



LINKING SOCIAL ASSISTANCE and PRODUCTIVE INCLUSION in

BOLIVIA



(Conditional) Cash Transfers Programs ((C)CT)

The **Bono Juancito Pinto (BJP)** school-incentive was established in 2006 to encourage enrollment, attendance and graduation among school children in the grade 1 to grade 5 of primary school. At present, BJP has expanded its outreach to students up to their high school senior year.

The BJP provides a stipend to children and adolescents enrolled in public schools and registered in the Single Student Registry. The stipend is distributed by the Ministry of Education and paid to school students in the presence of their mother, father or guardian. The stipend is delivered by members of the Bolivian Armed Forces called Delivery Agents.

BONO JUANCITO PINTO

Coverage: 2.3 million people (2014 estimate).

Target population: children and adolescents under 18 years old enrolled in primary school or in high school under 21 years old or, enrolled in alternative youth education centers and special education centers with no age limit.

Amount of transfer: USD 30*.

Co-responsibility: children and adolescents must attend school regularly at time of payment.

*Transfer frequency established by Supreme Decree and Ministry Resolution every year (annual transfers in 2014).

The **Bono Juana Azurduy (BJA)** mother-child stipend was established in 2009 as an effort to recognize the fundamental rights of access to health care and comprehensive development to reduce maternal and child mortality rates, and fight against chronic malnourishment among children under two years of age.

BONO JUANA AZURDUY

Coverage: 165,112 households / 809,049 persons (2013).

Target population: Pregnant and breastfeeding women without health coverage.

Amount of transfer:

- 1) USD 7 voucher for prenatal check-ups (up to a maximum of USD 28 or 4 check-ups).
- 2) One-time USD 18 voucher for institutional delivery and post-birth control.
- 3) USD 18 stipend for each full baby health control (up to 12 in the period of first 24 months).

Co-responsibilities:

- **For the prenatal health care vouchers:** a) regular attendance to prenatal check-ups at the designated health facility following schedule delivered at time of enrollment; b) following doctor's recommendations; and c) attending educational sessions and activities.
- **For the Institutional delivery and post-natal control voucher:** a) childbirth at a health center; b) post-labor controls within ten days after delivery; and c) following all doctor's recommendations.
- **For the comprehensive baby health control vouchers:** a) Mothers must bring their babies for health controls at the designated health care facility; b) families must follow nutritional recommendations and vaccination schedules; and c) mothers must attend training sessions and activities.

Families are chosen based on a strict criterion: the bonus is awarded to women and children without health coverage who are registered in the Bono Juana Azurduy Information System. It provides vouchers to pregnant women and mothers with children under 2 years old within three different schemes: 1. stipend for prenatal care, 2.

institutional delivery and post-birth control, and 3. comprehensive health controls for the babies. The stipend is delivered by the Ministry of Health.

Students and families who fail to comply with co-responsibility of BJP and BJA are excluded from the stipend delivery roster. Once eligibility is lost, both benefits are suspended. In addition, benefits provided by the BJA are awarded only until the baby turns two years of age.

Labor market inclusion programs and income generation programs and services linked to (C)CT

None of the identified interventions in Bolivia has an explicit relation to these (C)CT programs.

TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING AND EDUCATIONAL UPGRADE

“Mi Primer Empleo Digno” (My First Decent Job) program, implemented by the Ministry of Labor, Employment and Social Protection, aims at facilitating and expanding labor market participation among young men and women between 18 and 24 years of age with limited economic resources who have concluded their second grade of high school by enhancing their employability through training and internship schemes. The program has created a registry of selected training institutes that provide training to fit market demand, and the companies that will provide internships, practical work, theoretical/practical learning and subsequently labor market inclusion. The project has 3 stages, namely labor skill development, consolidation and validation of labor competency. This program has enrolled 1,367 youths (2014) through the Employment Promotion Units of the program established in each region of the country. Although initially launched as a pilot program at the La Paz Local government, it is now implemented in urban and peri-urban main cities: La Paz, El Alto, Cochabamba and Santa Cruz.

LABOR INTERMEDIATION SERVICES

The **Apoyo al Empleo (Employment Support) program** seeks to expand the coverage and effectiveness of active labor market policies implemented by the Ministry of Labor, Employment and Social Protection through its Employment Department (Dirección General de Empleo) and thereby to enhance workers' employability. The

Program is composed of three components. The first component focuses on expanding placement services by providing the Plurinational Placement Service with the resources needed to create a) web-based labor intermediation systems (a placement web site), market information and a hotline to orientate the website's users and provide customer care services; b) customized labor guidance and job referral services (including entrepreneurship and business management training); and c) employment promotion initiatives like job fairs and workshops. The program's second component is the Adult Employment Support Program – which is a program to assist job seekers who already meet certain profile requirements but have not been able to find a job and/or lack the necessary experience to join the labor market – where the job seekers can get on-the-job training. The third and last component is charged with planning, reviewing and assessing employment policies, creating follow up systems, conducting operational assessment surveys, and assessing impacts of the adult labor market inclusion program and other initiatives serving specific segments of the population. This program will run for 5 years between 2012 and 2016. During this period, the Employment Support Program will target 20,000 unemployed adults by providing stipends for internships in companies, and register 70,000 job seekers (including manual, technical and professional workers).

SUPPORT TO INDEPENDENT WORK

The **“Fomento al Emprendimiento Juvenil en El Alto” (Youth Entrepreneurship Support in El Alto) Program** helps youth start their own businesses by creating networks and enhancing their entrepreneurial and personal capacities and technical expertise. The program is implemented by the Ministry of Labor, Employment and Social Protection together with the United Nations Development Program's office in Bolivia and targets young people between 22 and 35 years old living in El Alto district who have been running a business for one to four years. They are provided with customized training and walk-throughs to enhance their skills, prepare a business model and link them to markets and financing sources. A one-time USD 700 incentive is provided. At present, this pilot

Program has enrolled 52 young adults and is conceived as the foundation for the second component of the Young Micro Entrepreneurs Training and Technical Assistance Program under the Improving Employability and Labor Income of Youth Project that will run from 2015 to 2020, made possible by a USD 20 millions grant from the World Bank.

The **Alianzas Rurales Program (PAR), (Rural Alliances Program)** aims at improving market access for poor rural producers from selected areas throughout Bolivia by establishing rural productive alliances. The project comprises of three components: 1) Institutional support (formation of rural productive alliances and preparation of viable alliance plans); 2) Implementation of rural productive alliances (where producers and market partners will build effective solidarity relations extending beyond a mere commercial transaction). To reach this goal, the project will co-finance the implementation of alliance members' subprojects or plans of producer alliances for joint produce collection, machinery, equipment and tool supply,, technical assistance and training support; 3) Project Management, aiming at efficient and effective project management and establishing a monitoring and evaluation system that provides evidence of improved producers' market access and enhanced rural incomes. This objective is accomplished by providing technical assistance, goods, equipment and incremental operational costs financing to set up and operate a National Project Coordination Unit and its six regional sub-units, following a decentralized rationale for an operationally-autonomous system under the oversight of the Rural Development and Land Ministry (MDRyT). It also allows for a consolidated design and operation of a Geo-referenced Information Management System and a set up of monitoring, evaluation and learning schemes. This component also seeks to create effective financial agreements between PAR and the Small Producers Organizations (Organizaciones de Pequeños Productores.). The program is implemented by the Ministry of Rural Development and funded by the World Bank's loan.

The "Proyecto de Inversión Comunitaria en Áreas Rurales (Programa Empoderador)" (**Rural Areas Community Investment Project (Empowerment Program)**) was established in 2011 to improve access to sustainable infrastructure and basic services for the most disadvantaged rural communities in some of Bolivia's poorest districts. It aims at providing tools for such communities to become agents of their own independent development by supporting participatory decision making, building local capacities, fostering transparent oversight and management of financial resources, enhancing accountability, and improving operation and maintenance of investments chosen to meet communities' own needs.

The project is comprised of the following 03 components: (1) Firstly, community capacity building through (a) financing of technical assistance, training and institution building so

communities can identify, prepare, execute, operate and maintain their grassroots investment subprojects in the overall framework of component 2; (b) providing technical assistance services to local entities in the participating municipalities with a view at supporting and providing oversight for planning and undertaking community-based investment subprojects and ensuring they meet relevant technical standards. This component also provides financing for consultancy services and others, such as trainings and workshops, per diem and travel expenses, and learning materials for participants in training courses; technical assistance for executing subprojects; and expenses incurred in selected and approved community-prepared subprojects.

(2) Secondly, Community-Driven Development Investment through financing of grassroots development projects - in selected communities. These subprojects are proposed by rural communities to address priorities identified by themselves including rural infrastructure, basic services, vulnerability-reduction, food security, nutrition improvement activities, and natural resources management. Communities are expected to provide at least 10% co-financing (typically in kind) of the subproject's cost.

(3) The third element addresses coordination, monitoring and evaluation issues and provides funding for capacity building at the Ministry of Rural Development and Land and its "Empoderador" Unit, charged with providing leadership, coordination, follow up and evaluation for the project's components 1 and 2. This program is operated by the Ministry of Rural Development and Land (with a World Bank loan). The preliminary intervention area comprises of 51 municipalities in La Paz, Oruro, Chuquisaca and Cochabamba regions. These four regions are located in Bolivia's Andean High Plateau and valleys and are among the country's poorest regions. The initial choice of beneficiary municipalities was based on explicit and transparent criteria, including their vulnerability, density of vulnerable communities, space continuity and match with other programs and projects. The project is expected to directly benefit 100,000 Bolivians living in 500 rural communities in the country's 51 poorest municipalities.

Sources:

GOVERNMENT SITES

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- Ministerio de Salud de Bolivia
- Ministerio de Trabajo, Empleo y Previsión Social de Bolivia
- “Mi primer Empleo Digno”
- “Programa de Apoyo al Empleo”

REGULATIONS

- Decree 28.899/2006, Bono Juancito Pinto.
- Decree Supremo 29321/2007, Amendment to Decreto Supremo Nacional 28.899/2006.
- Decree Supremo N° 29.246/2008, creating financial and administrative mechanisms to launch the first stage of the “Mi Primer Empleo Digno” Program.
- Ministry Resolution 248, Ministry of Education.
- Ministry Resolution 775, Ministry of Education.
- Decree Supremo 0066/2009, Bono Madre Niño-Niña “Juana Azurduy”.
- Decree Supremo 0426/2010, Consolidated Bono Madre Niño-Niña “Juana Azurduy”, 2010 period.
- Decree Supremo 1.372/2012, provides financing and establishing the financial mechanisms for executing and delivering an incentive subsidy for school attendance under the Bono “Juancito Pinto” during the 2012 Administration.
- Ministry Resolution 718/2013.

Editor: Program Global Alliances for Social Protection of the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH (on behalf of the Bundesministerium für wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit und Entwicklung, BMZ)

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Elaborated for the Workshop: Linking Social Assistance and Productive Inclusion, Lima, November 12th – 13th 2014

The analysis and results in this country paper represent the opinion of the author(s) and are not necessarily representative of the position of the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH. The authors thank the experts in each country for the valuable comments.



LINKING SOCIAL ASSISTANCE and PRODUCTIVE INCLUSION in

BRAZIL



(Conditional) Cash Transfers Programs ((C)CT)

The **Bolsa Família Program** was established in 2003 with threefold goals, which are: a) providing immediate poverty relief through a direct cash transfer; b) contributing to reducing intergenerational transmission of poverty by complying with co-responsibilities; and c) linking with other public policies to build capacities among beneficiary households. The Program is implemented by the Ministry of Social Development and Fight against Hunger (MDS).

Families are chosen based on information submitted by municipal governments to the Single Federal Social Programs Registry/Cadaster (Cadúnico), which gathers and manages data to identify all Brazilian poor families. Cash is transferred through the banking system.

In case of non-compliance of co-responsibilities, government launches an administrative inspection and follow up scheme among this non-compliance families because they are considered as subject of greater social vulnerability. Managerial follow up to the families is in charge of the Reference Centers for Social Assistance (Centros de Referência de Assistência Social, CRAS). Through these centers, Brazil offers services and actions of basic protection. Likewise, these centers manage the territorial network of social basic protection assistance in Brazil, and promote coordination among units of institutions and processes related to such basic protection services.

Every two years, socioeconomic conditions of the families are re-certified through a sworn statement signed by the family. If the family loses eligibility conditions, benefits are cancelled and the family is enrolled in training and employment programs.

BOLSA FAMÍLIA PROGRAM

Coverage: 58 million people (2013).

Target population: extreme poor households (per capita monthly income < USD 32) and poor households (per capita monthly income < USD 63).

Amount of transfer:

Base component: USD 32 monthly.

Variable components:

- Extreme poor: USD 32 monthly.
- Children up to 15 years and pregnant women: USD 14 each monthly.
- Enrolled in Brazil Cariñoso Program: USD 14 monthly.

