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## ***REGIONAL POLICY DIALOGUE***

### **FIRST MEETING OF THE POVERTY REDUCTION AND SOCIAL PROTECTION NETWORK**

#### ***INVENTORY OF SOCIAL PROTECTION AND POVERTY REDUCTION PROGRAMS IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN: A FIRST APPROXIMATION***

##### **WORKING PAPER**

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*(Original document in Spanish)*

# **INVENTORY OF SOCIAL PROTECTION AND POVERTY REDUCTION PROGRAMS IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN: A FIRST APPROXIMATION**

## ***FIRST SECTION***

### **I.1) INTRODUCTION**

This paper is the initial systematization of the responses to the **Questionnaire on Social Protection and Poverty Reduction Programs in Latin America and the Caribbean**, prepared by the Poverty and Inequality Advisory Unit of the Inter-American Development Bank. Twelve country members of the Poverty Reduction and Social Protection Network answered the Questionnaire (attached in the Annex), and this Inventory is an input for the Regional Policy Dialogue and its Poverty Reduction and Social Protection Network. The countries answering the questionnaire so far are: **Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Honduras, Jamaica, Nicaragua, Paraguay and Uruguay**. Additionally, partial information on **Mexico and Peru**, collected from a shorter questionnaire answered for an APEC report, has been included. However, these latter information is not strictly comparable with the rest of information due to differences in questions and options for answers between the questionnaires (for instance, a remarkable absence is the PROGRESA Program of Mexico).

The information provided by the countries was the sole source taken into account in the preparation of the Inventory. The information was processed taking into account a set of aspects and variables, and from there the emphasis was placed on those aspects considered of greater importance, at least in a preliminary phase. It is worth noting the

relevant restriction related to the unequal database provided by the countries answering the Questionnaire, despite which the latter is very valuable.

The document comprises, in this **First Section**, an introduction complemented with certain normative guidelines on social protection and poverty reduction systems. In addition, there are two more sections.

In the **Second Section**, already based on the aforementioned Questionnaire, the responses on the Totality of the Network of Social Protection and Poverty Reduction Programs, considering the *types of managed programs*—and within the same a series of subtopics associated to risk management strategies, economic crises, natural disasters, idiosyncratic shocks and the perspective of beneficiaries—*the involved actors*—including state agencies, Non - Government Organizations, private sector, community organizations and those that play a leading role in informal transfers—*information systems and evaluation and public spending*.

Finally, in the **Third Section**, the responses associated with those specific programs selected by the reporting countries were analyzed. This stage basically analyzes those aspects linked with the design of these social protection programs. Elements such as the risk sources served by these programs, the nature of beneficiaries, the criteria adopted for targeting and the actors involved in their management are some of the dimensions addressed in this third section.

Taking into account the comments and criticisms that will be made to this Progress Report, it was decided that conclusions, even partial, would not be made. The document is complemented with an Annex of Statistical Tables, resulting from the information provided by the reporting countries.

## **I.2) OUTLINE OF AN “IDEAL CASE”**

The analysis on how to achieve better social protection systems in Latin America and the Caribbean, for which this Inventory attempts to constitute only a modest contribution,

requires clear parameters concerning which are the propitious conditions—we could say ideal conditions—for their implementation. In this regard, at least three areas can be mentioned: **a) the general institutional frameworks, aimed at framing (and influence) the social protection systems; b) the basic basket of goods and services that would form such social protection system, linked to the characteristics of the social situation to be confronted; c) fundamental bases to sustain those mechanisms and management tools that are more appropriate to provide, with equity, efficiency/effectiveness and transparency, those goods and services within certain institutional frameworks.**

Obviously, there cannot be a single model of social protection to be applied in all the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, based on their particular politico-administrative, socioeconomic, and cultural features. Nevertheless, some features can be outlined that, with the characteristic adaptations of each case, could help the formation of a coherent and solid system of actions aimed at protecting the people in light of the multiplicity of risks of modern life, generating in that framework better living conditions for the totality of the populations of the countries of the region.

Taking into account the three previously indicated areas and recognizing the exceptions indicated, below are the central features of each of them, in terms of a “normative” formulation.

## **THE GENERAL INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORKS**

It is understood that institutional frameworks, as formal and informal rules of game that regulate the dynamic of individuals and groups involved in public policies, will generate basic conditions of certainty and durability, facilitating the collective learning. In this regard, the global frameworks that articulate the relationship between State, market, and society constitute a central factor in the analysis of the conditions that facilitate or hinder the coherence of the set of public policies.

A central point in this area is represented by the effectiveness of the democratic system—as a “public good”—as well as its quality to add and represent interests toward the construction of citizenship of the set of social groups and not only of those with greater endowment of strategic resources. The contribution of the Rule of law to a good social protection system requires, thus, solid republican powers and a balance in their relationship, where the legislative branch actively controls the implementation of fundamental public policies, among them those related to social protection, and the judicial branch ensures in its daily operation equal protection for all. In addition, it is necessary to have clear and legitimate standards that regulate the relations between the jurisdictional levels, as well as with mechanisms that make it possible to strengthen the capacities that each country grants at the national, subnational, and municipal levels.

Another central aspect associated with the global institutional frameworks that could frame a good social protection system concerns economic institutionality. It is evident that the reforms undertaken in recent years have generated certain favorable conditions for economic growth, despite which problems are observed in terms of their impact on the social situation. In this regard, it is necessary that in the coming years economic policies be decided, designed and implemented incorporating components favorable to the sectors in greater risk, taking into account also the impact of the measures in terms of the regions within every country. In this manner, the market would be strengthened as an institution, beyond the specific actors who compose it.

With regard to the institutionality characteristic of civil society, a good social protection system aimed at consolidating civil rights should promote—without forcing it—the democratic and participatory organization of the different groups that compose it. Likewise, it is necessary to strengthen the “voice” of the neediest sectors not only in instances of structuring of problems or the implementation of certain actions, but also at the time of decision-making and exercising control of the public policies that affect them. In addition, legitimate instances empowered to add the interests and needs of groups at risk are required, as a complement of the operation of the democratic system. The institutionality level that regulates the interactions of members of society is also

responsible for overcoming the discriminations present in the same, whether these are based on gender, race, religion or other aspects.

In short, a good social protection system requires the joint strength of State, market, and civil society. It means, in other words, that any institutional change undertaken in the political, economic, or social spheres will have an impact on the rest of the spheres, which is the reason why attention should be given to the potential impact that such situation would generate. In that case, it would imply firstly a certain order within the institutional dimension, in which the stability of the rules of the political game is ensured and that the bare minimum conditions be generated for the emergence or strengthening of pro-poor coalitions, setting in this regard sustainable priorities in time.

In what we could call second order aspects, we find those associated with an increase in the capacities and coordination of the aforementioned spheres. Thus, it seems that rules and instances accepted by the fundamental actors and the citizenship as a whole whose function would be to add interests in conflict with regard to what to do and how to do it in the social sphere, are required. Instances to solve the problems associated with the interaction of multiple participants from the national State in social management, to successfully deal with the relationship between the involved territorial-administrative jurisdictions (whose definition of functions needs to be specified) and to promote synergies among the contributions of different types of resources by the State (in its areas and jurisdictions), the market, and civil society. These must constitute institutional areas with political power and technical capability, in addition to being consistent with the values system predominant in each country with regard to the “management of what is public.”

## **THE BASKET OF GOODS AND SERVICES**

Although Latin America and the Caribbean have similar socioeconomic scenarios, with more or less common problems, as affirmed before, the creation of a single model of social protection system should not be promoted. This is based both in the varied set of possibilities that each country has to arrange the public action and the importance of the

legacies with regard to policies to reduce poverty. Thus, the intent of “universal prescriptions” or of “good generally applicable practices” should be abandoned in order to advance in the promotion of what we could call “good practices for each specific case”, which implies a recognition of the existing political, socioeconomic, organizational, and cultural differences among the countries of the region.

Once this need to develop social protection systems appropriate to each country is recognized—which does not thrust aside the importance of learning from the comparative experience—certainly some general guidelines can be outlined in terms of the emphasis that such system should have in regard to the goods and services to be provided.

The breakdown of the postwar model brought with it the transformation of the pre-existing social protection systems in some countries of the region, which were based on a complex and often flawed combination of contributory social security and social services with a tendency for universal coverage. In other cases, where there had not been progress in systems with these characteristics, the new scenarios resulted in an opportunity to attempt to construct the pillars of social protection under new bases. In both situations, however, the recurrent economic crises and in certain cases natural disasters place the construction of equitable, effective, and effective social protection systems as an unresolved challenge.

In this sense, it is worth taking into account the most recent international debates, with respect to the possible combination of different risk management strategies. With regard to these, on the one hand, is the one aimed at the reduction of risks, which is applied before the different risks occur, reducing the possibility of occurrence of the same. On the other hand, we have the risks mitigation strategy, which is also applied before the latter are produced, reducing the potential impact of the same. Finally, there is the strategy aimed at providing relief once certain crises or shocks have already occurred, which assists in mitigating some of the effects generated by such circumstances.

From the most common supply of existing or created social protection programs in recent years in Latin America and the Caribbean, a regrouping of the same based on the three aforementioned strategies can be derived. This would make the programs part of general strategies and not scattered and haphazard actions. Let us see the following table, by way of example:

STRATEGY	TYPE OF PROGRAM
<b>Reduction of risks</b>	<i>Nutrition</i>
	<i>Targeted human development</i>
	<i>Training</i>
	<i>Exemption from payment of health and education services</i>
	<i>Social investment funds</i>
<b>Mitigation of risks</b>	<i>Micro-enterprises</i>
	<i>Unemployment insurance</i>
	<i>Disability insurance</i>
	<i>Health insurance</i>
	<i>Retirement insurance</i>
<b>Relief after crises have already taken place (risk coping)</b>	<i>Temporary employment</i>
	<i>In-kind transfers</i>
	<i>Cash transfers</i>
	<i>Price subsidies</i>
	<i>Exemption from payment of basic services rates</i>

In considering this form of rethinking the actions aimed at promoting social protection, it is evident that the establishment of a system should be able to offer a supply of goods and services where the strategies to reduce and mitigate the main economic, natural, and idiosyncratic risks, prevail. This would imply, always based on the characteristics of the social problems of each country, providing food security, strengthening the human capital of the population, generating the conditions for genuine income-generation as well as



laying the groundwork for a broad insurance system. The importance of income redistribution should not be forgotten, which implies perhaps more than in any other case a complex process of articulation of interests. The emphasis on risk reduction and mitigation strategies should not lead to the abandonment of welfare practices, which are necessary to react with flexibility, and in the short period, in situations that cannot be dealt with the rest of the strategies under way. This whole perspective of rethinking social protection and poverty reduction actions should not lose sight of the importance of consolidating greater and better citizenship, as a system of rights.

For their implementation this would require what we have called “second order institutional designs”, in this case adapted to the predominant strategies in terms of risk management. Even if pre-existing politico-administrative structures endure, the coordination mechanisms among the State actors involved must be strengthened, as well as instances of inclusion-participation of non-state actors related in one way or another to the social protection system adopted in each country. It would be fundamental that Non - Government Organizations, private groups, and even the families themselves not only participated in the provision of social programs, but also—in various forms and according to real possibilities—in financing the same.

## **BASES FOR MANAGEMENT MECHANISMS**

One of the principal challenges faced by the social protection systems in Latin America and the Caribbean concerns the professionalization of their management. The generalized rejection of the bureaucracies and administrative procedures characteristic of the postwar model gave rise to more flexible structures and with usually more skilled human resources. Nevertheless, these changes in the managerial models have shown problems in being consolidated in terms of a significant increase in the organizational capacity of the State in the social sectors, with variations in sectoral or jurisdictional terms. In addition, the active participation of Non - Government organizations in the execution of many social programs has created important opportunities for creative and inclusive management, not always taken advantage of and/or materialized due to various causes.

In this context, the construction of better social protection systems should go beyond the re-engineering of programs, although it is obvious that such programming supply should exhibit systemic coherence in terms of being part of well defined and sustainable policies. Those programming adjustments should be accompanied by actions related to strengthening the voice of the different social groups (especially the most fragile) as well as the community environment in which they live. In addition, efforts should be multiplied to strengthen the municipalities and/or communes at the political, administrative and economic levels, since it is at that level that the greatest efforts in social management will have to be made. Substantive decisions should be able to be made at the local level on the goods and services that form the social protection systems, provided that the necessary conditions are ensured so that through a broad and transparent representation of all social interests, positive affirmative actions in favor of the neediest can be promoted.

In addition, every proposal aimed at establishing a good social protection system, which intends to increase and strengthen the scope of interventions in the social sectors, should be compatible with the principles of a sound fiscal policy. This means that such increase has to be adequately financed, and that the reassignment of public resources should favor social spending, giving priority to the items with greater distributive impact and improving the quality and efficiency of such expenditure. These objectives require, among other aspects, to increase the transparency of the actions of the State, which requires that the budgetary allocation be accompanied by appropriate specification of physical goals, estimates on the number of beneficiaries and management costs. Transparency should be complemented with a broad and participatory debate on the different policy options. Thus the importance that the parliaments should have as a legitimate area to discuss and evaluate this set of actions.

The information, both of the social situation and of the programming supply, will have to constitute a key factor at the time of defining the nature of the social protection systems. In this regard, the foremost and fundamental key is to collect systematic, periodic and reliable relevant information. This also implies the need of having a transparent system

both at the time of collecting and when processing and disseminating such information. In turn, such information must be presented clearly so that it can be interpreted by the entire citizenry and not only by experts, while it should help avoid the typical targeting errors in case the same is necessary.

It is obvious that no good information system fulfills its most worthy objectives if it does not operate within the framework of an “information culture”, that helps decision-makers reach better decisions and the rest of the actors and the citizenship to exercise better control of governmental actions. Accountability can only thrive if the conditions are there to shape it and appropriate information constitutes one of such conditions.

Within the set of information that can be produced and that is relevant for a good social protection system, is the evaluation of the actions undertaken by the governments in this area. This requires, obviously, the existence of mechanisms for the daily evaluation of risks management programs in their multiple dimensions, as well as an “evaluation culture” that is shared by decision makers, administrative officials, opposition political leadership, the press media and general citizenship. Thus, a good social protection system will need instances, very solid from the professional and very transparent from the political standpoints, empowered to carry on periodic evaluations of different types, among which those that measure the impact of public interventions and those that report the perception of the beneficiaries, should be pointed out. For that explicit supports are needed in terms of provision of different types of resources required for the operation of these instances.

As outlined before, a correct evaluation of the effectiveness of social protection programs involves several analysis dimensions. In particular, it requires the evaluation of their sustainability, the degree of targeting reached, their management costs and the organizational structure involved in said interventions, the undesirable effects that could be produced and the limitations and restrictions that would be faced in case of their implementation.

With regard to the *sustainability* of the programs comprising a social protection policy, the variables that should be analyzed have to do with the resources used by these programs with regard to the gross national product and the budget for the social sectors, as well as which are their financing sources or how much the subnational governments contribute. The possibility of coverage increases is another important aspect for the medium and long-term sustainability of these programs. An evaluation of the *degree of targeting* reached requires knowing the percentage of the target population covered, the magnitude of variations in regard to this population and which is the proportion of the *management costs* of these programs with regard to the value of the benefits. *Organizational structure* is understood as the type of administrative system, procedures and mechanisms utilized in the management of programs, which implies reporting what actors participate, in what institutional instance potential beneficiaries are distributed or selected, what type of participation do beneficiaries of the program have, which are the formal and informal coordination mechanisms when different governmental instances intervene, and which are the incentives of each involved actor. Finally, a clear identification of the major *restrictions or limitations* faced by these social protection programs may imply the redesign of intervention strategies that have been successful in other institutional and geographical contexts. In this case it is decisive to avoid a limited local organizational capacity in programs that require high participation of municipal governments, as well as the potential presence of certain political-regional alliances or strong regional autonomies capable of causing the failure of a social action designed and implemented from the central orbit should be neutralized.

Taking into account the magnitude of the challenge represented by the construction of a good social protection system, the designs of management mechanisms and tools (from the necessary human resources up to the most pertinent evaluation methodologies, going through another vast set) must be something more than processes based on technical quality: strong political supports are also required (including not only professional politicians but major social actors) to establish sustainable consensus on these matters. Only in this manner can there be progress in the building of long-term management

capacities that materialize at the level of social protection systems the old longing to generate “State policies.”

## ***SECOND SECTION***

### **ANALYSIS OF THE TOTALITY OF THE NETWORK OF SOCIAL PROTECTION AND POVERTY REDUCTION PROGRAMS**

#### **II.1) TYPES OF MANAGED PROGRAMS**

Taking as a base the set of type of programs that can operate in the countries to promote social protection and poverty reduction<sup>1</sup> (Graphic II.1.1, Table 1), points out the important presence of those associated with *cash transfers* and *nutrition*, which appear in the supply in **86%** of the countries. It is also relevant to point out that the programs for *in-kind*

*transfers,*

*employment,*

*micro credit,*

*and training*

operate in

**79%** of the

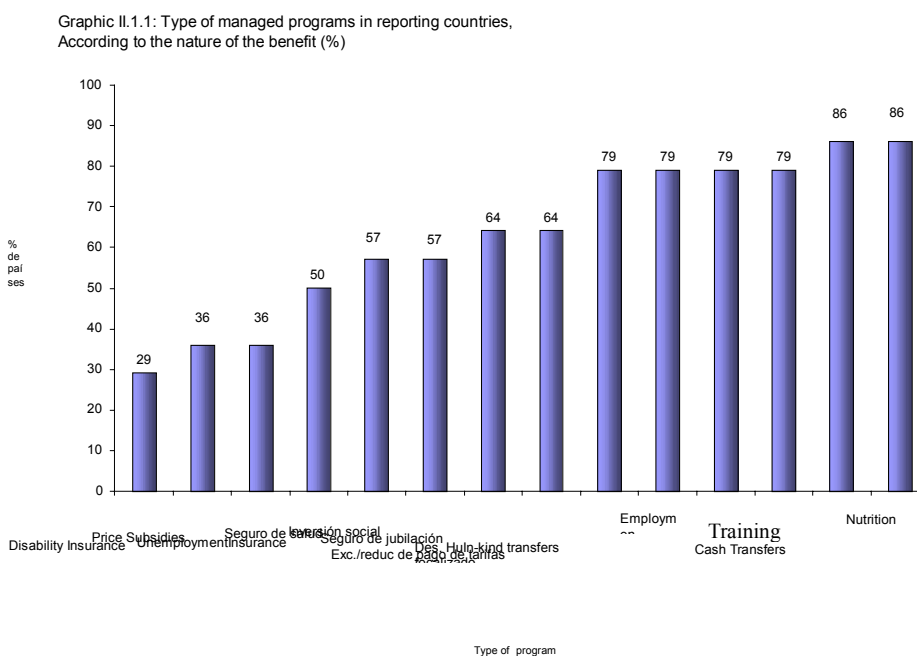
countries

whose

responses

were

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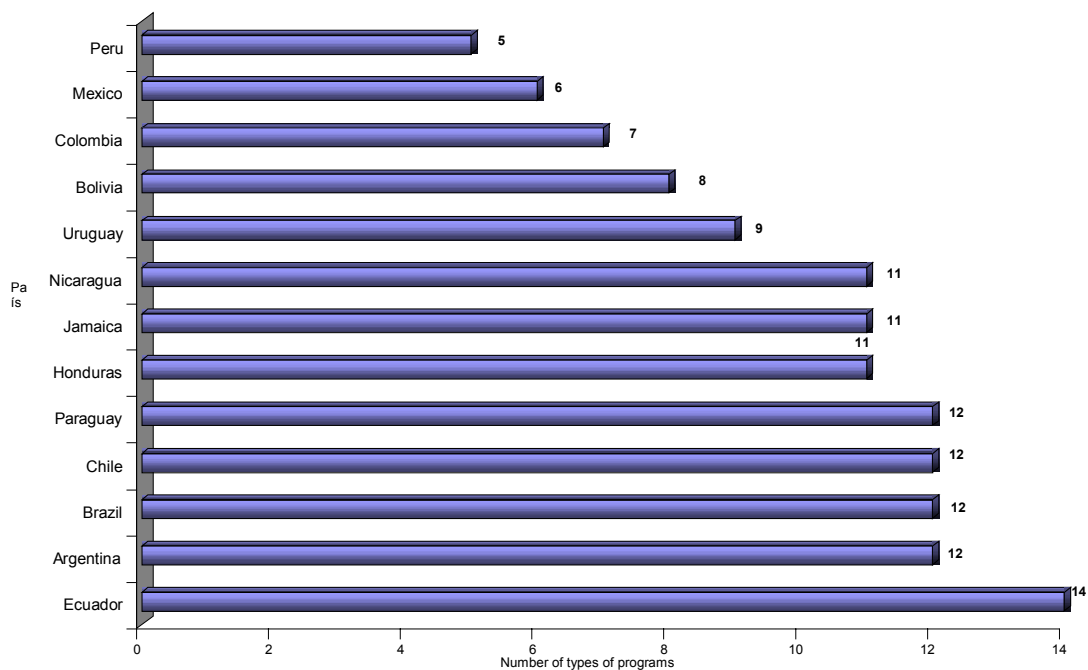
<sup>1</sup> In question 1 of the Questionnaire the following list was established: a) Cash transfers; b) In-kind transfers; c) Price subsidies; d) Exemption or reduction of payment of basic services rates; e) Nutrition programs; f) Employment programs; g) Micro-credit programs; h) Targeted human development programs; i) Social Investment Funds; j) Training programs; k) Unemployment insurance; l) Disability insurance; m) Health insurance; n) Retirement insurance; o) Other.

for this Inventory.

The execution of *exemption/reduction of rates payment* and *targeted human development* programs is indicated in **64%** of the cases; **57%** of the countries state having *retirement insurance* and **50%** *health insurance*. Price subsidies, unemployment insurance (**36%** of the cases), and *disability insurance* (in **29%** of the cases) are less generalized.

Considering the number of Types of Programs registered for each country that answered

Graphic II.1.2: Number of types of programs according to reporting countries.



the Questionnaire, it can be stated that Ecuador stands out by having programs in almost all the spectrum of categories appearing in question 1 (including the “Other” category). In addition, **Argentina, Brazil, Chile, and Paraguay** have programs that correspond with 12 of the aforementioned categories. Then **Honduras, Jamaica, and Nicaragua** have eleven; **Uruguay** nine, **Bolivia** eight and the rest present a program supply that ranges between seven and five types of programs<sup>2</sup> (Graphic II.1.2, Table 2).

<sup>2</sup> Costa Rica represents a special case, since it did not respond as established in the Questionnaire but formulated a division of Universal and Targeted programs. This prevented from characterizing its offer

## **TYPES OF PROGRAMS ACCORDING TO THE RISK SOCIAL MANAGEMENT STRATEGY ADOPTED**

Following the outline of the first general analysis, the fourteen Types of Programs were regrouped (putting aside the “Other” category) based on the different risk management strategies. Three different and potentially complementary modalities should be pointed out: a) risk reduction strategy; b) risk mitigation strategy; and c) Strategy aimed at dealing with crises already produced (risk coping).<sup>3</sup> Thus, the following program categorization according to type of Strategy took shape:

### **Risk reduction strategy:**

Nutrition  
Targeted human development  
Training  
Social Investment Funds

### **Risk mitigation strategy:**

Micro credit  
Unemployment insurance  
Disability insurance  
Health insurance  
Retirement Insurance

### **Strategy to deal with crises already produced (risk coping):**

Employment  
Exemption or reduction of payment of basic services rates

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according to types of programs, as well as locating it below in terms of the analysis of the strategies adopted to deal with risks.

<sup>3</sup> This typology is based on the World Bank document “World Development Report 2000/2001”, Washington DC, 2000; and in Holzmann, Robert, and Jorgensen, Steen Lau “Social Risk Management: A New Conceptual Framework for Social Protection and Beyond”, Social Protection Discussion Paper 0006, World Bank, Human Development Network, Washington, D.C.

