<td>Cash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount of benefits</td>
<td>FCFA5,000 (approximately USD10) per month; a bonus of FCFA20,000 is also granted at the end of the programme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payment/delivery frequency</td>
<td>Monthly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit delivery mechanism</td>
<td>Pay points</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit recipients</td>
<td>Mothers or caregivers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum and maximum duration of benefits (if any)</td>
<td>The benefits are granted for a minimum period of 12 months up to a maximum period of 30 months.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coverage</td>
<td>14,828 beneficiaries (2015)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme expenditure</td>
<td>USD3.8 million (2015)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutions and agencies involved</td>
<td>Government of Togo; World Bank; UNICEF¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms and frequency</td>
<td>A management information system (MIS) is in place to manage key data. An impact evaluation was commissioned by UNICEF and carried out by the Institut de Recherche pour le Développement.¹</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ See the references on page 195: Cash Transfer Programme for Vulnerable Children in Northern Togo
### Travaux à Haute Intensité de Main d’Œuvre (THIMO)—Labour-Intensive Public Works

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<th>Travaux à Haute Intensité de Main d’Œuvre (THIMO)—Labour-Intensive Public Works</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Togo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geographic area</td>
<td>Sub-Saharan Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Previous programme name (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Start date</td>
<td>2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme objectives</td>
<td>To increase beneficiaries' resilience by providing them with employment and income-generating opportunities, particularly in response to external shocks.¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme type</td>
<td>Cash for work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme components</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conditionalities (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Targeting methods</td>
<td>Self-targeting¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target areas</td>
<td>Nationwide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target groups</td>
<td>Vulnerable people among the working-age population</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility criteria</td>
<td>All people aged 18–59 in selected villages may apply for work.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility reassessment (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of benefits</td>
<td>Cash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount of benefits</td>
<td>Daily wages for workers: FCFA1,350 (FCFA54,000 for 40 days of work) Daily wages for head of team: FCFA2,250 (FCFA90,000 for 40 days of work)¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payment/delivery frequency</td>
<td>Every two weeks²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit delivery mechanism</td>
<td>Togo's postal service (Poste du Togo) is in charge of delivering the benefits.¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit recipients</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum and maximum duration of benefits (if any)</td>
<td>Projects last for a minimum of 40 days.¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coverage</td>
<td>12,590 beneficiaries (4,949 women) (2015)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme expenditure</td>
<td>USD2.2 million was provided by the World Bank under the Community Development and Safety Nets Project.²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutions and agencies involved</td>
<td>Ministry of Community Development; World Bank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms and frequency</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See the references on page 195:

*Travaux à Haute Intensité de Main d’Œuvre (THIMO)—Labour-Intensive Public Works*
**TUNISIA**