Co-responsibilities:

- **Health:** compliance with vaccination, growth and development schedules for children under 7; medical check-ups for women between 14 and 44.
- **Education:** all 6 to 15 year olds must be enrolled in school and attend at least 85% of classes; adolescents between 16 and 17 must attend at least 75% class time.
- **Social Services:** children and adolescents under 15 at risk or who stop working through the Child Labor Eradication Program must enroll for Life and relationship strengthening services and attend at least 85% of training time.

Labor market inclusion and income generation programs and services linked to (C)CT

The **Brazil Sem Miséria Plan (Brazil without Extreme Poverty Plan)** brings together interventions in three areas: productive inclusion, guaranteed incomes, and access to social services. The Bolsa Família Program belongs to the second area, guaranteed incomes, while the labor market inclusion programs and services are part of the first area. Worth mentioning among these interventions are:

TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING

The **Plano Setorial de Qualificação Profissional para os Beneficiários do Programa Bolsa Família -PLANSEQ or "Próximo Passo" (Sectorial Plan of Vocational Training for Bolsa Família beneficiaries)** was established in 2008 to create labour market inclusion opportunities for Bolsa Família beneficiaries (18 years and older). In 2009, the program served over 100,000 beneficiaries by offering free training in the fields of civil construction (bricklayers, electricians, painters, etc.) and tourism (waiters, cooking assistants, masseurs, hotel cleaning staff and others). No additional subsidies are provided during training. This is a joint program between the MDS, the Ministry of Labor and Employment and the Ministry of Tourism and implemented throughout the country. Candidates must register in the Employment Initiatives Program Management System (SIGAE) where they have support from CRAS staff.

The **Programa Nacional de Acesso ao Ensino Técnico e Emprego - PRONATEC (National Program for Access to Technical Education & Employment)** run by the Ministry of Education includes Bolsa Família beneficiaries among its clients. It was created in 2011 to expand vocational and technical training to improve inclusion in labor markets. Classes are taught at technical and technological education schools registered with the National Learning System of the Federal Network of Vocational and Technological Education (Red Federal de Educación Profesional y Tecnológica). Classes are free and beneficiaries also get a transportation allowance and school materials. The Ministry of Education and MDS coordinate municipal governments' participation in this program through the PRONATEC program.

The **Programa Nacional de Promoção do Acesso ao Mundo do trabalho – ACESSUAS/TRABALHO (National Program for the Promotion of Access to the World of Work)**, also under the MDS,

seeks to open participation of social assistance service users in the labor market through a number of public and social mobilization policies, including training, professional education and other productive inclusion initiatives across the country. In addition to educational efforts, it provides information and social guidance services within PRONATEC courses and other municipal initiatives. Information and communication are tailored to local conditions, the beneficiaries' profile and available course offerings. However, this process focuses not only on disseminating course offerings but also provides support and orientation to suit users' individual needs.

The **Mulheres Mil (Thousand Woman) Program**, under the Ministry of Education, provides vocational and technological training courses to vulnerable women (although not necessarily to Bolsa Família beneficiaries). This program is linked to the National Employment System (SINE) and private industry.

ProJovem Trabalhador (National Youth Inclusion) Program is a Ministry of Labor and Employment (MTE)'s initiative aiming at preparing the target population for participation in the labor market or launching other income-generating ventures. It targets unemployed 18 to 29 year old youths from families with monthly per capita income up to one minimum wage. The program partners with city and state governments to bring vulnerable youth back to the education system and to help them build professional skills and ensure their involvement in society, sports, culture, and leisure initiatives. This program is not explicitly linked to Bolsa Família.

SUPPORT TO INDEPENDENT WORK

Initiatives to foster labor market inclusion in rural areas, comprised in the Brazil Sem Miséria Plan, mainly aim at encouraging independent work. For instance, in 2014, 253,000 poor farming households got technical assistance. It included regular and customized supports provided by professional teams to introduce appropriate technologies to improve production. **Fomento e Sementes (Development and Seeds)** is another initiative to assist families to launch productive projects together with technical assistance teams. Families get a USD 1,000 subsidy to buy inputs and equipment, in four installments over two years. These initiatives are supplemented by other interventions aimed at improving farmers' market access.

In urban areas, the **Mulheres Mil (Thousand Woman) Program**, promotes creating self-managed companies, and provides microloans for productive purposes and technical assistance in product and service marketing, in coordination

with the National Secretariat of Solidarity Economy (SNAES) and the Ministry for Labor and Employment.

Other initiatives to support independent employment are not explicitly linked to Bolsa Família. They include: 1. **the Programa de Desenvolvimento Regional, Territorial Sustentável e Economia Solidária-PPA (Regional Development, Sustainable Land Development and Economic Solidarity Program)** run by the MTE. This program aims at expanding employment and income generation sources based on a territorial approach to development and with full respect for the potential and vulnerability of regional ecosystems. This program comprises of various initiatives, ranging from access to loans, product certification, technical assistance for solidarity enterprises, and participation in trade circuits to encourage participation in public procurement trends. 2. The **Programa de Geração de Emprego e Renda na modalidade Rural – PROGER RURAL (Program for the Generation of Employment and Income in Rural Areas)**, also run by the MTE, provides financing for implementing, expanding and modernizing production and service infrastructure in rural establishments. It targets small scale rural producers who run family homesteads. These operations get financing for investment projects up to USD 20,000 for individual farmers and almost USD 100,000 for group investment projects. Finally, the **Programa Nacional do Microcrédito Produtivo Orientado - PNMOP (National Program for Targeted Productive Microcredit)** has three objectives, namely: 1) fostering job and income generation for micro entrepreneurs; 2) providing resources for targeted productive microloans; and 3) providing technical assistance to targeted productive micro-credit organizations for institutional strengthening so they can provide services to small scale entrepreneurs. The PNMOP aims to meet the financial shortcomings of individually-owned and small enterprise's productive activities. This program is coordinated by the MTE together with the Ministry of Finance and the MDS. The **Programa de Aquisição de Alimentos – PAA (Food Purchase Program)** was established in 2003 to promote access to food in times of food insecurity. It also fosters social and economic inclusion by strengthening family-based farming. To achieve this goal, it encourages government and the social assistance network to buy food from family farms, and family farms to join tenders. PAA is implemented by the MDS and the Ministry for Agricultural Development. Finally, the **Programa Nacional da Agricultura Familiar-PRONAF (Family Agriculture Strengthening Program)**, established in 1996, provides loans to family farms. It includes a subprogram to provide technical assistance and rural extension (ATER) to foster income generation from agriculture activities by encouraging, among other initiatives, agro-industry and rural tourism.

LABOR INTERMEDIATION SERVICES

The **Mais emprego (More Jobs) web site** (<http://maisemprego.mte.gov.br/>) was established by the MTE with resources from the Workers' Support Fund (FAT) to bring people closer to employment policies by modernizing and streamlining services provided by placement agencies that were given greater independence and transparency to provide online

services at their offices. Employment and job creation policies and initiatives are made available to workers and companies. Workers can track online their unemployment insurance applications, find jobs matching their professional profile, learn about professional-training courses and wage bonuses, and check the Brazilian Job Classification (CBO). Companies can advertise jobs, check their workers' status, send requests for professional training and query the CBO.

SOME SUBNATIONAL EXPERIENCES

Beyond these federal level interventions, there are several state and municipal level initiatives in Brazil.

For instance, the **Bolsa Trabalho program at Sao Paulo** encourages young people to stay in school, participate in community service trainings, and facilitates their inclusion to the job market. This program targets 16 to 20 year olds from families with per capita income equal to or lower than half the national's minimum wage who are inscribed in the national education system or who have completed secondary education. To join this program, young applicants must provide proof of residence in the São Paulo Municipality, be unemployed and have not received any benefits from unemployment insurance. They must maintain at least 85% of monthly class attendance (at their regular schools) and attend trainings regularly before they can get a monthly cash stipend.

The **Novos Talentos (New Talents) in Pernambuco State Project** fosters training, employment and entrepreneurship among young people by providing free technical, language, service industry-related and minor trade trainings including, for instance, training for office and front desk clerks or supermarket shop assistants.

At local level, after a diagnosis survey, the **Desenvolvimento de Emprego e Renda (Job and Income Generation) Project at Tres Passos Municipality**, in Rio Grande do Sul State, has identified seven priorities where it seeks to add momentum to the local economy, foster development, create jobs and incomes by promoting dialogue spaces among local stakeholders, building capacities among local farmers, and providing business training for local students.

Sources

OFFICIAL SITES VISITED

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- Bolsa Família program
- Brasil Sem Miséria
- Ministério do Trabalho e Emprego
- PLANSEQ "Próximo Passo" sectorial plan
- PRONATEC
- São Paulo State
- Bolsa Trabalho of San Pablo
- Prefecture of Sao Paulo
- Novos Talentos in Pernambuco project
- Desenvolvimento de Emprego e Renda Project at Tres Passos Municipality

REGULATIONS

- Decree 5209/2004.
- Law 10836 created the Bolsa Familia Program and other initiatives.

Editor: Program Global Alliances for Social Protection of the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH (on behalf of the Bundesministerium für wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit und Entwicklung, BMZ)

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LINKING SOCIAL ASSISTANCE and PRODUCTIVE INCLUSION in

CHILE



(Conditional) Cash Transfers Programs ((C)CT)

Chile Solidario was created in 2002 to reduce extreme poverty. It promotes efforts to integrate extremely poor families and individuals to social networks and improves their access to better living conditions. It comprises of: 1) The **Puente (Bridge) Program** which is the entrance for extremely poor families to the Chile Solidario Social Protection System. It is implemented by municipalities under the responsibility of the Fondo de Solidaridad e Inversión Social-FOSIS (Solidarity and Social Investment Fund); 2) Cash subsidies, delivered as grants, subsidies or bonuses, that play a central role in creating the family's minimum income security; 3) Preferential access to social services and social promotion programs, including goods and services, to which the families have priority access, as well as any benefits the State offers to cover the basic needs and development of families belonging to the CHS.

In the Bridge Program, a social area professional or technician develops a customized "family/psychosocial support" plan for each participating family. To join the program, an assessment tool called Social Protection Sheet (Ficha de Protección Social) is applied to the families, which results in the family's score of income-generating capacity. The figure is adjusted to their level of economic need and takes into account the number of family members and their characteristics, based on a series of 53 indicators that determine the extreme poverty condition of the family. The selected families must sign a life-condition improvement plan, the so-called "Family Contract," to which the State and the family commit.

The intervention focuses on "**family support**", the cash transfers are considered as a complement to cover additional expenses that families presumably have to incur to join the network of services and public programs. The services that each family gets depend on each household's characteristics. The principal bonus the families can access, the protection bonus, is transferred to all the beneficiary families in the accompaniment phase for 24 months. Families at the end of the accompaniment phase get an exit bonus, which decreases over time for 36 months.

CHILE SOLIDARIO

Coverage: 490,716 households/ 1,843,803 persons (August 2014).

Target population: extremely poor families.

Amount of transfer:

- **Protection voucher:** between USD 15 and USD 24 monthly.
- **Exit voucher:** USD 16 monthly.
- **Basis cash transfer:** Amounts are calculated as 85% of the difference between the families' income and the extreme poverty line. Therefore, amounts vary by family caps between USD 23 and USD 35 per person per month

Co-responsibilities:

- Established in the individual family contract for the Protection voucher
- For social allowance:
 - **Health:** Checkups for under 6 year olds.
 - **Education:** Enrolment for 6 to 18 year olds; 85% attendance.
 - **Employment:** Three back to back contributions between April and October for women above 25.

In 2011 a new component was established as an extension of the Chile Solidario focusing on extremely poor families that also includes the Bridge Program beneficiaries. It is called the **Programa de Bonificación al Ingreso Ético Familiar (Ethical Family Income Program)**, a Social Allowance implemented by the MDS. This benefit compensates for the hardships experienced by the country's most vulnerable families

and acknowledges their efforts to fight poverty. The benefit consists of a Base Cash Transfer and additional allowances. The Base Cash Transfer varies depending on each family's income-generating capacity score. Families with children under 18 or elderly women can receive additional amounts. Transfers are paid out monthly to the adult female in the household. Benefits such as the Protection Bonus as well

as the Base Cash Transfer are suspended if the family repeatedly (over a period of six months) fails to comply with co-responsibility commitments.

The Bridge Program and the Base Cash Transfer have an explicit graduation strategy that materializes: (a) when the 53 indicators are met and families have overcome extreme poverty; or (b) when their 24-month period in the program ends. Graduation does not mean the families exit the Chile Solidario System, they only stop getting the cash transfers.

Labor market inclusion and income generation programs and services linked to (C)CT

There are two initiatives under the Solidarity and Social Investment Fund (FOSIS) directed to the beneficiaries of the Chile Solidario and the Seguridades y Oportunidades (Securities and Opportunities) systems. Other identified interventions target the general population.

TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING

Through the FOSIS, the MDS runs the **Empleabilidad Juvenil (Youth Employability) Program** geared toward unemployed youth between the age of 18 and 29 included in the Chile Solidario and the Securities and Opportunities systems. It aims to improve the target population's employability through an individual job placement plan and referral to public-private job placement programs or direct job entry in the labor market. When graduating from the program, young participants may opt to join other public programs to launch their own micro-businesses. In 2013, the Program reached 1,415 young people and is expected to reach at least 1,300 youths in 2014.

The Ministry of Labor and Employment (MTE) also runs a series of training, grant and allowance programs to enhance the skills of working women, youths and unemployed people. It has signed resource transfer agreements with the MDS, for the **Programa de Formación y Capacitación (Training and Education Program)** that is executed by National Forestry Corporation – CONAF. This program targets unemployed men and women between 18 and 65 in the Securities and Opportunities and the Chile Solidario systems. It hires people for 4 months on a part-time fixed term contract and pays them the current legal minimum wage. During these months, people go through socio-labor training courses, job trainings and internships in companies. After this stage, a job intermediation arm helps graduates to join the labor market.

The program plans to reach 1,900 people in 2013.

Additionally, the **Desarrollo de competencias laborales para las mujeres (Women Skill Development) Program** is a complement to current public services aimed at ensuring minimum labor and revenue conditions, by building basic employability competences among the Chile Solidario female beneficiaries, and providing access to employability skills training and placement services that enhance or increase their options to get gainful employment. The program's goal is that women develop labor competences to engage in wage or independent work. Technical skills and job placement services are provided at workshops with theoretical and practical contents. The process and all its stages last at least 100 hours, depending on the selected jobs and focus mostly on job training, micro entrepreneurship and skill development for products and services. The Program is executed by PRODEMU, Foundation for the Promotion and Development of Women, and implemented in 10 regions across Chile. Class hours vary and can take up to four months. In 2013, the program reached 760 women.

The **Servicios Sociales (Social Services) Program** is outsourced to private entities through a tender. Bidding requires they prepare a Diagnosis of the intervention area to identify and register job openings, unemployed persons, demand for services, and potential new jobs. A Training plan of at least 200 hours per beneficiary comprises of: i) training in employability skills (soft skills) and ii) training in skills for specific jobs. Educational upgrade (basic and middle) can be included in this training in order to reach the 200 hours mentioned above. The users then go through a Job Internship, where they apply their learning and add new skills on-the-job. They may also attend practical workshops instead of the job internship. Subsequently, beneficiaries prepare their Job Placement Plan, committing to meet certain goals and finally the implementing entity files a Labor Inclusion Plan for all beneficiaries. Follow up might last between 2 and 6 months. In 2013, the program reached 894 people.

It is also worth mentioning that the **Ethical Family Income program** includes an award for School Achievement and a Secondary-School Award for Graduation targeting families with members under 24, enrolled between 5th grade and 4th high school grades and comprised among the 30% most vulnerable and 30% best students in their class.

The Youth Employment Subsidy seeks to improve workers' wages of both men and women between 18 and 25, earning low salaries and belonging to the most vulnerable 40% of the people. Incentives are also available for their employers.

SUPPORT TO INDEPENDENT WORK

The **Apoyo al Microemprendimiento (Micro-Enterprise Support) Program** helps startups and self-employment efforts through group courses and workshops. Run by FOSIS and targeting the Chile Solidario and Securities and Opportunities systems' beneficiaries, its trainings focus mostly on building entrepreneurial, trade and micro-business management skills. Each participant receives an approximate UDS 500 seed capital to start a business. In 2013, the program reached 17,350 people.

The **Apoyo a tu Plan Laboral (Support for Your Work Plan) Program**, implemented by FOSIS and reaching 6,000

families in 2013, seeks to enhance the insertion of the Securities and Opportunities system's beneficiaries in the labor market. To achieve this, the program provides individual funding (the amount depends on the beneficiary's need) in order to promote the person's employability. The cash can be used for human capital development, resource mobilization for employment, paperwork and certification, basic technical assistance, support for job application processes, day care services for job placement or self-employment.

The **Microemprendimiento Indígena Urbano (Urban Indigenous Micro-Enterprise) Program** is implemented by the Indigenous Development Corporation (CONADI). In 2013 it reached 680 people to improve the income of the indigenous people living in cities, as well as of the CHS and the Securities and Opportunities' beneficiaries, through economic and productive micro-enterprises initiatives.

Sources

OFFICIAL SITES

- "Chile Solidario"
- "Ingreso Ético Familiar"
- "Fondo Solidario e Inversión Social-FOSIS"
- Ministerio de Desarrollo Social web site
- Ministerio del Trabajo y Previsión Social web site
- Servicio Nacional del Adulto Mayor web site
- Servicio Nacional de Capacitación y Empleo web site

REGULATIONS

- Law 19.949, creates the Chile Solidario System.
- Law 20.595, creates the Ingreso Ético Familiar for CT(C) targeting extreme poor families, and creates the women's job subsidy.
- Law 20.379, enacted in 2009 establishes the Intersectorial system of Social Protection and gives
- official status to the Integral protection system of children, Chile Crece Contigo.

Editor: Program Global Alliances for Social Protection of the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH (on behalf of the Bundesministerium für wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit und Entwicklung, BMZ)

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Elaborated for the Workshop: : Linking Social Assistance and Productive Inclusion, Lima, November 12th – 13th 2014

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LINKING SOCIAL ASSISTANCE and PRODUCTIVE INCLUSION in **COLOMBIA**



(Conditional) Cash Transfers Programs ((C)CT)

The **Más Familias en Acción (More families in action) program** has been in place since 2001 and is implemented by the Departamento para la Prosperidad Social-DPS (National Department for Social Prosperity) in 1,102 Colombian municipalities. This program aims to reduce poverty and inequality and to incentivize access to – education and health services (contributing to improve the service quality). Every poor or vulnerable family receives a payment every two months through a bank transfer. Families are selected based on how they qualify in SISBEN III (System for identification of potential beneficiaries of social programs, pursuant to Articles 1, 2, and 3, of law 1532). Special tools are applied to indigenous and Afro-American families to determine their poverty status. Families who are victims of displacement are a priority. A monitoring system kicks in for four months in case of non-compliance. Continuation in the program depends on the families' ability to overcome poverty and vulnerability, although the National Devel-

SUBSIDIOS CONDICIONADOS A LA ASISTENCIA ESCOLAR

Coverage: 46.003 persons (2008).

Target Population: poor families with children under 19 years old enrolled between 6th grade and 9th grade.

Amount:

- Base component: USD 30 bi-monthly
- Variable component: transport stipend, between USD 73 and USD 145 bi-monthly.

Co-responsibilities:

- For base stipend: Attend school classes (up to 8 justified absences per two months)
- For transport stipend: Attend school classes (up to 10 justified absences per two months).

MÁS FAMILIAS EN ACCIÓN

Coverage: 2.7 million families (2014).

Target Population: families with children under 18 years old who live in poverty, families of the Unidos Network, and displaced families.

Amount:

- Health incentive: between USD 30 and USD 35.
- Education incentive: between USD 5 and USD 27 (depending on the number of children and school grade).

Co-responsibilities:

- **Health:** children under 7 must get their growth and development check-ups
- **Education:** children between 5 and 18 must be enrolled in school and attend class regularly.

opment Plan states that removal from the program may come from a change in the targeting system and subsequent re-classification of the family.

The **Subsidios condicionados a la asistencia escolar (Conditional Subsidies for School Attendance)**, another (C)CT program, is implemented by the Secretaría de Educación –SED (Secretary of Education) in the capital district to ensure school enrollment and attendance of children and young adults in the middle and secondary school systems, improve student retention rates, avoid dropouts before 11th grade, and reduce child labor. A dedicated debit card is used for the bi-monthly cash transfers.

¹Until 2011, the program was called Familias en Acción

The government of Colombia also provides the family and community accompaniment within the **Estrategia Unidos** framework. This accompaniment includes support by social counselors who regularly visit families that are enrolled in the Agencia Nacional de Superación de la Pobreza Extrema –ANSPE (National Agency for Overcoming Extreme Poverty) at their homes. Through this personalized strategy the families sign a

co-responsibility agreement where they agree to act as active agents in the process of overcoming extreme poverty. The social counselors prepare a family diagnosis and provide guidance with booklets, manuals, and forms, which help determine the family's condition, prepare customized family plans, manage and monitor the extent of the family's achievements. They also have a "Remote Transmission Device" to send information to the information system of **Estrategia Unidos (SIUNIDOS)** to keep an updated database of families and their progress to overcome poverty.

Labor market inclusion income generation programs and services linked to (C)CT

Más Familias en Acción is linked to initiatives that promote productive inclusion of working-age individuals from poor households. Most of these linkages are part of the Unidos Network (previously known as Juntos), managed by the ANSPE and seek to lift 350 thousand families out of extreme poverty through social innovation, community participation, and local development initiatives available in the regions. Coordination between ANSPE and the Ministry of Labor happens at the national level, based on this, the social counselors (the local ANSPE agents) directly assist families in using available services at local level.

TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING AND EDUCATIONAL UPGRADE

DPS has also been implementing the **Jóvenes en Acción (Youth in action) program** since 2012. It is aimed at poor youths aged 16 to 24 enrolled in higher education. In 2014, the program reached 196,776 young adults with the double objective of seeking to develop their basic labor skills and strengthen the offer regarding vocational training (specifically of the National Training System). The program transfers about USD 80 via banks every two months to every young adult. The youth must produce evidence of regular attendance (either in the Servicio Nacional de Aprendizaje or in higher education institutions). This program coordinates with the Más Familias en Acción program in order to keep building human capital among the families graduated from the Más Familias program. The two programs target the same set of beneficiaries. Jóvenes en Acción relies on the same geographic targeting used by Más Familias, with a special focus on municipalities providing training in post-secondary schools.

Another productive inclusion initiative is the **Ingreso para la Prosperidad Social (Income for Social Prosperity)**, which reached 6,083 people between 18 and 35 year olds in 2014. These families were a part of the Unidos Network in Barranquilla,

Cali, Cartagena, Medellín, Pereira, Manizales, Armenia, Bucaramanga, Florencia, Soacha, Neiva, Villavicencio, Cúcuta, Sincelejo, Buenaventura, and San Andrés. This initiative aims to develop their skills for employment. To do this, DPS pays beneficiaries nearly USD 120 a month, after verifying their commitments: enroll in, attend, and pass training courses of educational upgrade for completion of basic secondary education or technical education; fulfill the tasks assigned during social service; attend required meetings; and maintain permanent contact with their support network. The program lasts two years if the beneficiaries enter the technical education, or a maximum of four years if they enroll in the first course for educational upgrade to the completion of basic education. If the beneficiary obtains formal employment, they no longer receive cash transfers but may continue to attend the skills training forums.

Along with these two programs, which are directly connected with (C)CT programs, the DPS has other intervention initiatives to help families generate incomes, ranging from identification strategies of vocational profiles unemployment one-stop shops to employability and entrepreneurship initiatives. These interventions take into account the differences between urban and rural sectors and include programs to incentivize training and asset accumulation. Its programs enhance soft and cross-cutting skills in order to improve employability and, provide business entrepreneurial support to poor and vulnerable populations to improve their employability and support temporary employment. As an additional feature, financial education is also provided to extend financial inclusion.

Along with these initiatives, the Colombian Ministry of Labor has other interventions that promote productive inclusion, although they are not directly tied to (C)CTs (neither in the

program nor in the target population). Such is the case with the **Empleo Juvenil (Youth Employment)** plan in the Magdalena region and the **Programa de Asistencia Técnica (Technical Assistance Program)** in 16 municipalities and 8 regions. The **Empleo Juvenil** plan seeks to contribute to better employment, employability, and entrepreneurship for the youth of the Magdalena region as part of a focus on equality and institutional strengthening. It is aimed at youth between 14 and 26 years old from the Magdalena region to develop their technical, technological, and entrepreneurial abilities. They work with many diverse actors (business, academic, public, union, and civil society) to create new opportunities for youth. The **Technical Assistance Program**, executed by the Ministry of Labor, seeks to create and strengthen capacities of local governments to implement labor market policies at regional and local levels. 16 municipalities and 8 regions have been prioritized (Valle, Narin, Cundinamarca, Meta, Atlántico, La Guajira, Cauva, y Caldas) for the implementation of the Technical Assistance Program. The program's execution happens in 4 phases: (1) planning; (2) employment and income generation diagnosis and round tables; (3) design and implementation of a plan to create jobs and incomes; (4) training, systematization and closure.

The **Sistema de Formación para el Trabajo (Vocational Training System)** from the Ministry of Education includes the **Formación Laboral (Vocational Training)** and the **Formación Académica (Academic Training)** programs to prepare participants for working in specific areas of the productive sectors and develop specific job skills related to the performance areas listed in the National Classification of Occupations, promoting productive activity either individually or collectively, as a salary worker or independent entrepreneur. The academic training programs impart knowledge and skills in various topics such as science, mathematics, technolo-

gy, art, languages, recreation and sports, culture, preparation for validation of grades specific to basic and secondary formal education.