Cash transfers

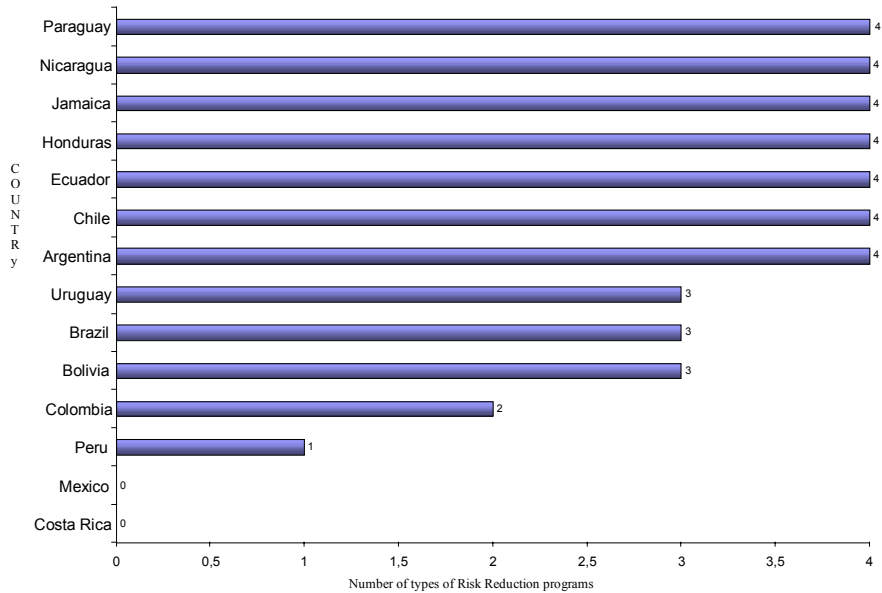
In-kind transfers

Price subsidies

With regard to how the development of the different Strategies is observed in the supply of the reporting countries, let us see

each one separately. Graph II.1.3.1 (and Table 3.1) shows what happens in the case of the "risks reduction" category, made up of four types of programs. The information

Graphic II.1.3.1: Number of types of programs grouped by "Risk Reduction Strategy", according to reporting country (%)



provided makes it possible to account for a vast group of countries presenting a complete offering in this strategy. These are: **Argentina, Chile, Ecuador, Honduras, Jamaica, Nicaragua,** and

**Paraguay.** In

addition,

**Bolivia, Brazil,**

and **Uruguay**

within this

same category

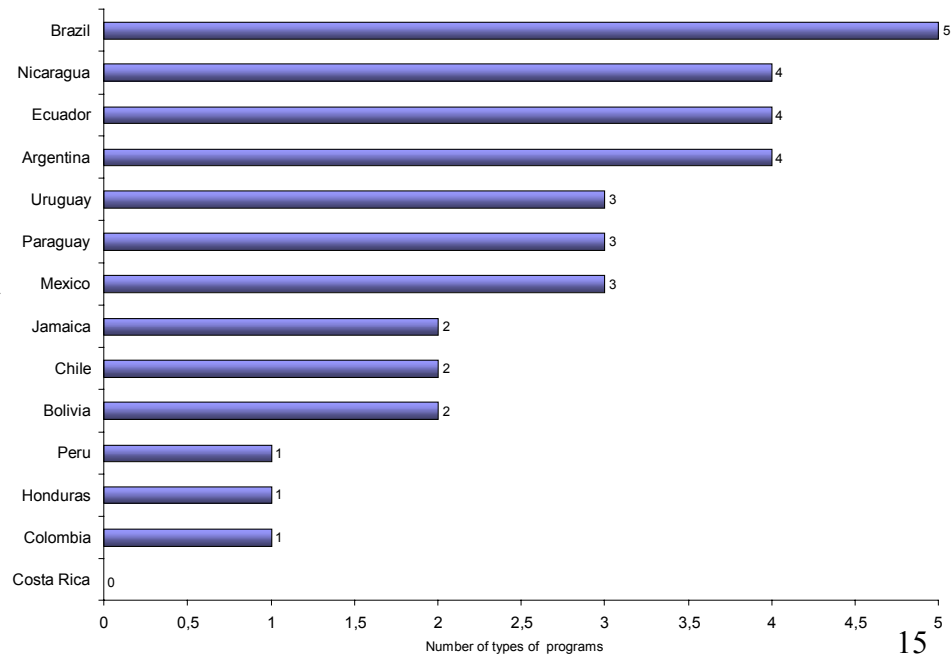
cover three

types of

programs;

**Colombia** two;

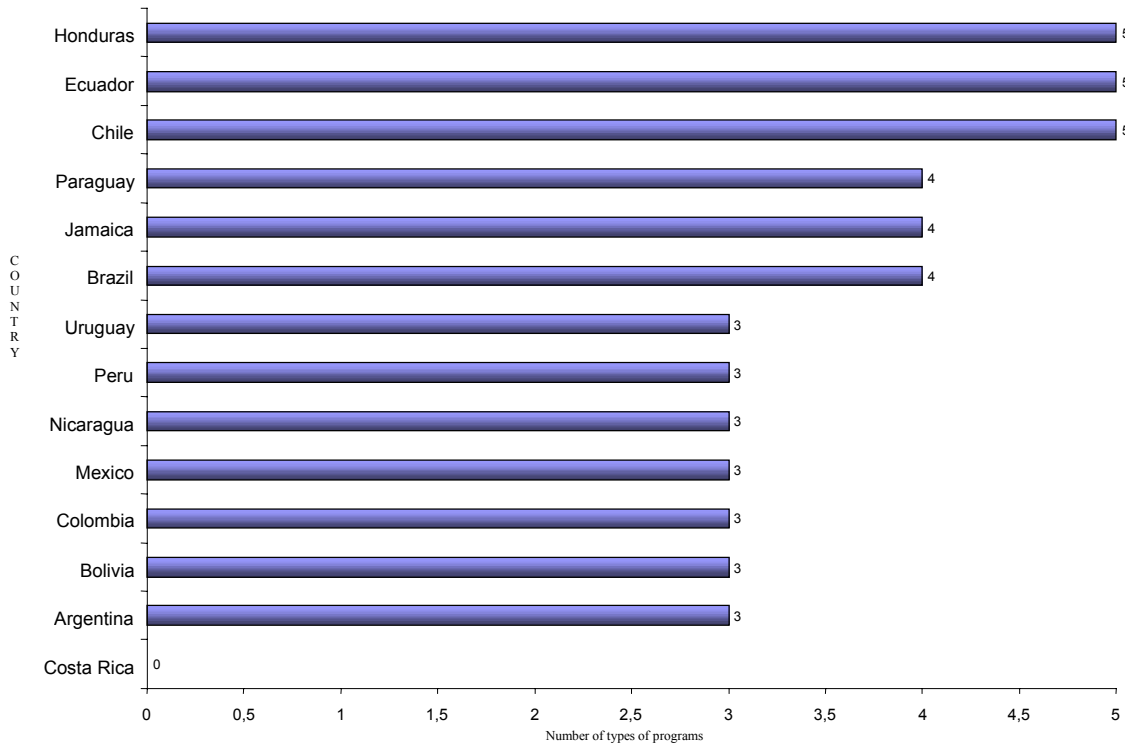
Graphic II.1.3.2: Number of types of programs grouped by "Risk Mitigation Strategy", according to reporting country (%)





**Peru one; and Mexico none.**

Graphic II.1.3.3: Number of types of programs grouped according to strategy to deal with crises after they occur, according to reporting country (%)



Concerning the “risk mitigation” category and as observed in Graph II.1.3.2 (and Table 3.2), and taking into account that the maximum in this case was established in five types of programs, those achieving greater coverage are **Brazil** with five; **Argentina, Ecuador** and **Nicaragua** with four, **Mexico, Paraguay** and **Uruguay** with three and those that have less types of programs framed in this strategy are **Bolivia, Chile, Jamaica, Colombia, Honduras,** and **Peru** (between two and one).

Finally, and as reflected in Graph II.1.3.3 (and Table 3.3), within the category “programs to deal with crises already produced” (risk coping), whose possible maximum (according to the adopted reassignment) are five types of programs, are **Chile, Ecuador** and **Honduras** with the maximum; **Brazil, Jamaica** and **Paraguay** with four; **Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, Mexico, Nicaragua, Peru,** and **Uruguay** with three.

## SOCIAL PROTECTION PROGRAMS AND ECONOMIC CRISES

Without a doubt, economic crises generate heavy impacts on the social situation, both on the side of the demands derived from society and on the side of supply of public programs. The

Questionnaire

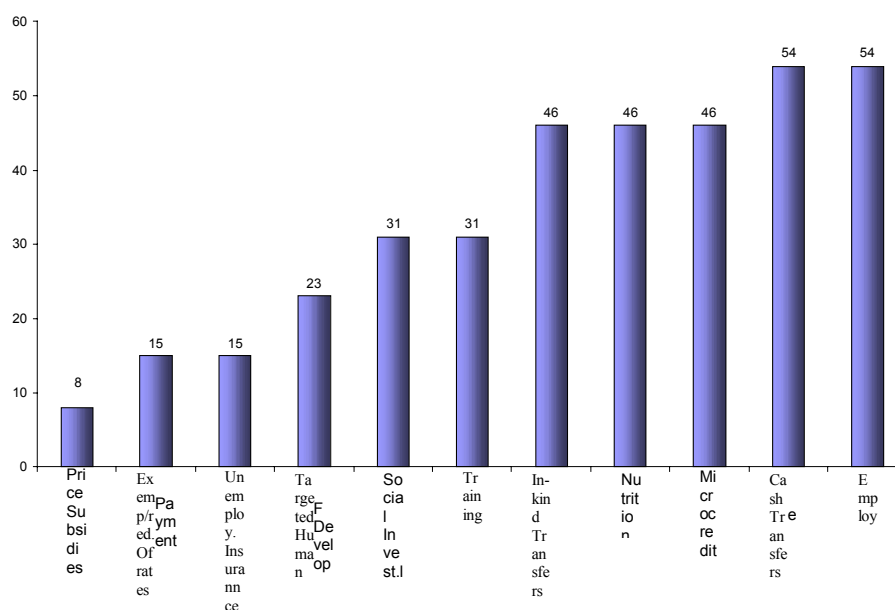
explores a

series of aspects associated with this issue.<sup>4</sup>

There is flexibility, in varied degrees, to act in terms of social

protection regarding crisis situations of this type. Table 4 indicates that the majority of the countries whose responses were analyzed have the ability to create or expand some types of programs when facing an economic crisis. The cases of Honduras and Brazil should be pointed out, indicating the creation/expansion of nine and eight types of programs, respectively, to confront this situation.

Graphic II.1.4: Types of programs created or expanded to respond to an economic crisis (%)



<sup>4</sup> It does in point I.b: “Response in the face of Economic Crises”, in the block of questions that go from No. 4 to No. 11, inclusive.

In general, the types of programs that the countries tend to create or expand at the time of the unleashing of an economic crises are those that offer *cash transfers, employment, in-kind transfers,*

*nutrition and micro-credits;*

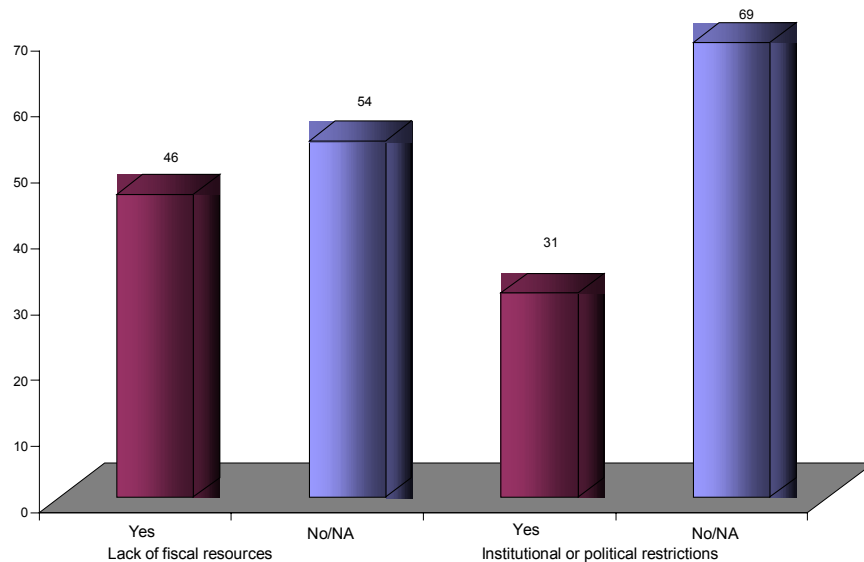
these are the categories that were mentioned the most among the reporting countries (Graph II.1.4).

It should be pointed out that among

the five categories mentioned above, three are programs aimed at facing crises once these have taken place (*cash transfers, employment, in-kind transfers*), the *micro-credit* category corresponds with a risk mitigation strategy and the *nutrition* category refers to a risk reduction strategy. In all cases, approximately half of the countries of the sample affirm to have created or expanded these types of programs. However, the almost zero implementation of different types of insurance systems, as risk mitigation strategies should be pointed out. Only in **Brazil** and **Uruguay** was the creation or expansion of unemployment insurance within the framework of an economic crisis (Table 4), reported.

Let us observe now aspects associated to restrictions that affect the non-implementation or expansion of the different types of programs when economic crises occur (Graphic II.1.5, Table 5). Of the reporting countries, **46.2%** report the global incidence of lack of fiscal resources, while **30.8%** of the countries of the sample pointed out the general incidence of institutional or political problems. It is interesting to remark, in addition, that when asking about the incidence of lack of fiscal resources by types of programs, except

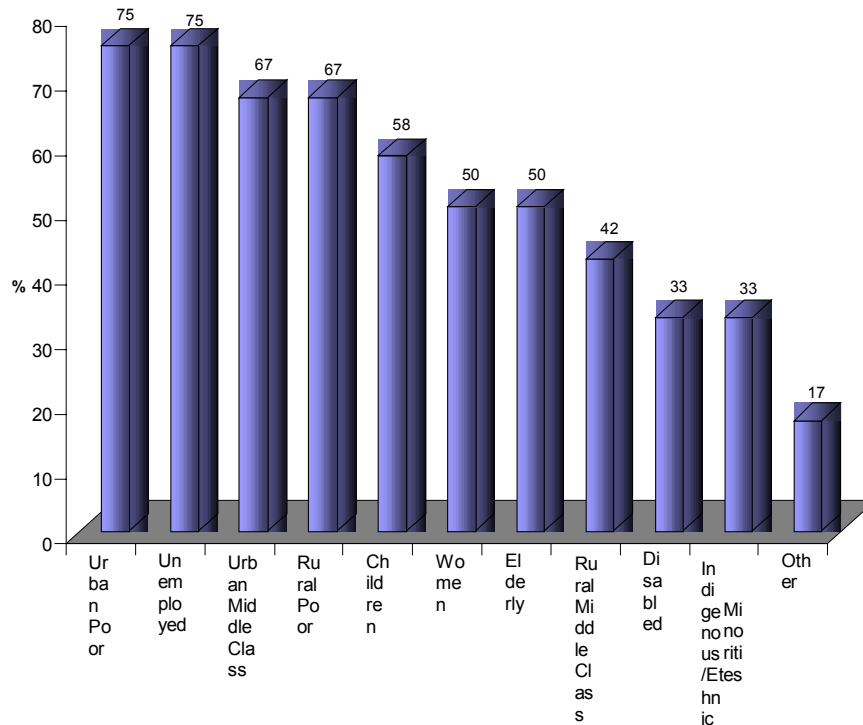
Graphic II.1.5: Incidence of lack of fiscal resources and of institutional or political restrictions in the creation of social protection programs in economic crises (%)



for certain incidence in the cases of *Employment* and *Training* (**30.8%** of the sample) and *Micro-credit* (**23.1%** of the sample), the reporting countries do not consider this factor as relevant in hindering the implementation or expansion of the different programs (Table 6). When the question moves to restrictions of an institutional or political nature by types of programs, only four countries recognize the incidence of these factors in the non-implementation or expansion of the different types of programs, with centralized management and lack of information to target considered the aspects most relevant (Table 7).

It is evident that economic crises affect the entire population of a country, despite which the impacts are differential. According to the information provided by the countries of the sample, the *poor urban* and the *unemployed* are the most affected (in 75% of the cases). Also the *urban middle classes* and the *rural poor* are singled out as groups affected by this type of crisis (in 66.7% of the cases). It should be pointed out that certain vulnerable

Graphic II.1.6: Social groups most affected during economic crises (%)



groups, as *children*, *women*, *the elderly* and *indigenous/ethnic minorities*, are regarded as

sectors affected in smaller percentages than those previously indicated (Graphic II.1.6, Table 8).

We have observed thus far the types of programs expanded within the framework of economic crises, and also the groups that, according to the information provided, have suffered more the results of the crises. Now we should observe what has been indicated by the countries of the sample with regard to which of the programs have been more effective in this crisis context. In this sense, the *cash transfers, employment, in-kind transfers and nutrition* programs stand out, considered by an important percentage of the countries of the sample (nearly 50% and more) as the most effective to face this type of crisis (Table 9). As can be observed, those programs associated with a strategy aimed at confronting the shocks once the latter have occurred, predominate. It can be affirmed, in addition and in general, that there is correspondence among the principal types of programs created in light of economic crises and those considered more effective.

## **SOCIAL PROTECTION PROGRAMS AND NATURAL DISASTERS**

Natural disasters, increasingly habitual in Latin America and the Caribbean, have important social consequences. It should be noted, in addition, how the countries react in terms of their program supply. The Questionnaire explores a series of aspects associated with this subject matter.<sup>5</sup>

It is worth pointing out the virtually zero flexibility in acting in terms of social protection in situations of natural disasters. In Graphic II.1.7 (and Table 10) we can observe that, except in the case of *in-kind transfer* programs (implemented or expanded in five countries), almost none of the other types of typified programs were activated in light of the emergency of a natural disaster.<sup>6</sup> In terms of the most active countries, **Brazil** (which

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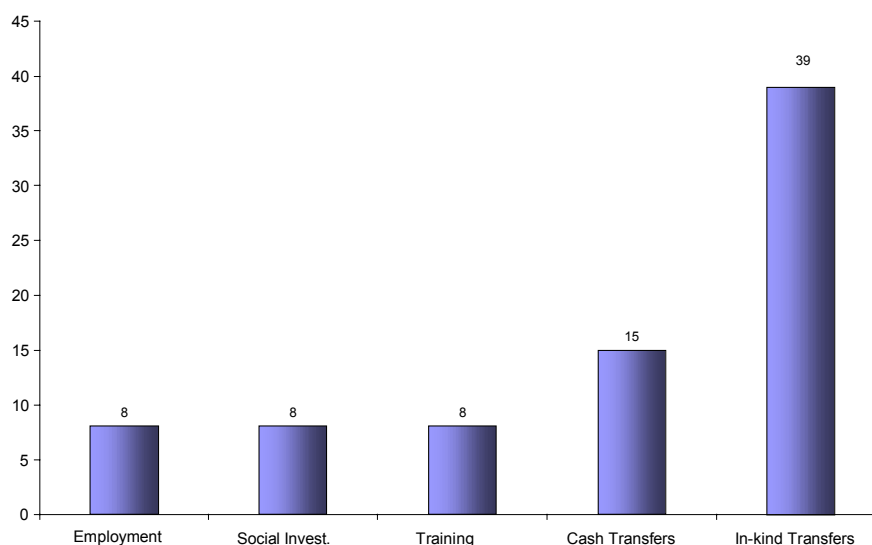
<sup>5</sup> It does in point I.c: “Social Protection in the fact of Natural Disasters”, in the block of questions that go from No. 12 to No. 19, inclusive.

<sup>6</sup> It does indeed register the fact that those located in the “Other” category were implemented in six countries, but whose details have not been sufficiently specified.

activated *cash transfers, in-kind transfers and employment*) and **Nicaragua** (that reported about the creation or expansion of *in-kind transfers, social investment and training*), are noteworthy.

In this last case, we should point out two types of programs associated with what we have given in calling “Risk reduction strategy.”

Graphic II.1.7: Types of programs created or expanded in response to a natural disaster (%)



It is worth continuing to analyze the main obstacles, and their incidence, at the time of implementing or expanding types of programs in light of natural disasters (Graphic II.1.8 and Table 5). Only in the cases of **Bolivia** and **Ecuador** (15.4% of the countries of the sample) is the existence of restrictions associated with lack of fiscal resources and institutional or political problems recognized.<sup>7</sup> This is reflected upon an analysis by type of programs, where in no case is the incidence significant of the two types of restrictions indicated at the time of explaining the non-implementation or expansion of the programs (Tables 11 and 12).

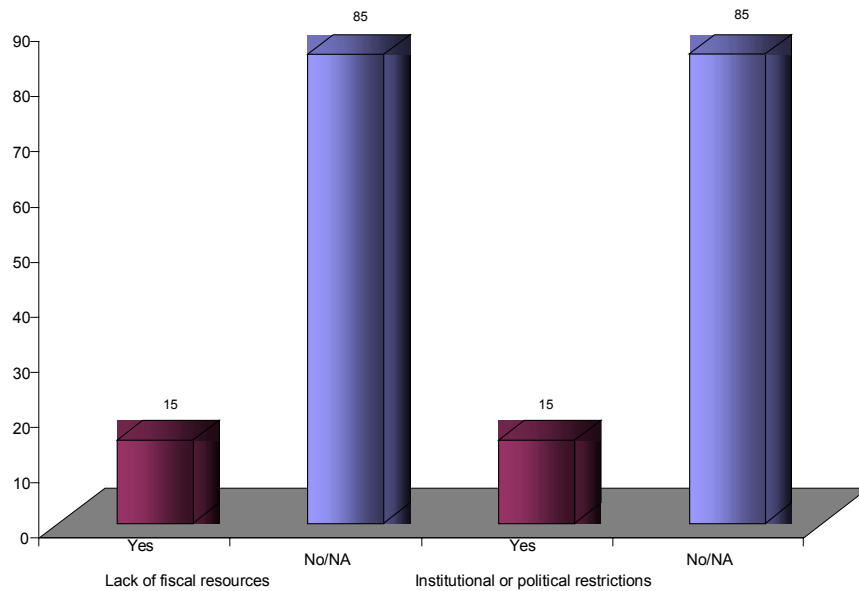
It is a recognized fact that the poor population is the most affected by the impact of natural disasters. Of the subset of countries that answered about this aspect (9 of the total sample), there was unanimous agreement that the *rural poor* represent the most affected

<sup>7</sup> It should be pointed out that a sizable number of the countries that answered the Questionnaire did not answer the question that dealt with this aspect.

group. The *indigenous population* and *ethnic minorities*, as well as the *urban poor*, were considered by **55.6%** of the countries that responded as the population affected by this type of circumstances.

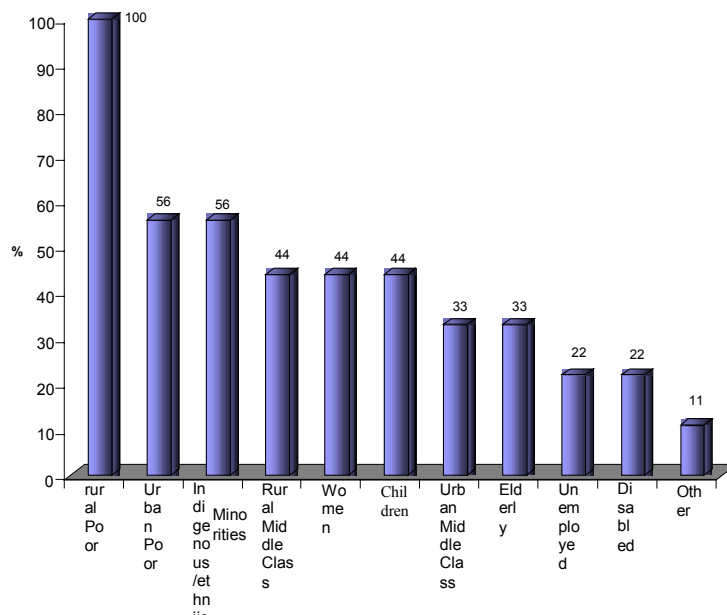
*Children* and *women* were regarded as especially affected by four of the countries, namely: **Brazil, Colombia, Honduras, and Paraguay** (Graphic II.1.9, Table 13).

Graphic II.1.8: Incidence of lack of fiscal resources and of institutional or political restrictions in the creation/expansion of social protection programs in light of natural disasters (%)



We previously analyzed the types of programs expanded within the framework of natural disasters, and we also observed the situation of those groups that, according to the information provided, have suffered the most the impact of the same. It fits now to explore what was indicated by the countries of the

Graphic II.1.9: Social groups most affected in natural disasters (%)



sample regarding which of the programs (according to its type) have been more effective in the context in which these disasters occur (Table 14). In this regard, the low impact that according to the reporting countries the different programs have had is notable, since except in the case of those *in-kind transfers* (38.5% of the sample), *cash transfers* (regarded as effective by 23.1% of the sample) and those incorporated under the “*Other*” category (30.8% of the sample), the rest is not recognized as really effective. In this regard, the case of the large majority of the programs grouped previously under the “Strategy to deal with crises already produced” is notable, since with the exception of the aforementioned cash transfers, none of the others in such category (employment, exemption or reduction of the payment of basic services rates, cash transfers and price subsidies) had an impact considered at least average. In a reading by countries, the exception is **Honduras**, for which except for the aforementioned insurance programs, the others did indeed turned out to be effective in protecting the most affected groups once the natural disaster had occurred.