*Programme National d’Aide aux Familles Nécessiteuses (PNAFN)*

<table>
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<th>Programme</th>
<th>Programme National d’Aide aux Familles Nécessiteuses (PNAFN)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Tunisia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geographic area</td>
<td>Middle East and North Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Previous programme name (if any)</td>
<td>TNAFN (Programme National d’Aide aux Familles Nécessiteuses)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Start date</td>
<td>1986</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme objectives</td>
<td>To provide financial aid to the most vulnerable families.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme type</td>
<td>Conditional and unconditional cash transfer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme components</td>
<td>Beneficiaries of PFANFN are also eligible for free medical assistance under the Free Medical Assistance Programme (FMAP).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conditionalities (if any)</td>
<td>To receive the education benefit (TND10 per child per month), beneficiary children must be officially registered and enrolled in school.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Targeting methods</td>
<td>Categorical targeting and means-testing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target areas</td>
<td>Nationwide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target groups</td>
<td>Poor households with no able-bodied members or with members who have disabilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility criteria</td>
<td>Households are considered eligible for the programme if:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• their individual income does not exceed the poverty line;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• they have no able-bodied members, and/or their members have disabilities and/or are chronically ill; or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• the household lacks a head of the family or there are no means to sustain the family.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility reassessment (if any)</td>
<td>Ministry inspectors are mandated to conduct a verification of necessity at least once a year.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of benefits</td>
<td>Cash and health benefits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount of benefits</td>
<td>TND150 per month, plus TND10 per child per month (up to three children).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payment/delivery frequency</td>
<td>Monthly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit delivery mechanism</td>
<td>National postal services agency (La Poste Tunisienne)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit recipients</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum and maximum duration of benefits (if any)</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coverage</td>
<td>235,000 households, approximately 8.3 per cent of the total population (2015).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme expenditure</td>
<td>Around 0.4 percent of GDP (2014)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutions and agencies involved</td>
<td>Ministry of Social Affairs (MAS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms and frequency</td>
<td>The Ministry of Social Affairs is responsible for monitoring the programme.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See the references on page 195: *Programme National d’Aide aux Familles Nécessiteuses (PNAFN)*
### Direct Income Support under the Expanding Social Protection Programme (ESP)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme</th>
<th>Direct Income Support under the Expanding Social Protection Programme (ESP)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Uganda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geographic area</td>
<td>Sub-Saharan Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Previous programme name (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Start date</td>
<td>2010¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme objectives</td>
<td>To reduce chronic poverty and improve life conditions of Uganda’s poorest population.²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme type</td>
<td>Unconditional cash transfer¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme components</td>
<td>Direct Income Support is part of the larger Expanding Social Protection Programme (ESP), comprising two grants: Senior Citizens Grants and Vulnerable Family Grants (VFG). The Government has decided to phase out the VFG and to roll out the Senior Citizens Grant to an additional 40 districts starting in 2016.¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conditionalities (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Targeting methods</td>
<td>Geographical and categorical targeting (for Senior Citizens Grants) and proxy means-testing (for VFG).²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target areas</td>
<td>Currently 15 districts: Apac, Kaboramado, Katakwi, Kiboga, Kyenjojo, Moroto, Nakapiripirit, Nebbi, Amudat, Kyegega, Kyankwanzi, Zombo, Napak, Kole and Yumbe. The government has begun a five-year roll-out of the Senior Citizens Grant to an additional 40 districts starting with 20 districts in 2016 and an additional five districts for the next four years.³,⁴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target groups</td>
<td>Elderly people; people with disabilities; children; and households with a high dependency ratio.¹</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Eligibility criteria | Criteria for eligibility:  
• 65 years old and above;  
• 60 years old and above for the Karamoja region;  
• vulnerable households with a high dependency ratio.¹ |
| Eligibility reassessment (if any) |                                                                 |
| Type of benefits | Cash                                                                            |
| Amount of benefits | UGX25,000 (approximately USD8) per month²                                      |
| Payment/delivery frequency | Bi-monthly                                                                          |
| Benefit delivery mechanism |                                                      |
| Benefit recipients |                                                                 |
| Minimum and maximum duration of benefits (if any) |                                                                 |
| Coverage | 123,153 beneficiaries (September 2015)⁴                                        |
| Programme expenditure | UGX32 billion (2014)  
The Government of Uganda has committed UGX149 billion (about USD42 million) to SAGE for the next five years.¹,⁴ |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Institutions and agencies involved</th>
<th>Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development (Uganda); UK Department for International Development (DFID); Irish AID; UNICEF</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms and frequency | The monitoring system consists of:  
  • periodic field reports (monthly/quarterly);  
  • performance reports;  
  • pay point monitoring reports;  
  • pay point exit surveys;  
  • 'storytelling'/case studies;  
  • transaction data analysis; and  
  • beneficiary transaction audits. |

See the references on page 195: Direct Income Support under the Expanding Social Protection Programme (ESP)
## Second Northern Uganda Social Action Fund Project (NUSAF 2) —Livelihood Investment Support Component

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme</th>
<th>Second Northern Uganda Social Action Fund Project (NUSAF 2) —Livelihood Investment Support Component</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Uganda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geographic area</td>
<td>Sub-Saharan Africa</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Previous programme name (if any) | NUSAF 2 was preceded by NUSAF 1 (2003–2009) and the Northern Uganda Reconstruction Programme (NURP, 1992–1996).
| Start date | 2009                                                                                           |
| Programme objectives | To generate income-earning opportunities and improve beneficiaries' access to services. |
| Programme type | Public works—cash for work; microfinance |
| Programme components | NUSAF 2 has a livelihood investment support component, which consists of a public works programme and a household income support programme (HISP); community infrastructure rehabilitation; and institutional development. |
| Conditionalities (if any) | |
| Target areas | NUSAF 2 is implemented in the Northern region of Uganda. |
| Target groups | Working-age group |
| Eligibility criteria | Public works programme: At the beneficiary level, no poverty targeting was implemented, meaning that selected workers were self-targeting. HISP: People who are interested in joining the programme must constitute community interest groups (CIGs) to access its income-generating benefits. |
| Eligibility reassessment (if any) | |
| Type of benefits | Cash |
| Amount of benefits | Public works programme: UGX4,000 a day. HISP: Each CIG is granted access to a maximum of USD5,000 to be invested on any viable productive assets or income-generating activities. |
| Payment/delivery frequency | |
| Benefit delivery mechanism | |
| Benefit recipients | |
| Minimum and maximum duration of benefits (if any) | Maximum duration: 1 month, or 22 work days |
| Coverage | Public Works Programme: 77,000 beneficiaries |
| Programme expenditure | USD100 million |
| Institutions and agencies involved | Government of Uganda; World Bank; UK Department for International Development (DFID) |
| Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms and frequency | The monitoring and evaluation system is composed of a management information system (MIS) and studies and surveys (including an initial baseline study, beneficiary assessments and a final impact evaluation). |

