The World Bank and Social Protection Overview

Ruslan Yemtsov
December 2, 2013
What is social protection in the world?

Key concepts of social protection: policies, programs, schemes, and instruments; communities and households; design and implementation; performance of programs

Types and functions of social protection

Safety nets

World Bank and social safety nets

Social Safety Nets Core Course history and objectives

Social Safety Nets Core Course: Outline
Social Protection

Global revolution
Definitions
Key concepts
Types and functions
Pre revolution view: be rich to be protected
Global Revolution in SP

2000:
72 developing countries with SSN

2013:
98 developing countries with at scale SSN
The revolution is happening where needs are greatest Rapidly

- **2000**
  - 9 countries,
  - 25 programs*

- **2010**
  - 35 countries
  - 123 programs

- **2012**
  - 41 countries, 245 programs

*Counts CTs with clear start dates only; green countries have had or currently have a CT
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agency</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>World Bank</strong></td>
<td>Social Protection is a collection of measures to improve or protect human capital, ranging from labor market interventions and publicly mandated unemployment or old-age insurance to targeted income support. Social Protection interventions assist individual, households, and communities to better manage the risks that leave people vulnerable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>AfDB</strong></td>
<td>Social protection and labor market regulation reduce the risk of becoming poor, assist those who are poor to better manage further risks, and ensure a minimal level of welfare to all people (CPIA 2008).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ADB</strong></td>
<td>The set of policies and programs designed to reduce poverty and vulnerability by promoting efficient labor markets, diminishing people’s exposure to risks, and enhancing their capacity to protect themselves against hazards and interruption/loss of income. Social protection consists of five major elements: (i) labor markets, (ii) social insurance, (iii) social assistance, (iv) micro and area-based schemes to protect communities and (v) child protection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>IDB</strong></td>
<td>Prevention and compensation systems to reduce the impacts of shocks on the Latin American poor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>United Nations</strong></td>
<td>A set of public and private policies and programs undertaken by societies in response to various contingencies to offset the absence or substantial reduction of income from work; to provide assistance to families with children as well as provide people with basic health care and housing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ILO</strong></td>
<td>The set of public measures that a society provides for its members to protect them against economic and social distress that would be caused by the absence or a substantial reduction of income from work as a result of various contingencies (sickness, maternity, employment injury, unemployment, invalidity, old age, and death of the breadwinner); the provision of health care; and, the provision of benefits for families with children.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>UNDP</strong></td>
<td>Social protection refers to policies designed to reduce people’s exposure to risks, enhancing their capacity to protect themselves against hazards and loss of income. Social protection involves interventions from public, private, voluntary organizations, and social networks, to support individuals, households and communities prevent, manage, and overcome the hazards, risks, and stresses threatening their present and future well-being.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>UNICEF</strong></td>
<td>A set of public actions which address not only income poverty and economic shocks, but also social vulnerability, thus taking into account the inter-relationship between exclusion and poverty.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>WFP</strong></td>
<td>Integrated systems of institutionalized national measures, which may include contributory pensions, insurance schemes and safety nets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DFID</strong></td>
<td>Social protection can be broadly defined as public actions – carried out by the state or privately – that: a) enable people to deal more effectively with risk and their vulnerability to crises and changes in circumstances (such as unemployment or old age); and b) help tackle extreme and chronic poverty.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SIDA</strong></td>
<td>The concept of social security systems is defined as formal systems that create security for human beings in vulnerable situations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>EU</strong></td>
<td>Measures put in place to provide a minimum standard of welfare and to protect citizens against the risks of inadequate income associated with unemployment, illness, disability, old age, the cost of raising a family, or the death of a spouse or parent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>GTZ</strong></td>
<td>A framework that helps people to cope with life’s risks and cushion their consequences.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>OECD</strong></td>
<td>Social protection refers to policies and actions which enhance the capacity of poor and vulnerable people to escape from poverty and enable them to better manage risks and shocks.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Emerging consensus

- Instrument for development
- Permanent
- Human right
- Productive force
- Improved coverage

Human Development Network
Our definition: Social protection and labor policies let countries help their people achieve:

- **Resilience** for the vulnerable
  - Insuring against impacts of different shocks

- **Equity** for the poor
  - Protecting against dire poverty and loss of human capital

- **Opportunity** for all
  - Promoting human capital and access to productive work
Key concepts

- Communities, households, individuals;
- Poor and vulnerable;
- Targeted and universal;
- Policies, programs, schemes, and instruments;
- Design and implementation;
- Monitoring and Evaluation;
- Performance of programs
Social protection systems