The vocational training programs run by the **Servicio Nacional de Aprendizaje-SENA (National Learning Service)** train people to perform trades and occupations required by the productive and social sectors in operational, technical, and technological skills. Applicants are first screened. The program lasts between 880 and 3,520 hours, and includes a schooling phase and a job training phase.

LABOR INTERMEDIATION SERVICES

The **job placement agencies** are labor intermediation services that can be public or private, for or not for profit. They match labor demand and supply by providing information to facilitate searches. Free basic services are: a) registration of job seekers (registration of resumes for people in call centers with the help of a facilitator); b) registration of employers and vacancies (registration of employers and vacancies in call centers); c) guidance for job seekers (virtual or personal occupational counseling); d) guidance for employers (advice for the effective search of employees, building job profiles, among other requirements); and e) screening (analysis of the vacancies posted by employers and the profiles of job seekers).

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Editor: Program Global Alliances for Social Protection of the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH (on behalf of the Bundesministerium für wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit und Entwicklung, BMZ)

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LINKING SOCIAL ASSISTANCE and PRODUCTIVE INCLUSION in **ECUADOR**



(Conditional) Cash Transfers Programs ((C)CT)

The **Bono de Desarrollo Humano-BDH (Human Development Bonus)** was introduced in 2000 to protect and ensure a minimum amount of consumption of the poor households. The allowance is managed by the Ministerio de Inclusión Económica y Social -MIES (Ministry of Economic and Social Inclusion) through the Programa de Protección Social-PPS (Social Protection Program). Representatives of the family members (preferably, female head of households or the wives) receive cash allowances at cash points or through the banking system.

In addition to this bonus, Ecuador also runs the **Desnutrición Cero (Zero Malnutrition) Project**, established in 2011 with the threefold objectives: a) ensuring expectant mothers get prenatal care from their second pregnancy month, during childbirth and postnatal care through the first three months after delivery; b) providing children with health and nutrition services from birth until their first year; and c) expanding healthcare to pregnant women and children up to 1 year through a cash incentive. To accomplish these goals, families receive a cash transfer available at points of payment or through the banking system. The Zero Malnutrition Project is under the responsibility of the Public Health Ministry through its Nutrition Coordination Agency. Both cash transfers are suspended when beneficiaries lose their eligibility conditions.

In addition to these two cash transfer interventions, Ecuador also put in place the **Plan Familia (Family Plan)** to ensure the quality and coverage of social inclusion services. Plan Familia identifies and meets the needs of extreme poor and vulnerable households. It has adopted a new comprehensive approach to service provision under the MIES and also contributed to organizing other years of age social services. It targets families with children under three, who are enrolled in the **Child Centers for Good Living (Centros Infantiles del Buen Vivir, CIBV)**, as well as families with children between 0 and 5 years enrolled in the **Growing With Our Children** project (**Creciendo Con Nuestros Hijos, CNH**).

BONO DE DESARROLLO HUMANO

Coverage: 1.2 million households and 6.42 million persons (2012)*.

Target population: poor families with children (levels 1 or 2 in the National Social Registry, as determined by consumption levels).

Amount of transfer: USD 50 monthly.

Co-responsibilities:

- **Education:** children between 5 and 17 years of age must enroll and attend at least 75% of classes.
- **Health:** children under 5 year-old must go for health checkups every six months or every two months for children under one year olds.

*Planned coverage for 2013.

DESNUTRICIÓN CERO PROJECT

Coverage: 299,617 persons (2011).

Target population: poor families (levels 1 and 2 according with the National Social Registry) with children under 1 year of age and pregnant women.

Amount of transfer: USD 60 per institutional delivery and USD 10 for each medical checkup.

Co-responsibilities: Attend prenatal and first year checkups.

¹ Originally the Bono Solidario. In 2003, it was renamed as "Bono de Desarrollo Humano (BDH)" program which provides a pension for Disability people and a senior citizen pension. These schemes are not discussed here.

Labor inclusion and income generation programs and services linked to (C)CT

TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING

The **Servicio Ecuatoriano de Capacitación Profesional (Ecuadorian Professional Training Services)** aims at building capacities, knowledge, skills and abilities among Ecuadorian workers by providing upgrading, training and professional education services to meet labor market demands. Services include short, intermediate and long term trainings and are under the responsibility of the Ministry of Labor Relations.

Mi Primer Empleo (My first Job) program seeks to support young students and graduates of public institutions of the higher education system through internships for them to obtain experience before joining the labor market. It also provides internships for outstanding senior students and graduates from the public institutions of higher education system at Ministries, Government Technical Offices and Governorships Offices (Academic Excellence Internships). Thirdly, this program also trains interns in fields that will enhance their work in the public sector. The program is implemented by the Ministry of Labor.

LABOR INTERMEDIATION SERVICES

The **Red Socio Empleo** aims at meeting both the demand- and supply-side in labor market so that public and private job openings are accessible to job seekers and businesses find skilled candidates to meet their needs. This service reaches the entire economically active population residing in Ecuador. The network provides a full range of customized job placement services for job seekers depending on their professional profiles. It compiles job openings, issues job opening notices, runs a job and careers catalog, and lists trainings available from other partnering agencies and chambers of commerce. The **Red Socio Empleo** has also signed agreements with universities to run graduate placement marketplaces and meets regularly with private employers to compile job openings. Moreover, all competitive government job openings are published by the Ministry of Labor.

SUPPORT TO INDEPENDENT WORK

The **Crédito Productivo Solidario (Productive Solidarity Loans) Program**

implemented by the MIES aims at improving the incomes of poor families (principally beneficiaries of the BDH) through its Human Development Loans. It contributes to improve incomes from BDH' beneficiary families by expanding and improving access to credit, training and assistance services, with an emphasis on services that meet the beneficiaries' profiles so they can improve their financial and management skills and thereby strengthen their micro businesses. It has two basic arms. Firstly, the **Crédito de Desarrollo Humano (Human Development Loans)**, featuring small reimbursable credits to support productive projects filed by persons with disabilities, provided they are registered in the Human Development Bonus Program Database and already operate production, trade and service businesses for at least 6 months. Loans are given for a maximum of 12 months and finance up to 100% of the planned investment up to an amount of USD 420 at a 5% annual interest rate. Secondly, the **Crédito Productivo Solidario (Productive Solidarity Loans)** targets poor households not necessarily enrolled in the BDH. Loans are of up to USD 600 and carry an annual 5% interest rate. Up to 2013, 105,671 Human Development Loans had been awarded nationwide, 77% of which were for commercial activities, 19% for agricultural initiatives and the remaining 4% for other activities.

The **Hombro a Hombro (Shoulder to Shoulder) Project** aims to mitigate rural poverty and promote economic inclusion of the actors in the "Economía Popular y Solidaria Popular and Solidarity Economy) and beneficiaries of the BDH through productive development in the Central Andean provinces of Cotopaxi, Tungurahua, Chimborazo, Bolívar and Cañar. This project supports projects of Organizations of the Economía Popular y Solidaria (OEPS) through its "Investment Funds" by providing facilities, machinery and equipment for post-harvest and value added processes. It also assists the organizations' institution building and encourages creating partnerships to bring their products to local and international markets, thus adding economic momentum for the families linked to the OEPS. The project is implemented by the **Ministerio de Agricultura, Ganadería, Acuacultura y Pesca -MAGAP (Ministry for Agriculture, Livestock, Aquaculture and Fisheries)**, together with the **Instituto Nacional de Economía Popular y Solidaria -IEPS (National Institute of Popular and Solidarity Economy)** and the MIES. A total of 1,200 families had benefitted from the program through 2012.

The **Project Articulación de Circuitos Económicos Solidarios para el Fortalecimiento de los Actores de la Economía Popular y Solidaria -ACES (Solidarity Economy Circuits Networks for Actors in the Economía Popular y Solidaria)**, implemented by the IEPS, seeks to create economic solidarity circuits where it supports production, marketing and services projects and encourages partnership and capacity building to bring their products and services to public and private markets under fair and equal conditions. It focuses on workers engaged in: a) perishable, agro-ecological food supplies to meet the demand from governments and/or end consumers directly at public market places and convenience shops; b) manufacturing of

parts, spare parts and finished products for the textile, wood (furniture) and tool making (equipment and machinery) industries required by public markets; c) rendering of cleaning, food preparation and message delivery services for government agencies; and d) services in hospitality industry for community-based projects for the general visitors. It supports the social economy players to participate in the "Somos Tus Manos Ecuador," a multi-industry fair and technical visits to companies presenting at that event, with a view of improving innovation and product and service management capabilities.

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Editor: Program Global Alliances for Social Protection of the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH (on behalf of the Bundesministerium für wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit und Entwicklung, BMZ)

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LINKING SOCIAL ASSISTANCE and PRODUCTIVE INCLUSION in **EL SALVADOR**



(Conditional) Cash Transfers Programs ((C)CT)

The **Comunidades Solidarias Rurales-CSR (Rural Solidarity Communities)** program and the **Comunidades Solidarias Urbanas –CSU (Urban Solidarity Communities)** program are the main (C)CT programs in El Salvador. They are managed by the Technical Secretariat of the Presidency (Secretaría Técnica de la Presidencia) and the Social Investment Fund for Local Development (Fondo de Inversión Social para el Desarrollo Local, FISDL).

The **CSR** was established in 2005 to provide a comprehensive improvement to living conditions of extremely poor people by expanding their opportunities and providing the resources they need. It aims at improving the network of basic services and productive development and micro credit programs. The selection of beneficiaries follows two criteria: households' specific eligibility criteria and geographic targeting based on a poverty map (2005, updated in 2010).

The CSR program operated in four basic areas. In the first area, human capital development, a health and education human capital transfer is distributed every two months to almost 95.000 families. In addition, the Universal Basic Pension provides financial support in 32 extremely severe poor municipalities and 53 high extreme poor municipalities. In 2012, approximately 16.000 senior citizens received this pension. The second area focuses on basic services and aims at ensuring access to health and education through investment in basic social and community infrastructure. The third area deals with income generation to provide the poorest families with tools allowing them to engage in productive activities to improve their incomes and assets, reduce risk and overcome poverty. In particular, it provides training in agriculture, building support networks and access to market information for commercialization of products. It further accomplishes its goals by fostering public investments. Finally, the territorial management component focuses on fostering and ensuring citizen participation and social inclusion.

SOLIDARITY IN RURAL COMMUNITIES

Coverage: 80,222 households and 385,066 persons (2013).

Target population: extremely poor families in 100 rural municipalities. Only certain populations have access to bonuses:

- **Health transfer:** families with pregnant women or with children under 5 years of age.
- **Education transfer:** families with children between 5 and 16 years of age, who have not finished sixth grade.

Transfer amount:

- **Health and Education Transfers:** USD 30 for families who receive a unique transfer or USD 40 for families who receive both transfers (every two months).
- **Universal Basic Pension:** USD 100 every two months.

Co-responsibilities:

- **Health transfer:** registration in health programs, attend children and prenatal checkups and comply with basic mother-child health protocols (especially vaccination).
- **Education transfer:** enroll children in, and ensure their attendance to school.

The **CSU program** seeks to reduce poverty, improve housing conditions, and mitigate social exclusion in inadequate urban settlements by providing coordination among and sharing responsibilities with central and local government agencies and grassroots organizations. The CSU program includes an income generation and productive development arm, including the **Temporary Income Support**

Program (Programa de Apoyo Temporal al Ingreso, PATI), detailed below. Families are selected based on their specific characteristics and their place of residence as determined in the Urban Poverty Map. In addition, the Human Capital component provides an education bonus.

The education bonus incentivizes school enrollment, regular attendance, and retention in the school system and completion of the third cycle of basic education and high school education for young people living in the poorest urban neighborhoods in selected municipalities. There are three types of bonus: 1) Attendance bonus, 2) additional bonuses (for women up to 21 years of age enrolled in the baccalaureate's program), and 3) special bonuses to complete high school. To earn the bonus, the student must be included in the Unified Participants Registry, get selected based on pre-established cutoff lines, live in extreme and high poverty urban settlements, exceed the class age bracket by no more than two years at most and study between the seventh grade to the end of high school.

Rural and Urban Solidarity Communities transfers are paid in cash to beneficiary families. Failure to meet co-responsibilities duties in both cases results in cancelling of benefits.

SOLIDARITY URBAN COMMUNITIES

Coverage: 84,365 persons (October /2014). 73,693 participants in PATI and 10,672 participants in the Education Bonus program.

Target population: poor families living in extreme and highly precarious urban settlements.

Transfer amount:

- **Education bonus:** USD 12 monthly installments for each student in the first year, gradually increased to USD 22.
- **PATI:** USD 100 monthly for six months.

Co-responsibilities:

- **Education bonus:** attending school.
- **PATI:** attending community projects and training sessions.

The conditions to remain in the programs vary between programs:

- In the Rural Health Bonus, participants are eligible up to 5 years of age.
- For the Rural Education Bonus, participants are eligible until completing their sixth grade or turn 16 years old; over-aged students can remain in the program provided they are enrolled in a basic education program.
- For the Urban Education Bonus, participants are eligible until they graduate from the high school.
- Participation in PATI is allowed only one time for six months total.