See the references on page 196:
Second Northern Uganda Social Action Fund Project (NUSAF 2)—Livelihood Investment Support Component
### Zambia

#### Food Security Pack

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme</th>
<th>Food Security Pack</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Zambia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geographic area</td>
<td>Sub-Saharan Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Previous programme name (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Start date</td>
<td>2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme objectives</td>
<td>To improve productivity and food security of smallholder farmers, leading to a reduction in poverty.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme type</td>
<td>Sustainable livelihood programme (access to agricultural inputs).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme components</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conditionalities (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Targeting methods</td>
<td>Categorical and community-based targeting (beneficiaries are selected by the Community Welfare Assistance Committees and Area Food Security Committees).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target areas</td>
<td>Rural areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target groups</td>
<td>Poor smallholder farmers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility criteria</td>
<td>Beneficiary households are headed by a woman, elderly person or child, have no other sources of income and have less than one hectare of land.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility reassessment (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of benefits</td>
<td>In-kind benefits: maize, beans, soy, groundnut and cassava seeds; fertiliser; seed and fertilisers for rice, sorghum or millet; and, where soils are acidic, lime.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount of benefits</td>
<td>The programme provides small packages of seed and fertiliser, which are enough for 0.5 hectares of maize or rice and 0.25 hectares of legumes. After the harvest, beneficiaries are expected to repay 10–20 per cent of the costs of the packs (though in practice only five per cent of the cost is returned). In some cases, beneficiaries also receive chickens and goats.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payment/delivery frequency</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit delivery mechanism</td>
<td>Benefits are distributed in the form of packs via the Area Food Security Committees.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit recipients</td>
<td>Smallholder farmers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum and maximum duration of benefits (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coverage</td>
<td>30,100 households (2015)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme expenditure</td>
<td>ZMK49,829 or USD5 million (2015)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutions and agencies involved</td>
<td>Ministry of Community Development and Social Welfare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms and frequency</td>
<td>Monitoring activities have been carried out to verify the delivery of packs and the programme's accountability, but there has been no impact evaluation.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See the references on page 196: Food Security Pack
### Home-Grown School Feeding Programme

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme</th>
<th>Home-Grown School Feeding Programme</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Zambia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geographic area</td>
<td>Sub-Saharan Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Previous programme name (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Start date</td>
<td>2003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme objectives</td>
<td>To improve the learning outcomes of students by providing meals at schools, preferably made from produce procured from smallholder farmers.¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme type</td>
<td>Conditional in-kind transfer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme components</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conditionalities (if any)</td>
<td>School attendance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Targeting methods</td>
<td>Geographical and categorical targeting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target areas</td>
<td>31 districts in eight provinces. The districts targeted by the programme have high levels of food insecurity, HIV infection, poverty and malnutrition and low levels of educational achievement. The saturation principle (covering all schools in the area) is employed in the targeted districts.¹,²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target groups</td>
<td>Primary-school students³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility criteria</td>
<td>Children must be enrolled in primary schools (grades 1–9) within the districts targeted by the programme.³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility reassessment (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of benefits</td>
<td>Food</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount of benefits</td>
<td>Students receive a daily meal of 100 grams of fortified maize. The estimated cost of each meal is of ZMK520 (USD0.10), which implies a transfer value of ZMK15,500 per month (USD3.12) to beneficiaries.²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payment/delivery frequency</td>
<td>Daily¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit delivery mechanism</td>
<td>The food is prepared and delivered at schools.³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit recipients</td>
<td>Students</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum and maximum duration of benefits (if any)</td>
<td>180 days of the school year³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coverage</td>
<td>890,000 children in 2,200 schools (2015)⁴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme expenditure</td>
<td>ZMW8.8 million or USD9 million (2014)⁴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutions and agencies involved</td>
<td>World Food Programme (WFP); Ministry of General Education¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms and frequency</td>
<td>The most recent evaluation of the programme was carried out by the WFP in 2011.³</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See the references on page 196: Home-Grown School Feeding Programme
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Public Welfare Assistance Scheme (PWAS)</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Programme</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Country</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Geographic area</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Previous programme name (if any)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Start date</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Programme objectives</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Programme type</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Programme components</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Conditionalities (if any)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Targeting methods</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Target areas</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Target groups</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Eligibility criteria</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Eligibility reassessment (if any)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Type of benefits</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Amount of benefits</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Payment/delivery frequency</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Benefit delivery mechanism</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Benefit recipient</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Minimum and maximum duration of benefits (if any)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Coverage</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Programme expenditure</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Institutions and agencies involved</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms and frequency</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See the references on page 197: Public Welfare Assistance Scheme (PWAS)
### Social Cash Transfer Programme