Administration level:
* Aim: Building basic subsystems to support one or more programs for security, equity or opportunity*

Program level:
* Aim: Improving design of existing programs and harmonizing across portfolio of programs*

Policy Level:
* Aim: Ensuring overall policy coherence across programs and levels of government*

Source: Robalino, Rawlings and Walker (2012)
## Types of social protection

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Middle income countries</th>
<th>Safety Nets</th>
<th>Pensions</th>
<th>Insurance</th>
<th>Labor Programs</th>
<th>Targeted service delivery</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>National, proxy-means tested social transfer systems</td>
<td>Expand multi-pillar pension system</td>
<td>Expand formal disability &amp; accident insurance</td>
<td>Employment services; job search assistance; labor regulation</td>
<td>Support marginalized groups to access quality services</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Low income countries</th>
<th>Safety Nets</th>
<th>Pensions</th>
<th>Insurance</th>
<th>Labor Programs</th>
<th>Targeted service delivery</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Regular seasonal public works; cash transfers to select groups</td>
<td>Reform contributory schemes; Promote savings for informal sector</td>
<td>Index-based agricultural insurance; Targeted support to extend health insurance poor</td>
<td>Skills development, especially for informal sector</td>
<td>Targeted support to increase access to quality services for the poor</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fragile states</th>
<th>Safety Nets</th>
<th>Pensions</th>
<th>Insurance</th>
<th>Labor Programs</th>
<th>Targeted service delivery</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash &amp; In-kind safety nets through NGOs or community-based organizations</td>
<td>Social pensions through community-based initiatives</td>
<td>Community-Based Health Insurance</td>
<td>Temporary job (public works), demobilization &amp; reintegration</td>
<td>Rebuilding basic infrastructure and services</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Social protection functions and lifecycle

**Opportunity**
- Nutrition/ECD, CCTs for preschool, health
- CCTs for (girls’) education
- Youth employment programs, skills
- Employment services, entrepreneurship, skills
- Productive aging

**Equity**
- OVC programs, child allowances
- Child allowances, school feeding
- Public works
- Cash & in-kind transfers, public works
- Social pensions

**Resilience**
- Maternity allowances
- School feeding
- Micro insurance schemes
- Unemployment, disability insurance
- Old-age pensions, disability insurance

- You can also see the text: Pregnancy/early childhood, Child, Youth, Work, Old age, Nutrition/ECD, CCTs for preschool, health, CCTs for (girls’) education, Youth employment programs, skills, Employment services, entrepreneurship, skills, Productive aging, OVC programs, child allowances, Child allowances, school feeding, Public works, Cash & in-kind transfers, public works, Social pensions, Maternity allowances, School feeding, Micro insurance schemes, Unemployment, disability insurance, Old-age pensions, disability insurance.
Social protection contributes to gender equality, opportunities and better access to services

**Gender equality**
- Transfers/public work for poor women empowers them and improves capabilities
- Programs provide improved access to education for girls/maternal care for women

**Nutrition**
- Increased resources for poor families reduce hunger and malnutrition
- Improved nutrition in first 1000 days of life have huge impact on future incomes/productivity

**Access to education/health**
- Transfers and school feeding helps meet implicit and opportunity costs of education, boosting enrollment and attendance
- Transfers during shocks preserve human capital
Evidence shows social protection and labor policies contribute to sustainable, inclusive growth

**National level**
- Enables reform
- Stimulates aggregate demand

**Community level**
- Creates productive assets
- Improves functioning of labor markets
- Creates local spillovers from increased demand

**Household level**
- Fosters accumulation of assets
- Increases entrepreneurial activity
- Increases/preserves human capital

Source: Alderman and Yemtsov (2012)
Safety Nets
Safety Nets are:

- Non-contributory transfers
- Aimed at the poor and vulnerable
- Examples:
  - Cash transfers (conditional or unconditional)
  - In-kind transfers
  - School feeding
  - Public works programs

Social Protection
Risk management
Equity
Poverty reduction

Does not include contributory social insurance, labor policies
World Bank and Social Safety Nets
World Bank Mission

- Eradicate poverty, achieve shared prosperity (reduce social inequity, improve opportunity for all)
- Low- and middle-income countries

**Approach**
- Multi-sectoral
- Country ownership
- Inclusive: Govt, CSOs, private sector
Where We Work
World Bank Staff

- 10,000 (6,000 in DC and 4,000 in 131 country offices)
- 165 nationalities
- 140 languages
- 55% of total staff from developing countries
The World Bank’s Role in Development