## **SOCIAL PROTECTION PROGRAMS AND IDIOSYNCRATIC SHOCKS**

Not all the risks faced by people can be placed in a single scale, and while economic crises or natural disasters affect entire communities, there are other risks that we could call idiosyncratic, that are more closely linked to the particular situation of the people, without this implying a denial of the global relation that can exist among the different types of risks. Among the main idiosyncratic risks, the Questionnaire consulted the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean concerning four indications of the same: a) health risks; b) unemployment risks; c) violence risks; d) risk of lack of resources during old age.<sup>8</sup>

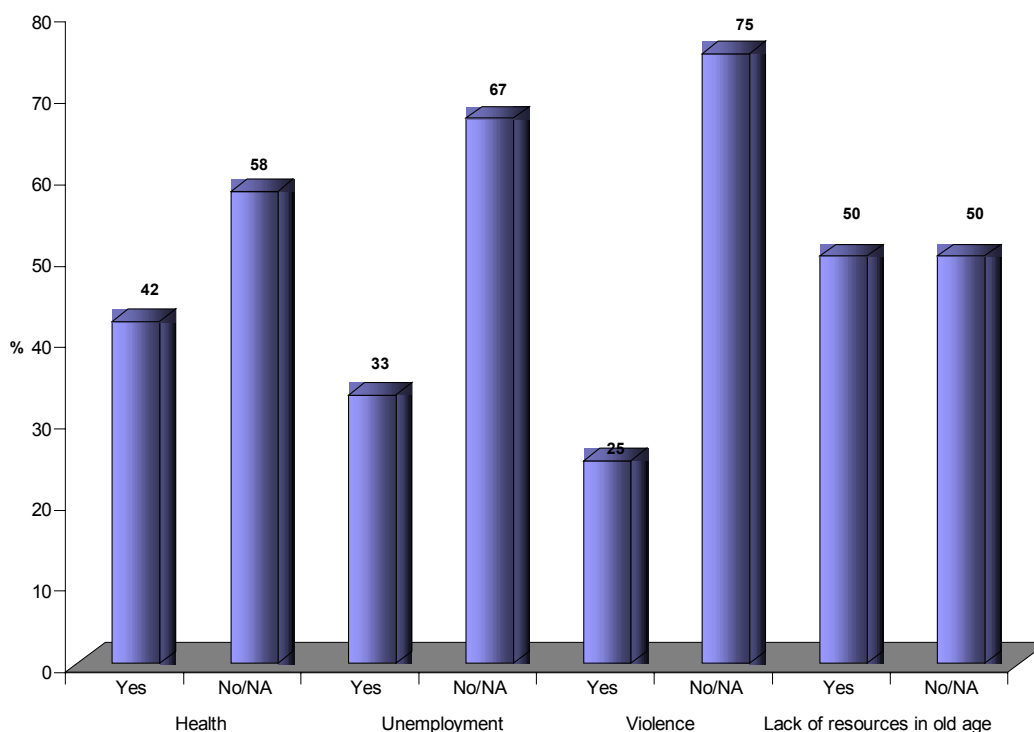
As can be observed in Graphic II.1.10 (and Tables 15 to 19), of the subgroup of the sample answering this point (12 countries), half indicated to have created or utilized

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<sup>8</sup> It does in point I.d: “Social protection in light of idiosyncratic shocks”, in the block of questions that go from No. 20 to No. 27, inclusive.



Graphic II.1.10: Countries with programs created to protect the poor from diverse idiosyncratic shocks, according to type of risk (%)



programs to protect the poor regarding the risk of lack of resources in old age. In addition, five countries state having resorted to social programs to deal with health risks and violence risks that affect the poor. Finally, a third accounts for the utilization of programs to protect the poor from the risks of unemployment.

When the analysis concentrates on the countries that responded, the case of **Brazil** and **Uruguay** should be highlighted, which report to have created or utilized programs to deal with the four idiosyncratic shocks indicated. **Argentina** and **Bolivia**, in turn, indicate the creation of programs to protect the poor in three of those shocks.

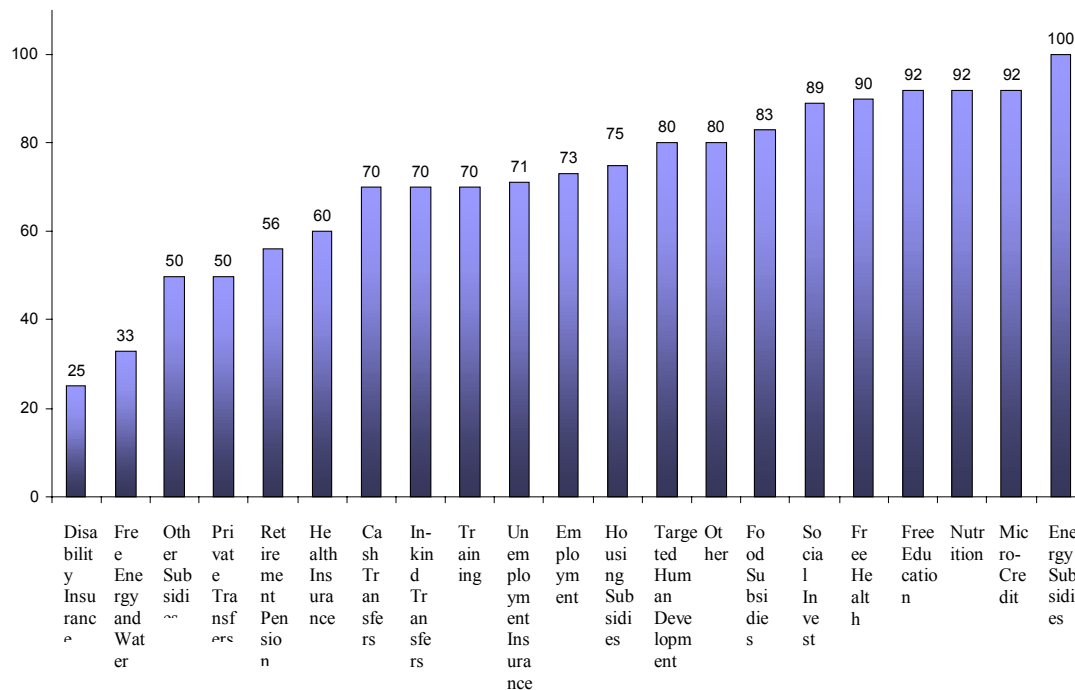
## PERCEPTION OF THE BENEFICIARIES

It is central, in every analysis on social protection systems, to know the perception of the beneficiaries of the programs that make it up. In this regard, the Questionnaire consulted the countries concerning the importance, to the poor, of a set of types of programs.<sup>9</sup> In

<sup>9</sup> It does in question 3 of point I.a: “Existing Programs.” It is worth making two clarifications: a) the list of proposed programs implied one small variation with respect to that used in most of the Questionnaire, and

general, it can be stated that according to the sources of information utilized for this response, the poorer groups assign a great deal of importance to almost all the categories of social protection programs submitted for consideration, although with variations and nuances.

Graphic II.1.11: Types of programs considered most important from the perspective of the most poor and vulnerable groups, according to reporting countries (%)



From the Graphic II.1.11 (and Table 20) an analysis can be established pointing out those types of programs that would have a level of importance higher than 70% for the poor. In this case the following programs stand out: *cash transfers; in-kind transfers; food subsidies; housing subsidies; energy subsidies; free health; free education; nutrition; employment; micro-credit; targeted human development; social investment funds;*

in this form the specific list to this question was the following: Cash transfers; In-kind transfers; Food subsidy; Housing subsidy; Energy subsidy; Other subsidies; Free health; Nutrition programs; Employment programs; Micro-credit programs; Targeted human development programs; Social investment funds; Training programs; Retirement pension; Unemployment insurance; Disability insurance; Health insurance; Private transfers; Other programs; and b) The questionnaire requested indication of the information source for this ranking of programs assessment: in the majority of the cases in question it was reported as an “educated opinion.”

*training; and unemployment insurance.* However, this amplitude of types of programs can be re-observed taking into account those valued by a greater number of countries within the sample. In this sense, eleven countries emphasize social protection programs associated with free education, nutrition, and micro-credit, while *free health* is emphasized in nine cases

## **II.2) INVOLVED ACTORS**

Every social protection system implies the more or less active participation of some or others according to the cases, of state agencies (sectoral and jurisdictional), private actors, Non - Government Organizations (NGOs) and community organizations, as well as the families themselves. The Questionnaire explores this subject,<sup>10</sup> from which the main results of the Inventory are as indicated below.

### **STATE AGENCIES**

To analyze the role of State agencies in the management of social protection, we proceed to redefine the information concerning the Governmental Entity responsible for programs in terms of thirteen Governmental Areas. This made it possible to consolidate various nominations according to each country. From the total of **407** programs presented by the countries of the sample in the questions on the Totality of the Network of Social Protection and Poverty Reduction Programs, the following disaggregation was produced (Graphic II.2.12): the Area with the highest number is Social Development (**85**); followed in importance by Health (**68**); then by Labor (**54**); Education (**39**); Economy (**30**); Housing (**25**); Social security (**17**); Public Works (**16**); Agriculture, Livestock, and Fishing (**13**); Interior (**10**); Industry and Trade (**4**); OSCs (**4**). Finally there are **42** programs whose area from which it is managed was not identified. According to this panorama, the multiplicity of State actors intervening in the social protection systems of the different countries of Latin America and the Caribbean should be highlighted, thus

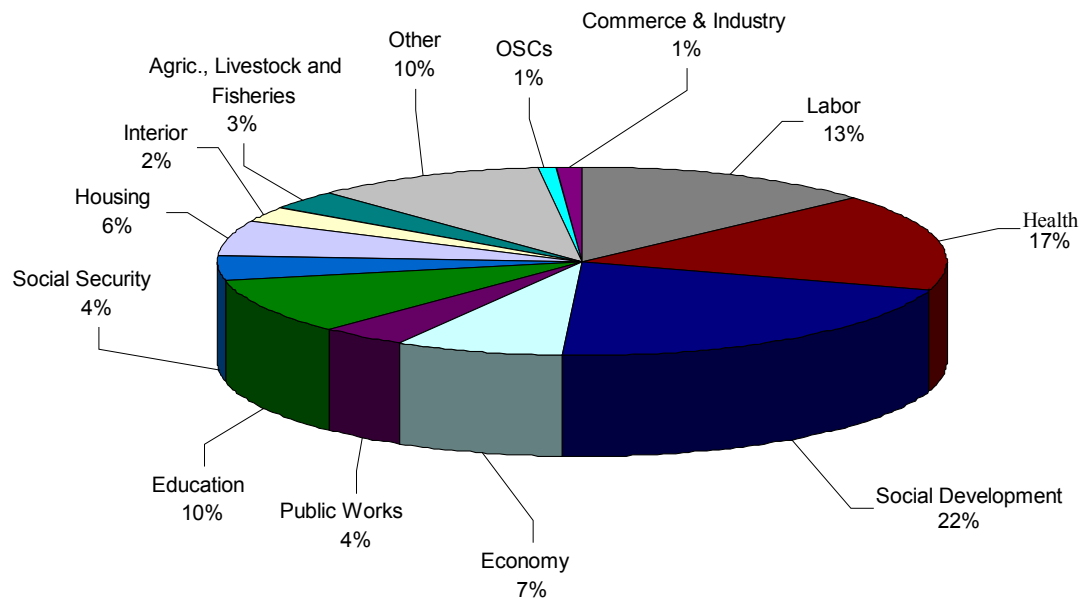
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<sup>10</sup> It does in question No. 2 of point I.a: “*Existing Programs*”, and then in point I.e: “*The role of the private sector and NGOs*”, in the block of questions that go from No. 28 to No. 33, inclusive.

leading to emphasize the need for coordinating actions, resources, and efforts (Tables 21 to 33).

In accordance with the information provided by the reporting countries, and by way of example, it can be stated that **Chile** runs the different social programs from 10 areas of government; **Jamaica** distributes the management of the same among 9 areas; **Uruguay**

Graphic II.2.12: Distribution of total programs reported, according to defined governmental areas (%)



in 7 areas of government and Civil Society Organizations; in **Peru** the intervention of the OSCs is also registered together with 6 areas of government; in **Honduras** and **Nicaragua** the interventions are carried out by 6 governmental areas; in **Ecuador** and **Brazil** 5; and in **Mexico** 3.

If we observe which are the principal types of programs whose management is carried out in each one of the identified Areas, we will confirm that in “Social Development” most of

the programs are linked to *Social Investment* and *Nutrition*. Within the “Labor” area, in turn, the most generalized are those for *Training*. In the “Education” and “Interior” Areas, the most widespread intervention strategy is associated to the *Exemption/reduction of rates*; as are the *Micro-credit* programs in “Economy and Treasury”, “Agriculture, Livestock, and Fisheries” and “Industry and Trade”; *Price Subsidies* stand out in the case of “Housing;” and in “Social Security” the *Cash transfers* are emphasized.

This look on State actions may be complemented with the opinion of the reporting countries themselves concerning which should be the role of the State in the management of social protection systems, an aspect covered in the Questionnaire.<sup>11</sup> The information provided accounts for the important presence of the State in financing but also in the provision of social protection programs. Countries such as **Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Ecuador, Paraguay, and Uruguay** consider that the role of the State is predominant in the provision of this type of actions. It was stated, for example: “It is the mayor provider of basic social services” (**Paraguay**); “It is impossible to replace the State in these functions” (**Argentina**); “The massive impact programs are led by the State” (**Chile**). In addition, **Nicaragua** considers that it is already strongly involved from the State, based on the budgetary allocation it has made toward the social sector.

When the countries are consulted concerning if the State should be more involved in the fight against poverty and social protection, the enormous majority answered positively. Let us see some examples. Argentina considers that the State should be involved “by means of proactive policies (food, training, unemployment policies) aimed at relieving poverty to then incorporate as a last objective active policies (that involve economic policies that generate productive employment) aimed at overcoming poverty.” Bolivia explains that this involvement should be made “providing public goods to compensate for market shortcomings.” Chile, in turn, considers that the State should be more involved to “diminish the risks of negative redistribution of income.” Ecuador states that the State should be more involved in all aspects, although it clarifies that the execution and

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<sup>11</sup> It does so in point I.e: “*The role of the private sector and NGOs*”, particularly in questions 32 and 33. What follows is essentially based in the responses to the last of such questions.

provision of services should not be the exclusive responsibility of the State. For Honduras, the State should be more involved in the normative aspect, acting as the conduit of resources in such a way that the organizations manage, execute, evaluate and monitor the programs. Paraguay says that the State should be involved “with greater clarity and greater resources in the programs targeted to the vulnerable groups and in poverty reduction programs.” Finally, Uruguay emphasizes that there should be greater State involvement for the efficiency and effectiveness of targeted service delivery to the poor.

## **NON - GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS**

A central aspect in the current social protection systems of Latin America and the Caribbean is linked to the growing role played by Non - Government Organizations (NGOs) in the same. The information generated by those countries of the sample that responded to this point (approximately 1/3) makes it possible to show as a trend their leading role in the provision of social programs, but insignificant in the financing of the same. The information provided by the countries to evaluate the impact of their actions makes it impossible to establish clear trends (Table 34).

Let us see in the first place some concrete references to the role of the NGOs in the provision of this type of programs, highlighting those cases where this role has been emphasized. In the case of **Nicaragua**, NGOs participate in 20% of the total of the programs, and in the case of **Honduras**, based on the impact of Hurricane Mitch, a proliferation of associations of this type can be observed that have stayed in place since then (currently more than 185 ONGs continue to work). **Ecuador**, despite having NGO participation in just a few State programs, pointed out among others the “Our Children” Program in which 75 nonprofit organizations, 19 associations, and 5 religious organizations participate. In turn, **Chile** points out “the qualitative value” of this sector, seconded by **Argentina**, which defines them as social actors that “express the problems of society with the State institutions.”

Taking a look at their areas of action, we can say that in the countries that responded to this point, Child Care and Health are predominant, followed by Women, Construction of Housing and Roads, Education and Culture, and Rural Development.

Although **Brazil** indicates it does not have information on their dimension and courses of action, nor on the impact of the same, it also offers a characterization on important aspects. Toward 1995, NGOs handled resources that were calculated close to 1.5% of the GDP, employing more than one million people. According to 1999 data, the number of these entities reached 200,000.

Upon analyzing the role of program financier played by the NGOs, and as indicated previously, a smaller importance can be observed, while the State or external donors fundamentally play that role. Although the scarcity of information has prevented to state in the totality of the cases the origin of the funds utilized by the NGOs in their activities, we take a look to the case of **Uruguay** as an example of the importance of the public sector in this country for the development of the activities of these organizations: 78% of the population served by INAME (National Child Institute) receives services through programs and projects managed by associations and civil organizations, through agreements with the public agency. The State grant turns out to be the only source of financing of these associations and the transfer is close to 30 million dollars per year. It is important to add, that this policy being one of the pillars of INAME, in the last three years several technical units of comptroller and supervision have been established for their monitoring. Another interesting case is that of **Chile**: through FOSIS, a governmental agency, in the period 91/99 an annual average of 50 million dollars per year has been invested, of which 83% was allocated to the execution of programs in which NGOs participated.

Finally, the majority of the countries that responded to the question concerning the impact of NGOs actions, declared a deficit of knowledge in regard to the consequences generated by the activity of civil organizations working in their own territory. And although an important impact is recognized at the local micro level, as is the case of Chile

or Argentina, other countries such as Peru point out the lack of coordination with other public and private institutions as one of the causes of the weakness of their impact.

## THE PRIVATE SECTOR

According to the information obtained from the countries of the sample that answered this point (nearly 2/3), the role of Private Organizations in the Provision and Financing of Social Protection and Poverty Reduction Programs is variable (Table 35). There is a methodological problem here associated with what each country considers as Private Sector and its relation with social problems.

Two groups of countries can be defined. One, made up of **Argentina, Brazil, Peru, and Uruguay** interpret it on the basis of the social function of the company or business philanthropy. On the other hand, **Ecuador and Mexico** emphasize the transfer of functions from the State to the private sector, either via privatization or contracting of services. In the case of **Chile**, it includes both definitions in its response.<sup>12</sup>

Based on this division, it can be observed that the first group of countries indicate that the private sector plays an important role with regard to the delivery of services, and a unequal role with respect to financing: **Argentina** points out that the most important companies of the country have their own foundations, especially the privatized

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<sup>12</sup> A third group is composed by those countries that do not specify (nor can it be inferred from their responses), what they understand as private organizations. Here we find Bolivia, which declares that this sector does not play any role, however it does not explain what is the conception that underlies the term private sector. Another country that presents a similar difficulty is Honduras, which answers: “*private organizations have human and financial resources which are contributed to meet the needs and demands of the population*”, likewise it recognizes that the same complement the efforts of the State, however it says little concerning the characteristics of this sector, making it impossible to define what they understand by the same. Nicaragua only states that the role is low, not specifying any datum, which means that we can neither know what conception they assign to it. Finally, and within this same group, Paraguay, who reports that private organizations have “*a positive impact on the delivery of services but depend on the conditionalities imposed by the international cooperation organizations for the disbursement of resources*”, however, it points out the identification capacity of the projects.



companies such as REPSOL-YPF and AGUAS ARGENTINAS, but it does not specify the role that the same play in the provision and/or financing of programs. On the other hand, **Brazil**, based on data for the Northeast of the country for the years 1998-99, 60% of the private companies carried out social actions. Those related to welfare activities represented 57% of the total, while those related to free meals represented 40% and children are the population receiving 50% of the resources. For the Southeastern region, and for the same years, it is known that private enterprises invested 0,65% of the GDP of the region, or what is the same, the equivalent to 30% of the federal resources allocated to social welfare without including the expenditures for social security. In the case of **Peru**, the role played by the major mining and public services corporations should be pointed out, especially in relation with their workers and the environment. For **Uruguay** the greater sensitization of private actors in regard to jobs openings for vulnerable populations stands out, and with regard to its financing role it indicates that the greatest collaboration is in the area of collection of funds for State agencies through different systems, for example, the demand for cash contributions from clients of large areas, among them supermarkets. On the other hand, private organizations have recently begun to finance two programs: Plan CAIF and Programa CALLE (via Project 300). In the case of **Chile**, within this group, it reports the importance of the role of the private sector through the National Board for the Elimination of Poverty Foundation, which collaborates with the Country Program.

With respect to the second group of countries indicated above, **Ecuador** declares that despite not having a relevant impact, it points out the actions of certain entities that, contracted with State funds, provide services: financial entities contracted for the delivery of the collective bond; the food for the School Food Program that is prepared and distributed by private entities; and FISE, which hires contractors for the design and execution of works. In turn, **Mexico** declares that the Retirement Funds are handled almost totally by private entities—out of 13 companies only one holds 50% of State property responsible for the Social Security Institute. In addition, they participate in the provision of training courses and in the training within their own companies—via

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internships programs). In the case of **Chile**, it is observed that the Private Sector has acquired an important role since the transfer of functions from the State in the Health Sector and Social Security (ISAPRES and the Administrators of Pension Funds).

## **COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS**

In general, the responses regarding this question have granted a prominent role to Community Organizations with respect to the provision of programs and a low or marginal role with regard to financing, which continues to rest with the State. With regard to the impact, the latter is considered between average and high in the subgroup of countries that gave information on this point (something less than half of the sample) (Table 36).

Now the situation indicated by the countries that responded can be synthesized, especially in regard to the provision and financing of social programs. **Bolivia** indicates that their role is of co-preparation of local development projects, but unlike other countries they have an important role since they exercise certain control and supervision on this type of programs through the Surveillance Committees. With respect to financing, it is low, amounting to 5% in drinking water and basic sanitation projects. Their impact varies according to their management capacity. In the case of **Brazil** the possibility that Community Organizations play an important role in the delivery of services is suggested although their financing sources are very unsteady, although the issue is not specified in detail due to the lack of systematized information on this type of organizations. **Chile** reports an increase in the levels of partnerships, although it does not provide more details. **Mexico** indicates that the role as financier is low, but clarifies that in the Local Employment Initiatives—PROBECAT—community organizations get involved in productive projects (especially in the rural areas) contributing material resources. **Nicaragua** does not present a broad and descriptive response, indicating only that the dimension, role, and impact of these organizations in the provision of services and financing are low. In the case of **Paraguay**, it does not specify the role with respect to Delivery of Services and Financing. With regard to their impact, it states that the latter is

heterogeneous, according to the different regions of the country. In turn, **Uruguay** argues that their role is important especially in the case of Plan CAIF—in the childcare area.

With reference to the impact of these community organizations, for different reasons **Argentina, Ecuador, Honduras** and **Peru** characterize it as “high.” Thus, **Argentina** states that community organizations execute social programs that generate impacts at the micro level by way of horizontal articulation, although economically they depend heavily on the State, while their dimension varies according to each region, where there is a diversity of issues. **Ecuador**, in turn, points out the activities carried out by these organizations in the areas of Child Care, School Feeding, Housing and Assistance to ethnic groups, all of them with high impact. By way of example, it is emphasized that the Rural Housing Programs require the contribution of 50% of the housing in kind, either labor or materials; in the case of FISE, they contribute labor. **Honduras** presents the tradition of its population to participate through community organizations. These organizations coordinate and channel their human and financial resources to contribute to the execution of projects that are usually financed by the Central or Local Government, or else by Private Development Agencies. These contributions are highly valued, as co-management capacities. Finally, **Peru** states that the delivery of services is considered as having a high impact.

## **INFORMAL TRANSFERS**

In order to observe the responses given by the countries of the sample on this aspect, it is necessary to divide the same into two major groups: those that refer to intra-generational transfers (between rich and poor homes or between rural and urban homes), and those that report inter-generational transfers (between old and young generations). Since this is an open-ended question, information concerning the existence or non-existence of these types of transfers was weighed as a “reading key” (Table 37).

With regard to Intragenerational Transfers, **Bolivia** states that transfers between homes are zero in the strict sense of formal social protection and poverty reduction programs, despite which in some rural communities in-kind transfers of this type can be found. In

turn, **Brazil** focuses the response toward individual donations aimed directly to people or to institutions, recounting that in 1998, some 70 million people donated money to institutions or to people for a total of 1.7 billion reales, half of which was earmarked to social welfare, and within it a very important part to the provision of food. **Chile** indicates that this type of transfers is observed in Metropolitan Region Communes, through opportunities for domestic work and transfer of consumer goods in disuse (furniture and wardrobe). In the case of **Nicaragua**, it is indicated that this type of transfers take place from rich to poor homes to provide income assistance. **Paraguay** indicates that this type of transfers is found in very strong solidarity networks in emergency cases, which however are insufficient and untimely. The last country that answers about this type of transfers is **Uruguay**, indicating: *“It exists in a timely and diverse manner, carried out in particular by different organizations (voluntary service, churches, etc.). These actions show a certain degree of social solidarity from the most favored sectors with respect to those less favored... transfers between homes can play a complementary role to the roles of the State, but not replace it.”*

Concerning Intergenerational Transfers, **Argentina** expresses the important role that the latter have achieved, basically due to the high rates of unemployment of young people. Thus the transfers have currently been inverted: the elderly being the ones called upon to contribute to the young (transferring income, for example Retirement or Housing, through the phenomenon of multiple homes). Nevertheless, these transfers generate deterioration in the living conditions of these families, swelling the indexes of the population below the NBI. **Bolivia** states that transfers between homes are very low. Nevertheless, in some rural communities forms of traditional exchange (barter) persist and in-kind transfers of the family type. **Chile** also reports this type of transfers, declaring that the latter have an important role in the poor urban sectors and rural sectors, as palliative substitutes of State programs and subsidies. Such transfers are: provision and financing from old generations to young people (for example, housing), with subsequent “turn of hand” from the young generations toward the old ones. Inheritance—relevant in the transfer of goods—is more significant in average sectors (because of their accumulation capacity). Whereas in **Ecuador**, as well as in **Peru** and **Nicaragua**,

reference is made to remittances of citizens living abroad—sent among relatives—and point out the importance of this phenomenon in the framework of natural disasters and financial crises suffered by these countries. In the case of **Honduras**, these transfers are given both from parents to children, and from children to parents. **Mexico** does not specify the impact level of these intergenerational transfers, although it refers to the same. In the case of **Paraguay**, it states that in some regions of the country, the transfer of intergenerational resources has an important role: it concerns the cases of labor migration toward Argentina and the U.S., generating income for the families of the migrants, improving housing, providing access to basic services, but does not register investment in production. Finally **Uruguay**, declares that this transfer is given with regard to the social capital they have, which implies that knowledge and the utilization of social networks are transferred from one generation to the other, despite which it is emphasized that the latter tend to be weak due to the exclusion processes. This country clarifies, in addition, that it does not have any specific study on the subject.