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme</th>
<th>Social Cash Transfer Programme</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Zambia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geographic area</td>
<td>Sub-Saharan Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Previous programme name</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Start date</td>
<td>2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme objectives</td>
<td>To reduce extreme poverty and intergenerational transmission of poverty. The specific objectives are to: • supplement but not replace household income; • increase the number of households having a second meal per day; • increase the number of households owning assets such as livestock; • reduce stunting and wasting among children under 5; • increase the number of children enrolled in and attending primary school; and • reduce the rate of mortality and morbidity of children under 5.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme type</td>
<td>Unconditional cash transfer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme components</td>
<td>Before 2014, the Social Cash Transfer Programme was implemented using four different targeting approaches: • the 10 per cent inclusive scheme; • the Child Grant Programme (CGP); • the Multiple Categorical Targeting (MCT) scheme; and • the Social Pension Scheme. These models will be phased out between 2014 and 2017. A review of the targeting models led to a decision in 2013 to harmonise these approaches for a national programme. The model to be implemented nationwide is the ‘Harmonised Inclusive Model’.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conditionalities (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Targeting methods</td>
<td>Geographical and categorical targeting and proxy means-testing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target areas</td>
<td>At the end of 2015, the Social Cash Transfer programme was being implemented in 50 districts. In 2016, the programme is expected to be rolled out to an additional 28 districts using the harmonised inclusive model. Programme coverage per component of the programme is: • CGP: Kaputa, Nsama, Shang’ombo, Sioma, Sikongo and Kalabo districts. • MCT: Milenge, Chienge, Zambezi, Luwingu, Chitambo and Serenje districts. • 10 per cent Inclusive Model: Kalomo, Monze, Chipata, Kazungula and Zimba districts. • Social Pension: Katete District. • Harmonised Inclusive Model (32 districts): Mufumbwe, Chavuma, Kitwe, Luanshya, Ndola, Mafinga, Lufwanyama, Lusaka, Luangwa, Livingstone, Gwembe, Itezhi-tezhi, Chinsali, Isoka, Nalolo, Shiwa-ngandu, Lukulu, Senanga, Mitete, Chilubi, Mporokoso, Mambwe, Lunga, Mwense, Mungwi, Petauke, Kawambwa, Mwansabombwe, Nchelenge, Chipili, Samfya and Sikongo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target groups</td>
<td>10 per cent inclusive scheme: people with disabilities. CGP: children, including those with disabilities. MCT: women; orphans; elderly people; people with disabilities. Social Pension Scheme: elderly people. Harmonised Inclusive Model: poor labour-constrained households or poor households with a high dependency ratio. For the districts involved in the 2016 scale-up, the programme will focus on elderly people and people with disabilities.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Eligibility criteria

The 10 per cent Inclusive Scheme targets the 10 per cent poorest incapacitated and destitute households in the communities under this scheme. The CGP targets households with at least one child under the age of five or a child with disabilities under the age of 14. The MCT scheme targets households satisfying one of the following conditions: a) households headed by women with at least one orphan; b) households headed by an elderly person with at least one orphan; or c) households with at least one member with disabilities. The Social Pension Scheme targets individuals who are 65 years and older.