- **A Development Finance Institution:**
  - The largest provider of development assistance (over $50 bln per year since 2008 crisis; $30 bln pre-crisis, 2005-7)*

- **A Global Partner:**
  - Works with Govts, NGOs, Private Sector, Bilaterals, Multilaterals

- **A Knowledge Bank:**
  - Provides technical assistance from its global knowledge and diverse pool of skills

* IBRD, IDA and IFC new commitments; IDA new commitments is about $15 annually
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)

- 187 member countries
- Lends to middle income countries
- Repayment over 25 years
- Funds mainly from borrowing on capital markets
- Sells bonds in international capital markets
- Flexible loan rate at: LIBOR + 17 basis points

www.worldbank.org/ibrd
International Development Association (IDA)

- 171 member countries
- Lends to poorest countries (81)
- Funded largely from wealthier government contributions, with additional funds from IBRD profits and repayments of earlier IDA credits
- Repayment over 25-40 years
- Credits carry 0.75% service charge, no interest

www.worldbank.org/ida
# Funding and Agencies

## Sources of Funding
- International bond markets
- Donor commitments
- Repayments
- Trust funds

## Agencies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agency</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>International Bank for Reconstruction and Development</td>
<td>1944</td>
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<tr>
<td>International Development Association</td>
<td>1960</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Finance Corporation</td>
<td>1956</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency</td>
<td>1988</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Center for the Settlement of Investment Disputes</td>
<td>1966</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Bank Lending by Theme

- Urban development: 9%
- Public sector government: 10%
- Economic management: 1%
- Rural development: 12%
- Financial & private sector dev: 16%
- Environment & natural resources: 24%
- Social protection & risk: 12%
- Trade & integration: 5%
- Social development/gender: 2%
- Human development: 9%
Investing in people and productivity throughout life

Health insurance and services, pensions, disability insurance, care services

Old age

Pregnancy & Early childhood

School age

Learning for All

Nutrition/ECD, CCTs, maternal and child health

Health insurance and services, employment services, training and skills, cash and in-kind transfers

Working age

Youth

Youth employment programs, skills training

Human Development Network
On average, in the last 3 years, **114 million poorest**, especially women and young, people benefited from SP.

The World Bank currently works with 88 countries on Social Protection and Labor issues, with investment and policy advice provided to 31 new countries (22 of them IDA) just since 2009.

**Challenges**

- Fiscal **pressure** in client countries limits the **ability to expand the coverage**
- Weak record keeping and **M&E capacity**
- Weak **outreach capacity**, particularly in low income and fragile settings.
Social Safety Nets Core Course
Objectives

- To become familiar with popular options to design and implement SP programs
  - CCT? UCT? Public Works? In-kind transfers?
  - To target or not to target: that is the question
    - Means testing vs. Proxy-means texting (PMT) vs. Community-based targeting vs. Geographic targeting vs. Self-targeting...
    - Costs?
    - Pros and cons?
  - How to put in place or improve administration of a program?
  - Political economy?

- To become better prepared for the dialogue
Main Building Blocks of the Course

- Introduction and key concepts
  - What are the SSN? What they do? How have they evolved? How are they financed? Poverty and vulnerability; Targeting

- Main interventions: transfers, public works, in-kind support

- How to (implementation): building blocks, MIS, registry, payments, M&E

- Cross-cutting issues
  - Activation and graduation; political economy; gender; disaster response; disability; results and impacts