### **II.3) INFORMATION AND EVALUATION**

Social protection systems require, for their good operation, appropriate systems to obtain information concerning the social situation and the programming supply, as well as to monitor and evaluate the performance of the actions undertaken. The Questionnaire explored on these aspects.<sup>13</sup>

A first approach derived from the Questionnaire is related to obtaining information on the social situation, in particular with reference to poverty. A high proportion of the total of the sample (11 countries out of 14) gave some type of information in this regard, and that will be the basis for the analysis of this point (Table 38). It is important to stress that the unanimity of those who responded reported having collected data on the poor. In some cases, such as **Argentina, Brazil, Costa Rica, Honduras, Paraguay, and Uruguay**, they pointed out to having up-to-date information up to the year 2000. Others, such as **Bolivia, Ecuador, and Peru** have 1999 data, while **Chile and Nicaragua** have consolidated

information for 1998. When consulted concerning the establishment of the “Poverty Line” calculated most recently, it is observed that that of **Argentina** is for the year 2000. In addition, countries such as **Bolivia, Brazil, Ecuador, Honduras, Paraguay, Peru,** and **Uruguay** established their last poverty lines in the year 1999; **Chile** and **Nicaragua** in 1998; and **Costa Rica** reports having carried out the calculation of the poverty line for the last time in 1987.

A second approach taking into account the information provided by the countries that responded, is associated with the monitoring and evaluation units of social programs (Table 39). Of the 14 countries, a subgroup describes to have a Program Evaluation and Monitoring Unit, and they are: **Argentina, Costa Rica, Chile, Honduras, Jamaica, and Uruguay.** In turn, **Brazil, Colombia, Mexico, and Peru** indicate instances of a sectoral nature. Four countries do not report having such unit.

Let us observe the first group. In the case of **Argentina**, the Information, Monitoring and Evaluation System of Social Programs (SIEMPRO), created in 1995, has among its functions the performance of evaluations and the monitoring of social programs aimed at solving poverty and vulnerability problems. The monitoring activities have been carried out since 1997 through a software of its own development called Integrated Monitoring System (SIM).<sup>14</sup> **Costa Rica** states that the responsible Unit monitors and evaluates the Social Development and Family Allowances Fund (FODESAF) and the General Bureau of Social Development and Family Allowances (DESAF). **Chile** states that the Mideplan’s Social Division Unit, monitors and evaluates programs of the Health,

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<sup>13</sup> It does so in point I.f: “*Aspects of Data Collection and Institutional on social programs,*” in the block of questions that extend from No. 34 to No. 40, inclusive.

<sup>14</sup> The SIM has two information modules: the Descriptive Module (collected annually) allows recording information about objectives, modality of execution, targeting criteria, type of beneficiaries and of benefits of the programs, among other things. The second Module (collected quarterly) presents information related to the execution of the programs, organized on the basis of budgetary criteria, benefits, and beneficiaries. The programs that report to the SIM are: ASOMA, PRANI, Unidos, Prohuerta, Atención a Grupos Prioritarios, Dirección Nacional de la Juventud, INAI, PAGV, Pensiones No Contributivas, Programa Federal de Salud, PROAMBA, PROAME I and II, PROSOFA, PROPASA, Networks, Mejoramiento de Barrios, Nosotras, INAI, SIEMPRO, Dirección Nacional de Tercera Edad, Subsidios Institucionales, Consejo Nacional del Menor y la Familia, Ayuda Social a Personas, Solidaridad, Dirección Nacional de Emergencias Sociales, FOPAR, and CENOC.

Education, Housing, Social Welfare and Monetary Subsidies sectors, in addition to the programs included in the Evaluation Program of Governmental Projects. In turn, **Honduras** states that in the framework of the National Plan for Reconstruction and National Transformation, the National Evaluation System of Management was created to monitor all the programs included in the Master Plan. It is expected that SINEG participate in the program monitoring and evaluation within the poverty reduction strategy. **Jamaica** states that the Programme Coordinating and Monitoring Unit (PCMU) monitors and evaluates all the programs of the “National Program for the Eradication of Poverty” (NPEP). Finally, **Uruguay**<sup>15</sup> states that the Technical and Administrative Coordination Unit of the Strengthening of Social Sectors Program of the Office of Planning and Budget, has been working in evaluation and monitoring for some time, however, only recently was its existence institutionalized under the Office of Planning through the BUDGET LAW 2000-2005.

Let us now turn to the second of the indicated groups. In the case of **Brazil**, the latter reports that in addition to the responsible Ministries, there are institutions such as IPEA, IBGE, the University of Campinas, the Secretariat of Management of the Ministry of Planning and Regulation that monitor and evaluate programs. However there is not a single Monitoring Unit, as a result it cannot provide information. With reference to **Colombia**, the existence of this type of Unit is indicated only in the Health sector, and within the same, there are three evaluation bodies. In turn, **Mexico** cites only a monitoring and evaluation Unit in the Analysis Coordination and Political Labor under the Secretariat of Labor and Social Welfare of the Ministry of Labor, which has carried out the impact assessment of the PROBECAT program. In the case of **Peru**, it is stated that the monitoring unit (presided over by a representative of the President of the country), is specifically aimed at the nutritional and food programs from which it depends. At the same time, from the information provided there is data concerning the existence of monitoring units in other areas: Ministry of Women and Human Development; FONCODES; Ministry of health, Ministry of Education. It describes the

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<sup>15</sup> Uruguay clarifies that each governmental entity related to the subject matter of the questionnaire has its own instances of monitoring and program and result evaluation.

“expected” implementation of the creation of a Unit of this type within the framework of the Multi-Year Sectoral Strategic Plans, under the Ministry of Economy.

The characteristics of these Evaluation Units are very unequal, if we observe both the budget and the personnel integrating them: concerning the budget, while **Argentina** has 1 million dollars (1999), **Uruguay** indicates 300 thousand dollars (2001) and **Honduras** 219 thousand dollars (1999). In turn, **Costa Rica** does not provide this datum, while **Chile** and **Jamaica** report their budget in national currency. With respect to the technical body that integrates it, a clear differentiation between **Argentina** and **Chile** from the rest of the countries providing this information is observed: in this way, while **Argentina** reports that the Evaluation Unit has 58 technicians and **Chile** states 39 technical staff, in the other extreme, **Uruguay** reports that said Unit has 5 technicians, **Honduras** 4 technicians, and **Jamaica** has 3 technicians.

It is worth concluding this section with a brief comment concerning the evaluations of social protection programs performed in each country,<sup>16</sup> taking into account especially those that evaluate the impact of social actions (Table 40). In this regard, only two countries report carrying out Impact Assessments in 2000<sup>17</sup>: **Peru** and **Uruguay**.

## **II.4) PUBLIC SPENDING**

### **DETERMINATION OF BUDGETARY PROTECTION MECHANISMS**

The macroeconomic instability and the fluctuations in per capita income levels in the price indexes and the rate of unemployment are characteristic features of the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean. In addition, it is observed that democracy is still in the

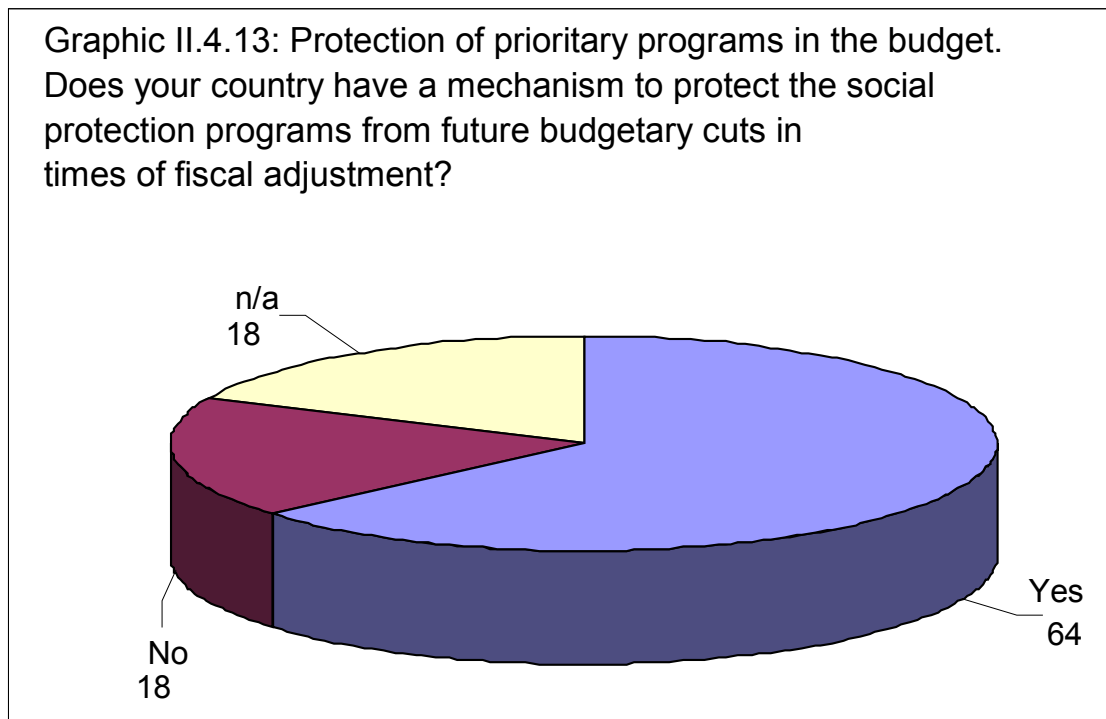
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<sup>16</sup> The Questionnaire requests this information in question No. 40.

<sup>17</sup> The evaluation works developed by the Social Division of MIDEPLAN were not specified in the response to the Questionnaire, found nevertheless in their Web page. In them it is pointed out, according to the opinion of the writers of this Inventory, the following: Targeting and Distributive Impact of Monetary Subsidies (1998), Impact of Policies in Education, Health and Housing (1990-1996), Diagnosis of the National Plan of Supplementary Food (1998).



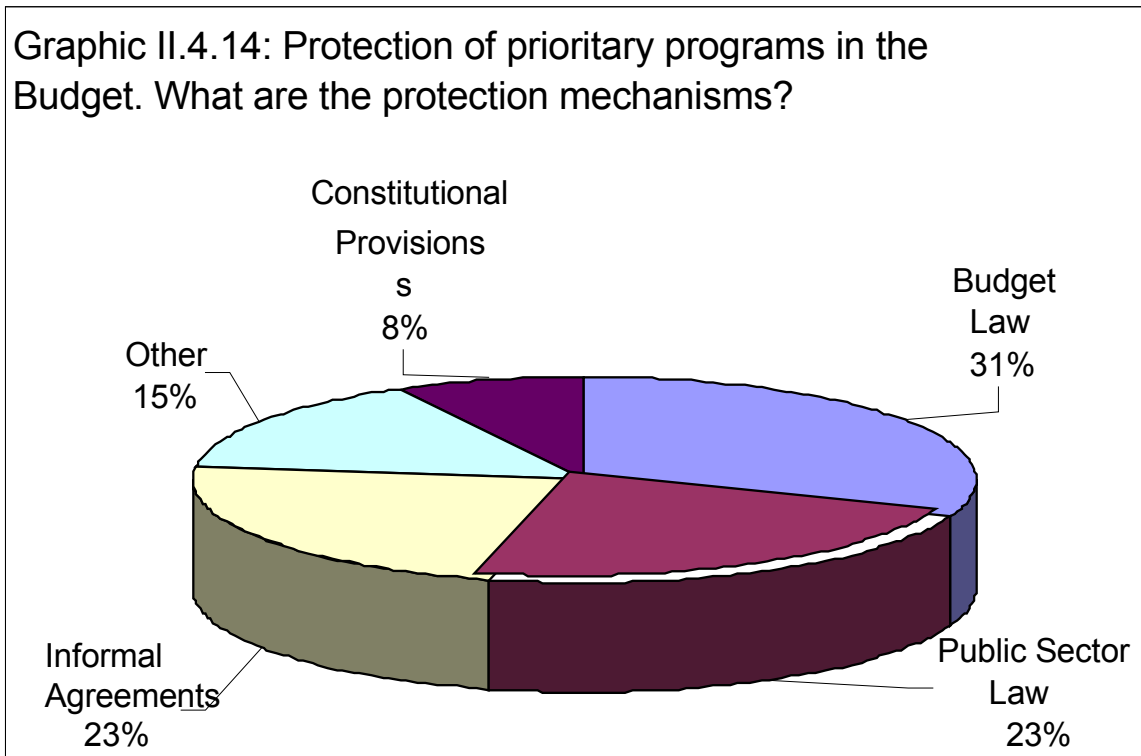
process of consolidation. Both factors threaten the development of long-term strategies to reduce poverty. The Questionnaire puts special attention to this concern. Concretely, questions 41 and 42 refer to the existence of institutional mechanisms to protect the resources available to social protection and poverty reduction programs. The responses to this question are indicated in Graphics II.4.13 and II.4.14. The results are quite eloquent: 64% of the countries that responded to the Questionnaire indicated that they have institutional mechanisms to protect the resources of these policies. The rest indicated that



they did not (16%) or that they did not know about the existence of this type of mechanism (16%).

With regard to the mechanisms utilized to protect the financing of these programs from budgetary contingencies and institutional changes, 23% of the countries affirm to have specific laws to this end, another 23% utilize informal agreements and 8% constitutional standards. Some countries point out that they only have the budget law to protect the resources of these programs (see Graph II.4.2).

Graphic II.4.14: Protection of priority programs in the Budget. What are the protection mechanisms?



## **MAGNITUDE OF THE SOCIAL PROTECTION AND POVERTY REDUCTION PROGRAMS IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN**

The Questionnaire on Social Protection and Poverty Reduction Programs in Latin America and the Caribbean presents a series of questions on the budget for the totality of the social programs. Among other things the Questionnaire seeks to obtain information on the magnitude of the total public budget, social public spending, and social protection and poverty reduction programs. The information on the latter should be classified by the nature of the program (cash transfers, in kind transfers, subsidies, nutrition programs, employment, etc.) and by source and origin of its financing. Unfortunately, the countries have not completed in a satisfactory manner this information. With respect to the budget for the totality of the social programs Table II.4.1 summarizes the information that was provided. It is important to point out that the lack of information for some countries on the budget for the social protection and poverty reduction strategies may diminish the

conclusions of this inventory. This means that in the following paragraphs we will be very careful in the analysis we carry out on this matter.

Table II.4.1: Information on the Questionnaire related to the budget

	Budget	Execution	Identification of the budget for social protection and poverty reduction	Nature of the social protection and poverty reduction programs	Financing Source
Argentina	No	<b>Yes</b>	<b>Yes</b>	No	No
Bolivia	No	<b>Yes</b>	<b>Yes</b>	No (1)	No
Brazil	No	<b>Yes</b>	<b>Yes</b>	No	No
Chile	No	<b>Yes</b>	<b>Yes</b>	No	No
Colombia	No	No	No	No	No
(2)					
Costa Rica	No	No	No	No	No
Ecuador	No	<b>Yes</b>	No	<b>Yes</b>	<b>Yes</b>
Honduras	<b>Yes</b>	<b>Yes</b>	No	No	No
Jamaica	No	No	No	No	No
Mexico	No	No	No	No	No
Nicaragua	<b>Yes</b>	<b>Yes</b>	No	No	No
Paraguay	No	<b>Yes</b>	<b>Yes</b>	No	No
Peru	<b>Yes</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>Yes</b>	No	<b>Yes</b>
Uruguay	No	<b>Yes</b>	No	No	<b>Yes</b>

(1) Showed a non-compatible opening with the one required

(2) Presented budgetary information on certain housing, training, nutrition, and education programs.

## TRENDS AND MAGNITUDES OF SOCIAL SPENDING

Social public spending is, without a doubt, the principal tool available to a government to influence the distribution of income and obtain equality of opportunities. The distributive impact achieved with this component of public spending will depend on its magnitude, its distribution and its financing, as well as on its stability and efficiency in the use of these resources. This has generated special interest in the region to analyze the magnitude and

incidence of certain components (education, health, etc.) of social public spending on low-income strata.<sup>18</sup>

In this section we present the figures on social public spending and social protection and poverty reduction programs that emerge from the responses to the Questionnaire.

The first table indicates the magnitude of total public spending in terms of the gross national product and in per capita dollars. The GDP figures for 1999 are also shown. The highest values of Total Public Spending (TPS) in terms of the product correspond to Brazil, Bolivia, and Nicaragua. In per capita terms, they correspond to Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Uruguay. In addition the highest levels of Social Public Spending in terms of the product correspond to Uruguay, Argentina, Bolivia, Nicaragua, Brazil, and Chile. In per capita terms, it is observed that in Argentina and Uruguay social public spending is much higher than in the rest of the countries that compose the sample. In these countries on the average an investment in the social sector is observed to the tune of 577 dollars per inhabitant and 15% of the gross national product.

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<sup>18</sup> For a general overview on the evolution and distributive incidence of social spending in Latin America and the Caribbean in key sectors such as education, health, social security, and housing and social welfare ECLAC may be consulted (2000). Equity, Development and Citizenship.

Table II.4.2: Indicators of Total Public Spending and Social Public Spending  
in per capita dollars and as % of GDP

	GDP	Total Public Spending In per capita US\$	As % of GDP	Social Public Spending In per capita US\$	As % of GDP
Argentina	7.850	2.635	34%	1.664	21%
Bolivia	1.047	371	36%	174	17%
Brazil	3.401	1.976	58%	503	15%
Chile	4.658	1.001	22%	688	15%
Ecuador	1.109	s/d	s/d	57	5%
Honduras	904	237	26%	79	8.7%
Nicaragua	463	175	38%	71	16%
Peru	2.400	420	18%	s/d	s/d
Uruguay	6.403	2.031	32%	1.376	22%
Simple average	3.137	1.106	33%	577	15%

Note: Information on Colombia, Costa Rica, Jamaica, Mexico, and Paraguay is not available.

Source: Own calculations based on Questionnaires on Social Protection and Poverty Reduction Programs in Latin America and the Caribbean

Table II.4.3 shows the trend of social public spending during the period 1997-1999 (only two countries reported on the 2000 budget). In the table, a growing trend is observed in public investment in the social sector in the countries captured by the Inventory. This result coincides with the recovery of public spending of the region in the 1990s, after the crisis of the 1980s. This increase in social spending for the countries of this sample is confirmed both in terms of the product and per capita. The most substantial increases in the budgets for social policies have been apparent in the countries of more reduced income, Nicaragua and Honduras, for example.

Table II.4.3: Evolution of Social Public Spending  
As % of per capita GDP and in  
US\$

	1997		1998		1999	
	As % of GDP	In per capita US\$	As % of GDP	In per capita US\$	As % of GDP	In per capita US\$
Argentina	19%	1.549	20%	1.607	21%	1.664
Bolivia	15%	156	16%	168	17%	174
Brazil	13%	635	16%	755	15%	503
Chile	13%	610	14%	646	15%	688
Ecuador	4%	73	5%	77	5%	57
Honduras	7%	58	7%	62	9%	79
Nicaragua	11%	48	10%	45	16%	71
Paraguay	8%	151	8%	135	s/d	s/d
Uruguay	20%	1.305	20%	1.368	22%	1.376
Simple average	12%	509	13%	540	15%	577

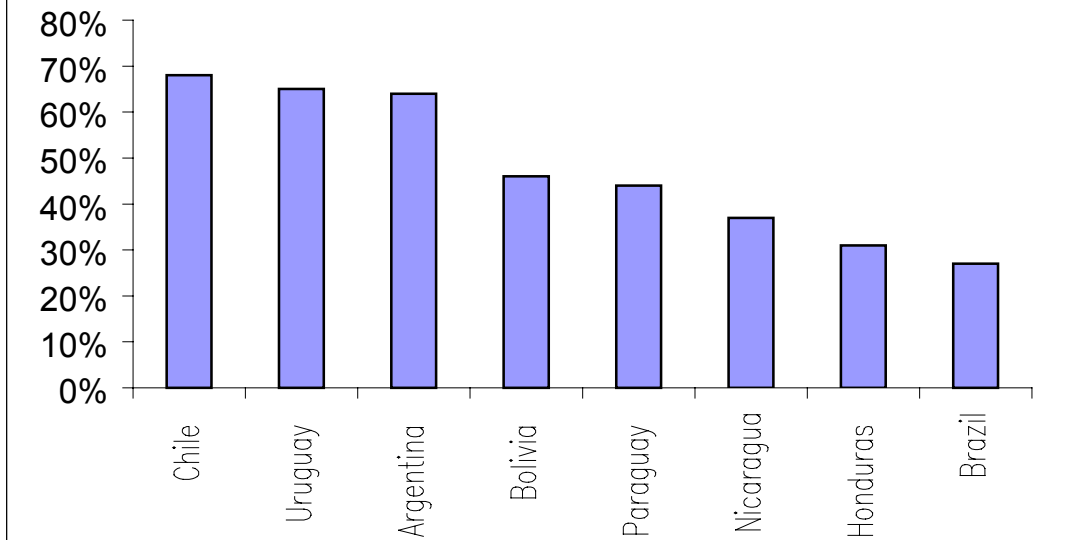
Note: Information on Colombia, Costa Rica, Jamaica, Mexico, and Paraguay is not available.

Source: Own calculations based on the Questionnaires on Social Protection and Poverty Reduction Programs in Latin America and the Caribbean

From the information provided by the countries of the Network it can be derived, in addition, which has been the effort that these countries have carried out to increase the resources allocated to the social areas. A simple measure of this effort is the share of social spending in the total budget. This indicator can be observed in Graphic II.4.15 in the following page. Chile, Argentina and Uruguay show the highest levels of social spending in terms of the total public sector budget. In the other extreme Brazil shows a low social spending share in the budget.

Graphic II.4.15: SPS Share in the TPS.

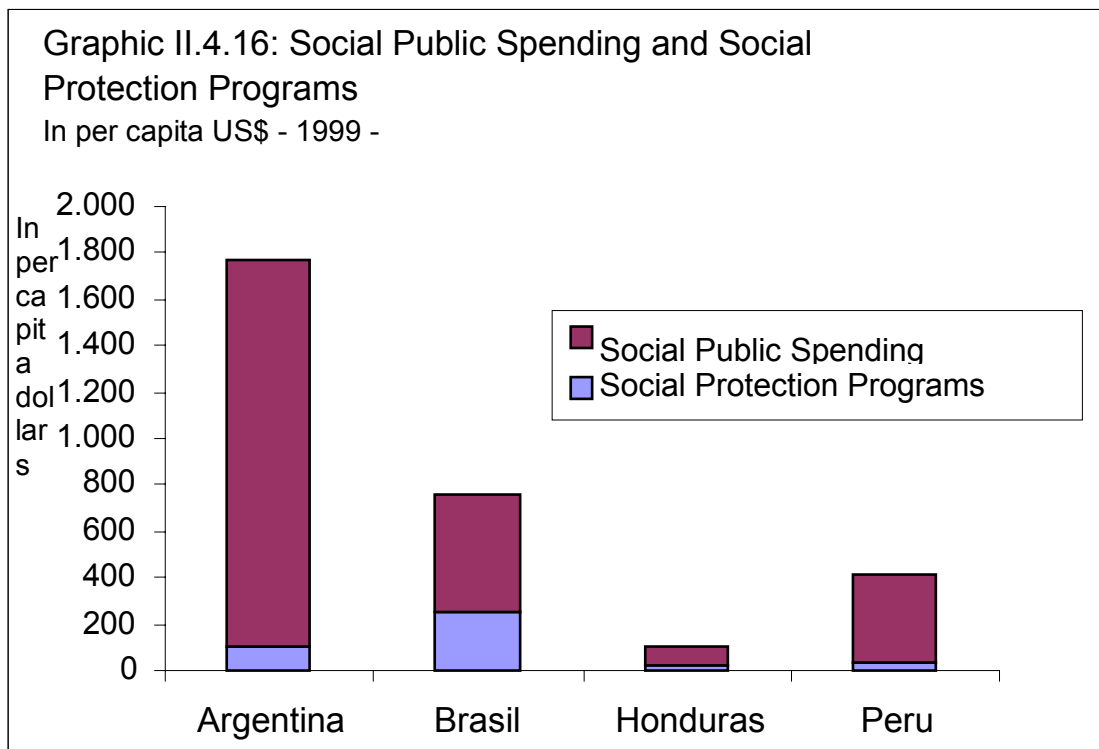
Average 1997-1999



## TRENDS AND MAGNITUDES OF PUBLIC SPENDING IN SOCIAL PROTECTION AND POVERTY REDUCTION PROGRAMS

Taking into account the methodology proposed in the first section of this report, social protection and poverty reduction programs are understood as the group of public and private actions aimed at protecting the most vulnerable groups, in light of the multiplicity of risks of modern life, and alleviating situations of extreme poverty. These social protection systems involve a set of legal standards, regulations, and government programs with direct impact on this group of individuals. Among other actions, social protection systems include standards that regulate the labor market, employment programs, pension and insurance systems, childhood protection programs and social investment funds. The Questionnaire specifically refers to this group of actions.