The Harmonised Inclusive Model eligibility criteria include:
• residency: the household must have been living in the same catchment area for at least six months;
• incapacity: the household does not have any fit-to-work members; or has a high dependency ratio (equal or greater than three); and
• welfare: the household’s estimated welfare must be below a certain pre-determined threshold based on the Household Living Conditions Index in the country. Welfare levels are estimated by the Social Cash Transfer Management Information System (MIS) using information collected from households. The purpose of this criteria is to ensure that well-off households are not included in the programme.2

For the districts involved in the 2016 scale-up, the programme changed the incapacity criterion to cover all households with an elderly member aged 65 years and above or households with a person with severe disabilities, while residency and welfare tests remain the same.1

Eligibility reassessment (if any)

Retargeting every three years

Type of benefits

Cash

Amount of benefits

Beneficiary households are entitled to ZMW70 per month, which they receive on a bi-monthly basis as a sum of ZMW140. Beneficiary households with persons with severe disabilities receive double the amount (i.e. ZMW280).1

Payment/delivery frequency

Bi-monthly

Benefit delivery mechanism

The payments are made manually by appointed Pay-Point Managers at selected pay points within the community (usually schools or rural health centres).1

Benefit recipient

The main recipient is a pre-identified member of the household (preferably female) who receives the payment on behalf of the household.3

Minimum and maximum duration of benefits (if any)

Households continue to receive transfers until they exit the programme through retargeting or through dissolution of the household either through death or relocation to a district that does not qualify for the cash transfer.

Coverage

Using the harmonised model, the programme is expected to reach 10–15 per cent of the total Zambian population. By the end of 2015 the programme reached 180,261 households or approximately 900,000 individuals (about 6 per cent of the population).2

Programme expenditure

ZMW305 million or approximately USD30 million (2016), of which ZMW250 million comes from government funding.3

Institutions and agencies involved

Government of Zambia, Ministry of Community Development and Social Welfare; UNICEF; UK Department for International Development (DFID); Irish Aid; Government of Finland; Government of Sweden; World Food Programme (WFP); International Labour Organization (ILO)2

Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms and frequency

Monthly monitoring visits at community and district level.

See the references on page 197: Social Cash Transfer Programme
**Assisted Medical Treatment Order (AMTO)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme</th>
<th>Assisted Medical Treatment Order (AMTO)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Zimbabwe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geographic area</td>
<td>Sub-Saharan Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Previous programme name (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Start date</td>
<td>Late 1960s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme objectives</td>
<td>To enhance access to health care among vulnerable populations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme type</td>
<td>Non-contributory health insurance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme components</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conditionalities (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Targeting methods</td>
<td>Self-targeting; the programme targets people at the point of service (hospital referral system).¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target areas</td>
<td>Nationwide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target groups</td>
<td>Very poor households; elderly people; people with disabilities; people who are severely ill; vulnerable children²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility criteria</td>
<td>Patients over the age of 60; people with disabilities; orphans and vulnerable children; people who are chronically ill²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility reassessment (if any)</td>
<td>Annual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of benefits</td>
<td>Health insurance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount of benefits</td>
<td>Medical bills from beneficiaries are settled from the time of programme enrolment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payment/delivery frequency</td>
<td>Direct government payments to the hospitals upon receipt of claims.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit delivery mechanism</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit recipients</td>
<td>Patients</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum and maximum duration of benefits (if any)</td>
<td>Annual (beneficiaries can reapply if they are still patients)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coverage</td>
<td>25,000 beneficiaries (2011)³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme expenditure</td>
<td>USD700,000 (2011)⁴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutions and agencies involved</td>
<td>Government of Zimbabwe, Ministry of Public Service Labour and Social Welfare; selected mission hospitals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms and frequency</td>
<td>Spot checks on claims from hospitals.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See the references on page 197: Assisted Medical Treatment Order (AMTO)
**Basic Education Assistance Module (BEAM)**