Labor market inclusion and income generation programs and services linked to (C)CT

TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING

PATI targets people living in extreme and high poverty urban neighborhoods. It seeks to address income and employability needs of the poor and highly vulnerable people living in El Salvador's 25 poorest and most violent municipalities with a special focus on: young people between 16 and 24 years old, female head of household, and unemployed without school activities during the day. It also serves 11 municipalities hit by the Ida hurricane of November 2009, with funding granted by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). The program funds participation in community projects by providing an individual grant totaling USD 100 monthly for 6 months and teaches an 80-hour labor training course to improve employability or productive inclusion of participants. Training covers subjects identified according

to the expectations of the the population and business and job opportunities throughout the region. In addition, all interested registered participants are added to the National Job Opportunities Network of the Ministry of Labor and Social Security. This program is implemented by the FISDL in coordination with local municipal governments, the Ministry of Labor and Social Security and the Salvadoran Institute for Occupational Training.

Between 2012 to 2013, the FISDL launched an additional initiative by implementing a pilot program in 10 municipalities that incorporated a productive inclusion component, which is to advise former PATI beneficiaries on setting up enterprises while simultaneously providing technical and business training and equipments needed for the new projects, as defined in each project's business plan. At present, the "Solidarity Entrepreneurship" program provides continuity to the pilot initiative. This second stage focuses on graduates from the social programs that included cash transfers.

SUPPORT TO INDEPENDENT WORK

The **Women's Banking Program (Programa Banca Mujer)** provides credits, guarantees and technical assistance to female entrepreneurs. This recent program operates through the Banco de El Salvador (BANDESAL), in three areas. Firstly, it provides credits up to USD 5000 over 2 to 15 years. Secondly, it provides warranties for transactions with other financial organizations for up to 70% coverage over up to 6 years and a minimum USD 250 to USD 75.000 guarantees. And finally, it provides technical and training assistance on leadership, motivation and financial education.

Finally, the **Comprehensive Strategy for Production Development (Estrategia Integral de Fomento de la Producción)**, introduced by Department of Productive Policy Coordination of the Ministry of Finance, was established in 2009 to include 25 programs and tools aimed at enhancing productive activities. The Strategy's programs are classified by goals, namely: productive development, institutional capacity building, trade facilitation, financial and fiscal, and export promotion.

These last two interventions are not directly related to the (C)CT programs.

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Editor: Program Global Alliances for Social Protection of the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH (on behalf of the Bundesministerium für wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit und Entwicklung, BMZ)

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LINKING SOCIAL ASSISTANCE and PRODUCTIVE INCLUSION in **GUATEMALA**



(Conditional) Cash Transfers Programs ((C)CT)

My Secure Bonus (Mi Bono Seguro) was established in 2012 to support human capital development among poor and extreme poor families with children from zero to 15 years of age and pregnant and/or breastfeeding women. This program provides provisional cash transfers to encourage access to health, nutrition and education services and actively involves women. Transfers are made through the banking system. The allowance is managed by the **Ministerio de Desarrollo Social –MIDES (Ministry of Social Development)**. The program emphasizes organization and training for women's empowerment to support their role as change agents through their own independent organization within their communities. To target, rationalize and optimize government's investment in this social program, the MIDES gathers data from program's end-users and applies the unsatisfied basic needs method to determine the families' socioeconomic condition. This tool gathers data on the

MI BONO SEGURO

Coverage: 766,000 households / 4,213,000 persons (2013).

Target population: Poor and extremely poor families, especially those living in remote and isolated rural areas, with children under 15 or pregnant women.

Transfer amount:

- 1) Education Bonus, for families with children between 6 and 15 years: USD 20 monthly.
- 2) Health Bonus, for families with children under 15 years or pregnant women: USD 20 monthly.

Co-responsibilities: families must ensure children's attendance to school and health check-ups for children and pregnant and breastfeeding women.

MI BECA SEGURA

Coverage: 11,217 (2013).

Target population: Poor and extremely poor families with a special focus on rural areas and excluded families with children and young adult from 12 to 24 years old.

Transfer amount:

- 1) My First Job: USD 105 (50% provided by the MIDES and 50% by the employer).
- 2) Artisans Grant: USD 52 monthly for six months.
- 3) Higher Education Grant: USD 327 annually.
- 4) High school education grant: USD 327 annually.

Co-responsibilities:

- **My First Job:** Attend scheduled trainings during the training period.
- **Artisans grant:** attendance to trainings.
- **School grant:** registration on basic or multi-course school; 90% of certified average annual attendance; certification of successful grade completion.

beneficiary's living conditions, household data, and family organization.

My Safe Grant (Mi Beca Segura) - was also established in 2012 to reduce the social risk and vulnerability of adolescents and youth living in poverty, vulnerability and social risk, by creating opportunities to build capacities, skills and talents, and use their leisure time for character-building activities. This program is implemented in four ways:

1) My First Job (Mi Primer Empleo) aims to build program beneficiaries' knowledge,

competencies and skills that open opportunities to join the formal labor market. Young beneficiaries learn a trade through practice, working in an enterprise and also receive training which is developed by the enterprise in coordination with the Technical Training Institute (Instituto Técnico de Capacitación, INTECAP). It comprises of three stages: a) Young apprentices, b) Trained youth and c) Working youth.

2) The Artisan Grant (Beca Artesano) strengthens the beneficiaries' skills and techniques to improve the quality of their handicrafts and meet market demand.

3) Higher Education Grant (Beca Educación Superior) encourages the youth's access to and regular attendance of higher education system to reduce university level desertion.

4) High school Education Grant (Beca Educación Media) encourages adolescents and young people access to and permanence in high school as a fundamental tool to break the intergenerational poverty cycle.

Transfers for each subcomponent of the program are delivering through the banking system. Special attention is placed on rural-urban poor adolescent and young adult women to facilitate their school training and provide them with the tools that help them break the economic, social and cultural violence cycle they face.

Labor inclusion and income generation programs and services linked to (C)CTs

None of the surveyed initiatives are explicitly linked to (C)CT.

TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING

The **Guatemalan program for young people's job creation and vocational training (Programa de generación de empleo y educación vocacional para jóvenes en Guatemala)** aims at improving the living conditions of male and female youth by providing quality employment opportunities. This program was launched recently and provides young people with technical training and thereby enhances their employment opportunities.

This program also includes a job placement component to identify job opportunities. The program is implemented by the Ministry of Finance together with the Ministry of Labor and the Ministry of Education.

SUPPORT TO INDEPENDENT WORK

The **Family Farming Program to Strengthen the Rural Economy (Programa de Agricultura Familiar para el Fortalecimiento de la Agricultura Campesina, PAFFEC)** seeks to improve the overall well-being of rural families and indigenous households living in high vulnerability conditions resulting from food insecurity and overall (extreme and non-extreme) poverty; it is a flagship program run by the Ministerio de Agricultura, Ganadería y Alimentación -MAGA (Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food) to improve food security systems among the target population, enhance food production systems among post-subsistence and subsistence families, and ensuring they have enough food for independent consumption and a varied food intake. In addition, it helps strengthen family-based systems to produce a food surplus, access markets and improve incomes. The program aims to capacity-building among surplus-producing rural farmer households by supporting their access to markets under better trade conditions and help them join production and value chains when so decided by their organizations. The **Triangle of Dignity (Triángulo de la Dignidad)** program will include these rural farmer households by purchasing cereals and putting in place agriculture insurance schemes. A total 790,671 families were planned to benefit from this program in 2013.

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Editor: Program Global Alliances for Social Protection of the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH (on behalf of the Bundesministerium für wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit und Entwicklung, BMZ)

Authors: Fabian Repetto, Gala Díaz Langou

Elaborated for the Workshop: : Linking Social Assistance and Productive Inclusion, Lima, November 12th – 13th 2014

The analysis and results in this country paper represent the opinion of the author(s) and are not necessarily representative of the position of the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH. The authors thank the experts in each country for the valuable comments.



LINKING SOCIAL ASSISTANCE and PRODUCTIVE INCLUSION in **INDONESIA**



The social protection scheme in Indonesia has undergone substantial reforms in the last years being restructured along four major pillars: (1) family-based integrated social assistance programs, for example conditional and unconditional cash and in-kind transfers or subsidized Health Insurance for the Poor, (2) community empowerment programs, such as a conditional cash transfer to communities that provides annual block grants to improve health and education services at local level, (3) programs to expand economic opportunities for low-income households and to achieve their economic and financial inclusion, such as (group) microcredits or initiatives to support youth employment and (4) programs to improve access to basic infrastructure, such as housing, water and transport for very poor households particularly in vulnerable communities.

(Conditional) Cash Transfers Programs ((C)CT)

The **Family Hope Program (Program Keluarga Harapan, PKH)** was launched in 2007 to improve the quality of human capital by providing conditional cash transfers for households on conditions of their accessing specified health and education services. It is expected that PKH will cover 3.2 million households by the end of 2014. PKH is administered by the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA), with close supervision from the National Development Planning Agency (BAPPENAS) and coordination with UP-PKH (the Implementation Unit of Program Keluarga Harapan under the Ministry of Social Affairs) and the National Team for the Acceleration of Poverty Reduction (TNP2K) under the Secretariat of the Vice-President.

Since 2012, the targeting of PKH has been done using the Unified Database (Basis Data Terpadu, BDT) that identifies the poorest 40 percent of Indonesia's households according to the census carried out by the National Statistics Office (BPS). Each national social assistance program can then filter its target population using the household characteristics that have been entered into the database. Payment is currently made through the national postal system (PT. Pos).

When conditionalities are not met, the benefit is suspended. The program ceases when the individual no longer satisfies the eligibility conditions or when they have reached the time limit of six years as a beneficiary. The program has facilitators. A facilitator provides informa-

FAMILY HOPE PROGRAM

Coverage: 3.2 million households (2014).

Target population: Extremely poor households (poorest 5 – 10 %,) with children and/or pregnant women.

Amount of the transfer:

- **Child up to 5 years old:** USD 104 quarterly.
- **Pregnant or nursing mother:** USD 104 quarterly.
- **Children in elementary school:** USD 52.
- **Children in high school:** USD 104.

Co-responsibilities:

- **Expectant mothers:** completing four prenatal care visits; lactating mothers to complete two post-natal care visits
- **New-borns and toddlers:** receiving postnatal care, completing childhood immunization and health check-ups (monthly for infants and quarterly for children 1 - 6 years)
- **Children aged 6 to 18:** attending nine-year mandatory education system

tion and advice – communicating the importance of fulfilling the conditionalities, assisting beneficiaries to access health and education facilities, giving Family Development Sessions (FDS), and referring them to other poverty alleviation programs.

The program's graduation strategy, developed in and implemented since 2013, maintains certain support for the beneficiaries: families that are still eligible will receive support from PKH for another three years. The mothers will be required to attend monthly training sessions for a year. These 'Family Development Sessions' aim to promote sustainable behavior changes that help beneficiaries lift themselves out of poverty, remind them of the importance of complying with the conditionalities and make them aware of other social programmes they might benefit from.

The **Cash Transfer Program for Poor Students (Bantuan Siswa Miskin, BSM)**, established in 2008, is an unconditional cash transfer program with national outreach that aims to eliminate obstacles to poor students participating in school by helping them gain access to appropriate educational services, prevent dropouts, draw poor students to go back to school, help students meet the needs of the learning activities, support Indonesia's nine-year compulsory basic education system (even up to the secondary level). Through educational cash transfers programs such as BSM, the school retention rates of school-age children from poor households/ families are expected to improve. The human capital development aspect of the program is crucial to help them break the intergenerational poverty trap. This program is designed as a direct assistance to students and not as a scholarship because it is based on the economic conditions of students and not on merit. The BSM program is administered by the Ministry of Education (MoE) and Ministry of Religious Affairs (MoRA).¹

The **Subsidized Rice for the Poor (Raskin)** program was launched in 2002 to deliver subsidized rice for purchase by eligible households at distribution points throughout Indonesia. It is the largest of the permanent household-targeted social assistance programs by expenditure and the second-largest by official targeted coverage. In 2014, the Government allocated a budget

CASH TRANSFER PROGRAM FOR POOR STUDENTS (BANTUAN SISWA MISKIN, BSM)

Coverage: 750.000 students in Elementary School, 600.000 students in Madrasah Tsanawiyah (MT), and 400.000 students in Madrasah Aliyah (MA).

Target population: Poor students who are students from elementary, junior high, high school, and vocational school whose parents are less able to finance their children's education.

Amount of the transfer:

- **Elementary School (SD and Madrasah Ibtidaiyah, MI) students:** USD 19 per semester or USD 38 per year.
- **Junior High School (SMP and MT) students:** USD 31 per semester or USD 62 per year.
- **Senior High School (SMA), Vocational School (SMK) and Religious School (MA) students:** USD 42 per semester or USD 84 per year.

RASKIN PROGRAM

Coverage: 15.5 million households (2014).