Unfortunately, few countries have budgetarily identified this type of programs (see Table II.4.1). Having made this exception, Graphic II.4.16 shows, in per capita terms, the relative magnitude of the budgets allocated to social protection programs with respect to social public spending. As can be observed, spending on these programs in per capita terms is quite reduced—it is worth noting that its comparison with the target population would have been more appropriate, however, the questionnaires do not provide this information. Of the group of countries comprising the sample, Brazil shows the highest investment figures in social protection programs. In Brazil these programs represent 50%



of the total social investment. In the other countries that have identified this component of social public spending (Argentina, Honduras, and Peru) the relative weight of the social protection programs is marginal with regard to the total budget of the social sectors.

### **SOURCE OF FINANCING OF SOCIAL POLICIES**

The way in which social protection programs are financed is another element that should be analyzed when the effectiveness of public interventions is evaluated in the social sector. As pointed out in the first section of this report, poverty reduction strategies cannot be analyzed (nor designed) without considering the set of actors and institutions involved in social management. With regard to financing, the result of a sustained decentralization process, the role played by the subnational levels and the international development and credit organizations and agencies is increasingly important. The Questionnaire refers to three main sources of financing: financing with central government resources, financing with local origin resources, and financing with external sources (multilateral credit agencies, for example). The responses on this aspect have been very limited, with Peru being the only country that adequately answered the financing origin of social protection programs. By way of information, in Peru 50% of



the resources allocated to the social protection programs are contributed by the subnational levels of government and 15% by foreign sources. The rest is contributed by the central government.

***THIRD SECTION***  
**ANALYSIS ON SPECIFIC PROGRAMS SELECTED BY**  
**THE**  
**DIFFERENT COUNTRIES**

The Questionnaire on social protection and poverty reduction programs in Latin America and the Caribbean establishes a set of questions formulated to characterize the selected programs. We identify this second section as information on Specific Programs.

The responses on this part of the Questionnaire have been quite dissimilar with regard to the amplitude and the type of programs that have been incorporated. In general few countries responded adequately this set of questions. In some countries, for example, Ecuador, Mexico, Uruguay, and Colombia a large number of programs were included. In other cases, for example, Paraguay and Brazil, the selection of specific programs has been very delimited as only 3 programs were incorporated in each case. In turn, Chile and Costa Rica did not answer this part of the questionnaire. Table III.1 indicates the responses provided by those responsible for social project management in each country belonging to the Network. It is also worth noting that the program selection carried out by the different countries may not be representative of the social protection strategy chosen in each territory.

Table III.1: Responses to the Questionnaires on specific programs

	Number of Programs	Characteristics of the Programs	Information on Incidence	Budgetary Information
Argentina	8	Yes	None	Yes
Bolivia	7	Yes	None	None
Brazil	3	Yes	Incomplete	Yes
Chile	n/s	n/s	n/s	n/s
Colombia	7	Yes	Incomplete	Incomplete
Costa Rica	n/s	n/s	n/s	n/s
Ecuador	19	Yes	None	Complete
Honduras	16	Yes	None	Yes
Jamaica	6	Yes	None	Yes
Mexico	16	Yes	Incomplete	Yes
Nicaragua	3	Yes	None	None
Paraguay	2	Yes	None	Incomplete
Peru	16	Yes	Yes	Yes
Uruguay	24	Yes	Incomplete	Yes
Total	127			

### III.1) QUALITATIVE ASPECTS

This section intends to give a general view on the characteristics of the social protection programs selected by the countries of the Network. This analysis will be made taking into account some of the underlying dimensions in the Questionnaire on specific programs.

a) According to the risk source served and its link to certain crisis or shocks

As pointed out in the second section of this report, a multiplicity of social protection and poverty reduction programs is observed in the region. In general, the countries utilize a large number of strategies and modalities in the design of social policies. This multiplicity of modalities or types of programs can be observed in Table III.2. The table presents the distribution of the programs selected by their type or modality. Clearly, the programs that serve the nutrition needs and transfer of monetary resources to the needy

population are the most popular in Latin America and the Caribbean. The implementation of targeted human development programs comprehensively serving the needs of the family group is also usual. Also popular in the region are training programs and those which transfer given goods or essential services. On the contrary the countries of the Network did not provide information on unemployment, disability, or social security programs.

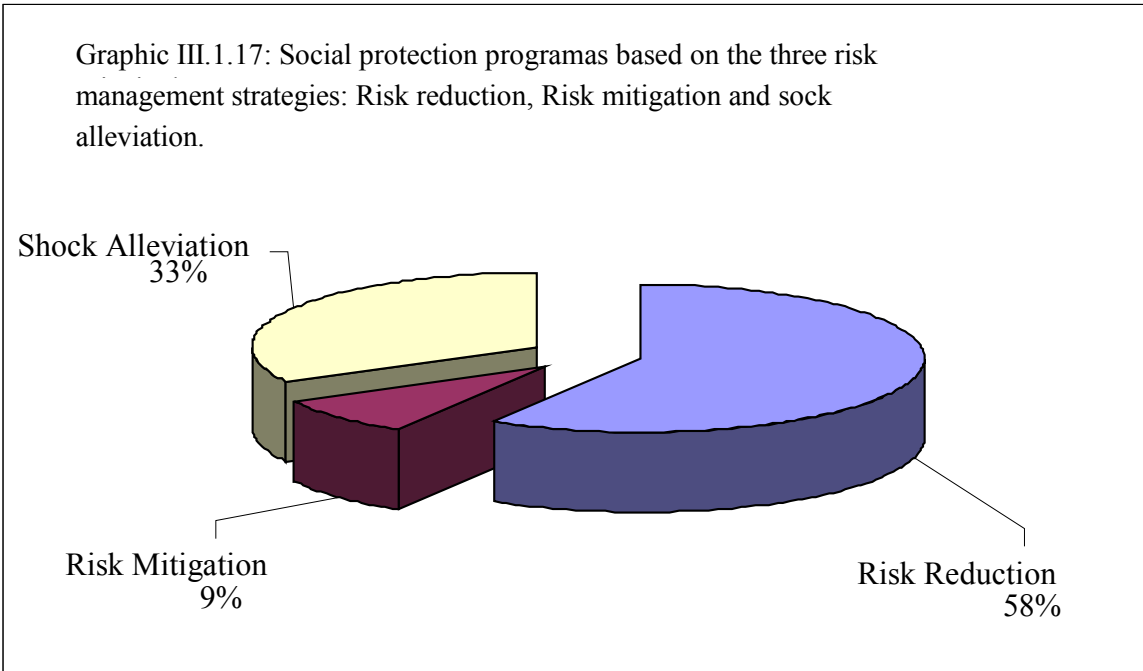
Table III.2: Modalities of Social Protection Programs

Type of Intervention	Number of Programs
Nutrition programs	27
Cash transfers	24
Targeted human development programs	21
Not specified	15
Training programs	14
In-kind transfers	12
Micro-credit Programs	9
Social Investment Fund	9
Health and education services	7
Infrastructure works	7
Employment programs	6
Price subsidies	4
Exemptions or reduction of payment of public services rates	4
Health insurance	3
Unemployment insurance	
Disability insurance	
Retirement insurance	

Graphic III.1.17 presents in a summarized manner the selected programs regrouped in the three main risk management strategies described in the first section of this report. As can be seen in the graphic, the countries of the region show a bias for poverty reduction programs and limited use of mitigation programs.

b) According to the prioritized beneficiaries and targeting criteria adopted

The election of the beneficiaries of the social protection programs is another key aspect in any strategy to reduce poverty. The design of the program will be closely related with the risks that they are trying to serve and the target population. Table III.3 presents the distribution of the beneficiaries of the selected social protection programs. As can be observed, the bulk of the beneficiaries of these programs are poor families (urban and rural), children, and women. According to the information provided by the countries that



answered the Questionnaire on specific programs, 67% of the social protection programs are aimed at this target population. With a lesser degree of importance, the elderly and the unemployed constitute an area of attention in the social policies promoted by these countries. In a limited measure the social protection strategies deal with the young people from poor families and persons with certain physical disability.

Table III.3: Beneficiaries of Social Protection Programs

Urban poor	22%
Rural poor	20%
Children	16%
Women	11%
Unemployed	6%
Elderly people	6%
Indigenous population and ethnic minorities	5%
Disabled people	3%
Urban middle class	3%
Other	2%
Rural middle class	2%
Young people	2%
Total	100%

Targeting is a central aspect in any social protection and poverty reduction strategy. The degree of targeting is a key ingredient to increase the coverage and efficiency of the spending on this type of programs. In the Questionnaires on specific programs special care was taken to determine which were the criteria that were utilized in the social protection programs. Unfortunately, the question did not establish pre-established categories, but it gave rise to the description of the criteria adopted in each program. Nevertheless, the responses were classified taking into account the following category:

Categorical targeting. By categorical targeting is understood that targeting carried out taking into account observable characteristics of the individual or the family correlated to poverty conditions. The age, the work situation (unemployment) or certain disabilities are some of the categorical criteria commonly utilized for allocation of this type of benefits. Also, included in this category are those programs that establish a set of conditions and requirements for the selection of beneficiaries. For example, many social housing programs establish maximum income and family composition requirements in order to have access to lines of financing for the purchase or construction of dwellings at subsidized rates.

Geographical targeting. The central argument that justifies geographical targeting is the existence of a high family concentration in poverty in specific areas or geographical regions. Although geographical targeting can be attractive by its simplicity and limited information and monitoring requirements, this criterion shows some imperfections. The main one has to do with the possibility of not covering poor families that reside in jurisdictions of greater relative development. In addition, these criteria can be a bit vague and imprecise.

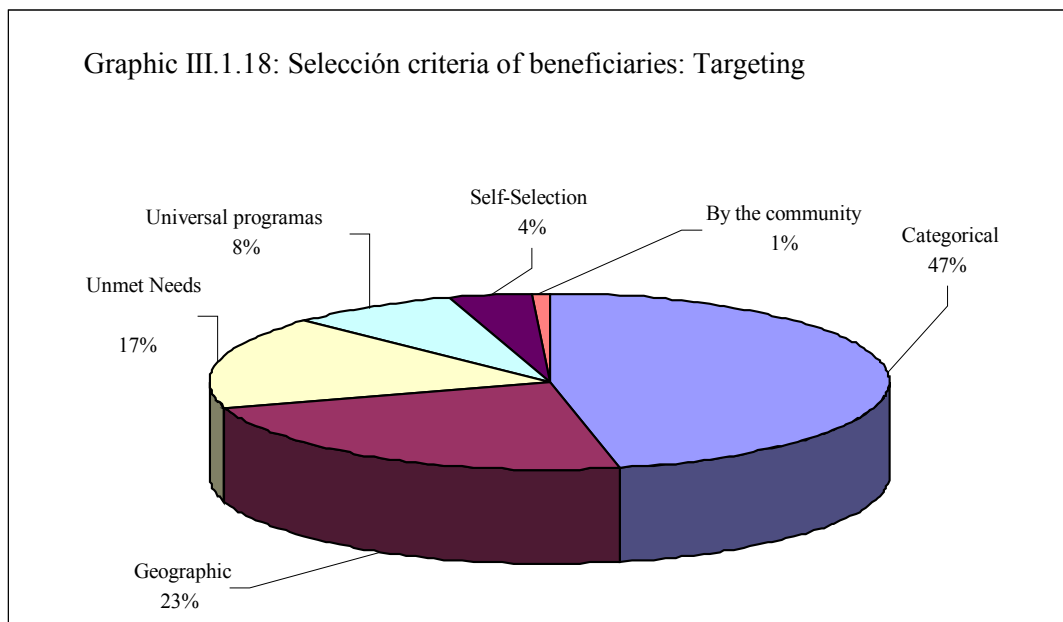
Targeting on the basis of unmet needs. It is quite common in countries of smaller relative development to use a set of socioeconomic indicators to establish the distribution of benefits of social protection programs. These indicators try to capture the deficiencies or unmet needs present in the family unit. These indicators include the composition and size of the family nucleus, housing characteristics, access to essential services (running water, electricity, etc.) and school enrollment, among others. In general this information is provided by household surveys conducted in the main centers and urban areas. In Argentina the use of this criterion is usual for targeting the distribution of school fellowships and boxes of food.

Targeting by the community: In some social protection programs the selection of beneficiaries is carried out by the community itself through local councils with some type of responsibilities in the execution of these programs. In some cases these local councils receive guidelines and precise instructions on the requirements that should be fulfilled by potential beneficiaries, in other cases, these local councils have full freedom for this selection. In Argentina the “Solidarity” program launched last year by the Alliance government utilizes a local committee, formed by the main leaders of the community, to select the beneficiaries of the program.

Self-targeting. Finally, many programs that grant credit lines for the construction of dwellings at subsidized rates do not present a pre-established distribution criterion, but the selection is carried out by the interested parties themselves. In Peru, for example, the

targeting of the Micro-credit Program for the purchase of agricultural inputs is carried out on the basis of the adhesion itself of potential beneficiaries of this program.

Graphic III.1.18 presents the distribution of selected social protection programs taking into account this categorization of targeting criteria. As will be seen, categorical targeting is the most common in Latin America and the Caribbean, that is, those explicitly establishing the potential beneficiaries of these programs.

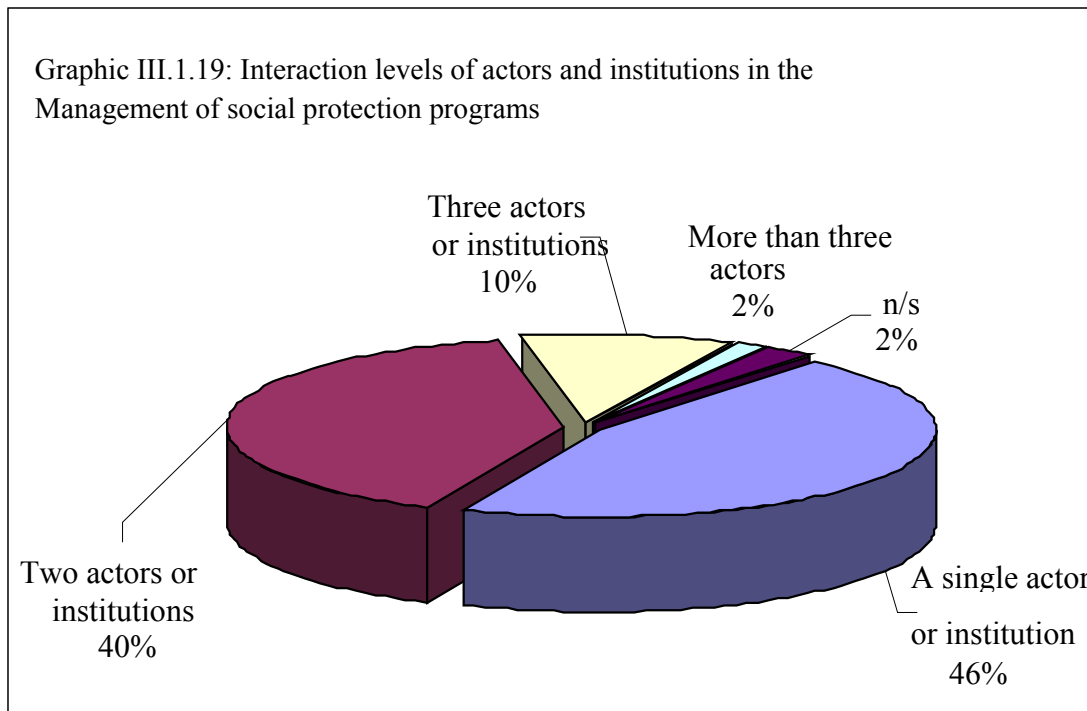


c) According to the institutional articulation provided to manage and administer the programs

The management of social programs is not a simple task since it involves the participation of one or more state agencies (sectoral and jurisdictional), private actors, NGOs and community organizations, as well as the families themselves or potential receptors of the benefits. The Questionnaire on specific programs explores this dimension. Based on the answers given by the countries belonging to the Network it is possible to find some common characteristics in regard to the actors and institutions involved in the management and distribution of social protection.



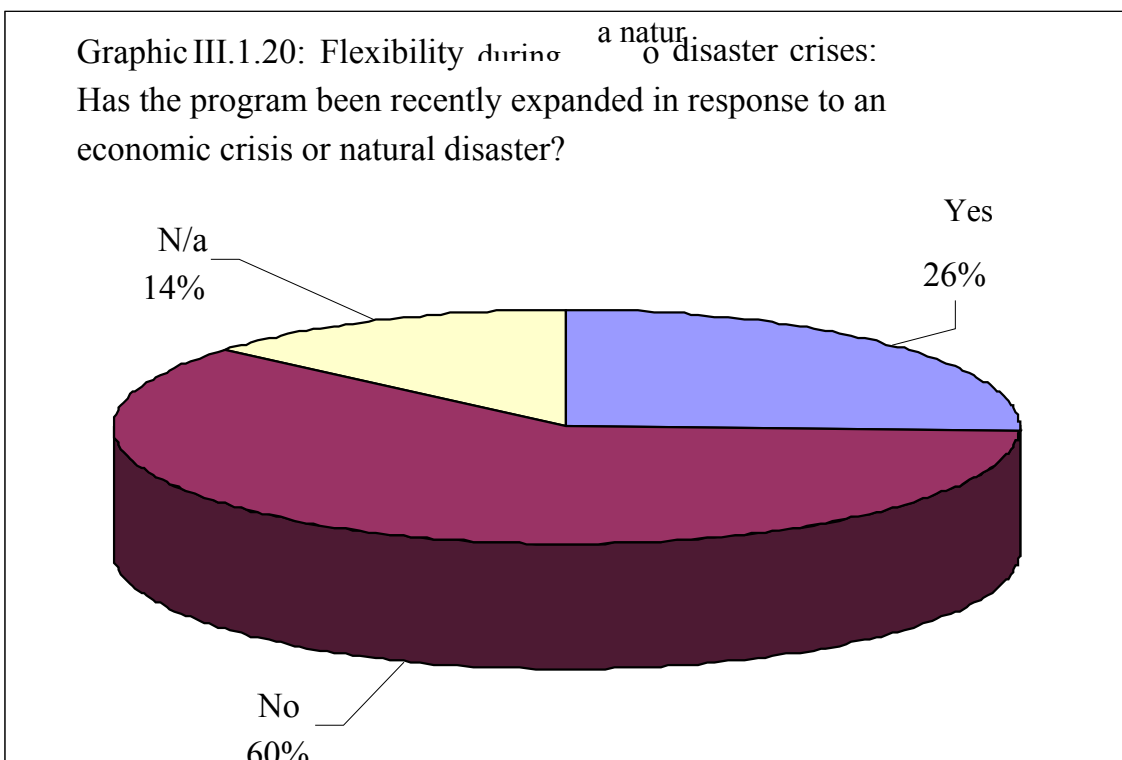
With regard to the actors involved in the management of these programs, the countries reported that 46% of the programs are managed through a single institution, generally located in some agency of the central government, 40% are managed with the participation of at least two actors (to a great extent involving the national government



and some subnational or local agency) and 12% more than three actors or governmental institutions. Another interesting result is the high participation of local governments and local communities in the management of social programs. In 50% of the cases these institutions have some type of participation in the management of these programs (see Graphic III.1.19). This would indicate certain decentralization in the execution of the social protection programs in the region. Indeed, the responses indicate a greater degree of involvement of these management levels in the distribution of benefits (in 61% of the cases the distribution of benefits is carried out at this level). This result is quite logical if we think about the greater advantages these levels of government have in identifying the potential beneficiaries of these programs and the greater degree of commitment that they can assume.

d) According to the flexibility of the programs to operate in crisis or natural disaster contexts

In the first section of this progress report the vulnerability of these economies to international crises or to sudden changes in the prices of certain commodities (oil, copper, coffee, among others) was mentioned as a particular feature of the region. Also, the increasingly frequent appearance of natural disasters with heavy impacts on the most vulnerable sectors of society. These characteristics are a key conditioning factor in the design of social protection policies or strategies of these countries. Among other things the design of adequate social protection strategies requires a rapid response to the economic crises caused by the effects of sudden changes in the macroeconomic context



or the irruption of some meteorological phenomenon (earthquakes, hurricanes, etc.) that affect an important part of the population. Given this scenario, the Questionnaire on specific programs explores the degree of flexibility or response of the programs to this type of events. The main conclusion obtained from the reading of these responses is that in general few programs have been expanded due to some of these events (see Graphic III.1.20).

## **ANEXOS**

**Social Safety Net and Poverty Reduction Programs  
in Latin America and the Caribbean  
Questionnaire**

**4 January 2001**

I. Questions on the entire network of social safety net and poverty reduction programs

This section contains a series of questions on all the social safety net and poverty reduction programs in your country and their impact on the target population.

**I. a Ongoing programs**

1. Indicate the types of social safety net and poverty reduction programs under way in your country by underlying all those that apply:

- a. Cash transfers
- b. In-kind transfers
- c. Price subsidies
- d. Exemption from or reduction in charges for basic services (education, health care, water supply, power, and so forth)
- e. Nutrition programs
- f. Employment programs
- g. Microcredit programs
- h. Targeted human development programs<sup>19</sup>
- i. Social investment funds
- j. Training programs
- k. Unemployment insurance
- l. Disability insurance
- m. Health insurance
- n. Retirement pensions
- o. Other programs (specify: \_\_\_\_\_)

2. List the ministries, other government agencies, or local authorities responsible for management and supervision of social safety net and poverty reduction programs. Please be as specific as possible, indicating the government agency, the type of program, and the title of the program.

<b>Government agency</b>	<b>Type of program</b>	<b>Title of program</b>
(example: Ministry of Labor)	Employment program	Temporary employment program—PET)

<sup>19</sup> This type of program consists of granting subsidies targeted at families living in poverty or extreme poverty subject to investment in human capital (school attendance, use of health care services, etc.), such as the PROGRESA program in Mexico and PRAF in Honduras.


3. From the perspective of the poorest and most vulnerable segments of the population, how important are the following types of program? Their importance can be understood as the program's contribution to protecting income and family consumer needs, providing basic services, improving the standard of living, etc. Under "source of information", please indicate whether the program rating is based on a specific survey or other source of information or is an informed opinion not based on empirical data.