- Country studies/applications: your presentations

  Field Trip and US welfare system
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Monday, December 3</th>
<th>Tuesday, December 4</th>
<th>Wednesday, December 5</th>
<th>Thursday, December 6</th>
<th>Friday, December 7</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8:00</td>
<td>Registration</td>
<td>LIGHT BREAKFAST</td>
<td>LIGHT BREAKFAST</td>
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<tr>
<td>8:15</td>
<td>LIGHT BREAKFAST</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:00-10:30 am</td>
<td>Session 1</td>
<td>Welcome &amp; Introduction to the Course</td>
<td>Poverty and Vulnerability Concepts</td>
<td>SSN Interventions: Cash Transfers and CCT</td>
<td>Cross cutting issues: Food security, nutrition and safety nets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Arup Banerj, Ruslan Yemtsov, Dominique van de Walle</td>
<td>Ruslan Yemtsov</td>
<td>Margaret Grosh</td>
<td>Harold Alderman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:30 -11:00 am</td>
<td>COFFEE / TE BREAK</td>
<td>COFFEE / TE BREAK</td>
<td>COFFEE/ TE BREAK</td>
<td>COFFEE / TE BREAK</td>
<td>COFFEE / TE BREAK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:00-12:30 pm</td>
<td>Session 2</td>
<td>What are Social Safety Nets, what do they Achieve and at what Cost?</td>
<td>Poverty:Interactive Exercise (3 groups: Adept hands on &amp; 2 exercises)</td>
<td>SSN Interventions: Public Works</td>
<td>Business Processes in SSN (1) Enrolments, MIS &amp; payments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Harold Alderman</td>
<td>Ruslan Yemtsov, Brooks, Claudia</td>
<td>Kalandhi Subbarao</td>
<td>Interactive session: Knowledge gaps as seen by practitioners: Get your questions answered by researchers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:30 – 2:00 pm</td>
<td>LUNCH BREAK</td>
<td>LUNCH BREAK</td>
<td>LUNCH BREAK</td>
<td>LUNCH</td>
<td>BB LUNCH WORKING GROUP: Finalization of Themes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:00-3:30 pm</td>
<td>Session 3</td>
<td>Evolution of Social Safety Nets</td>
<td>Targeting: Concepts &amp; approaches</td>
<td>Public works case studies: India: Dominique van de Walle Latvia: Mohamed Ihsan Ajwad Sierra Leone/Libera: Colin Andrews</td>
<td>Cross cutting issues: Gender and SSN Dominique van de Walle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Margaret Grosh</td>
<td>Dominique van de Walle</td>
<td>Summary of lessons learned:</td>
<td>Business Processes in SSN (3) Enrolments, MIS &amp; payments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:30 – 4:00 pm</td>
<td>COFFEE/ TE BREAK</td>
<td>COFFEE / TE BREAK</td>
<td>COFFEE / TE BREAK</td>
<td>COFFEE / TE BREAK</td>
<td>COFFEE / TE BREAK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4:00 - 5:30 pm</td>
<td>Session 4</td>
<td>Interactive Session</td>
<td>Targeting: Interactive Exercise (3 groups: Adept hands on &amp; 2 exercises)</td>
<td>SSN Interventions: Non-cash (including social services)</td>
<td>Welfare Programs in US Demitra Nightingale, Urban Inst.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Global Cafe</td>
<td>Colin Andrews, Ruslan, Uwe, Claudia, Dominique, others</td>
<td>Ruslan Yemtsov Brooks, Claudia, Dominique</td>
<td>Harold Alderman</td>
<td>Overview &amp; sign up for Field visit Erin McDonald Urban Inst.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5:30 pm+</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Week 1**

**Human Development Network**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Monday, December 10</th>
<th>Tuesday, December 11</th>
<th>Wednesday, December 12</th>
<th>Thursday, December 13</th>
<th>Friday, December 14</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9:00-10:30 am</td>
<td>Assessing the Impact of Social Safety Nets: Methods and Application</td>
<td>Cross cutting issues: Disability &amp; SSN</td>
<td>Living with Shocks: Simulation Game</td>
<td>Working Groups</td>
<td>What I should have learned...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Session 1</td>
<td>Emanuela Galasso</td>
<td>Sashka Posarac</td>
<td>Introduction: Hideki Mori</td>
<td>Presentation by Teams</td>
<td>Participants, SSN Course Team</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:30-11:00 am</td>
<td>COFFEE / TEA BREAK</td>
<td>COFFEE / TEA BREAK</td>
<td>COFFEE / TEA BREAK</td>
<td>Working Groups</td>
<td>Course Evaluation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:00-12:30 pm</td>
<td>Activation &amp; Graduation in SSN</td>
<td>Cross cutting issues: Political Economy of Social Safety Nets</td>
<td>Living with Shocks: Simulation Game (cont.)</td>
<td>Presentation by Teams</td>
<td>Official Closing and Certificate Distribution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Session 2</td>
<td>Mirey Ovadiya, Aline Coudouel, Rita Almeida</td>
<td>Benedict de la Briere</td>
<td>Pablo Suarez</td>
<td>Teams</td>
<td>SSN Course Team, WB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:30 - 2:00 pm</td>
<td>LUNCH BREAK</td>
<td>LUNCH BREAK</td>
<td>LUNCH BREAK</td>
<td>Presentation by</td>
<td>CLOSING DINNER</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Launch of Public works book</td>
<td>Feedback</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:00 - 3:30 pm</td>
<td>SP for disaster response and climate resilience</td>
<td>SP Strategy &amp; SSN Systems</td>
<td>Working Groups</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Session 3</td>
<td>Margaret Arnold</td>
<td>Laura Rawlings</td>
<td>Presentation by</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Field visit: departure 1:15</td>
<td>Case studies: Ghana: Lucian Pop Chile: Veronica Silva</td>
<td>Teams</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:30 – 4:00 pm</td>
<td>COFFEE / TEA BREAK</td>
<td>COFFEE / TEA BREAK</td>
<td>Working Groups</td>
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<tr>
<td>4:00 – 5:30 pm</td>
<td>Working Groups</td>
<td>Working Groups</td>
<td>Presentation by</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Session 4</td>
<td>Preparation of Presentations</td>
<td>Preparation of Final Presentations</td>
<td>Teams</td>
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<td>Feedback</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Resources for the Course