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<tr>
<th>Programme</th>
<th>Basic Education Assistance Module (BEAM)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Zimbabwe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geographic area</td>
<td>Sub-Saharan Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Previous programme name (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Start date</td>
<td>2001¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme objectives</td>
<td>To enhance access to primary and secondary education for orphans and vulnerable children.¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme type</td>
<td>Educational fee waiver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme components</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conditionalities (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Targeting methods</td>
<td>Community-based and categorical targeting.²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target areas</td>
<td>Nationwide²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target groups</td>
<td>Orphans and vulnerable children; children with disabilities.²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility criteria</td>
<td>Beneficiaries are orphaned and vulnerable children (aged 6–19), at primary- or secondary-school level. Includes children who have never been to school or who have dropped out due to poverty or children who are currently in school but failing to pay the fees. Ten per cent of beneficiaries should be children with disabilities.²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility reassessment (if any)</td>
<td>Annual reassessment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of benefits</td>
<td>School fee waivers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount of benefits</td>
<td>School tuition, levies and examination fees, based on the amount charged by each school.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payment/delivery frequency</td>
<td>Payment is made every school term (there are three school terms in a year).²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit delivery mechanism</td>
<td>Direct bank transfers to schools bank accounts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit recipients</td>
<td>Students</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum and maximum duration of benefits (if any)</td>
<td>Minimum of one year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coverage</td>
<td>194,000 (2015)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme expenditure</td>
<td>USD8.2 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutions and agencies involved</td>
<td>Government of Zimbabwe, Ministry of Public Service Labour and Social Welfare¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms and frequency</td>
<td>School rapid assessments, spot checks and termly district monitoring. An impact evaluation of the programme was also conducted in 2012 by CIBT Education Trust, Impact Research International and Paul Musker and Associates.²</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See the references on page 198: **Basic Education Assistance Module (BEAM)**
**Harmonised Social Cash Transfer (HSCT)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme</th>
<th>Harmonised Social Cash Transfer (HSCT)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Zimbabwe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geographic area</td>
<td>Sub-Saharan Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Previous programme name (if any)</td>
<td>Public Assistance (which is being phased out, but still exists in districts where there is no HSCT)¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Start date</td>
<td>2011²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme objectives</td>
<td>To increase households’ consumption to a level above the food poverty line; reduce the number of ultra-poor households; and help beneficiaries avoid risky coping strategies (such as child labour and early marriage).²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme type</td>
<td>Unconditional cash transfer²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme components</td>
<td>Beneficiaries are also entitled to educational fee waivers, the Basic Education Assistance Module (BEAM) and a non-contributory health insurance—the Assisted Medical Treatment Order (AMTO).¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conditionalities (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Targeting methods</td>
<td>Proxy means-testing with community verification¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target areas</td>
<td>By 2012, 10 districts had been enrolled. Currently there are 19 districts enrolled. The government plans to scale up the programme to all districts.¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target groups</td>
<td>Ultra-poor households²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility criteria</td>
<td>Households that are both labour-constrained and food-poor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility reassessment (if any)</td>
<td>Reassessment is conducted every two years.¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of benefits</td>
<td>Cash⁴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount of benefits</td>
<td>From USD10–USD25 per month based on household size²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payment/delivery frequency</td>
<td>Bi-monthly²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit delivery mechanism</td>
<td>Cash-in-transit delivered at pay points¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit recipients</td>
<td>Head of household²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum and maximum duration of benefits (if any)</td>
<td>Minimum of two years; eligibility based on reassessment thereafter.¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coverage</td>
<td>52,049 beneficiary households; 236,013 individual beneficiaries (2015)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme expenditure</td>
<td>USD6.9 million (2011) The current annual expenditure is estimated at USD14.5 million.¹³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutions and agencies involved</td>
<td>Government of Zimbabwe; UNICEF²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms and frequency</td>
<td>Baseline and impact evaluations (at 12 and 36 months). Independent end-user verification by an audit during and after every payment cycle. Programme-level routine monitoring every payment cycle for a minimum of 50 per cent of the districts. Annual donor reviews.¹</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See the references on page 198: Harmonised Social Cash Transfer (HSCT)
**Public Assistance Monthly Maintenance Allowances**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme</th>
<th>Public Assistance Monthly Maintenance Allowances</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Zimbabwe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geographic area</td>
<td>Sub-Saharan Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Previous programme name (if any)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Start date</td>
<td>The Public Assistance Programme dates back to before the country's independence. Its legal framework was established by the Social Welfare Assistance Act of 1988 (Chapter 17:06).¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme objectives</td>
<td>To provide relief to individuals and households in distress.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme type</td>
<td>Unconditional cash transfer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme components</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conditionalities (if any)</td>
<td>Means-testing²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Targeting methods</td>
<td>Means-testing²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target areas</td>
<td>The programme is implemented only in districts which are not yet reached by the Harmonised Social Cash Transfer programme.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target groups</td>
<td>Elderly people, vulnerable families and people with disabilities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility criteria</td>
<td>Eligible beneficiaries are: poor and elderly (60 years of age and older); or people with physical or mental disabilities, or who are severely ill; or a dependent of a destitute or indigent person.²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility reassessment (if any)</td>
<td>Reassessments are conducted annually.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of benefits</td>
<td>Cash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount of benefits</td>
<td>USD20 per month²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payment/delivery frequency</td>
<td>Monthly²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit delivery mechanism</td>
<td>Postal agencies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefit recipients</td>
<td>Direct beneficiaries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum and maximum duration of benefits (if any)</td>
<td>Minimum of one year and thereafter based on changing circumstances.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coverage</td>
<td>6,688 households (2015)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme expenditure</td>
<td>USD831,222 (2015)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutions and agencies involved</td>
<td>Department of Social Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms and frequency</td>
<td>Internal audits on expenditures</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See the references on page 198: Public Assistance Monthly Maintenance Allowances
1. **ALGERIA**