Source of information: \_\_\_\_\_

	Not important	Hardly important	Somewhat important	Important	Very important	Not applicable
	1	2	3	4	5	n/a
Cash transfers						
In-kind transfers						
Food subsidies						
Housing subsidies						
Energy subsidies						
Other subsidies (please specify)						
Free health care						
Free education						
Free power/water						
Nutrition programs						
Employment programs						
Microcredit programs						
Targeted human development programs						
Fondos de Inversión Social						
Training programs						
Retirement pensions						
Unemployment insurance						
Disability insurance						
Health insurance						
Other programs (please specify)						
Private transfers						





8. If the answer to question 7 was yes, please indicate the problems that prevented programs from being established or expanded in response to an *economic crisis* by underlining all those that apply in the list below:

- a. Lack of necessary technical staff
- b. Lack of administrative staff
- c. Lack of equipment
- d. Heavily centralized administration
- e. Heavily centralized administration
- f. Insufficient information for proper targeting
- g. Risk of improper use/malappropriation of funds
- h. Other (specify: \_\_\_\_\_)

9. What segments of the population were most seriously affected by the most recent *economic crisis*? Underline all those that apply in the list below:

- a. Urban poor
- b. Urban middle class
- c. Rural poor
- d. Rural middle class
- e. Unemployed
- f. Disabled
- g. Women
- h. Children
- i. Elderly
- j. Indigenous groups/ethnic
- k. Other (specify: \_\_\_\_\_)

10. From the government's perspective, which programs were the most effective in protecting these groups during the crisis? Underline all those that apply in the list below:

- a. Cash transfers
- b. In-kind transfers
- c. Price subsidies
- d. Exemption from payment or reduction in charges for basic services (such as education, health care, water supply, or power)
- e. Nutrition programs
- f. Employment programs
- g. Microcredit programs
- h. Targeted human development programs
- i. Social investment funds
- j. Training programs
- k. Unemployment insurance
- l. Disability insurance
- m. Health insurance
- n. Retirement pensions
- o. Other programs (specify: \_\_\_\_\_)

11. Briefly describe why the programs underlined in question 10 were the most effective.

***I.c Social safety net programs in response to natural disasters***

12. Were any of the programs listed in table 2 established or expanded in response to a ***natural disaster***?  
Underline all those that apply in the list below:

- a. Cash transfers
- b. In-kind transfers
- c. Price subsidies
- d. Exemption from payment or reduction in charges for basic services (such as education, health care, water supply, or power)
- e. Nutrition programs
- f. Employment programs
- g. Microcredit programs
- h. Targeted human development programs
- i. Social investment funds
- j. Training programs
- k. Unemployment insurance
- l. Disability insurance
- m. Health insurance
- n. Retirement pensions
- o. Other programs (specify: \_\_\_\_\_)

13. If no social safety net programs were established or expanded in response to a ***natural disaster***, was it because of a lack of financial resources?

a. Yes

b. No

14. If the answer to question 13 was yes, please indicate the type of program that was not established or expanded in response to a ***natural disaster*** due to a lack of financial resources by underlining all those that apply in the list below:

- a. Cash transfers
- b. In-kind transfers
- c. Price subsidies
- d. Exemption from payment or reduction in charges for basic services (such as education, health care, water supply, or power)
- e. Nutrition programs
- f. Employment programs
- g. Microcredit programs
- h. Targeted human development programs
- i. Social investment funds
- j. Training programs
- k. Unemployment insurance
- l. Disability insurance
- m. Health insurance
- n. Retirement pensions
- o. Other programs (specify: \_\_\_\_\_)

15. If no social safety net programs were established or expanded in response to a ***natural disaster***, was it because of institutional or political constraints?

a. Yes

b. No

16. If the answer to question 15 was yes, please indicate the problems that prevented programs from being established or expanded in response to a *natural disaster* by underlining all those that apply in the list below:

- a. Lack of necessary technical staff
- b. Lack of administrative staff
- c. Lack of equipment
- d. Heavily centralized administration
- e. Heavily centralized administration
- f. Insufficient information for proper targeting
- g. Risk of improper use/malappropriation of funds
- h. Other (specify: \_\_\_\_\_)

17. What segments of the population were most seriously affected by the most recent *natural disaster*? Underline all those that apply in the list below:

- a. Urban poor
- b. Urban middle class
- c. Rural poor
- d. Rural middle class
- e. Unemployed
- f. Disabled
- g. Women
- h. Children
- i. Elderly
- j. Indigenous groups/ethnic
- k. Other (specify: \_\_\_\_\_)

18. From the government's perspective, which programs were the most effective in protecting these groups during the crisis? Underline all those that apply in the list below:

- a. Cash transfers
- b. In-kind transfers
- c. Price subsidies
- d. Exemption from payment or reduction in charges for basic services (such as education, health care, water supply, or power)
- e. Nutrition programs
- f. Employment programs
- g. Microcredit programs
- h. Targeted human development programs
- i. Social investment funds
- j. Training programs
- k. Unemployment insurance
- l. Disability insurance
- m. Health insurance
- n. Retirement pensions
- o. Other programs (specify: \_\_\_\_\_)

19. Briefly describe why the programs underlined in question 18 were the most effective.

***I.d Social safety net programs for protection against miscellaneous risks***

20. Have any programs been established or used in your country to protect the poor against health risks, such as catastrophic illness?

a. Yes

b. No

21. If the answer to question 20 was yes, please list the applicable programs:

<b>Government agency</b>	<b>Type of program</b>	<b>Title of program</b>
(example: Ministry of Health)	Health insurance	Maternal and child insurance)

22. Have any programs been established or used in your country to protect the poor against the risk of unemployment?

a. Yes

b. No

23. If the answer to question 20 was yes, please list the applicable programs:

<b>Government agency</b>	<b>Type of program</b>	<b>Title of Program</b>
(example: Ministry of Labor)	Employment program	“Trabajar” [“Working”] (Argentina)

24. Have any programs been established or used in your country to protect the poor against the risk of violence, such as homicide?

a. Yes

b. No

25. If the answer to question 24 was yes, please list the applicable programs:

<b>Government agency</b>	<b>Type of program</b>	<b>Title of Program</b>
(example: Social Security)	Cash transfer	Welfare payments for single mothers)

26. Have any programs been established or used in your country to protect the poor against the risk of poverty during old age?

a. Yes

b. No

27. If the answer to question 26 was yes, please list the applicable programs:

<b>Government agency</b>	<b>Type of program</b>	<b>Title of Program</b>
(example: Social Security)	Cash transfer	Welfare payments for the elderly)

### ***I.e Role of the private sector and NGOs***

28. Briefly describe the scale, role, and impact of nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) in the provision and financing of social safety net and poverty reduction programs in the country.
29. Briefly describe the scale, role, and impact of private organizations in the provision and financing of social safety net and poverty reduction programs in the country.
30. Briefly describe the scale, role, and impact of community organizations in the provisions and financing of social safety net and poverty reduction programs in the country.
31. Briefly describe the scale, role, and impact of informal transfers (transfers among households) in the provision and financing of social safety net and poverty reduction programs in the country. Consider the following questions in your description: Are the transfers usually intergenerational (between older and younger generations) or intragenerational (between rich and poor households or between rural and urban households) or a combination of both? What is the purpose of these transfers (to supplement income, assist in consumption during hard times, inheritances, etc.)? When do these transfers occur (during a family member's or friend's personal crisis, when a family member becomes elderly)? Do the transfers between households act as a substitute for transfers and services provided by the State?
32. Overall, what are the respective roles of the public sector and the nonpublic sector in the provision and financing of poverty reduction and social safety net programs? Are there any services that are exclusively provided by one sector or another? Are nonpublic services a replacement for public services (in other words, are public services supplanting services provided by NGOs, private firms, community organizations, or informal networks)?
33. Should the State be involved in the fight against poverty and social safety nets? Why?



***I.g Protecting priority programs in the national budget***

41. Is there a system in place in your country to protect social safety net and poverty reduction programs assigned priority during periods of fiscal adjustment?

a. Yes

b. No

42. If the answer to question 41 was yes, please underline the system used in the list below:

- a. Constitutional provisions
- b. Public sector legislation
- c. Budget Act
- d. Fiscal stabilization fund
- e. Informal agreements
- f. Other (specify: \_\_\_\_\_)

43. Indicate which programs are protected under this system by underlining all those that apply:

- a. Cash transfers
- b. In-kind transfers
- c. Price subsidies
- d. Exemption from payment or reduction in charges for basic services (such as education, health care, water supply, or power)
- e. Nutrition programs
- f. Employment programs
- g. Microcredit programs
- h. Targeted human development programs
- i. Social investment funds
- j. Training programs
- k. Unemployment insurance
- l. Disability insurance
- m. Health insurance
- n. Retirement pensions
- o. Other programs (specify: \_\_\_\_\_)



***I.h Social spending***

The following series of questions concern the budget for all social programs. Please provide as detailed an answer as possible to each question, indicating the source of the data provided.

44. Please fill in the table below with the information requested, indicating figures in **dollars of the United States**.

	1997		1998		1999		2000		2001
	Budgeted	Actual	Budgeted	Actual	Budgeted	Actual	Budgeted	Actual	Budgeted
Total public spending									
Social spending <sup>20</sup>									
Social spending on social safety net and poverty reduction programs									
Gross domestic product									
Population									

Source(s): \_\_\_\_\_

<sup>20</sup> For the purposes of this questionnaire, social spending is defined as spending on education, health (including programs for family planning, reproductive health, and food and nutrition), water supply (and basic sanitation), housing (only housing subsidy programs and government programs to support housing), welfare (poverty alleviation and reduction programs), and social security (old age pensions, retirement pensions, and unemployment insurance).

45. Please fill in the tables below with the information requested, indicating figures in **dollars of the United States**.

<b>Public spending on social safety net and poverty reduction programs in 1997</b>	(A) Financed with central (federal) government resources	(B) Financed with local government resources	(C) Financed with external resources (IDB, World Bank, other)	Total (A+B+C)
Cash transfers				
Welfare				
Unemployment				
Supplementary pension				
Disability				

<b>Public spending on social safety net and poverty reduction programs in 1997</b>	(A) Financed with central (federal) government resources	(B) Financed with local government resources	(C) Financed with external resources (IDB, World Bank, other)	Total (A+B+C)
Other (specify: _____)				
In-kind transfers				
Food				
Fuel				
Other (specify: _____)				
Subsidies				
Food				
Housing				
Energy				
Other (specify: _____)				
Exemption from charges for health services				
Free education				
Free energy				
Nutrition programs				
Employment programs				
Targeted human development programs <sup>21</sup>				
Social Security <sup>22</sup>				
Unemployment insurance				
Disability insurance				
Health insurance				
Retirement pensions				
Microcredit programs				
Other programs (specify _____)				

Source(s): \_\_\_\_\_

<sup>21</sup> This type of program features subsidies targeted at families living in poverty or extreme poverty, subject to investment in human capital (school attendance, use of health care services, etc.). Examples include PROGRESA in Mexico and PRAF in Honduras.

<sup>22</sup> In the case of private insurance systems, please include any government subsidies for the mutual insurance components of the programs.



<b>Public spending on social safety net and poverty reduction programs in 1998</b>	(A) Financed with central (federal) government resources	(B) Financed with local government resources	(C) Financed with external sources (IDB, World Bank, other)	Total (A+B+C)
Cash transfers				
Welfare				
Unemployment				
Supplementary pension				
Disability				

<b>Public spending on social safety net and poverty reduction programs in 1998</b>	(A) Financed with central (federal) government resources	(B) Financed with local government resources	(C) Financed with external sources (IDB, World Bank, other)	Total (A+B+C)
Other (specify: _____)				
In-kind transfers				
Food				
Fuel				
Other (specify: _____)				
Subsidies				
Food				
Housing				
Energy				
Other (specify: _____)				
Exemption from charges for health care services				
Free education				
Fee energy				
Nutrition programs				
Employment programs				
Targeted human development programs				
Social Security <sup>23</sup> :				
Unemployment insurance				
Disability insurance				
Health insurance				
Retirement pensions				
Microcredit programs				
Other programs (specify: _____)				

Source(s): \_\_\_\_\_

<sup>23</sup> In the case of private insurance, please include any government subsidies for the mutual insurance components of the programs.

<b>Public spending on social safety net and poverty reduction programs in 1999</b>	(A) Financed with central (federal) government resources	(B) Financed with local government resources	(C) Financed with external resources (IDB, World Bank, other)	Total (A+B+C)
Cash transfers				
Welfare				
Unemployment				
Supplemental pension				
Disability				

<b>Public spending on social safety net and poverty reduction programs in 1999</b>	(A) Financed with central (federal) government resources	(B) Financed with local government resources	(C) Financed with external resources (IDB, World Bank, other)	Total (A+B+C)
Other (specify: _____)				
In-kind transfers				
Food				
Fuel				
Other (specify: _____)				
Subsidies				
Food				
Housing				
Energy				
Other (specify: _____)				
Exemption from charges for health care services				
Free education				
Free energy				
Nutrition programs				
Employment programs				
Targeted human development programs				
Social Security <sup>24</sup> :				
Unemployment insurance				
Disability insurance				
Health insurance				
Retirement pensions				
Microcredit programs				
Other programs (specify: _____)				

Source(s): \_\_\_\_\_

<sup>24</sup> In the case of private insurance, please include any government subsidies for the mutual insurance components of the programs.



<b>Public spending on social safety net and poverty reduction programs in 2000</b>	(A) Financed with central (federal) government resources	(B) Financed with local government resources	(C) Financed with external resources (IDB, World Bank, other)	Total (A+B+C)
Cash transfers				
Welfare				
Unemployment				
Supplemental pension				
Disability				

<b>Public spending on social safety net and poverty reduction programs in 2000</b>	(A) Financed with central (federal) government resources	(B) Financed with local government resources	(C) Financed with external resources (IDB, World Bank, other)	Total (A+B+C)
Other (specify: _____)				
In-kind transfers				
Food				
Fuel				
Other (specify: _____)				
Subsidies				
Food				
Housing				
Energy				
Other (specify: _____)				
Exemption from charges for health care services				
Free education				
Free energy				
Nutrition programs				
Employment programs				
Targeted human development programs				
Social Security <sup>25</sup> :				
Unemployment insurance				
Disability insurance				
Health insurance				
Retirement pensions				
Microcredit programs				
Other programs (specify: _____)				

Source(s): \_\_\_\_\_

<sup>25</sup> In the case of private insurance, please include any government subsidies for the mutual insurance components of the programs.

<b>Public spending on social safety net and poverty reduction programs in 2001 (budgeted)</b>	(A) Financed with central (federal) government resources	(B) Financed with local government resources	(C) Financed with external resources (IDB, World Bank, other)	Total (A+B+C)
Cash transfers				
Welfare				
Unemployment				
Supplemental pension				
Disability				

<b>Public spending on social safety net and poverty reduction programs in 2001 (budgeted)</b>	(A) Financed with central (federal) government resources	(B) Financed with local government resources	(C) Financed with external resources (IDB, World Bank, other)	Total (A+B+C)
Other (specify: _____)				
In-kind transfers				
Food				
Fuel				
Other (specify: _____)				
Subsidies				
Food				
Housing				
Energy				
Other (specify: _____)				
Exemption from charges for health care services				
Free education				
Free energy				
Nutrition programs				
Employment programs				
Targeted human development programs				
Social Security <sup>26</sup> :				
Unemployment insurance				
Disability insurance				
Health insurance				
Retirement pensions				
Microcredit programs				
Other programs (specify: _____)				

Source(s): \_\_\_\_\_

<sup>26</sup> In the case of private insurance, please include any government subsidies for the mutual insurance components of the programs.

## II. Specific programs

Please answer the following questions for each of the main social protection and poverty reduction programs in your country (you may photocopy this questionnaire as many times as necessary). For programs with different components, please answer the questions for each component separately. For example, a welfare program may include both cash and in-kind transfers for the elderly and the disabled; a development program may include such components as cash transfers, an employment program, and a microcredit program. In such cases, please answer the specific questions for each component, indicating what larger program it is part of.

Kindly answer the qualitative questions on separate sheets of paper and append them to this questionnaire.

1. Official title of program: \_\_\_\_\_
2. Program component: \_\_\_\_\_  
(Please fill out a separate questionnaire for each program component.)
3. Type of program (underline):
  - a. Cash transfers
  - b. In-kind transfers
  - c. Price subsidies
  - d. Exemption from payment or reduction in charges for basic services (such as education, health care, water supply, or power)
  - e. Nutrition programs
  - f. Employment programs
  - g. Microcredit programs
  - h. Targeted human development programs<sup>27</sup>
  - i. Social investment funds
  - j. Training programs
  - k. Unemployment insurance
  - l. Disability insurance
  - m. Health insurance
  - n. Retirement pensions
  - o. Other programs (specify: \_\_\_\_\_)
4. What year did the program begin? \_\_\_\_\_
5. What is the program objective?
6. Can the program be expanded during economic crises or natural disasters to meet the needs of the population adversely affected?

---

<sup>27</sup> This type of program consists of granting subsidies targeted at families living in poverty or extreme poverty subject to investment in human capital (school attendance, use of health care services, etc.), such as the PROGRESA program in Mexico and PRAF in Honduras.

- a. Yes b. No
7. Has the program recently been expanded in response to an economic crisis or natural disaster?
- a. Yes b. No
8. If the answer to question 7 was yes, please indicate how the program could be expanded during an economic crisis or natural disaster by underlining all the applicable options listed below:
- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <p>a. number of beneficiaries</p> <p>b. amount of the benefit</p> <p>c. number of eligible beneficiaries</p> <p>d. groups eligible for the program<br/>(unemployed, disabled, etc.)</p> | <p>e. geographic coverage of the program<br/>(e.g., rural areas, urban areas)</p> <p>f. program budget</p> <p>g. program administrative staff</p> <p>h. other (specify: _____)</p> |
|---|--|
9. If the answer to question 7 was yes, please indicate how the program was or will be scaled down or phased out once the crisis or natural disaster has been overcome.
10. Are there any other government programs with similar purposes or objectives?
- a. Yes b. No
11. If the answer to question 10 was yes, please list the names of the programs and program components with similar purposes and objectives.
12. Who are the target beneficiaries of the program?
- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <p>a. Urban poor</p> <p>b. Urban middle class</p> <p>c. Rural poor</p> <p>d. Rural middle class<br/>minorities</p> <p>e. Unemployed</p> <p>f. Disabled</p> | <p>g. Women</p> <p>h. Children</p> <p>i. Elderly</p> <p>j. Indigenous groups/ethnic</p> <p>k. Other (specify _____)</p> |
|--|---|
13. How is eligibility for the program determined (family income, age, number of children, etc.)? Please be as specific as possible.
14. How are the program benefits calculated (pre-established amounts or variable amounts according to a given formula, etc.)? Please be as specific as possible.
15. What are the rules for the duration of benefits?

16. How is the program managed and administered? Underline the applicable categories listed below:

- a. Centrally
- b. Locally (regional or municipal)
- c. By NGOs
- d. By private firms
- e. By community groups
- f. Other (specify: \_\_\_\_\_)

17. How are the program benefits distributed to the beneficiaries? Underline the applicable categories in the list below:

- a. Centrally
- b. Locally (by regional or municipal government)
- c. By NGOs
- d. By private firms
- e. By community groups
- f. Other (specify: \_\_\_\_\_)

18. Briefly describe the system for management and distribution of the program benefits, including the role of local and regional governments, NGOs, private firms, and community organizations. Who is responsible for beneficiary selection? How are the benefits distributed? Please be as specific as possible.

19. What role do the target population and beneficiaries of the program play in program implementation?

20. Does the program receive any external financing? If so, how will the program be financed once the sources of external financing are exhausted?

21. If the program was established or expanded in response to an economic crisis or natural disaster, how much time did it take to expand or implement the program?

22. Was program expansion or implementation during a crisis or natural disaster affected by budgetary constraints during periods of fiscal adjustment? How was this problem addressed?

23. Was program expansion or implementation during a crisis or natural disaster affected by institutional constraints? How was this problem addressed?

24. Was program expansion or implementation during a crisis or natural disaster affected by political constraints (fear of misuse of funds, for example)? How was this problem addressed?
  
25. If the program was expanded in response to an economic crisis or natural disaster, how did program administration, the distribution of benefits, and program targeting change with the expansion? Please be as explicit as possible.
  
26. Are there any written descriptions of the program, including its objectives, coverage, and other details? Please indicate the titles and authors of such documents and attach copies of the ones available.
  
27. Are there any evaluations of the program? Please indicate the titles and authors of such documents and attach copies of the ones available.



**Quantitative data on the program**

(Please indicate amounts in **dollars of the United States.**)

	1997	1998	1999
<b>Beneficiaries</b>			
What is the target population of the program?	%	%	%
What is the beneficiary population of the program?	%	%	%
<b>Breakdown of beneficiaries</b>			
<b>By poverty level</b>			
Poor (please indicated methodology used to classify beneficiaries as poor or not poor)	%	%	%
Not poor	%	%	%
<i>By quintile of income distribution</i>			
First quintile	%	%	%
Second quintile	%	%	%
Third quintile	%	%	%
Fourth quintile	%	%	%
Fifth quintile	%	%	%
<b>By location</b>			
Rural population	%	%	%
Urban population	%	%	%
<b>By gender</b>			
Women	%	%	%
Men	%	%	%
<b>By age</b>			
Children	%	%	%
Elderly (over 65)	%	%	%
<b>Benefits</b>			
Average annual monetary value of benefits received per family under the program			
Average annual monetary value of benefits received per family under the program as a percentage of total annual family income	%	%	%
Average annual monetary value of benefits received per family under the program as a percentage of the total annual family income of an average family in the target population	%	%	%

<b>Program budget and costs</b> <b>1997</b>	(A) Financed with central (federal) government resources	(B) Financed with local government resources	(C) Financed with external sources (IDB, World Bank, other)	Total (A+B+C)
<b>Amounts budgeted</b>				
Administrative expenses				
Operating expenses (not including transfers to beneficiaries)				
Transfers to beneficiaries				
Total				
<b>Budget execution</b>				
Administrative expenses				
Operating expenses (not including transfers to beneficiaries)				
Transfers to beneficiaries				
Total				

<b>Program budget and costs</b> <b>1998</b>	(A) Financed with central (federal) government resources	(B) Financed with local government resources	(C) Financed with external sources (IDB, World Bank, other)	Total (A+B+C)
<b>Amounts budgeted</b>				
Administrative expenses				
Operating expenses (not including transfers to beneficiaries)				
Transfers to beneficiaries				
Total				
<b>Budget execution</b>				
Administrative expenses				
Operating expenses (not including transfers to beneficiaries)				
Transfers to beneficiaries				
Total				



<b>Program budget and costs</b> <b>1999</b>	(A) Financed with central (federal) government resources	(B) Financed with local government resources	(C) Financed with external sources (IDB, World Bank, other)	Total (A+B+C)
<b>Amounts budgeted</b>				
Administrative expenses				
Operating expenses (not including transfers to beneficiaries)				
Transfers to beneficiaries				
Total				
<b>Budget execution</b>				
Administrative expenses				
Operating expenses (not including transfers to beneficiaries)				
Transfers to beneficiaries				
Total				

<b>Program budget and costs</b> <b>2000</b>	(A) Financed with central (federal) government resources	(B) Financed with local government resources	(C) Financed with external sources (IDB, World Bank, other)	Total (A+B+C)
<b>Amounts budgeted</b>				
Administrative expenses				
Operating expenses (not including transfers to beneficiaries)				
Transfers to beneficiaries				
Total				
<b>Budget execution</b>				
Administrative expenses				
Operating expenses (not including transfers to beneficiaries)				

Transfers to beneficiaries				
Total				

<b>Program budget and costs 2001</b>	(A) Financed with central (federal) government resources	(B) Financed with local government resources	(C) Financed with external sources (IDB, World Bank, other)	Total (A+B+C)
<b>Amounts budgeted</b>				
Administrative expenses				
Operating expenses (not including transfers to beneficiaries)				
Transfers to beneficiaries				
Total				

**ANNEX - STATISTICAL TABLES**

**TABLE 1: TYPES OF PROGRAMS ACCORDING TO THE BENEFIT CHARACTERISTICS IN THE REPORTING COUNTRIES.**

		País													Total					
		Argentina	Bolivia	Brasil	Chile	Colombia	Costa Rica	Ecuador	Honduras	Jamaica	México	Nicaragua	Paraguay	Perú		Uruguay	Col %			
Transferencias en efectivo	SI	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	85,7%	
	NO																			14,3%
Transferencias en especie	SI	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	78,6%
	NO																			21,4%
Subsidios de precios	NO	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	64,3%
	SI																			35,7%
Exc./reduc pago tarifas	SI			100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	64,3%
	NO	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	35,7%
Nutrición	SI				100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	85,7%
	NO	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	14,3%
Empleo	SI				100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	78,6%
	NO	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	21,4%
Microcrédito	SI				100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	78,6%
	NO	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	21,4%
Des. Humano Focalizado	SI	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	64,3%
	NO																			35,7%
Inversión social	SI	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	57,1%
	NO																			42,9%
Capacitación	SI	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	78,6%
	NO																			21,4%
Seguro de desempleo	NO	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	64,3%
	SI																			35,7%
Seguro de discapacidad	NO	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	71,4%
	SI																			28,6%
Seguro de salud	NO	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	50,0%
	SI																			50,0%
Seguro de jubilación	SI	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	57,1%
	NO																			42,9%
Otros	NO				100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	50,0%
	SI	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	50,0%



Cash Transfers  
In-kind Transfers  
Price Subsidies  
Exemption/Reduction of Tax Payments  
Nutrition  
Employment  
Micro Credit  
Targeted Human Development  
Social Investment  
Training  
Unemployment Insurance  
Disability Insurance  
Health Insurance  
Retirement Insurance  
Other  
Yes  
No  
Country

**TABLE 2: NUMBER OF TYPES OF PROGRAMS COMPRISING THE SUPPLY OF REPORTING COUNTRIES.**

	País													Total %	
	Argentina Col %	Bolivia Col %	Brasil Col %	Chile Col %	Colombia Col %	Costa Rica Col %	Ecuador Col %	Honduras Col %	Jamaica Col %	México Col %	Nicaragua Col %	Paraguay Col %	Perú Col %		Uruguay Col %
12	100,0%		100,0%	100,0%											28,6%
11								100,0%	100,0%		100,0%				21,4%
0						100,0%									7,1%
5												100,0%			7,1%
6									100,0%						7,1%
7					100,0%										7,1%
8		100,0%													7,1%
9													100,0%		7,1%
14							100,0%								7,1%

Number of types of programs (0-15)

Country

**TABLE 3.1: "RISK REDUCTION" STRATEGY. NUMBER OF TYPES OF PROGRAMS DISAGGREGATED BY REPORTING COUNTRIES.**

	País													Total Col %		
	Argentina Col %	Bolivia Col %	Brasil Col %	Chile Col %	Colombia Col %	Costa Rica Col %	Ecuador Col %	Honduras Col %	Jamaica Col %	México Col %	Nicaragua Col %	Paraguay Col %	Perú Col %		Uruguay Col %	
4	100,0%			100,0%												50,0%
3		100,0%	100,0%				100,0%									21,4%
0						100,0%			100,0%							14,3%
1													100,0%			7,1%
2					100,0%											7,1%

Number of Risk Reduction Programs

Country

**TABLE 3.2: "RISK MITIGATION" STRATEGY. NUMBER OF TYPES OF PROGRAMS DISAGGREGATED BY REPORTING COUNTRIES.**

	País													Total Col %	
	Argentina Col %	Bolivia Col %	Brasil Col %	Chile Col %	Colombia Col %	Costa Rica Col %	Ecuador Col %	Honduras Col %	Jamaica Col %	México Col %	Nicaragua Col %	Paraguay Col %	Perú Col %		Uruguay Col %
1					100,0%			100,0%					100,0%		21,4%
2		100,0%		100,0%				100,0%						100,0%	21,4%
3									100,0%					100,0%	21,4%
4	100,0%										100,0%				7,1%
0															7,1%
5			100,0%												7,1%

Number of Risk Mitigation Programs

Country



**TABLE 4: CREATED OR EXPANDED PROGRAMS IN RESPONSE TO AN ECONOMIC CRISIS ACCORDING TO TYPE OF PROGRAMS AND REPORTING COUNTRIES.**