Target population: Extremely poor people.

Benefit: The mandated monthly allotments have fluctuated since Raskin's introduction but on average have been between 15 and 20 kilograms per household per month.

of IDR 18.2 trillion to subsidize 2.32 million tonnes of rice to be distributed to 15.5 million households. The program selects eligible beneficiaries in a two-stage process that includes village-level (or below) consultation and drafting of lists of potentially eligible households. In the first stage, BPS is asked by the MoSA to establish local-level beneficiary quotas based on a national list of poor households. In the second stage, consultative village meetings are then meant to be held to verify Raskin beneficiary households. Raskin is implemented by the MoSA.

The **Healthy and Smart Generation-National Community Empowerment Program (Program Nasional Pemberdayaan Masyarakat-Generasi Sehat dan Cerdas, PNPM-Generasi)** was established in 2007 and is implemented by the Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA). It is a component of the Independent-National Community Empowerment Program (PNPM-Mandiri) which was designed to support the PKH. Its purpose is twofold: a) improving maternal and child

¹ The section Coverage in the program box refers to the term Madrasah, it is a specific type of religious school for the study of Islamic religion among other subjects: MI = Elementary School, MT = Junior High School, MA = Senior High School

HEALTHY AND SMART GENERATION-NATIONAL COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT PROGRAM

Coverage: 2,144 villages and 3.1 million villagers have benefited from the program (2009).

Target population: pregnant and nursing mothers and their babies, toddlers, and children of primary and junior high school age.

Amount of the transfer: USD 8,400 per village

Co-responsibilities: 12 health and education indicators as follows:

- **Health:** 1) Four prenatal care visits for pregnant women; 2) Regular provision of iron supplemental tablets during pregnancy; 3) Trained professionals-assisted delivery; 4) Two postnatal care visits; 5) Complete childhood immunizations; 6) Ensuring monthly weight increases for infants; 7) Monthly weighing for children under-three and biannually for under-fives; and 8) Provision of Vitamin A twice a year for under-fives.
- **Education:** 1) Primary school enrollment of all children 6 to 12 years old; 2) Minimum school attendance of 85% for all primary school-aged children; 3) Junior high school enrollment for all 13 to 15 years old; and 4) Minimum 85% attendance rate for all junior high school-aged children.

health and b) increasing educational attainment of school-aged children at primary and high school-level. As a community-based CCT, the beneficiaries and the administrators of PNPM-Generasi are the communities themselves. The

establishment of PNPM-Mandiri and PNPM-Generasi is in line with one of the Indonesian development features: Community-Driven Development. It is expected that, given the monetary incentives and facilitation, the communities will self-manage themselves to achieve the 12 health and education indicators related to the Millenium Development Goals. The communities selected are the recipients of Community Block Grant (Bantuan Langsung Masyarakat, BLM). Communities with poor households and poor access to maternal-child health services and basic education are given preference.

All participating villages receive technical assistance in the form of facilitators and training, and an average annual block grant of USD 8,400 per village. Based on proposals raised by communities thus far, these village grants are expected to fund activities such as: awareness raising activities, dietary supplement for toddlers and school-aged children, transportation allowance for midwives, health care subsidies for mothers, infrastructure and equipments for community-based Integrated Health Service Posts (Pos Pelayanan Terpadu, Posyandu), school uniforms and supplies, and transportation allowance for junior high school students. Assisted by project consultants and facilitators, communities follow a cycle consisting of four main stages: socialization; village planning; village implementation; and performance measurement. A cycle takes 12 months to complete, with the village implementation stage taking 9 months.

Labor market inclusion and income generation programs and services linked to (C)CT

SUPPORT FOR INDEPENDENT WORK

The **Credit for the Poor** (Kredit Usaha Rakyat, KUR) is a national program of credit/working capital provision and/or investment financing schemes by six participating financial institutions, geared specifically for micro, small, and medium enterprises and cooperatives, which are categorized as "non-bankable,"² with a guarantee scheme of which 70% is subsidized by the government. Until 2009, a total of USD 1,263,000,000 had been lent to around 2 million enterprises.

The **Rural module of the National Community Empowerment Program (PNPM Mandiri Perdesaan, PNPM-Rural)** was designed to empower rural communities. The program consists of three main components, namely: a) Community Block Grants (BLM) fund for development activities, b) Operational Fund (DOK) for participatory development planning and community training (capacity building)

² Non-bankable here refers to: unable to meet certain requirements set by conventional banks

activities, and c) community assistance conducted by the facilitators, facilitator techniques and financial facilitators (who provide guidance to participants throughout the project). In PNPM-Rural, all community members are encouraged to be involved in every stage of participatory activities, ranging from the process of planning and decision-making in the use and management of funds according to the priority needs in the village to the implementation of activities and preservation. The program is supported with funding sourced from the allocation of the national budget, the allocation of the local government budgets, private sectors in the form of CSR (Social Corporate Responsibility) and from grants and loans from a number of agencies and donor countries under coordination of the World Bank, especially for the technical assistance and capacity building program.

The Smallholder Agribusiness Development Initiative (PNPM Mandiri Agribisnis, SADI) is also a module of the National Community Empowerment Program (PNPM). Its objective is to alleviate poverty by increasing the income of rural farmers through improved production and market access in agricultural products using the PNPM-Rural institutional mechanism. It

is based on a participatory approach with farmer groups or institutions that already exist in the community. It is expected to improve the quality of the proposed activities in a participatory planning process, especially in the field of agricultural and rural development. It was launched in 2008 as a pilot, when it was implemented in 24 sub-districts, 8 districts and 4 provinces in Eastern Indonesia, namely: South Sulawesi, Southeast Sulawesi, West Nusa Tenggara, and East Nusa Tenggara. It is implemented by the PNPM Agribisnis Pedesaan, who works closely with the two other components of the pilot project SADI: the IFC (International Finance Corporation), which provide support in terms of access to markets and finance, and ACIAR (Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research) that supports the supply of research findings to solve adaptive problems faced by farmers.

The Joint-Enterprises Group/National Community Empowerment Program (Kelompok Usaha Bersama, KUBE) is intended to improve the social welfare of the poor, which includes: fulfilling the requirement for daily living, increasing household income, increasing educational attainment, and improving health. In addition, this approach aims to develop the dynamics of social groups, such as the development of more harmonious relationships. Through the KUBE approach the target group is expected to also be able to explore and exploit natural, human and socioeconomic resources in the surrounding areas for development the areas potential, such as: use of land for agriculture, the use of water for fish farm business development, and others. It includes mentoring and guidance for Business Development. KUBE is implemented by the MoSA.

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Editor: Program Global Alliances for Social Protection of the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH (on behalf of the Bundesministerium für wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit und Entwicklung, BMZ)

Authors: Fabian Repetto, Gala Díaz Langou

Elaborated for the Workshop: Linking Social Assistance and Productive Inclusion, Lima, November 12th – 13th 2014

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LINKING SOCIAL ASSISTANCE and PRODUCTIVE INCLUSION in

MÉXICO



(Conditional) Cash Transfer Programs ((C)CT)

PROSPERA is a new comprehensive strategy based on the previous CCT Program Oportunidades. Through a close coordination with various government agencies,

PROSPERA

Coverage: 6,100,000 households (2014).

Target population: Extremely poor families.

- **For food support:** Household living in or below extremely poverty line.
- **For school supplies and education stipend:** Families with elementary, junior high and high school age children.
- **For dietary supplement for children and (expectant) mothers:** Children 4 to 23 months, children 2 to 5 years with malnutrition problems and pregnant or breastfeeding women.

Amount of transfer:

- **Financial assistance for food purchases:** USD 23 (bi-monthly). Since 2012, food support and energy subsidy was merged into one USD 23 allowance.
- **School supplies support:** USD 16 for the first transfer and USD 8 for the second one. For students enrolling in the schools supported by the Educational Development National Council (CONAFE) the transfer is paid in kind (materials package). The transfer is made bi-annually for elementary school and annually for junior high and high school students.
- **Education Stipend:** between USD 12 and USD 95 (bi-monthly)
- **Dietary supplement for children:** Daily food supplement in two forms: Nutrisano and Nutrivida.
- **Basic health package:** 27 free health services and promotion activities in the Universal Catalogue of Health Services
- **Elderly support:** USD 25 (bi-monthly).

Co-responsibilities:

- **Financial assistance for food purchases:** Attend scheduled medical screenings (for all household members, in different frequencies depending on age). Food: Use financial assistance for food and consume nutritional supplements. Others: Attend health orientation sessions.
- **School supplies and education stipend:** 85% of school attendance required.
- **Basic health package:** Attend medical screenings and others. Attend health orientation sessions.
- **Elderly support:** Attend health check-ups every 6 months.

Prospera aims to provide a productive alternative to the beneficiaries in order to overcome the poverty through their own effort.

Prospera is implemented by the Secretariat of Social Development (Secretaría de Desarrollo Social-SEDESOL) together with the Secretariat of Public Education (Secretaría de Educación-SEP) and the Secretariat of Health (Secretaría de Salud - SSA).

The program targets extremely poor people, which are unable to reach nutrition, health and education standards. The targeting process is implemented according with the targeting criterias and methodology established in the operation plan of the program.

Through an agreement with the National Employment Service (Servicio Nacional de Empleo, SNE), PROSPERA beneficiaries are prioritized to join the Bécate program, a

vocational training program. Last but not least, to foster financial inclusion PROSPERA also facilitates beneficiaries' access to savings accounts, life insurance, preferential loans (at a 10% average rate) and financial education through the Bank of Development (Banca de Desarrollo).

In case of non-compliance of co-responsibilities, the cash transfer is suspended either temporarily or permanently, depending of

the program's component in which the beneficiary is enrolled. The transfer can be suspended permanently if: the beneficiary's survival cannot be confirmed, the beneficiary family does not allow verification of socio-economic and demographic conditions, in cases of document or information fraud by the beneficiary family or any of its members, the beneficiary uses the program's name for electoral, political, religious agenda or business purposes, the beneficiary family registers twice in the Active Beneficiary Registry, among others. The families can continue participating in the program as long as they meet the eligibility criteria.

Labour inclusion and income generation programs and services linked to (C)CT

In addition to the above mentioned services, PROSPERA gives its beneficiaries preferential access to 15 mostly already existing labor inclusion and revenue generation programs.

1. Support Program for Women Entrepreneurs (Apoyo a la productividad de la mujer emprendedora-PROM-ETE)
2. Youth Support Program for Enhancing Productivity of Planned Rural Businesses (Apoyo a los jóvenes para la productividad de futuras empresas rurales)
3. Agribusiness Productivity and Competitiveness Program (Programa de productividad y competitividad agroalimentaria)
4. Productive Options Program (Programa opciones productivas, POP)
5. National Fund for the Promotion of Crafts (Programa del Fondo Nacional para el fomento de las artesanías, FONART)
6. Support Program for Production Projects in Agricultural Hubs (Fondo para el apoyo para proyectos productivos en núcleos agrarios)
7. Agricultural Development Program (Proagro productivo)
8. Comprehensive Rural Development Program (Programa integral de desarrollo rural)
9. Program for Improvement of Indigenous Communities' Production and Productivity (Programa para el mejoramiento de la producción y productividad indígena).
10. Social Economy Development Program (Programa de fomento de la economía social).
11. Bécate Training Grants
12. Self-employment Development program (Fomento al autoempleo)
13. National Entrepreneurs Fund (Fondo Nacional para el emprendedor, PRONAFIM)
14. Program for the Establishment and Operation of Loan Promotion Units (Programa para la Constitución y Operación de Unidades de Promoción de Crédito).
15. Access to productive and competitive funding (a component of Program 14).

TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING

Bécate is a subprogram from the Secretariat of Labor and Social Security (Secretaría del Trabajo y Previsión Social, STPS) that supports people aged 16 or above, that are unemployed, underemployed or workers who are temporarily unemployed. This program provides training courses for its beneficiaries to acquire or strengthen their knowledge and skills to get a job, keep their present job or start their own business. It operates in five ways: On the job training, trainings to become self-employed mix of training or training vouchers for workers who are temporarily unemployed. Regarding the first four measures, the beneficiary

gets an allowance between one and three minimum wages during the training period (one to 3 months). The monthly allowance is computed on the basis of daily attendance to the trainings. Additionally, beneficiaries get a transportation allowance, training materials and accident insurance. Beneficiaries of the training for workers who are temporarily unemployed receive a grant of three minimum salaries at most. The beneficiary gets compensation for each day of wage not earned and for a total of at least one month. Training lasts 69 days at most which must be taken over a maximum of 6 months.

EDUCATIONAL UPGRADE

The **Opportunities for the Youth (Jóvenes con oportunidades)** program, implemented by SEDESOL, was created to encourage beneficiaries of PROSPERA to complete their high school education before they turn 22 years old (bachelor

degree or preparatory class) and in less than 4 years, starting from their first enrolment in the program. Young beneficiaries graduating from high school get a cash grant of about USD 295. Since the moment students enroll in 3th grade of high school, they get a savings account where deposits are made on a points-earned basis until they get their high school diploma.