   I. *Allocation Forfaitaire de Solidarité—Solidarity Allowance*


   II. *Dispositif d’Activité d’Insertion Sociale (DAIS)—Intervention for Social Inclusion*


   III. *Travaux d’Utilité Publique à Haute Intensité de Main d’Oeuvre (TUP-HIMO)—Labour-Intensive Public Works*


2. **ANGOLA**

   IV. *Cartão Kikuia—Kikuia Card Cash Transfer Programme*


   V. *Merenda Escolar—School Feeding Programme*


3. **BOTSWANA**

VI. **Destitute Persons Allowance**


VII. **Ipelegeng—Public Works**


VIII. **National Orphan Care Programme**


IX. Old-Age Pension (OAP)


X. School Feeding Programme


XI. **Vulnerable Group Feeding Programme (VGFP)**


XII. **World War II (WWII) Veterans Allowance**


4. **BURKINA FASO**

XIII. **Nahouri Cash Transfers Pilot Project (NCTPP)**


5. CAMEROON

XIV. Cameroon Social Safety Nets Project


6. CAPE VERDE

XV. Frentes de Alta Intensidade de Mão-de-Obra (FAIMO)


XVI. **Pensão Social—Social Pension**


7. **COMOROS**

XVII. **Argent Contre Travail (ACT)—Cash for Work**


8. **REPUBLIC OF CONGO**

XVIII. **LISUNGI Safety Nets Project**


9. **DJIBOUTI**

XIX. **Programme National de Solidarité Famille (PNSF)—National Programme of Family Solidarity**


10. **EGYPT**

XX. **Food and Energy Subsidies**


**XXI. School Feeding Programme**


**XXII. Social Solidarity Pension**


XXIII. **Takaful and Karama (Solidarity and Dignity)**


11. **ETHIOPIA**

XXIV. **Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP)**


XXV. **School Meals Programme (SMP)**


XXVI. **Tigray Social Cash Transfer Pilot Programme (SCTPP)**


12. GAMBIA

XXVII. Family Strengthening Programme


13. GHANA

XXVIII. Ghana’s National Health Insurance Scheme Fee Exemptions


XXIX. Ghana School Feeding Programme


XXX. Labour-Intensive Public Works (LIPW) under Ghana Social Opportunities Project (GSOP)


XXXI. **Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP)**


14. **GUINEA**

XXXII. **Cash Transfer for Health, Nutrition and Education**


XXXIII. **Labour-Intensive Public Works Programme**


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15. IVORY COAST

XXXIV. **Temporary Employment Opportunities for Youth**


16. KENYA

XXXV. **Cash Transfers for Orphans and Vulnerable Children (CT-OVC)**


XXXVI. **Health Insurance Subsidy Programme (HISP)**


XXXVII. Home Grown School Meals


XXXVIII. Hunger Safety Net Programme


XXXIX. Kenya Youth Empowerment Project


XL. National Accelerated Agricultural Input Programme (NAAIP)


XLI. Njaa Marufuku Kenya (NMK) School Feeding Programme


XLII. Older Persons’ Cash Transfer (OPCT)


XLIII. Persons with Severe Disability Cash Transfer (PWSD-CT)


17. LESOTHO

XLIV. Agricultural Input Fairs: Input Vouchers for the Poor


XLV. Child Grants Programme (CGP)


XLVI. Old-Age Pension (OAP)


XLVII. **OVC Bursary**


XLVIII. **Public Assistance (PA)**


XLIX. **School Feeding Programme**


18. **LIBERIA**

L. **School Feeding Programme**


LI. Social Cash Transfer Programme (SCT)


LII. Youth, Employment, Skills (YES)


19. MADAGASCAR

LIII. Argent Contre Travail—Cash for Work


LIV. Le Transfert Monétaire Conditionnel—Conditional Cash Transfer


LV. School Feeding Programme


Social Protection in Africa: inventory of non-contributory programmes


20. MALAWI

LVI. **Farm Input Subsidy Programme (FISP)**


LVII. **Improved Livelihoods Through Public Works**


LVIII. **Social Cash Transfer (SCT)**


21. MALI

LIX. *Jigisemejiri—Tree of Hope*


LX. *Régime d’Assistance Médicale* (RAMED)


LXI. *School Feeding Programme*


22. MAURITANIA

LXII. *Prise en charge des soins de santé des indigents—Indigent Health Coverage*


23. MAURITIUS