		País											Total					
		Argentina	Bolivia	Brasil	Chile	Costa Rica	Ecuador	Honduras	Jamaica	México	Nicaragua	Paraguay		Perú	Uruguay	%		
Transferencias en efectivo	SI	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%			100,0%	100,0%		100,0%								53,8%
	NO				100,0%	100,0%			100,0%			100,0%	100,0%					46,2%
Transferencias en especie	NO	100,0%	100,0%		100,0%	100,0%			100,0%		100,0%							53,8%
	SI			100,0%			100,0%			100,0%								46,2%
Subsidios de precios	NO	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	92,3%
	SI																	7,7%
Exc./reduc pago tarifas	NO	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	84,6%
	SI																	15,4%
Nutrición	NO	100,0%	100,0%		100,0%	100,0%	100,0%		100,0%		100,0%							53,8%
	SI			100,0%				100,0%			100,0%							46,2%
Empleo	SI	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%			100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	53,8%
	NO				100,0%	100,0%			100,0%									46,2%
Microcrédito	NO	100,0%	100,0%		100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	53,8%
	SI			100,0%														46,2%
Des. Humano Focalizado	NO	100,0%	100,0%		100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	76,9%
	SI					100,0%					100,0%							23,1%
Inversión social	NO	100,0%		100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	69,2%
	SI		100,0%															30,8%
Capacitación	NO	100,0%	100,0%		100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	69,2%
	SI			100,0%														30,8%
Seguro de desempleo	NO	100,0%	100,0%		100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	84,6%
	SI			100,0%														15,4%
Seguro de discapacidad	NO	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%
Seguro de salud	NO	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%
Seguro de jubilación	NO	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%
Otros	NO	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%

**TABLE 5: INCIDENCE OF LACK OF FISCAL RESOURCES AND INSTITUTIONAL OR POLITICAL RESTRICTIONS TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OR EXPANSION OF PROGRAMS DURING ECONOMIC CRISES AND NATURAL DISASTERS (DISAGGREGATED BY REPORTING COUNTRIES).**

	Pais													Total %	
	Argentina Col %	Bolivia Col %	Brasil Col %	Chile Col %	Costa Rica Col %	Ecuador Col %	Honduras Col %	Jamaica Col %	México Col %	Nicaragua Col %	Paraguay Col %	Perú Col %	Uruguay Col %		
Escasez de recursos fiscales	Si		100,0%							100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	46,2%
	Nc			100,0%	100,0%	100,0%									30,8%
	No	100,0%													23,1%
Restricciones institucionales o politicas	Nc		100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%									38,5%
	Si					100,0%					100,0%	100,0%	100,0%		30,8%
	No	100,0%						100,0%	100,0%	100,0%					30,8%
Escasez de recursos fiscales	No	100,0%													46,2%
	Nc			100,0%	100,0%	100,0%									38,5%
	Si		100,0%												15,4%
Restricciones institucionales o politicas	Nc			100,0%	100,0%	100,0%				100,0%	100,0%				46,2%
	No	100,0%									100,0%				38,5%
	Si		100,0%												15,4%

**Shortage of Fiscal Resources**

**Institutional or Political Restrictions**

**Shortage of Fiscal Resources**

**Institutional or Political Restrictions**

**Country**

Yes

No

**TABLE 6: TYPES OF NON-IMPLEMENTED OR EXPANDED PROGRAMS DURING ECONOMIC CRISES DUE TO LACK OF FISCAL RESOURCES (DISAGGREGATED BY REPORTING COUNTRIES).**

		Pais													Total Col %	
		Argentina	Bolivia	Brasil	Chile	Costa Rica	Ecuador	Honduras	Jamaica	México	Nicaragua	Paraguay	Perú	Uruguay		
		Col %	Col %	Col %	Col %	Col %	Col %	Col %	Col %	Col %	Col %	Col %	Col %	Col %		
Transferencias en efectivo	NO	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	92,3%
	SI									100,0%						7,7%
Transferencias en especie	NO	100,0%		100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	92,3%
	SI		100,0%													7,7%
Subsidios de precios	NO	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	92,3%
	SI						100,0%									7,7%
Exc./reduc pago tarifas	NO	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	84,6%
	SI											100,0%				15,4%
Nutrición	NO	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	84,6%
	SI						100,0%			100,0%						15,4%
Empleo	NO	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	69,2%
	SI															30,8%
Microcrédito	NO	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	76,9%
	SI															23,1%
Des. Humano Focalizado	NO	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	84,6%
	SI															15,4%
Inversión social	NO	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	92,3%
	SI															7,7%
Capacitación	NO	100,0%		100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	69,2%
	SI		100,0%													30,8%
Seguro de desempleo	NO	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	92,3%
	SI															7,7%
Seguro de discapacidad	NO	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	84,6%
	SI															15,4%
Seguro de salud	NO	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	92,3%
	SI															7,7%
Seguro de jubilación	NO	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	92,3%
	SI															7,7%
Otros	NO	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	84,6%
	SI															15,4%



**TABLE 7: PROBLEMS THAT AFFECTED THE IMPLEMENTATION OR EXPANSION OF PROGRAMS DURING ECONOMIC CRISES DUE TO INSTITUTIONAL OR POLITICAL RESTRICTIONS (DISAGGREGATED BY REPORTING COUNTRIES).**

	Pais				Total Col Response %
	Ecuador Col Response %	Paraguay Col Response %	Perú Col Response %	Uruguay Col Response %	
Problemas de implementación o expansión	Adm centralizada	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	75,0%
	Falta inform p/ focalizar	100,0%		100,0%	75,0%
	Escasez personal técnico	100,0%	100,0%		50,0%
	Escasez personal administrativo			100,0%	25,0%
	Escasez equipamiento		100,0%		25,0%
	Riesgo malversación fondos	100,0%			25,0%
	Otros		100,0%		25,0%

1<sup>st</sup> Column: Implementation or expansion problems

2<sup>nd</sup> Column

Centralized administration

Lack of information to target

Shortage of technical staff

Shortage of administrative staff

Lack of equipment

Risk of Misappropriation of funds  
Other

**TABLE 8: SOCIAL GROUPS MOST AFFECTED DURING ECONOMIC CRISES (ACCORDING TO REPORTING COUNTRIES).**

	País														Total %	
	Argentina Col Response %	Bolivia Col Response %	Brasil Col Response %	Colombia Col Response %	Ecuador Col Response %	Honduras Col Response %	Jamaica Col Response %	México Col Response %	Nicaragua Col Response %	Paraguay Col Response %	Perú Col Response %	Uruguay Col Response %	Col Response %			
Pobres urbanos			100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%		100,0%				100,0%			75,0%
Desocupados	100,0%		100,0%	100,0%		100,0%		100,0%					100,0%			75,0%
Clase media urbana	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%								100,0%			66,7%
Pobres rurales				100,0%	100,0%				100,0%							66,7%
Niños			100,0%	100,0%		100,0%										58,3%
Mujeres			100,0%	100,0%		100,0%										50,0%
Ancianos	100,0%		100,0%	100,0%		100,0%										50,0%
Clase media rural		100,0%		100,0%		100,0%										41,7%
Discapacitados				100,0%		100,0%										33,3%
Indígenas/minorías étnicas				100,0%	100,0%											33,3%
Otros	100,0%			100,0%												16,7%

1<sup>ST</sup> Column: Most affected groups during economic crises

2<sup>nd</sup> Column:

- Urban Poor
- Unemployed
- Urban Middle Class
- Rural Poor
- Children
- Women
- Senior Citizens

Rural Middle Class  
Disabled  
Indigenous/Ethnic Minorities  
Other

**TABLE 9: EFFECTIVENESS OF TYPES OF PROGRAMS DURING ECONOMIC CRISES IN THE REPORTING COUNTRIES.**

	País													Total	
	Argentina	Bolivia	Brasil	Chile	Costa Rica	Ecuador	Honduras	Jamaica	México	Nicaragua	Paraguay	Perú	Uruguay		%
Transferencias en efectivo	SI	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%		100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	69,2%
	NO				100,0%							100,0%			30,8%
Transferencias en especie	NO		100,0%		100,0%		100,0%		100,0%		100,0%				53,8%
	SI	100,0%		100,0%		100,0%		100,0%		100,0%		100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	46,2%
Subsidios de precios	NO	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	92,3%
	SI														7,7%
Exc./reduc pago tarifas	NO	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	76,9%
	SI														23,1%
Nutrición	SI	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%			100,0%	100,0%			100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	61,5%
	NO				100,0%				100,0%						38,5%
Empleo	NO				100,0%	100,0%			100,0%						53,8%
	SI	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%			100,0%	100,0%		100,0%		100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	46,2%
Microcrédito	NO	100,0%	100,0%		100,0%	100,0%			100,0%		100,0%				69,2%
	SI			100,0%									100,0%		30,8%
Des. Humano Focalizado	NO	100,0%	100,0%		100,0%	100,0%			100,0%		100,0%				76,9%
	SI			100,0%			100,0%						100,0%		23,1%
Inversión social	NO	100,0%			100,0%	100,0%			100,0%		100,0%				76,9%
	SI		100,0%				100,0%								23,1%
Capacitación	NO	100,0%	100,0%		100,0%	100,0%			100,0%		100,0%				61,5%
	SI			100,0%									100,0%		38,5%
Seguro de desempleo	NO	100,0%	100,0%		100,0%	100,0%			100,0%		100,0%				84,6%
	SI			100,0%									100,0%		15,4%
Seguro de discapacidad	NO	100,0%	100,0%		100,0%	100,0%			100,0%		100,0%				92,3%
	SI												100,0%		7,7%
Seguro de salud	NO	100,0%	100,0%		100,0%	100,0%			100,0%		100,0%				92,3%
	SI			100,0%									100,0%		7,7%
Seguro de jubilación	NO	100,0%	100,0%		100,0%	100,0%			100,0%		100,0%				92,3%
	SI			100,0%									100,0%		7,7%
Otros	NO	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%



**TABLE 11: TYPES OF NON-IMPLEMENTED OR EXPANDED PROGRAMS DURING NATURAL DISASTERS DUE TO LACK OF FISCAL RESOURCES (DISAGGREGATED BY REPORTING COUNTRIES).**

		País													Total Col %
		Argentina Col %	Bolivia Col %	Brasil Col %	Chile Col %	Costa Rica Col %	Ecuador Col %	Honduras Col %	Jamaica Col %	México Col %	Nicaragua Col %	Paraguay Col %	Perú Col %	Uruguay Col %	
Transferencias en efectivo	NO	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	92,3%
	SI														7,7%
Transferencias en especie	NO	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	92,3%
	SI		100,0%												7,7%
Subsidios de precios	NO	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	92,3%
	SI						100,0%								7,7%
Exec./reduc pago tarifas	NO	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%									92,3%
	SI						100,0%								7,7%
Nutrición	NO	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	92,3%
	SI														7,7%
Empleo	NO	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	92,3%
	SI														7,7%
Microcrédito	NO	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	92,3%
	SI														7,7%
Des. Humano Focalizado	NO	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	92,3%
	SI						100,0%								7,7%
Inversión social	NO	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	92,3%
	SI						100,0%								7,7%
Capacitación	NO	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	84,6%
	SI														15,4%
Seguro de desempleo	NO	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	92,3%
	SI														7,7%
Seguro de discapacidad	NO	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	92,3%
	SI														7,7%
Seguro de salud	NO	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	92,3%
	SI														7,7%
Seguro de jubilación	NO	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	92,3%
	SI														7,7%
Otros	NO	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%
	SI														

**TABLE 12: PROBLEMS THAT AFFECTED THE IMPLEMENTATION OR EXPANSION OF PROGRAMS DURING NATURAL DISASTERS DUE TO INSTITUTIONAL OR POLITICAL RESTRICTIONS (DISAGGREGATED BY REPORTING COUNTRIES).**

	País		Total Col Response %
	Bolivia Col Response %	Ecuador Col Response %	
Problemas en implementación o expansión	Escasez personal técnico	100,0%	100,0%
	Escasez equipamiento	100,0%	50,0%
	Riesgo malversación fondos	100,0%	50,0%

1<sup>st</sup> Column: Implementation or expansion problems

2<sup>nd</sup> Column:

Shortage of technical staff

Lack of equipment

Risk of misappropriation of funds

**Country**

**TABLE 13: SOCIAL GROUPS MOST AFFECTED DURING NATURAL DISASTERS, ACCORDING TO REPORTING COUNTRIES.**

	País										Total %
	Argentina Col Response %	Bolivia Col Response %	Brasil Col Response %	Colombia Col Response %	Ecuador Col Response %	Honduras Col Response %	Nicaragua Col Response %	Paraguay Col Response %	Uruguay Col Response %	Col Response %	
<b>Grupos más afectados en desastre natural</b>	Pobres rurales	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%		100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%
	Pobres urbanos	100,0%	100,0%		100,0%		100,0%		100,0%	100,0%	55,6%
	Indigenas/minorías étnicas	100,0%	100,0%		100,0%		100,0%				55,6%
	Clase media rural		100,0%		100,0%			100,0%			44,4%
	Mujeres			100,0%	100,0%			100,0%			44,4%
	Niños			100,0%	100,0%			100,0%			44,4%
	Clase media urbana				100,0%			100,0%			33,3%
	Ancianos				100,0%			100,0%			33,3%
	Desocupados				100,0%			100,0%			22,2%
	Discapacitados				100,0%			100,0%			22,2%
Otros				100,0%						11,1%	

**1<sup>st</sup> Column:** Groups most affected during natural disasters

**2<sup>nd</sup> Column:**

- Rural Poor
- Urban Poor
- Indigenous/Ethnic Minorities
- Rural Middle Class
- Women
- Children
- Urban Middle Class
- Senior Citizens



Unemployed  
Disabled

**TABLE 14: EFFECTIVENESS OF TYPES OF PROGRAMS IN RESPONSE TO NATURAL DISASTERS IN THE REPORTING COUNTRIES.**



**TABLE 15: PROGRAMS CREATED OR UTILIZED TO PROTECT THE POOR AGAINST HEALTH RISKS, UNEMPLOYMENT, VIOLENCE AND LACK OF RESOURCES IN OLD AGE (DISAGGREGATED BY REPORTING COUNTRIES).**

	País											Total %		
	Argentina Col %	Bolivia Col %	Brasil Col %	Chile Col %	Costa Rica Col %	Ecuador Col %	Honduras Col %	México Col %	Nicaragua Col %	Paraguay Col %	Perú Col %		Uruguay Col %	
¿Existe algún Programa creado fte. a riesgos de salud?	Si	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%										41,7%
	No					100,0%	100,0%			100,0%	100,0%			33,3%
	Nc				100,0%	100,0%		100,0%						25,0%
	Nc				100,0%	100,0%		100,0%						33,3%
¿Existe algún Programa creado fte. a riesgos de desempleo?	Si	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%										33,3%
	No													33,3%
¿Existe algún Programa creado fte. a riesgos de violencia?	No		100,0%								100,0%			41,7%
	Nc	100,0%			100,0%			100,0%						33,3%
	Si			100,0%					100,0%					25,0%
	Si	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%								100,0%		50,0%
¿Existe algún Programa creado fte. a riesgos de falta de recursos en la vejez?	Nc				100,0%									25,0%
	No													25,0%

Has a Program been created to deal with health risks?

Has a Program been created to deal with unemployment risks?

Has a Program been created to deal with violence risks?

Has a Program been created to deal with lack of resources in old age?

Yes

No

Country

**TABLE 16: TYPE OF PROGRAMS CREATED OR UTILIZED TO PROTECT THE POOR AGAINST HEALTH RISKS (ACCORDING TO REPORTING COUNTRIES).**

	Pais						Total %
	Argentina Count	Bolivia Count	Brasil Count	Nicaragua Count	Uruguay Count	Count	
Prog p/ enfermedades idiosincráticos	Seguro de salud		3		5		8
	Exc./reduc pago tarifas					5	5
	Otros	1	1	1		1	4
	Nutrición					1	1

1<sup>st</sup> Column:

Program for Specific Illnesses

2<sup>nd</sup> Column:

Health Insurance

Exemption/Reduction of Tax Payments

Other

Nutrition

Country

**TABLE 17: TYPE OF PROGRAMS CREATED OR UTILIZED TO PROTECT THE POOR AGAINST UNEMPLOYMENT RISKS (ACCORDING TO REPORTING COUNTRIES).**

	Pais					Total % Count
	Argentina Count	Brasil Count	Nicaragua Count	Uruguay Count		
Prog p/ riesgo de desempleo	Capacitación		1	2	1	4
	Seguro de desempleo		1		1	2
	Otros	1			1	2
	Empleo		1			1
	Microcrédito				1	1
Des. Hum. focalizado					1	1

1<sup>st</sup> Column:

Unemployment Risk Program

2<sup>nd</sup> Column:

Training

Unemployment Insurance

Other

Employment

Micro Credit

Targeted Human Development

Country

**TABLE 18: TYPE OF PROGRAMS CREATED OR UTILIZED TO PROTECT THE POOR AGAINST VIOLENCE RISKS (ACCORDING TO REPORTING COUNTRIES).**

	Pais				Total
	Brasil Count	Nicaragua Count	Uruguay Count	% Count	
Prog p/ riesgo de violencia	Otros	1		6	7
	Capatación		5		5

1<sup>st</sup> Column:

Program against violence risks

2<sup>nd</sup> Column:

Other

Training

Country

**TABLE 19: TYPE OF PROGRAMS CREATED OR UTILIZED TO PROTECT THE POOR AGAINST RISKS OF LACK OF RESOURCES IN OLD AGE (ACCORDING TO REPORTING COUNTRIES).**

	Pais							Total %
	Argentina Count	Bolivia Count	Brasil Count	Ecuador Count	Honduras Count	Uruguay Count	Count	
Transferencias en efectivo		1	1		1		3	7
Seguro de Jubilación					1		2	3
Exc./reduc pago tarifas							1	1
Capacitación							1	1
Otros	1							1

1<sup>st</sup> Column:

Program against risks of lack of resources in old age

2<sup>nd</sup> Column:

Cash Transfers

Retirement Insurance

Exemption/Reduction of Tax Payments

Country

**TABLE 20: LEVEL OF IMPORTANCE OF THE TYPES OF PROGRAMS FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF THE POORER AND MOST VULNERABLE GROUPS  
(ACCORDING TO REPORTING COUNTRIES)**

		País											Total		
		Argentina	Bolivia	Brasil	Chile	Costa Rica	Ecuador	Honduras	Jamaica	Nicaragua	Paraguay	Perú		Uruguay	Col %
Importancia transf. en efectivo	Alta	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	70,0%
	Baja					100,0%									20,0%
	Media														10,0%
Importancia trans especies	Alta	100,0%	100,0%		100,0%		100,0%		100,0%		100,0%		100,0%	100,0%	70,0%
	Media					100,0%				100,0%				20,0%	
	Baja							100,0%							10,0%
Subsidios para alimentos	Alta	100,0%				100,0%				100,0%			100,0%	100,0%	83,3%
	Media													16,7%	
	Baja														
Subsidios para vivienda	Alta		100,0%					100,0%					100,0%	100,0%	75,0%
	Media					100,0%								25,0%	
	Baja														
Subsidios para energía	Alta	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%			100,0%					100,0%		100,0%	50,0%
	Media													50,0%	
	Baja														
Otros subsidios	Alta				100,0%									50,0%	
	Media													50,0%	
	Baja														
Salud gratuita	Alta	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%		100,0%		100,0%		100,0%		100,0%	90,0%	
	Media													10,0%	
	Baja														
Educación gratuita	Alta	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	91,7%	
	Media							100,0%						8,3%	
	Baja					100,0%									
Energía/agua gratuita	Alta		100,0%										100,0%	33,3%	
	Media													33,3%	
	Baja														
Nutrición	Alta	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	91,7%	
	Media													8,3%	
	Baja														



(Continuation)

TABLE 20: LEVEL OF IMPORTANCE OF THE TYPES OF PROGRAMS FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF THE POORER AND MOST VULNERABLE GROUPS (ACCORDING TO REPORTING COUNTRIES).

	País											Total			
	Argentina	Bolivia	Brasil	Chile	Costa Rica	Ecuador	Honduras	Jamaica	México	Nicaragua	Paraguay		Perú	Uruguay	Col %
Empleo	Alta	100,0%	100,0%		100,0%										72,7%
	Media			100,0%						100,0%					18,2%
	Baja					100,0%									9,1%
Microcrédito	Alta	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%										91,7%
	Media					100,0%				100,0%					8,3%
Desarrollo humano focalizado	Alta	100,0%	100,0%		100,0%										80,0%
	Media									100,0%					20,0%
Fondos de inversión social	Alta	100,0%	100,0%		100,0%										88,9%
	Media			100,0%						100,0%					11,1%
Capacitación	Alta		100,0%		100,0%										70,0%
	Media					100,0%				100,0%					20,0%
	Baja														10,0%
Pensión x jubilación	Alta				100,0%										55,6%
	Baja			100,0%											22,2%
	Media		100,0%			100,0%									22,2%
Seguro de desempleo	Alta		100,0%		100,0%										71,4%
	Baja											100,0%			14,3%
	Media							100,0%							14,3%
Seguro de incapacidad	Alta				100,0%										50,0%
	Baja								100,0%						25,0%
	Alta		100,0%												25,0%
Seguro de salud	Alta				100,0%										60,0%
	Baja									100,0%					20,0%
	Media														20,0%
Otros	Alta								100,0%						80,0%
	Media														20,0%
Transferencias privadas	Alta														50,0%
	Media									100,0%					50,0%

Importance of cash transfers  
Importance of in-kind transfers  
Food subsidies  
Housing subsidies  
Electricity subsidies  
Other subsidies  
Free health care  
Free education  
Free electricity/water supply  
Nutrition  
Employment  
Micro Credit  
Targeted human development  
Social investment funds  
Training  
Pension x retirement  
Unemployment insurance  
Disability insurance  
Health insurance  
Other  
Private transfers  
High  
Medium

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Low  
Country

**TABLE 21: TYPES OF “EMPLOYMENT” PROGRAMS, ACCORDING TO REPORTING COUNTRIES.**

	País										Total % Count
	Bolivia Count	Brasil Count	Chile Count	Ecuador Count	Jamaica Count	México Count	Nicaragua Count	Perú Count	Uruguay Count		
Capatación	2	1	10	2	1				4		20
Empleo	1	1			1			3	1		8
Nutrición					2				5		7
Otros					3	1			2		6
Transferencias en efectivo			4		1						5
Seguro de desempleo		2	1								3
Microcrédito				1					1		2
Des. Hum. focalizado					1				1		2
Transferencias en especie					1						1

1st Column:

Work Programs

2nd Column:

Training

Employment

Nutrition

Other

Cash Transfers

Unemployment Insurance

Micro Credit

Targeted Human Development

In-kind Transfers  
Country

**TABLE 22: TYPES OF “HEALTH” PROGRAMS, ACCORDING TO REPORTING COUNTRIES.**

	País										Total % Count
	Bolivia Count	Brasil Count	Chile Count	Ecuador Count	Honduras Count	Jamaica Count	Nicaragua Count	Perú Count	Uruguay Count		
Prog area salud	Exc./reduc pago tarifas			13				2		19	35
	Otros		5		2		8			1	16
	Nutrición		1	1		1	1	3			8
	Transferencias en especie	2			1			1			4
	Seguro de salud	3				1					4
Subsidios de precios			1								1

1<sup>st</sup> Column:

Health Programs

2<sup>nd</sup> Column:

Exemption/Reduction of Tax Payments

Other

Nutrition

In-kind Transfers

Health Insurance

Price Subsidies

Country

**TABLE 23: TYPES OF “SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT” PROGRAMS, ACCORDING TO REPORTING COUNTRIES.**

	País								Total % Count
	Brasil Count	Chile Count	Ecuador Count	Honduras Count	Jamaica Count	Nicaragua Count	Perú Count	Uruguay Count	
Otros	2		5	3	3		2	18	33
Inversión Social		13	1			1			15
Nutrición				1		1	4	4	10
Transferencias en especie						1	4	1	6
Des. Hum. focalizado	1	1	1	1		1			5
Capacitación		2		2					4
Empleo				1		1	1		3
Microcrédito		1	2						3
Transferencias en efectivo			1	1					2
Subsidios de precios			1						1
Exc./reduc pago tarifas			1						1
Seguro de discapacidad	1								1
Seguro de Jubilación	1								1

1<sup>st</sup> Column: Social Development Programs

2<sup>nd</sup> Column:

Other

Social Investment

Nutrition

In-kind Transfers

Targeted Human Development

Training

Employment

Micro Credit

Cash Transfers

Price Subsidies

Exemption/Reduction of Tax Payments

Disability Insurance

Retirement Insurance

Country



**TABLE 24: TYPES OF PROGRAMS MANAGED BY MINISTRIES ECONOMY AND FINANCE, ACCORDING TO REPORTING COUNTRIES.**

	País										Total %
	Bolivia Count	Brasil Count	Chile Count	Ecuador Count	Honduras Count	Jamaica Count	México Count	Nicaragua Count	Perú Count	Uruguay Count	
Otros	3	5		1						3	12
Microcrédito	3		2					1	1	1	8
Transferencias en efectivo	1						1				2
Nutrición				1							2
Transferencias en especie							1				1
Subsidios de precios					1						1
Empleo			1								1
Des. Hum. focalizado					1						1
Inversión Social						1					1
Capacitación					1						1

1<sup>st</sup> Column:

Economy and Finance Program

2<sup>nd</sup> Column:

Other

Micro Credit

Cash Transfers

Nutrition

In-kind Transfers

Price Subsidies

Employment

Targeted Human Development

Social Investment

Training

Country

**TABLE 25: TYPES OF PUBLIC WORKS AND INFRASTRUCTURE PROGRAMS, ACCORDING TO REPORTING COUNTRIES.**

	País			Total %
	Honduras Count	Jamaica Count	Perú Count	
Prog area obras publicas e infraestruc	Otros	1	10	13
	Empleo			2
	Exc./reduc pago tarifas	1		1

1<sup>st</sup> Column:

Public Works and Infrastructure Programs

2<sup>nd</sup> Column:

Other

Employment

Exemption/Reduction of Tax Payments

Country

**TABLE 26: TYPES OF EDUCATION PROGRAMS, ACCORDING TO REPORTING COUNTRIES.**

	Pais						Total %
	Brasil Count	Chile Count	Honduras Count	Jamaica Count	Nicaragua Count	Uruguay Count	
Prog area educación	Otros	4	1	1	7		13
	Exc./reduc pago tarifas		7				7
	Transferencias en efectivo	2		2		1	5
	Nutrición	1	2			1	5
	Transferencias en especie	2	2				4
	Capactación			2		1	3
	Des. Hum. focalizado						2

1<sup>st</sup> Column:

Education Programs

2<sup>nd</sup> Column:

Other

Exemption/Reduction of Tax Payments

Cash Transfers

Nutrition

In-kind Transfers

Training

Targeted Human Development

Country

**TABLE 27: TYPES OF SOCIAL SECURITY PROGRAMS, ACCORDING TO REPORTING COUNTRIES.**

	País					Total %
	Chile Count	Jamaica Count	México Count	Nicaragua Count	Uruguay Count	
	1	2			2	5
Otros						
Transferencias en efectivo			1			3
Seguro de discapacidad				1	1	2
Seguro de jubilación				1	1	2
Transferencias en especie					1	1
Nutrición		1				1
Seguro de desempleo					1	1
Seguro de salud				1		1

1<sup>st</sup> Column:

Social Security Programs

2<sup>nd</sup> Column:

Other

Cash Transfers

Disability Insurance

Retirement Insurance

In-kind Transfers

Nutrition

Unemployment Insurance

Health Insurance

Country

**TABLE 28: TYPES OF HOUSING PROGRAMS, ACCORDING TO REPORTING COUNTRIES.**

	Pais					Total
	Bolivia Count	Chile Count	Ecuador Count	Honduras Count	Uruguay Count	% Count
Prog area vivienda	Subsidios de precios		11	1		12
	Otros	3		1		10
	Nutrición			1		1
	Empleo				1	1
	Microcrédito			1		1

1<sup>st</sup> Column:

Housing Programs

2<sup>nd</sup> Column:

Price Subsidies

Other

Nutrition

Employment

Micro Credit

Country

**TABLE 29: TYPES OF PROGRAMS MANAGED BY INTERIOR MINISTRIES, ACCORDING TO REPORTING COUNTRIES.**

	Pais		Total
	Chile	Count	% Count
Prog area interior	Otros	6	6
	Exc./reduc pago tarifas	2	2
	Transferencias en especie	1	1
	Subsidios de precios	1	1

1<sup>st</sup> Column:

Domestic Programs

2<sup>nd</sup> Column:

Other

Exemption/Reduction of Tax Payments

In-kind Transfers

Price Subsidies

Country



**TABLE 30: TYPES OF AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK AND FISHERIES PROGRAMS, ACCORDING TO REPORTING COUNTRIES.**

	Pais			Total %
	Bolivia Count	Chile Count	Jamaica Count	
Prog area agric/ganaderia y pesca	Otros	4		2
	Microcrédito		5	
	Nutrición	1		
	Des. Hum. focalizado		1	
				6
				5
				1
				1

1<sup>st</sup> Column:

Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries Programs

2<sup>nd</sup> Column:

Other

Micro Credit

Nutrition

Targeted Human Development

Country

**TABLE 31: TYPES OF PROGRAMS IN THE “OTHER” CATEGORY, ACCORDING TO REPORTING COUNTRIES.**

	Pais										Total %
	Bolivia Count	Brasil Count	Chile Count	Costa Rica Count	Ecuador Count	Honduras Count	Jamaica Count	Paraguay Count	Perú Count	Uruguay Count	
Otros	12	5		1	1		3	1	1	5	29
Inversión Social	3					1					4
Exc./reduc pago tarifas			1			1					2
Nutrición						2					2
Microcrédito		1	1								2
Empleo						1					1
Des. Hum. focalizado						1					1
Capacitación			1								1

1<sup>st</sup> Column:

Other Programs

2<sup>nd</sup> Column:

Other

Social Investment

Exemption/Reduction of Tax Payments

Nutrition

Micro Credit

Employment

Targeted Human Development

Training  
Country

**TABLE 32: TYPES OF “OSC” PROGRAMS, ACCORDING TO REPORTING COUNTRIES.**

	Pais		Total %
	Perú Count	Uruguay Count	
Prog area OSC's	Nutrición	1	1
	Des. Hum. focalizado		1
	Capacitación		1
	Otros	1	1

1<sup>st</sup> Column:

OSC Programs

2<sup>nd</sup> Column:

Nutrition

Targeted Human Development

Training

Other

Country

**TABLE 33: TYPES OF “INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE” PROGRAMS, ACCORDING TO REPORTING COUNTRIES.**

		Pais		Total
		Jamaica Count		% Count
Prog area comercio e industria	Microcrédito	4		4

1<sup>st</sup> Column:  
Industry and Commerce Programs

2<sup>nd</sup> Column:  
Micro Credit  
Country

**TABLE 34: ROLE AND IMPACT OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS (ACCORDING TO REPORTING COUNTRIES)**

COUNTRIES	Role in the Delivery of Services to Social Protection and Poverty Reduction Programs					Role in Financing Social Protection and Poverty Reduction Programs					Impact				
	High	Average	Low	No Role	N/A N/S	High	Average	Low	No Role	N/A N/S	High	Average	Low	N/A N/S	
<b>Argentina</b>															
<b>Bolivia</b>															
<b>Brazil</b>															
<b>Colombia</b>															
<b>Costa Rica</b>															
<b>Chile</b>															
<b>Ecuador</b>															
<b>Honduras</b>															
<b>Jamaica</b>															
<b>Mexico</b>															
<b>Nicaragua</b>															
<b>Paraguay</b>															
<b>Peru</b>															
<b>Uruguay</b>															

**NOTE:** The categories High, Average and Low, correspond to the emphasis added in the responses submitted by each reporting country. In this regard, “High” indicates the performance of a role or important role in the financing, delivery, or impact; and a scarcely relevant role in these aspects is thus considered “Low.” When the entities do not serve as financiers or as suppliers, the data are assigned to the fourth column (No Role). In the cases in which the importance indicated in the questionnaire has not been specified as corresponding to the role of financier or service provider, the data are located in the fifth column (No answer/not specified).

**TABLE 35: ROLE AND IMPACT OF THE PRIVATE SECTOR (ACCORDING TO REPORTING COUNTRIES)**

COUNTRIES	Role in the Delivery of Services for Social Protection and Poverty Reduction Programs					Role in Financing Social Protection and Poverty Reduction Programs					Impact			
	High	Average	Low	No Role	N/A N/S	High	Average	Low	No Role	N/A N/S	High	Average	Low	N/A N/S
<b>Argentina</b>														
<b>Bolivia</b>														
<b>Brazil</b>														
<b>Colombia</b>														
<b>Costa Rica</b>														
<b>Chile</b>														
<b>Ecuador</b>														
<b>Honduras</b>														
<b>Jamaica</b>														
<b>Mexico</b>														
<b>Nicaragua</b>														
<b>Paraguay</b>														
<b>Peru (7)</b>														
<b>Uruguay</b>														

**NOTE:** The categories High, Average and Low, correspond to the emphasis added in the responses submitted by each reporting country. In this regard, “High” indicates the performance of a role or important role in the financing, delivery, or impact; and a scarcely relevant role in these aspects is thus considered “Low.” When the entities do not serve as financiers or as suppliers, the data are assigned to the fourth column (No Role). In the cases in which the importance indicated in the questionnaire has not been specified as corresponding to the role of financier or service provider, the data are located in the fifth column (No answer/not specified).

**TABLE 36: ROLE AND IMPACT OF COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS (ACCORDING TO REPORTING COUNTRIES)**

COUNTRIES	Role in the Delivery of Services to Social Protection and Poverty Reduction Programs					Role in Financing Social Protection and Poverty Reduction Programs					Impact			
	High	Average	Low	No Role	N/A N/S	High	Average	Low	No Role	N/A N/S	High	Average	Low	N/A N/S
<b>Argentina</b>														
<b>Bolivia</b>														
<b>Brazil</b>														
<b>Colombia</b>														
<b>Costa Rica</b>														
<b>Chile</b>														
<b>Ecuador</b>														
<b>Honduras</b>														
<b>Jamaica</b>														
<b>Mexico</b>														
<b>Nicaragua</b>														
<b>Paraguay</b>														
<b>Peru</b>														
<b>Uruguay</b>														

**NOTE:** The categories High, Average and Low, correspond to the emphasis added in the responses submitted by each reporting country. In this regard, “High” indicates the performance of a role or important role in the financing, delivery, or impact; and a scarcely relevant role in these aspects is thus considered “Low.” When the entities do not serve as financiers or as suppliers, the data are assigned to the fourth column (No Role). In the cases in which the importance indicated in the questionnaire has not been specified as corresponding to the role of financier or service provider, the data are located in the fifth column (No answer/not specified).





**TABLE 37: INFORMAL, INTRAGENERATIONAL AND INTERGENERATIONAL TRANSFERS (ACCORDING TO REPORTING COUNTRIES)**

COUNTRIES	Intragenerational Transfers			Intergenerational Transfers		
	Yes	No	No Answer	Yes	No	No Answer
<b>Argentina</b>						
<b>Bolivia</b>						
<b>Brazil</b>						
<b>Colombia</b>						
<b>Costa Rica</b>						
<b>Chile</b>						
<b>Ecuador</b>						
<b>Honduras</b>						
<b>Jamaica</b>						
<b>Mexico</b>						
<b>Nicaragua</b>						
<b>Paraguay</b>						
<b>Peru</b>						
<b>Uruguay</b>						

Note: In the cases where no reference is made ("No Answer"), it is impossible to infer if these types of transfers "do not exist" or if they do, the information was not collected.

**TABLE 38: COLLECTION AND UPDATE OF INFORMATION ON THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POOR AND MOST RECENT YEAR OF DATA COLLECTION; AND MOST RECENT YEAR OF ESTABLISHMENT OF THE POVERTY LINE (DISAGGREGATED BY REPORTING COUNTRIES).**

	Country										Total	
	Argentina	Bolivia	Brazil	Chile	Costa Rica	Ecuador	Honduras	Nicaragua	Paraguay	Peru	Uruguay	%
<b>Has the Government collected information on the poor?</b>	<b>Col%</b>	<b>Col%</b>	<b>Col%</b>	<b>Col%</b>	<b>Col%</b>	<b>Col%</b>	<b>Col%</b>	<b>Col%</b>	<b>Col%</b>	<b>Col%</b>	<b>Col%</b>	<b>Col%</b>
<b>YES</b>	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%
<b>More recent information</b>												
	1999	100,0%				100,0%						27,3%
	1998				100,0%							18,2%
<b>Most recent poverty line</b>												
	1999		100,0%			100,0%			100,0%			63,6%
	1998				100,0%							18,2
	1997											9,1%
	2000	100,0%										9,1%

**TABLE 39: EVALUATION AND MONITORING UNITS: CERTAIN RELEVANT ASPECTS**

COUNTRIES	UNIT	BUDGET		PERSONNEL		
		Year	US\$	Managerial	Technical	Administ.
<b>Argentina</b>	Ministry of Social Development and the Environment-- Old age and Social Action Secretariat	1999	1 million	5 (2)	58	4
		S/D	S/D	S/D	S/D	S/D
<b>Bolivia</b>	No Unit indicated	S/D	S/D	S/D	S/D	S/D
		S/D	S/D	S/D	S/D	S/D
<b>Brazil</b>	Management Secretariat (Planning and Budget Ministry) and sectoral Ministries	S/D	S/D	S/D	S/D	S/D
<b>Colombia</b>	Only Health area indicated	S/D	S/D	S/D	S/D	S/D
<b>Costa Rica</b>	Ministry of Labor and Social Security	S/D	S/D	S/D	S/D	S/D
<b>Chile</b>	Ministry of Planning and Cooperation (MIDEPLAN)	2000	854.672 thousand Chilean pesos	5	39	79
<b>Ecuador</b>	No Unit indicated	S/D	S/D	S/D	S/D	S/D
<b>Honduras</b>	Presidential Office Secretariat – Technical Support Unit	1999	219 thousand	1	4	0
<b>Jamaica</b>	Office of the Prime Minister	99/2000	J\$5.261 million national currency	1	3	2
		S/D	S/D	S/D	S/D	S/D
<b>Mexico</b>	Only Labor and Social Welfare Secretariat indicated	S/D	S/D	S/D	S/D	S/D
<b>Nicaragua</b>	No Unit indicated	S/D	S/D	S/D	S/D	S/D
<b>Paraguay</b>	No Unit indicated	S/D	S/D	S/D	S/D	S/D
<b>Peru</b>	Food and Nutrition Policy Technical Secretariat	S/D	S/D	S/D	S/D	S/D
<b>Uruguay</b>	Office of Planning and Budget of the Presidency	2001	300 thousand	1	5	0

S/D = not available

TABLE 40: LIST OF EVALUATIONS OF SOCIAL PROGRAMS (ACCORDING TO REPORTING COUNTRIES)

COUNTRIES	YEAR	AUTHOR	TITLE	UNIT	TYPE OF EVALUATION
<b>Argentina (a)</b>	S/D	Cohen and Franco from CEPAL	ASOMA	SIEMPRO	Diagnosis
	S/D	Britos, Pavez and Pereyra	PRANI	SIEMPRO	Diagnosis
	S/D	Martínez Nogueira, Piñero, Lindenboim and Balbi	Plan Social Agropecuario	SIEMPRO	Diagnosis
	S/D	Forni and Mallimaci, from Centro de Estudios e Investigaciones Laborales (CEIL-CONICET) and Carballo González y Gras, from Centro de Estudios para la Promoción Agraria (CEPA)	Plan Social Agropecuario	SIEMPRO	From the perspective of beneficiaries
	S/D	Kremenutzky, Cogliati, Cuatromo and Fontclara, from CRISOL Proyectos Sociales y CEDEI (Consultores Económicos de Empresas Industriales)	Trabajar I	SIEMPRO	Diagnosis
	S/D	Ravallion and Jalan from the World Bank	Trabajar II	SIEMPRO	Diagnosis
	S/D	Mallimaci (coord.), Starkoff, Marini and Genta.	FOPAR	SIEMPRO	Project Ex post evaluation
<b>Brazil</b>	N/C	N/C	N/C	N/C.	N/C
<b>Bolivia</b>	N/C	N/C	N/C	N/C	N/C
<b>Colombia (b)</b>	2000	Diana Isabel Cárdenas Gamboa	Sostenibilidad financiera del regimen subsidiario de salud	Nat. Planning Dept. - DDS-SS	S/D
	2000	Juan Carlos Giraldo	Primera encuesta nacional de calidad en salud percibida por los usuarios	Defensoría del Pueblo	S/D
	2000	Gabriel Ojeda, Myriam Ordóñez, Luis Ochoa	Encuesta nacional de demografía y salud	Profamilia	S/D

COUNTRIES	YEAR	AUTHOR	TITLE	UNIT	TYPE OF EVALUATION
	2001	Ministry of Health/National University	Evaluación del régimen subsidiario de salud	Ministry of Health/ National University	S/D
<b>Costa Rica (c)</b>	S/D	S/D	S/D	S/D	S/D
<b>Chile (d)</b>	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E
<b>Ecuador</b>	1999	CEPLAES	Estudio Cualitativo del impacto social de la crisis El Fenómeno del Niño en el Ecuador 1997-1999. Del desastre a la prevención	SEDES, EB/PRODEC Project, WB CISP, SIISE, ECHO	S/D S/E
	1999	León Mauricio	Análisis de la encuesta de beneficiarios del bono solidario	SIISE, State Ministry for Social Development	S/D
	1999	Márquez Gustavo	Unemployment insurance and emergency employment programs in Latin American and the Caribbean: An overview.	S/DATOS	S/E
	2000	FAO-PMA MISSION	Apoyo a la expansión del Programa Nacional de Alimentación y Nutrición	FAO	S/E
	2001	León Mauricio, Wladymir Brborich, Rob Vos	Bono Solidario: compensación social o lucha contra la pobreza	IDB	S/E
<b>Honduras (e)</b>	1999	S/D	S/D	SINEG	S/E
<b>Jamaica</b>	S/D	PCMU	Review of the ICDP Communities	PCMU	S/E
	S/D	PCMU	Review of the Micro Investment Development Agency	PCMU	S/D
	S/D	PCMU	Review of Skills 2000	PCMU	S/D
	S/D	PCMU	Review of Infirmaries	PCMU	S/D

COUNTRIES	YEAR	AUTHOR	TITLE	UNIT	TYPE OF EVALUATION
	S/D	PCMU	Review of the Government School Feeding Programme	PCMU	S/D
	S/D	Dr. J. Salmon	Defining Poverty For Public Policy	PCMU	S/D
	S/D	PCMU	Update to Ministry Paper 13 – Special Report to Parliament	PCMU	S/D
	S/D	Planning Institute of Jamaica	Survey of Living Conditions 1989-2000	S/DATOS	S/D
	S/D	Dr. Wint	A Social Assessment of the Imner-City	S/DATOS	S/D
	S/D	S/D	Impact Evaluation of the Jamaica Social Investment Fund	S/DATOS	S/D
<b>Mexico</b>	N/C	N/C	N/C	N/C	N/C
<b>Nicaragua</b>	N/C	N/C	N/C	N/C	N/C
<b>Paraguay</b>	N/C	N/C	N/C	N/C	N/C
<b>Peru (i)</b>	1999	Food and Nutrition Policy Secretariat	Balance de los programas alimentarios nutricionales	Food and Nutrition Policy Technical Secretariat	S/D
	1999	Food and Nutrition Policy Secretariat	Sistema de monitoreo y evaluación de impacto de los programas de alimentación y nutrición	Food and Nutrition Policy Technical Secretariat	S/D
	1999	Food and Nutrition Policy Secretariat	Diseño de un sistema de información de los programas de Alimentación y Nutrición	Food and Nutrition Policy Technical Secretariat	S/D
	2000	Food and Nutrition Policy Secretariat	Programas de Alimentación y Nutrición. Estudio de caso en tres localidades	Food and Nutrition Policy Technical Secretariat	S/D

COUNTRIES	YEAR	AUTHOR	TITLE	UNIT	TYPE OF EVALUATION
	2000	Rosa Flores Medina	Impacto de los programas de Apoyo Alimentario en las condiciones de vida de la población	INEI	Impacto
Uruguay (g)	2000	OPP	In favor of the Infancy. On the applied policies and their results (1990-2000)	Technical Unit and Administrative Coordination of the OPP Social Sector Strengthening Program	Impact

### References:

- (a) **ARGENTINA:** All the aforementioned Evaluations correspond to those financed and supervised by SIEMPRO. Below is additional information exclusively related to the programs of the Ministry of Social Development and the Environment that was voluntarily provided by the programs themselves, who have financed or made their own evaluations:
- Fondo Participativo de Inversión Social (FOPAR): Social evaluation focused on certain variables important to the program (carried out by Zuleta Pucetto in 1998)
  - Programa de Atención a Grupos Vulnerables (PAGV): Evaluation of the management of the program during the first and second years of execution (carried out by the program evaluation team in 1999 and 2000).
  - Programa de Alimentación y Nutrición Infantil (PRANI): Determination of social situation in witness areas for the monitoring and evaluation of the program (carried out by the program evaluation team in 1996).
  - Programa de Atención a Niños y Adolescentes en Riesgo (PROAME): Evaluation of the management of PROAME I (carried out by the program evaluation team).
  - Prohuerta: Results of the program during 1998 (carried out by the program evaluation team).
  - Programa de Desarrollo Social en Áreas Fronterizas del Noroeste y Noreste Argentinos con NBI (PROSOFA): Report on 1995-99 management (carried out by the program evaluation team).
- (b) **COLOMBIA:** The data was obtained from the response of the Health Area. The other areas that answered the questionnaire in this country did not specify evaluations.
- (c) **COSTA RICA:** Indicated that the evaluations of four social programs are under review at this time: Housing Bonus, School cafeterias, Fellowships for Education, and Pensions.
- (d) **CHILE:** The evaluations performed by the Social Division of MIDEPLAN were not specified, but we were able to obtain them in their Web page. The following should be pointed out: Targeting and Distributive Impact of Monetary Subsidies (1998), Impact of Policies in Education, Health and Housing (1990-1996), Diagnosis of the Supplementary Food National Plan (1998).
- (e) **HONDURAS:** The cited works correspond to: "Governmental actions carried out during 1999, by municipalities" and to "Actions and projects coordinated with NGOs in the execution of the Reconstruction Master Plan."



**(f) PERU:** There are publications on different areas: Education, Social Investment, and Targeting.

**(g) URUGUAY:** There are also periodic monitoring works of the Social Security System: Maternal and Child Program of the Ministry of Health and Educational Reform in the Ministry of Education.

**TABLE 41: MECHANISMS TO PROTECT THE SOCIAL PROTECTION AND POVERTY REDUCTION PROGRAMS CONSIDERED A PRIORITY IN FISCAL ADJUSTMENT PERIODS; MECHANISMS UTILIZED IN AFFIRMATIVE ACTION CASES, DISAGGREGATED BY COUNTRIES.**

	País														Total	
	Argentina	Bolivia	Brasil	Chile	Costa Rica	Honduras	México	Nicaragua	Paraguay	Perú	Uruguay				%	
Mecanismos de protección frente a ajuste fiscal	Col %	Col %	Col %	Col %	Col %	Col %	Col %	Col %	Col %	Col %	Col %	Col %	Col %	Col %	Col %	
	Si			100,0%			100,0%			100,0%				100,0%		63,6%
	NC															18,2%
	No	100,0%	100,0%													18,2%

**Protection mechanisms during fiscal adjustments**

	País														Total	
	Argentina	Bolivia	Brasil	Chile	Costa Rica	Ecuador	Honduras	México	Nicaragua	Paraguay	Perú	Uruguay			%	
Mecanismos utilizados p/ la protección	Col Response %	Col Response %	Col Response %	Col Response %	Col Response %	Col Response %	Col Response %	Col Response %	Col Response %	Col Response %	Col Response %	Col Response %	Col Response %	Col Response %	Col Response %	
	Ns/ Nc	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%											33,3%	
	Ley de Presupuesto				100,0%						100,0%				100,0%	33,3%
	Ley del sector público					100,0%						100,0%				25,0%
	Acuerdos informales						100,0%						100,0%			25,0%
Otros						100,0%							100,0%		16,7%	
Norma constitucional													100,0%		8,3%	

**Protection Mechanisms**

1<sup>st</sup> Column:

2<sup>nd</sup> Column:

Not specified/No answer

Budget Law

Public Sector Law

Informal Agreements

Other

Constitutional Standard

Yes

No

Country

**TABLE 42: TYPES OF PROGRAMS PROTECTED BY THESE MECHANISMS, DISAGGREGATED BY COUNTRIES.**

	País													Total	
	Argentina	Bolivia	Brasil	Chile	Costa Rica	Honduras	México	Nicaragua	Paraguay	Perú	Uruguay	%			
Transferencias en efectivo	NO	100,0%	100,0%			100,0%				100,0%					54,5%
	SI			100,0%	100,0%						100,0%				45,5%
Transferencias en especie	NO	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%		100,0%				100,0%					63,6%
	SI				100,0%						100,0%				36,4%
Subsidios de precios	NO	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%		100,0%				100,0%					81,8%
	SI				100,0%						100,0%				18,2%
Exc./reduc pago tarifas	NO	100,0%	100,0%			100,0%				100,0%					63,6%
	SI			100,0%	100,0%						100,0%				36,4%
Nutrición	NO	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%		100,0%				100,0%					54,5%
	SI				100,0%						100,0%				45,5%
Empleo	NO	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%		100,0%				100,0%					81,8%
	SI				100,0%						100,0%				18,2%
Microcrédito	NO	100,0%	100,0%			100,0%				100,0%					54,5%
	SI			100,0%	100,0%						100,0%				45,5%
Des. Humano Focalizado	NO	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%		100,0%				100,0%					54,5%
	SI				100,0%						100,0%				45,5%
Inversión social	NO	100,0%	100,0%			100,0%				100,0%					54,5%
	SI			100,0%	100,0%						100,0%				45,5%
Capacitación	NO	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%		100,0%				100,0%					54,5%
	SI				100,0%						100,0%				45,5%
Seguro de desempleo	NO	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%		100,0%				100,0%					81,8%
	SI				100,0%						100,0%				18,2%
Seguro de discapacidad	NO	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%		100,0%				100,0%					81,8%
	SI				100,0%						100,0%				18,2%
Seguro de salud	NO	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%		100,0%				100,0%					72,7%
	SI				100,0%						100,0%				27,3%
Seguro de jubilación	NO	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%		100,0%				100,0%					72,7%
	SI				100,0%						100,0%				27,3%
Otros	NO	100,0%	100,0%			100,0%				100,0%					63,6%
	SI			100,0%	100,0%						100,0%				36,4%