SUPPORT TO INDEPENDENT WORK

The **Productive Options Program (Programa Opciones Productivas, POP)**, implemented by SEDESOL, seeks to improve incomes of people through the development of sustainable productive projects of persons organized in social groups or producers' organizations providing them with assets and capacity building. To this goal, the program provides capitalizable financial support for productive projects. The program's priority is to support productive projects in rural areas, predominantly in municipalities with a majority of indigenous population, in communities of up to 15,000 residents with high and extremely high rates of marginalization, and in the municipalities covered by the "National Crusade Against Hunger" ("Cruzada Nacional contra el Hambre") program. The maximum amount for the support for production promotion for individual beneficiaries is USD 2,217, and USD 22,172 for individual projects. There is also technical assistance and guidance, as well as redeemable financial support for companies, non-bank financial intermediaries, fund managers and venture capital firms, through the Capital Fund for Social Development, to implement strategic projects. As a part of the "National Crusade against Hunger," the program also supports efforts to improve access to food including initiatives to operate and run Food Banks.

The **Support Program for Women Entrepreneurs (PROMETE)** implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Rural Development, Fisheries and Food (Secretaría de Agricultura, Ganadería, Desarrollo Rural, Pesca y Alimentación, SAGARPA) seeks to enhance job and income generation among women entrepreneurs over 18 years of age living in agrarian hubs. To this goal, the program provides financial support to investing in productive projects in two ways. Firstly, projects in the agricultural and farming sectors can receive up to USD 17,740. Secondly, investing in other industries where projects can get up to USD 13,305. Additionally, the beneficiary group will get 10% of the "Direct Contribution" to pay technical advice by an expert.

The **Fund for Micro Financing of Rural Women (FOMMUR)**, implemented by the Secretariat of Economy (Secretaría de Economía), seeks to develop a full-fledged microfinance system run by professional and reliable financial intermediaries. They must provide timely and sufficient financial education and extend micro-credit facilities to rural women who are typically excluded from commercial banking services and who want to start a business to sell their products in a suitable environment. Different types of credit and non-credit assistance (partial and temporary) is provided. Credits to organizations range between USD 36,954 and USD 73,908 (between 12% and 70% of the total required amount for

infrastructure).

The **National Fund to Finance Micro-Entrepreneurs (FINAFIM)**, implemented by the Secretariat of Economy, seeks to develop a comprehensive microfinance service system through professional and reliable microfinance institutions, intermediaries or organizations that train and grant micro loans in a timely and sufficient manner for men and women that are excluded from commercial banking and that seek to develop business units in a favorable environment for their products. With this purpose, it offers credit and non-credit support. PRONAFIM operates nationwide to foster microfinance services in regions where people lack access to commercial banking with special emphasis on priority areas (i.e. the National Crusade against Hunger areas, areas of the National Social Prevention of Violence and Crime program, unserved indigenous people and any other groups designated by the Presidency of the Republic or FINAFIM itself). Credit support that is given to microfinance institutions ranges between USD 36,954 and USD 73,908 (and between 12% and 70% of the total value of the requested infrastructure).

The **National Fund for the Promotion of Crafts (FONART)**, implemented by SEDESOL, seeks to improve Mexican artisans' income, particularly those earning incomes below the poverty line, by improving their productive and market skills. Training sessions, technical assistance and support are provided to improve production and marketing. Assistance includes: a) Support for comprehensive training and technical assistance for organization, raw material sourcing, improvement of the productive process and marketing for up to USD 1,109 per artisan (the groups should comprise of at least 15 artisans); b) production support for either individual (USD 1,109 per year) or group (between 5 and 15 artisans, up to USD 16,629 in total); c) purchases of handicrafts from individual artisans for up to USD 1,109 per year; d) Support for trade up to USD 1,109 annually per individual or up to USD 16,629 per year for groups; and finally, e) popular art competitions with prizes for artisans regardless of their incomes and from anywhere in the country who excel in their efforts to preserve, rescue and innovate craftsmanship or who introduce innovative

techniques and champion the sustainable use of materials in their natural environment.

The **Temporary Employment Program**, implemented by SEDESOL, seeks to enhance the socio-economic well-being of persons being 16 years old and older enduring adverse conditions that impair their wealth or income. It provides compensation for joining social or community service projects and initiatives. Three types of support are provided, including: 1) project financing, comprised of purchasing or leasing of materials, tools, machinery and equipment, including personal protection gear and transportation allowance for authorized projects; 2) support to program beneficiaries to encourage their joining personal, families and communities' development initiatives; and 3) direct support equivalent to 99% of a daily official minimum wage in the project's area. Project leaders may also receive in-kind and cash assistance. The program targets municipalities with very high, high and medium marginalization rates, municipalities with high job loss or municipalities in which emergencies have occurred that have had a negative impact on productive activities.

The **Program for Improvement of Indigenous Communities' Production and Productivity**, implemented by the National Commission for the Development of Indigenous People (Comisión Nacional para el Desarrollo de los Pueblos Indígenas, CDI), seeks to improve the income of indigenous communities through a support program for productive projects and capacity building with a gender and cross-cultural approach. The projects supported by the program include productive agriculture, farming, forestry, fisheries, fish-farming, agroindustry, handicrafts, services, nature tourism and family orchard initiatives according to the productive potential, experience and characteristics of the indigenous communities. Different types of support are provided: a) for indigenous women; b) for nature tourism; and c) for productive community projects. Support to indigenous women is provided at three levels: 1) basic, for productive capacity building that improves mainly non-cash incomes and cash incomes as a complement; supported groups are indigenous women without previous organizational experience (support of USD 18,477), 2) intermediate, to promote market-oriented

projects to generate cash income (USD 36,954 for indigenous women's groups with organizational experience and USD 73,908 for indigenous women's companies); and 3) advanced, targeting projects that integrate value chains and are market-oriented in order to generate income and have "Indigenous Women Integrating Companies" (support of USD 14,7815) as beneficiaries. All projects for productive capacity development get technical assistance before and after the project's installation, which is provided by the Executing Agencies.

Likewise, the program supports indigenous communities' nature tourism initiatives that aim at the sustainable use of natural or cultural sites of their communities. Finally, the support to productive community projects helps indigenous people wishing to launch or consolidate productive projects in agriculture, farming, forestry, fisheries, fish-farming, agroindustry and services industries to make the best use of the communities' productive potential, experience and characteristics. The projects have to be sustainable and friendly to their natural and cultural environments and, improve the families' and the community's living conditions.

The **Youth Support Program for Enhancing Productivity of Planned Rural Businesses** (Apoyo a los jóvenes para la productividad de futuras empresas rurales), led by the SAGARPA, helps young people to start or strengthen independent, profitable and sustainable "agribusinesses". The beneficiaries receive training, land rental subsidies, materials, business support services, as well as access to funding in order to increase access to social capital and improve their incomes. In 2013, the program reached 1,037 beneficiaries.

The **Agribusiness Productivity and Competitiveness Program** (Programa de productividad y competitividad agroalimentaria) specifically targets rural economic units to help them invest in their physical, human and technological development through incentives for fund raising, capital building, value adding, market risk management, capacity development, and technological research and development. It targets farmers, cattlemen and fishermen. The program has eight components: 1) Access to Productive and Competitive Funding, 2) Agribusiness Productivity Certification, 3) South-South East Productive Development, 4) Production Chain Strengthening, 5) Project Planning (Project Map), 6) Agribusiness Productivity, 7) Regional Development Program established in National Development Plan, and 8) Agri-Park National System. This program is implemented by the SAGARPA.

The **Support Program for Production Projects in Agricultural Hubs** (Fondo para el apoyo para proyectos productivos en núcleos agrarios) helps to set up production projects to generate incomes and create jobs for people 18 years old and older living in Agricultural Hubs (Núcleos Agrarios) and who at the time of filing their application had not received support from this program or the Women's Program under the SAGARPA during the last five years (with an exception for beneficiary groups that received support in fiscal year 2013). The program takes into account the grade

of marginality and vulnerability of the projects attending preferably municipalities included in the National Crusade Against Hunger, areas covered by the National Social Prevention of Violence and Crime program, municipalities in the Priority Care Zones (Zonas de Atención Prioritaria, ZAP) identified by SEDESOL, indigenous communities comprised in the catalog published by the CDI, groups including people with disabilities, senior citizens and/or single mothers. Priority is also given to projects involving households from the PROGRESA and Food Support Program (PAL). The **Support Program for Production Projects in Agricultural Hubs** is under the responsibility of the SAGARPA.

The **Agricultural Development Program (Proagro Productivo)** seeks to enhance production and productivity in rural agricultural economic units through incentives for supply chain integration (production systems), agricultural cluster building, investment in physical, human and technological capital, productive reengineering, agricultural inputs, post-harvest management, efficient and sustainable use of energy and natural resources. Support includes incentives related to concepts regarding technical, productive, organizational and investment areas, such as technical training and assistance, mechanization, improved seed selection, plant nutrition, productive reengineering, farm insurance and price hedging. The target population is people with sufficient land for self-consumption (subsistence communities), transition or trade. Following these three categories, the program gives differential incentives that range between USD 73 and USD 114. In June 2014, it had reached 2,562,331 beneficiaries.

The **Comprehensive Rural Development Program** seeks to reduce food insecurity, prioritizing extremely poor people in marginalized rural and peri-urban areas. The program has 11 components: 1) Peri-urban Family Agriculture, 2) Attention to Natural Disasters in the farming and fishing sectors, 3) Coordination for Project Integration, 4) Development in Arid Areas, 5) Comprehensive Development of Value Chains, 6) Productive Extension and Innovation (Extensión e Innovación Productiva, CEIP), 7) Rural Organization Strengthening, 8) Water and Soil Conservation and Sustainable Use (Conservación y Uso Sustentable de Suelo y Agua, COUSSA), 9) Sustainable Modernization of Traditional Agriculture (Modernización Sustentable de la Agricultura Tradicional, MASAGRO), 10) Food Security Strategic Project (Proyecto Estratégico de Seguridad Alimentaria, PESA) and 11) Link with Civil Society Organizations

(Proyecto Estratégico de Seguridad Alimentaria, OSC).

The **Social Economy Development Program** (Programa de fomento de la economía social) seeks to enhance, develop and strengthen technical, administrative, financial, management, capital building and training capacities in the social economy sector and to consolidate it as a tool for productive, labor and financial inclusion. The above mentioned goals shall be achieved through supporting Social Economy Organisms so they can join community-oriented financing schemes. The program focuses on young people, women and vulnerable populations through cross cutting service strategies.

The **National Entrepreneurs Fund (Fondo Nacional para el emprendedor)**, managed by the National Institute of the Entrepreneurs (INADEM) at the Secretariat of Economy, is a federal program that subsidizes information technology and communications for micro-, small- and medium-sized businesses, to strengthen their administrative, productive and trade capacities and connect them to networks for business opportunities in local and world markets. The program supports investments in networks, training, consulting and technical assistance, equipment and/or software, either directly or through intermediaries.

The **Program for the Establishment and Operation of Loan Promotion Units** (Programa para la Constitución y Operación de Unidades de Promoción de Crédito) was established to strengthen rural producers. The support is destined to the payment of fees to service providers that promote loans for rural financial institutions.

Sources

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- Secretaría de Desarrollo Agrario, Territorial y Urbano web site.
- Secretaría de Agricultura, Ganadería, Desarrollo Rural, Pesca y Alimentación web site.
- Secretaría de Desarrollo Social web site.
- Secretaría del Trabajo y Previsión Social web site.
- "Programa PROSPERA"

REGULATIONS

- Decreto por el que se crea la Coordinación Nacional de PROSPERA Programa de Inclusión Social.

DOCUMENTS

- Catálogo de Programas Federales 2014

Editor: Program Global Alliances for Social Protection of the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH (on behalf of the Bundesministerium für wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit und Entwicklung, BMZ)

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Elaborated for the Workshop: : Linking Social Assistance and Productive Inclusion, Lima, November 12th – 13th 2014

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LINKING SOCIAL ASSISTANCE and PRODUCTIVE INCLUSION in **PERU**



(Conditional) Cash Transfers Programs ((C)CT)

Juntos (Together), created in 2005 and assigned to the Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion - MIDIS in 2012, is part of the new government policy to strengthen and coordinate the social intervention of the state to promote development and social inclusion, in doing so contributing to efficient and effective investment of resources to best impact the fight against poverty.

Juntos aims to contribute to the reduction of poverty and preventing children from continuing to live in the same poverty that affected their parents. Its purpose is to generate human capital in households living in extreme poverty, within a framework of shared responsibility between homes and the state. It provides incentives to have access to and make use of health care, nutrition and education. This is achieved by focusing on restoring basic rights with the help of social community leaders providing organized participation and monitoring. This incentive is conditional to the fulfillment of acquired commitments, which seek to promote and ensure access to and equity in health-nutrition, education and identity to households in extreme poverty that have children and adolescents up to age 19 as well as pregnant women; all the while promoting the principle of shared responsibility.