- SSN e-learning (on CD ROM)
- For protection and promotion
- How to (print and web)
- Library
- Data: ASPIRE
- All presentations- on USBs
Built around “For P&P” and “SSN How To”, the course consists of interactive step-by-step instructions, case studies, exercises and reading material.

Translated into French and Spanish (on FAO web site)
e-Learning course: Intro to SSN

ims.worldbank.org

2 modules and 6 lessons

1. What are SSN?
   i. Overview
   ii. Safety Nets in Different Contexts?
   iii. Common Interventions and Approaches

2. Designing and Implementing SSN
   i. Key Program Design Processes
   ii. Key Program Implementation Processes
   iii. Cross-cutting Aspects
Recent major analytical publications in SP (FY09-12)
Publications Library
Ongoing update: 2,000+ entries

worldbank.org/safetynets/publications
Publications Library
worldbank.org/safetynets/publications

Safety Nets Publications Database

This database is undergoing BETA TESTING. Please report any broken links or send us feedback to socialprotection@worldbank.org.

Entries are searchable by keyword

Multiple search categories

2,000+ papers, reports, books, notes and articles
Safety Nets Publications Database

This database is undergoing BETA TESTING. Please report any broken links or send us feedback to socialprotection@worldbank.org.

Your search for Document Type='Primer' and Topic='Institutions & Political Economy, Payment Mechanisms' and Program Intervention='Public Works' returned 8 records.
Displaying Page 1 of 1

Publications Database Home | << Back | Next >>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Document</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>How to Make Public Works Work: A Review of the Experiences</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Carlo del Ninno, Kalamdhi Subbarao and Annamaria Milazzo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>World Bank Social Protection Discussion Paper No. 0905</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5/1/2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>This paper reviews the experience with public works programs (PWP) in several countries over the past 20 years to delineate use patterns and to determine the factors contributing to its use as a successful safety net program. The analysis shows that PWP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Report broken link</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

| 2   | Highly Labor-Intensive Public Works in Madagascar: Issues and Policy Options |
|     | Ninna Haja Andrianjaka, Anamaria Milazzo |
|     | Safety Nets Primer No. 27 |
|     | 10/2/2008 |
|     | High labor intensive (HIMO) public works programs have been very popular in recent years in Madagascar. They have been one of the most common safety net programs used in Madagascar to address poverty and vulnerability. The objectives of these programs are |
|     | Report broken link |

| 3   | Highly Labor-Intensive Public Works in Madagascar: Issues and Policy Options |
|     | Ninna Haja Andrianjaka, Anamaria Milazzo |
|     | World Bank Social Protection Discussion Paper No. 0636 |
|     | 10/1/2008 |
|     | High labor intensive (HIMO) public works programs have been very popular in recent years in Madagascar. They have been one of the most common safety net programs used in Madagascar to address poverty and vulnerability. The objectives of these programs are |
|     | Report broken link |

| 4   | The Political Economy of Targeted Safety Nets (Russian) |
Latin America & Caribbean

Key Indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(%) Program participation - All Social Protection</td>
<td>58.3%</td>
<td>(%) Program participation - All Social Insurance</td>
<td>38.4%</td>
<td>(%) Program beneficiaries in 1st 20% - All Social Safety Nets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(%) Program beneficiaries in 1st 20% - All Social Protection</td>
<td>21.7%</td>
<td>(%) Program beneficiaries in 1st 20% - All Social Insurance</td>
<td>13.6%</td>
<td>(%) Generosity of All Social Safety Nets - 1st 20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(%) Generosity of All Social Protection - 1st 20%</td>
<td>30.0%</td>
<td>(%) Generosity of All Social Insurance - 1st 20%</td>
<td>23.6%</td>
<td>Gini inequality reduction (%) - All Social Protection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of 1st 20% population not receiving Social Protection</td>
<td>36.4%</td>
<td>(%) Program participation - All Social Safety Nets</td>
<td>27.8%</td>
<td>Poverty Headcount reduction (%) - All Social Protection</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: worldbank.org/aspire