LXIII. **Basic Invalidity Pension and Carer’s Allowance**


LXIV. **Basic Orphan's Pension**


LXV. **Basic Retirement Pension (Universal Old Age Pension) and Caregiver’s Allowance**


LXVI. **Basic Widow’s Pension**


LXVII. **Child’s Allowance**


LXVIII. **Guardian’s Allowance**


LXIX. Inmate's Allowance


LXX. Social Aid and Unemployment Hardship Relief


24. MOROCCO

LXXI. Direct Assistance to Widows in a Precarious Situation with Dependent Children (Cash Transfer Programme)

LXXII. Food and Butane Gas Subsidies Programme


LXXIII. Morocco’s Cash Transfer for Children (Tayssir Programme)


LXXIV. Regime for Medical Assistance to the Most Deprived (RAMED)


LXXV. Programa Subsídio Social Básico—Basic Social Subsidy Programme


LXXVI. Labour-Intensive Public Work


26. NAMIBIA

LXXVII. **Child Maintenance Grant**


LXXVIII. **Disability Grant**


LXXIX. **Foster Care Grant (or Foster Parent Grant)**


LXXX. Namibia School Feeding Programme (NSFP)


LXXXI. Old-Age Pension


LXXXII. Place of Safety Allowance


LXXXIII. **Special Maintenance Grant**


27. **NIGER**

LXXXIV. **Cash Transfers for Food Security and Cash for Work (under the Niger Safety Net Project—Filet de Protection Sociale)**


28. **NIGERIA**

LXXXV. **Ekiti State Social Security Scheme**


LXXXVI. **Home-Grown School Feeding and Health Programme (HGSFHP)**


LXXXVII. **In Care of the Poor (COPE)**


LXXXVIII. **Osun Elderly Persons Scheme**


LXXXIX. **SURE-P: Community Services Women and Youth Employment (SURE-P CSWYE)**


XC. **SURE-P: Maternal and Child Health (SURE-P MCH)**


29. RWANDA

XCI. Genocide Survivors Support and Assistance Fund (FARG)


XCII. Girinka: One Cow per Poor Family


XCIII. **Rwanda Demobilisation and Reintegration Programme (RDRP)**


XCIV. **Vision 2020 Umurenge Programme (VUP)**


30. **SENEGAL**

XCV. **Conditional Cash Transfer for Orphans and Vulnerable Children**


XCVI.  **Programme National de Bourses de Sécurité Familiale (PNBSF)**


31. SIERRA LEONE

XCVII.  **Social Safety Net Programme**


XCVIII.  **Cash for Work**


32. SOUTH AFRICA

XCIX. **Care Dependency Grant**


C. **Child Support Grant (CSG)**


Cl. **Disability grant (DG)**


CII. **Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP)**


CIII. **Foster Child Grant**


CIV. **Grant-in-Aid**


CV. **National School Nutrition Programme (NSNP)**


**CVI. Older Persons’ Grant (OPG)**


**CVII. War Veterans’ Grant (WVG)**


**33. SWAZILAND**

**CVIII. Old-Age Grant**


**CIX. Public Assistance Grant**


34. **TANZANIA**

**CX. Community-Based Conditional Cash Transfer**


**CXI. Food for Education Programme**


**CXII. Food Subsidies**


**CXIII. Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF) III / Productive Social Safety Net (PSSN) Programme**


35. TOGO

CXIV. *Cantines Scolaires—School Feeding Programme*


CXV. *Cash Transfer Programme for Vulnerable Children in Northern Togo*


CXVI. *Travaux à Haute Intensité de Main d’Œuvre (THIMO)—Labour-Intensive Public Works*


36. TUNISIA

CXVII. *Programme National d’Aide aux Familles Nécessiteuses (PNAFN)*


37. UGANDA

CXVIII. *Direct Income Support under the Expanding Social Protection Programme (ESP)*


Second Northern Uganda Social Action Fund Project (NUSAF 2) —Livelihood Investment Support Component


Food Security Pack


Home-Grown School Feeding Programme


CXXII. Public Welfare Assistance Scheme (PWAS)


CXXIII. Social Cash Transfer Programme


39. ZIMBABWE

CXXIV. Assisted Medical Treatment Order (AMTO)


CXXV. **Basic Education Assistance Module (BEAM)**


CXXVI. **Harmonised Social Cash Transfer (HSCT)**


CXXVII. **Public Assistance Monthly Maintenance Allowances**

