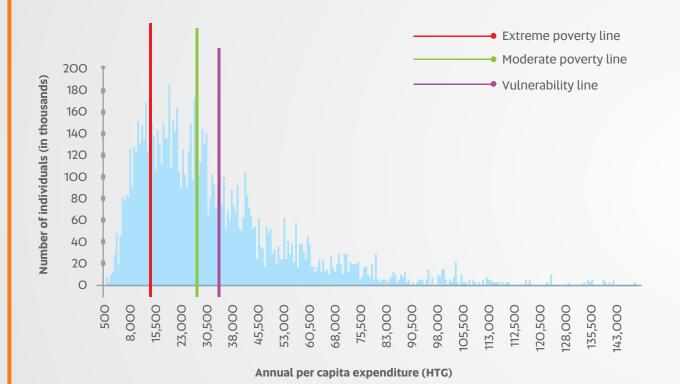
Strengthen social protection programs to reduce the risk of falling or staying in poverty



Vulnerability is extensive in Haiti.

Nearly 70% of the population is poor or vulnerable to poverty; one million people could be pushed into poverty by an adverse shock. Only 2 % of the population consumes at least the equivalent of US\$10 a day, which is the region's income threshold for joining the middle class. An adequate social protection system would allow poor and vulnerable households to manage the risks and shocks they regularly face and to invest in health or in their children's education.



Despite recent expansion, coverage of social protection programs is limited¹.

Only 11% of employees in Haiti have access to social security and two-thirds of them are concentrated in the richest 20%. In 2012, only 8% of the Haitian population and 11% of the poor received non-contributory social assistance benefits.

1. Social protection encompasses programs ranging from contributory social insurance or social security (pensions or health insurance) to noncontributory social assistance (social safety nets), which is directed to the poorest. This coverage rate does not capture a number of larger programs such as school feeding or new programs introduced in the last years



Excerpted from Investing in People to Fight Poverty in Haiti : Reflections for evidence-based policy making, 2014. Unless otherwise noted, all data is drawn from l'Enquête sur les Conditions de Vie des Ménages Après le Séisme (post-earthquake household living conditions survey, ECVMAS 2012). The World Bank Group; National Observatory of Poverty and Social Exclusion(ONPES); Ministry of Planning and External Cooperation (MPCE)