The selection of families is carried out based on two targeting criteria that are performed in sequence: 1) Geographic Targeting, determines if the program intervenes or not within a district. It consists of the selection of districts with poverty rates at or above 40% of its population. Then, a Categorical Priority Criteria, which gives priority to rural areas, is applied in selected districts such as households residing in towns with fewer than 400 households or 2,000 people. Other prioritization criteria, associated with specific program objectives and MIDIS (The Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion) Guidelines are used to serve the population in the inclusion process. The "Guidelines for inter-sectorial and intergovernmental coordinated management aimed at reducing chronic child malnutrition within development and social inclusion policies" are considered among them.

JUNTOS

Range: 719,000 households

2013: 718,275 affiliated households with 1,553,772 target members.

2014 (August): 807,552 affiliated households with 1,743,233 target members.

Target population: Families in extreme poverty, risk and exclusion with pregnant women and/or children up to 19 years of age.

Transfer amount per household: USD 69 every two months.

Shared Responsibilities:

- **Health:** Attend health check-ups for children 0 to 5 years of age, pregnant women.
- **Education:** 85% school attendance for children 3 to 19 years of age.

2) Household targeting. Homes are chosen in selected districts according to poverty level determined by the Household Targeting System (SISFOH), based on the following eligibility criteria: (i) Socioeconomic Criteria: households must be classified as extremely poor or poor according to the cutoff point defined by the Household Targeting System (SISFOH); (ii) Categorical Eligibility Criteria: first, the home should have at least one member who is under 19 years of age or pregnant. On the other hand, habitually live in the district for more than six months before the date when program membership is obtained.

With the information obtained during the targeting process, the Juntos program

applies the enrollment process. Its goal is to ensure that eligible households meet membership criteria and requirements as well as to make sure that members meet the criteria to remain in the program in order to be part of the official record (*padrón*) of affiliated households. The ordered list of targeted

households is presented to the "Community Validation Assembly." This meeting takes place with the participation of one or a group of communities, and in a public consultation which aims to validate information regarding categorical criteria of households registered and not registered in the national census. The results of the Assembly are recorded in the Communal Assembly minutes.

Labor market inclusion and income generation programs and services linked to (C)CT

Most of the initiatives identified have no explicit link to Juntos.

TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING

Jóvenes a la Obra, (Youth to Work) implemented by the Ministry of Labor and Promotion of Employment of Peru aims to improve skill training in young people of specific work areas, based on labor market demand. The program focuses on the areas of agriculture, commerce, construction, the industry, fisheries, services, transportation and communications. It offers self-employment management courses. It is primarily aimed at young people between 15 and 29 who are unemployed or living in poverty and extreme poverty in both rural and urban areas. In 2012, it reached 12,440 young people. The program lasts six months. In the first 3 months those registered attend training courses. And in the last 3 they have an internship at a company, factory or workshop. It has two components: 1) In urban areas, the program focuses on training, entering the work force, promoting wage labor and promoting self-employment; 2) In rural areas, it is more focused on self-employment training and the promotion and implementation of economic and productive development activities.

SUPPORT TO INDEPENDENT WORK

Mi Chacra Emprendedora (My Entrepreneurial Farm) - **HAKU WIÑAY**, was created in 2012 as a pilot project of coordinated action between the Fondo de Cooperación para el Desarrollo Social (FONCODES) (Social Development and Compensation Fund) and the Juntos program in the districts of Vinchos and Chuschi in the department of Ayacucho. Today it reaches all rural areas in Peru. Its objective is the development of productive skills and rural enter-

prises in rural households in extreme poverty so that they can contribute to income generation and diversification; as well as improving food security access. The project involves providing training, technical assistance and assets as well as direct benefits to the population in the inclusion process. It has different components. First, the component of strengthening and consolidating family production systems by providing technical assistance, training and providing productive assets for the adoption of simple and low-cost, technological innovations through local talents called "yachachiq." These productive technological innovations are diverse and flexible enough to adapt to household economic, social and cultural conditions and prioritize the agro-ecological, intercultural and gender equity approach. Secondly, the healthy housing component includes training and technical assistance for healthy-housing improvement (improved kitchen, safe water and solid waste management). This component allows rural families to improve significantly hygiene and housecleaning, and they acquire the habit of drinking boiled water and washing their hands. Thirdly, the component for promoting inclusive rural businesses includes actions to promote business among households that gather the best capabilities and potential assets, and promote income generating ventures entering the local market; for that purpose, small producers organize themselves by production lines, they prepare business profiles and participate in competitions to win access to funds that allow them to obtain the necessary supplies and materials, such as hire technical assistance to improve the quality of the goods or services and strengthen its connection to the market. Finally, the financial skill promotion component includes training activities and technical assistance to promote formal savings in households enrolled in the Juntos and Haku Wiñay program. Skills development is done via the "yachachiq." In 2012, the program reached 4,193 households. In late 2014, the program reached more than 50,000 rural households.

El Programa de Apoyo Crediticio a la pequeña y micro-empresa (Credit Support Program for the Small and Micro Enterprise) aims to contribute to the development and consolidation of the credit financial services market for small and micro entrepreneurs in the rural and marginal urban areas of

Peru who did not have access to the financial system. The National Bank Trust has two funds: 1) Credit Fund: It has two types of lines which finance the productive activities of micro enterprises. One is for rural areas and another one for marginal urban areas. 2) Training and Technical Assistance Fund. It generates credit activities with 40% of the interest rate that the Banco de la Nación (The National Bank) creates with Intermediary Financial Institutions (IFIs), designed to reinforce and strengthen the capabilities of micro businesses and entrepreneurship. It is also implemented by the Social Development and Compensation Fund (FONCODES). The Trust's Equity was worth USD 28,848,722 in August of 2014.

Sources

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- "Programa Jóvenes a la Obra" "Jóvenes a la Obra" (Youth to Work) program
- "Programa Juntos". "Juntos" (Together) program.

REGULATIONS

- Decree 032/2005, Programa Nacional de Apoyo Directo a los más Pobres (the National Program for Direct Support to the Poorest) is created.
- Decree 062/2005, Supreme Decree N° 032-2005-PCM, through which the Programa Nacional de Apoyo Directo a los más Pobres (National Program for Direct Support to the Poorest) was created, is modified and assigns the program the name "JUNTOS".

Editor: Program Global Alliances for Social Protection of the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH (on behalf of the Bundesministerium für wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit und Entwicklung, BMZ)

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Elaborated for the Workshop: : Linking Social Assistance and Productive Inclusion, Lima, November 12th – 13th 2014

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LINKING SOCIAL ASSISTANCE and PRODUCTIVE INCLUSION in

THE PHILIPPINES



(Conditional) Cash Transfers Programs ((C)CT)

Philippines' main (C)CT, **Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program**, was created in 2008 and currently reaches over 4 million households of 79 provinces, 1,484 municipalities and 143 cities in all 17 regions of the country. It is managed by the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) in collaboration with the Departments of Health and Education. It has a dual objective: social assistance (to provide income support for the poor to fulfill their immediate needs, leading to short term poverty alleviation); and social development (to break the intergenerational poverty cycle through investments in human capital). It is aimed at poor households of the poorest municipalities and cities.

The following criteria must be satisfied to become eligible for the program: (1) Residents of the poorest municipalities, based on 2003 Small Area Estimates (SAE) of the National Statistical Coordination Board (NSCB) (2) Households whose economic condition is equal to or below the provincial poverty threshold, (3) Households that have children 0-18 years old and/or have a pregnant woman at the time of assessment, (4) Households that agree to meet conditions specified in the program.

Cash transfers are made available only to families that abide with the co-responsibilities' requirements. If they do not abide, payment is cancelled. Schools and health centers report monthly non-attendance of beneficiaries to the municipal link, a social worker hired by the DSWD. Information is processed at municipal or regional level to update central database and make payments accordingly. The Pantawid Pamilya families are expected to be in the program as long as they have at least one child aged 18 years old or younger who is still enrolled in high school or elementary school.

PROGRAM PANTAWID PAMILYANG PILIPINO

Coverage: 4.396.996 homes (Oct 2014).

Target population: Poor households in 140 of the poorest municipalities and 10 cities.

- **Health transfer:** poor households with children under 5 and pregnant women.
- **Education grant:** poor households with children 6-14 years old.

Amount of the transference:

- **Health transfer:** USD 11 monthly per household during a year.
- **Education transfer:** USD 7 monthly per child, with a maximum of 3 children during 10 months.

Co-responsibilities:

- **Education:** children aged between 6 and 14 should have an attendance rate of at least 85%.
- **Health:** children and pregnant mothers must have regular health checks.
- **Family development:** mothers must attend sessions to discuss topics on parenting and accessing social services in the communities.

Labor market inclusion and income generation programs and services linked to (C)CT

SUPPORT TO INDEPENDENT WORK

The **Sustainable livelihood program** seeks to improve the socio-economic status of its program participants – mainly poor households that are also recipients of the (C)CT program. The program aims to enable the participants to manage sustainable micro-enterprises or link them to locally available jobs that will enhance their access to basic social services and improve their standard of living. The program is implemented by the DSWD in cooperation with the Department of Trade and Industry, Department of Labour and Employment, Technical Education and Skills Development Authority, Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Department of Agriculture, Department of Public Works and Highways, and the Department of Science and Technology.

The program has two tracks: Under track 1: Micro-enterprise development, the program develops the entrepreneurial and technical skills of the poor households identified through the National Household Targeting System for Poverty Reduction (NHTS-PR) prioritizing the Pantawid Pamilya Pilipino beneficiaries. It aims to broaden their resource base by mobilizing savings, accessing capital markets, accessing loan facilities made available for them and receiving institutional development support. Participants in the Micro-enterprise Development track are encouraged to pool their resources together as groups known as Self-employment Assistance-Kaunlaran Associations (SKA). These will help them establish economically viable enterprises and maximize resources within their organized groups. Appropriate training activities are continuously provided to the participants to improve their existing micro-enterprises. A follow-through intervention shall be done by connecting them to non-government organizations and private sector groups that provide business development services such as: (i) product and marketing development, (ii) skills enhancement and business management in preparation for the community or individual enterprises' market penetration, and (iii) diversified loan packages for further financial assistance.

Track 2: Employment Facilitation provides assistance to unemployed poor families included in the NHTS-PR list, prioritizing the Pantawid Pamilya beneficiaries who are seeking for job opportunities. They shall be provided with skills profiling, job matching, occupational guidance and counselling and job referrals. The DSWD's job matching services is provided through the assistance of City/Municipal Social Worker designated by the Local Government Unit as the Livelihood Focal Person of the DSWD. The field implementation units are tasked to determine the training needs and job qualifications of the participants relative to the existing employment demand in the locality. They are also required to network with existing job placement agencies from both government and private sector.

From January 2011 to September 2014, the Sustainable Livelihood Program has covered a total of 1,243 municipalities and cities, and 416,733 families of which 95% have been served under the Microenterprise Development Track while 5% are under the Employment Facilitation Track. Of the total accomplishments of 416,733 from January 2011 to September 2014, approximately 87% or 364,335 are female. Out of the 395,284 beneficiaries served under the Micro-enterprise Development track, almost 90% or about 355,756 are female beneficiaries and from the 21,449 beneficiaries served under the Employment facilitation track, about 40% or 3,580 are female.

The **Self- Employment Assistance Para sa Kaunlaran (SEA-K) Integrated program** is an investment capital implemented by the DSWD. It has a goal of establishing community-based, self-managed and sustainable credit facilities to enable the economically active poor to have continued access to credit. It provides assistance to mainly poor households that are also recipients of the CCT program. Only the economically active poor (16-60 years old) who have no access to formal credit sources and are residing in low-income communities are covered by the program. The capability of the SEA-K association is the main focus of the program with the Social Workers and Project Development Officers working together on the different components : Enterprise Development, Organizational Development, Seed Capital and, Community organizing. The amounts of the benefits range between USD 222 (for individual member), USD 1,111 (per group with five members) to a maximum of USD 6,666 per SEA Kaunlaran association with six groups or 30 members. The SEA-K has five components: 1) Social Preparation: Process of raising community awareness by allowing people to experience the opportunity of involving them in the conduct of participative community development/goals/plans/activities. 2) Capability Building: Conduct of training activities and related sessions like values formation and entrepreneurial development activities. 3) Provision of Technical Assistance for Business Management and Productivity: Provision of technical consultancy services in the management of the enterprise with focus on production, product development and upgrading, procurement of raw materials, business and financial manage-

ment, marketing and networking. 4) Capital Assistance: Provision of financial resources in the form of seed fund to SEA-Kaunlaran groups or associations. 5) Savings Mobilization for Equity Capital and Related Funds Build-up: Involves a savings mobilization and funds build-up which aim to ensure the project sustainability in the course of managing the micro-enterprise business until the full return of capital investment or seed fund. In 2013, 117,388 families were provided the capital seed fund as part of strengthening the sustainable livelihood program through SEA-K.

Sources

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- Sustainable livelihood Program
- SEA - K

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